Appendix C
Historic and Cultural Reports

Appendix C-1
Historic Resources Report

1149 Las Palmas Project

Historical Resources Technical Report

Prepared for:
DLA Piper LLC

Prepared by:

Architectural Resources Group

Los Angeles, CA
November 11, 2022

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary 1
   1.1 Introduction 1
   1.2 Methodology 3
   1.3 Preparer Qualifications 4
2. Property Description and Development 5
   2.1 Site and Setting 5
   2.2 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue 6
   2.3 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue 8
   2.4 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue 12
   2.5 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue 14
   2.6 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue 17
3. Historical Background and Context 22
   3.1 Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood 22
4. Regulatory Framework 36
   4.1 Federal, State, and Local Evaluation Criteria 36
   4.2 CEQA and Historical Resources 40
5. Evaluation of Historical Significance 44
   5.1 Previous Evaluations and Studies 44
   5.2 Evaluation of Significance 46
   5.3 Evaluation of Integrity: 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue 58
   5.4 Character-Defining Features: 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue 61
6. Impacts Analysis 62
   6.1 Summary of Historical Resource Findings 62
   6.2 Project Description 62
   6.3 Analysis of Project Impacts 63
7. Conclusion 73
8. References 74

Appendix A. Historical Resources within ¼ Mile of the Project Site – SCCIC, BERD, and HPLA
Appendix B. Resumes
Appendix C. DPR 523 Forms

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

Architectural Resources Group (ARG) has prepared this Historical Resources Technical Report ("Technical Report") for the assessment of the 1149 Las Palmas Project ("the Project") under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project Site is located generally on N. Las Palmas Avenue between Santa Monica Boulevard and Lexington Avenue in the Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) of the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site encompasses multiple parcels and is developed with non-historic surface parking lots and five industrial buildings over 45 years of age:

- 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue (constructed 1925, "Building C" on the Project plans)
- 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue (constructed 1951, "Building D")
- 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue (constructed 1947, "Building E")
- 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue (constructed 1941, "Building F")
- 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue (constructed 1955, "Building B")

None of the subject properties has been designated as a historic resource, either individually or as elements of a historic district, under any federal (National Register of Historic Places), state (California Register of Historical Resources), or local (City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance) eligibility criteria.

The building at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue was identified in an unknown project at an unknown date as needing re-evaluation.[1] The other buildings have not been identified as eligible for listing in federal, state, or local registers through the Los Angeles Citywide Survey (SurveyLA) of the Hollywood CPA or any other documented evaluations.[2]

SurveyLA identified the larger area in which the Project Site is located as the Entertainment Industry Support Services Planning District; though it contains a significant collection of properties related to the entertainment industry, it did not retain "sufficient integrity and/or cohesion to qualify as a historic district" and is therefore not a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

Project Overview

The Project includes the demolition of the existing parking lot for construction of a three-story, approximately 80,864-square-foot ("sf") office building with three levels of subterranean parking. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue (west side of Las Palmas), by constructing an approximately 1,042 sf, one-story addition to the primary (east) façade and altering the rest for new office and retail use. The Project would retain the four existing buildings on the east side of N. Las Palmas Avenue (1128, 1134-36, 1138, and 1144-46) in

[1] California Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resource Database (BERD), last updated September 15, 2021, accessed August 2022 at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338.
[2] SurveyLA findings can be viewed at http://www.historicplacesla.org.

their existing exterior conditions, with minor interior renovations currently anticipated. Refer to *Section 6.3,* Project Description, for more details on the Project.

Summary of Findings

This Technical Report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of CEQA as they relate to assessing the Project's potential impacts on historical resources. CEQA states that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."[3] In turn, a "[s]ubstantial 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.[4] An evaluation of potential impacts under CEQA includes both a determination of whether, and the extent to which, historical resources as defined by CEQA are present on and in the vicinity of the Project Site and, if so, the identification of potential impacts to historical resources caused by the Project.

In summary, it is ARG's professional opinion that, for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, the industrial building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue located within the Project Site appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM under state and local Criteria 2/2 for its association with historically significant individual Reid Miles, a renowned photographer/graphic designer. Thus, the building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue meets the definition of a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.[5] It does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register, or as a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ).

Furthermore, it is ARG's professional opinion that the four other buildings located within the Project Site at 1128, 1138, 1144-46, and 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue are ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers or as Los Angeles HCMs under any criteria. They are also ineligible as contributors to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ. Thus, these buildings are not considered historical resources under CEQA.

In addition to the potentially eligible historical resource on the Project Site described above, there are four historical and potentially historical resources located off the Project Site but in its vicinity. For these purposes, "vicinity" is defined as directly adjacent to the Project Site and/or within view of or from the Project Site. The following historical and potentially historical resources identified below were conservatively treated as historical resources for the purposes of this CEQA analysis:

- 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue (1939): identified in a reconnaissance level survey, not evaluated.[6]

[3] California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1.
[4] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(b)(1).
[5] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5.
[6] California Historical Resource Status Code 7R. As discussed in *Section 5.1,* Previous Evaluations and Studies, this report treats unevaluated resources in the vicinity of the Project Site (1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue and 6700 Santa Monica

- 1025 N. Highland Avenue (Toberman Storage Company, 1925): found eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and as a Los Angeles HCM in SurveyLA.[7]
- 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard (Kodak Corporation, 1929): needs to be re-evaluated.[8]
- 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue (Hollywood Center Studios Historic District, 1927): found eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and as a Los Angeles HCM in SurveyLA.[9]

ARG conducted a conservative analysis under CEQA of the Project's potential to impact historical resources on and in the vicinity of the Project Site. In summary, ARG finds that the Project would not materially impair the potential significance of the industrial building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue that, in ARG's opinion, is potentially eligible for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM due to its association with historically significant individual Reid Miles, a renowned photographer/graphic designer. The building would retain all of its character-defining features and would continue to have sufficient integrity to convey its potential significance following completion of the Project. The Project would also not materially impair the significance of any of the four buildings listed above that are treated as historical resources by this report and that are located in the vicinity of the Project Site. Therefore, the Project would not have a significant impact on any historical resources or potential historical resources on or in the vicinity of the Project Site.

1.2 Methodology

For the preparation of this Technical Report, ARG performed the following tasks for research, documentation, and analysis:

- Conducted a site visit of the subject properties on August 10, 2022. During this time, the buildings and site were photographed and notes were taken on their exterior physical appearance and condition.
- Conducted a search in California's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), the City of Los Angeles' HistoricPlacesLA historic resources inventory database (HPLA), and

Boulevard) as historical resources in order to ensure a conservative and thorough assessment of potential indirect impacts under CEQA.

[7] The BERD also lists it with the California Historical Resource Status Code 2D3, meaning it was found to be a contributor to a National Register-eligible district and is listed in the California Register. For this reason, it is shown in *Appendix A* (map of previously identified resources) as a listed resource. However, it is unclear to what district the 2D3 code refers, and given the older date of this evaluation (1984), the SurveyLA evaluation is presumed to be more accurate. Regardless, the property is a treated as a historical resource for the purposes of this conservative CEQA analysis.

[8] California Historical Resource Status Code 7N.

[9] The property contains multiple buildings on a "superblock", but as it was not accessible during SurveyLA, contributing and non-contributing features could not be determined.

through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for previous surveys and evaluations of the subject properties and surrounding properties.

- Reviewed state and local technical bulletins, ordinances, and other materials related to the evaluation of historical resources.
- Conducted primary and secondary source research related to the history of the buildings.
- Conducted a second site visit on October 6, 2022 to examine the interior of 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, in the interest of determining the presence or absence of interior character-defining features.
- Evaluated the buildings against eligibility criteria of the National Register, California Register, and the City of Los Angeles' Cultural Heritage Ordinance.
- To assess potential project impacts to previously identified historical resources and potential historical resources, conducted a preliminary views analysis using Google streetview, and followed up with field checks on October 6 and November 6, 2022.

ARG staff consulted the following archives and repositories as part of their research for this assessment: Los Angeles Public Library (multiple collections); University of Southern California Library (multiple collections); the archives of the *Los Angeles Times* and other local periodicals; Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety Online Building Records; Los Angeles City Directories; various online repositories; and ARG's in-house library collection. A complete list of references is included at the end of this report.

1.3 Preparer Qualifications

This report was prepared by Mary Ringhoff, Senior Associate, under the supervision of Katie Horak, ARG Principal. Both are architectural historians who meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*, 36 CFR Part 61, in the discipline of Architectural History. Resumes are included in *Appendix B.*

2. Property Description and Development

2.1 Site and Setting

Project Site (red outline), with subject properties in blue (basemap: Google Earth, 2022).

The irregularly shaped Project Site is located on both sides of N. Las Palmas Avenue in the Hollywood community of Los Angeles, situated approximately mid-block between Santa Monica Boulevard on the south and Lexington Avenue on the north. It includes Assessor Parcel Numbers 5532-022-003, 004, 005, 006; 5532-021-003, 004, 005, 014, 015, 016, 017) and contains two adjacent asphalt-paved surface parking lots and five buildings (1128, 1134-36, 1138, 1144-46, and 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue). The surroundings comprise a mix of industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings representing a wide range of scales and construction dates; the adjacent multi-family residential properties are predominantly 21st century infill in what was primarily an industrial area, and reach five to seven stories in height. The topography of the area is flat and the streets adhere to a regular grid oriented to the cardinal directions. N. Las Palmas Avenue here has asphalt paving and concrete sidewalks with curb cuts.

The surface parking lots sit on the west side of N. Las Palmas Avenue and are encircled by metal security fencing with automated gates, with additional chain link fencing to divide lots used by

individual businesses. One of the five buildings, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, is also located on the west side of Las Palmas and is set back from the street, within the larger metal security fence shared with the parking lot. It has its own rear (west) surface parking lot. The other four buildings are located on the east side of Las Palmas and are very shallowly set back from the sidewalk. They directly abut one another.

2.2 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Building Description

The building at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a modest Mediterranean Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint and is constructed of both wood framing and brick (originally unreinforced).[10] The building has brick cladding at its secondary elevations and textured stucco at the primary (west) façade. It is fronted by a metal security fence, with swinging gates in front of two entries. The building occupies its entire lot and its north wall directly abuts that of the building to the north; the north and rear (east) elevations are not visible. Its roof is shallowly barrel vaulted, with sawtooth daylight roof monitors, a roof covering that is not visible, and a flat parapet. The building comprises two discernable volumes: a taller square volume at the front and a lower rectangular addition at the rear. The south elevation is brick and illustrates the two different heights of the volumes. It has no visible fenestration and retains seismic anchor plates.

The primary (west) façade is fronted by shallow, flush planters with opportunistic vegetation. It topped by a shallow pent roof sheathed in composition shingle and flanked by two shallow, rectangular, stucco pilasters that project shallowly above the roofline. The façade contains four symmetrical, arched bays topped by fabric awnings; the north two contain grouped, fixed and hopper, steel windows with divided lights and obscure glass in the upper two-thirds of each assembly. The lower third of each assembly bears metal security bars.

The south two bays contain entrances surmounted by windows of the same type (all with obscure glass). The southmost entry contains metal double doors accessed by a concrete apron flush with the sidewalk. A curb cut is present in the sidewalk here, confirming it was a vehicular entry as it appears in a 1925 photo of the property.[11] The other entry, accessed by a shallow concrete stoop with low brick walls, is a single door of unknown type fronted by a metal security door and topped by its own fabric awning. It is flanked by steel, fixed, multi-light sidelight windows, one of which has a small metal door in place of one of the panes. The lower part of the windows above the door has been covered over with plywood bearing modern signage.

[10] The original construction permit (LADBS 48910, December 9, 1924) notes both frame and brick construction; LADBS Building Permit LA10689, September 19, 1988, indicates the unreinforced masonry portions of the building were to be reinforced at that time for seismic safety compliance.

[11] Display Advertisement "Congratulations to the Marcell Arms," *Hollywood Daily Citizen* November 24, 1925.

Existing Conditions Photos, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue (ARG, 2022)

1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) and south façades, view northeast.	1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast.
1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, south façade showing rear addition, view northeast.	1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of entry.

Chronology of Development and Use

The following is a chronology of development and use of 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Source materials include online building permits from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs, and Sanborn fire insurance maps.

1925	Building constructed as new plant for the Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co; the 1924 permit notes Stanley A. Duncan as owner and Saul H. Brown as architect.[12] An alteration permit for the not-yet-started building notes a cladding change from brick to "stone-tile."[13] If this alteration took place, it is presumed to

[12] LADBS Building Permit LA48910, December 9, 1924.

[13] LADBS Building Permit LA00926, January 8, 1925.

	have been on the primary façade, and the cladding was subsequently covered with stucco; the exposed south façade retains brick cladding.
1953-54	Large rear warehouse addition constructed. The 1953 permit notes E.R. Chilcott as the owner, and the building use as airplane parts machine shop, office, and warehouse.[14] The addition was complete by October 1954.[15]
1956	Building permit for alteration of concrete block parapet adjacent to N. Las Palmas Avenue, owner Technical Products Co.[16] It is unclear what this alteration entailed, as the existing parapet appears the same as that in a 1925 photo of the building, excepting the removal of clay tile roofing from the pent roof.
1988	Seismic safety upgrade. Owner Wetu Enterprises/Robert C. Chilcott.[17]
1989	Interior alterations: addition of non-bearing partitions to office. Owner Wetu Enterprises.[18]
Unknown Date[19]	Southmost bay's vehicular entry converted into smaller entry with infill on sides and addition of metal double doors Metal security door and fence added Fabric awnings added Clay tile removed from pent roof Original signage removed and new signage added (wall-painted, and wall-mounted on plywood above primary entry)

2.3 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Building Description

Exterior

[14] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953.
[15] LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.
[16] LADBS Building Permit LA55003, October 9, 1956.
[17] LADBS Building Permit LA10689, September 19, 1988.
[18] LADBS Building Permit 1989HO00118, June 14, 1989.
[19] Identified by visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on August 10, 2022 and comparison with historic photos. In the absence of building permits, ARG was not able to determine when these alterations occurred.

The building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a two-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-framed, with brick cladding. The building comprises two discernable parts: a taller rectangular volume with a flat roof, which fronts a lower rectangular volume with a shallowly barrel vaulted roof with sawtooth daylight roof monitors. The roofs' covering is not visible and a flat parapet is present. The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side; most of these elevations are thus obscured, but the top portions can be seen to be brick-clad with no visible fenestration or ornamentation. The rear elevation is not visible.

The primary (west) façade is fronted by shallow, flush planters with shrubs and scalloped concrete edging. It contains grouped, steel, awning and fixed windows with divided lights, all topped by metal awnings. Four of the window groupings are arrayed symmetrically across the second story, sharing a common shallowly projecting brick frame. Two are at the first story, with a similar brick frame and bearing metal security bars. The southmost portion of the primary façade contains a vehicular entry with a roll-up metal door, fronted by a concrete apron and a curb cut. The primary entry is located in the northern half of the façade; it is accessed by concrete steps with a metal handrail, leading to a recessed, angled entry with a concrete landing, an integral brick planter, and the site's address "1136" in massive wood numbers tilted vertically. The recessed, angled area is topped by a simple, cantilevered, rectangular, concrete canopy and leads to a single, fully glazed, metal door. It is fronted by a metal security gate.

Interior

As research and analysis found that 1134-36 N. Las Palmas is a potentially eligible historical resource due to its association with significant individual Reid Miles (see *Section 5*), ARG conducted a second site visit on October 6, 2022 to examine the building's interior.

The building's primary entry opens into a carpeted entry corridor with dropped ceiling, drywall wall finishes, and vinyl baseboards; simple office entries with modern/replacement wood doors are present at both sides of the corridor (the offices were not accessible during the site visit).

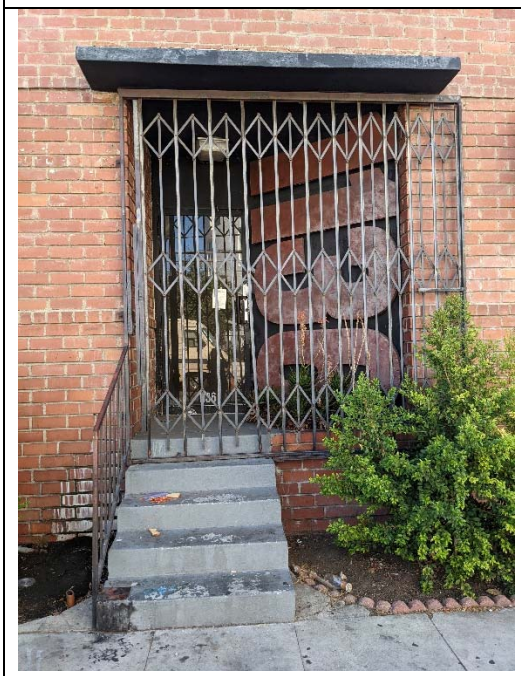
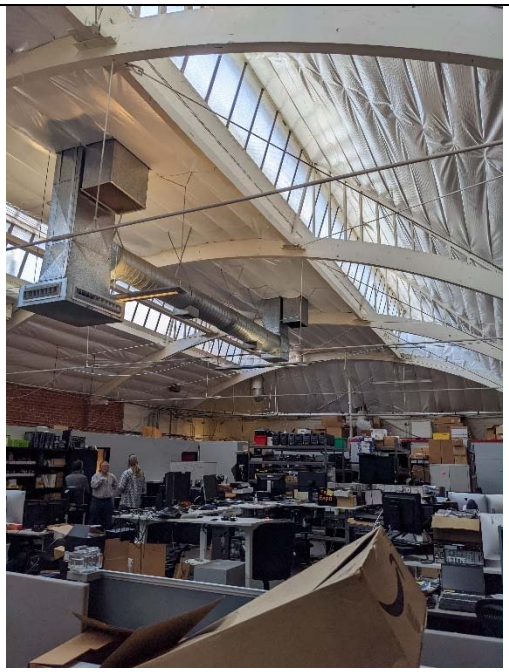
From the south side of the corridor, a carpeted stairway with metal pipe handrail leads to the second floor. The second floor is open except for a partition wall separating it from the stairway, and has the same carpet, dropped ceiling, and vinyl baseboards as the entry corridor. The original walls are painted brick.

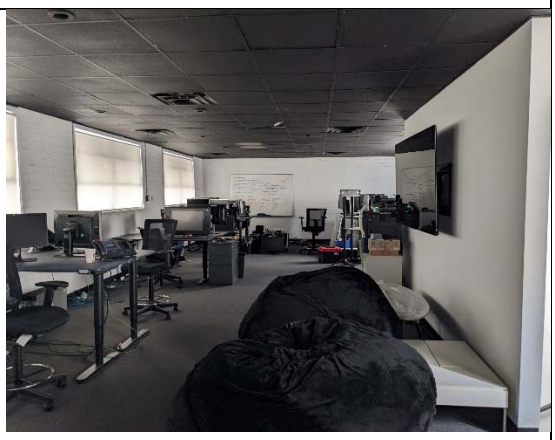
The majority of the interior, accessed by continuing east from the entry corridor, is a single open space reflecting the building's original industrial uses. The floor is polished concrete, with carpet in some areas, and the load-bearing walls are brick (both painted and exposed). The roof's arched, wood and steel truss system is exposed, with vinyl or plastic sheeting above portions of it. The interior receives natural light from the sawtooth roof monitors. An open kitchenette is present with modern vinyl countertops, wood cabinetry, and appliances (refrigerator and microwave). At the southwest corner of the interior, the concrete floor slopes up from the sidewalk level to create an entry ramp for vehicles. Multiple offices, a vault, restrooms, and

storage areas are present, all consisting of non-load-bearing drywall partition walls that end well below the tall ceiling area. It is presumed that the dropped ceilings known to have been in place as early as 1963 (and reconfigured in 1965 and 1977) and removed post-1993, were at the tops of the partition walls.

The restrooms have metal stalls and linoleum floors that may be original to the 1950 building, but are also consistent with an early tenant improvement (1963 or 1965, known dates of interior alterations for new occupants, are likely). The offices have carpeted floors and slab wood doors.

Existing Conditions Photos, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue (ARG, 2022)

<table>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td>1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view east.</td><td>1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast.</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
</table>

1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry.	1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, main interior room showing exposed roof truss system and roof monitors.
	
1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, typical office partition walls in main interior room.	1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, open second floor office.

Chronology of Development and Use

The following is a chronology of development and use of 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Source materials include online building permits from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs, and Sanborn fire insurance maps.

1950-51	Technical Products Co. demolishes existing dwelling (and presumably the rear shop moved here by the previous owner in 1946)[20] to make room for new construction.[21] Building constructed as a warehouse for Technical Products Co. The building permit notes owner E.R. Chilcott and engineer Harold Roach.[22]
1963	Interior alterations: office partitions.[23]
1965	Interior alterations: office partition relocation, install suspended ceiling. The building permit notes owner Litton Industries.[24]
1977	Interior remodel of first floor, as change of use from warehouse to photo studio. Alterations included lowering the ceiling, adding a new kitchen, and installing or moving non-bearing office partitions. The building permits note

[20] LADBS Building Permit LA09752, April 4, 1946.
[21] LADBS Building Permit LA28449, December 20, 1950.
[22] LADBS Building Permit LA28297, December 14, 1950.
[23] LADBS Building Permit LA48273, September 23, 1963.
[24] LADBS Building Permit LA06345, October 15, 1965.

	owner Reid Miles, Inc. and engineer Alvin Geller.[25] Miles's occupancy ended with his death in 1993. Alteration of primary entrance to add large address numbers is presumed to have occurred around the same time.
Post-1993[26]	Primary door replaced Metal security gate and window bars added Lowered ceiling removed from first floor interior (except at entry) Kitchen finishes and appliances replaced Office partitions reconfigured/relocated Carpet added/replaced in portions of building
2002-2007	Interior of building connected to interiors of 1138 and 1144 N. Las Palmas Avenue to the north

2.4 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Building Description

The building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom with Mid-Century Modern elements. It has a roughly rectangular footprint and is constructed of reinforced brick, with smooth stucco cladding at the primary (west) facade. The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side, obscuring them. The building's primary façade has a flat roof with flat parapet, fronting the main portion of the building, which is capped with a shallowly barrel-vaulted roof with skylights. The roofs' covering is not visible. The rear of the building is a rectangular two-story volume with brick cladding and a flat roof; it is not visible from the public right of way.

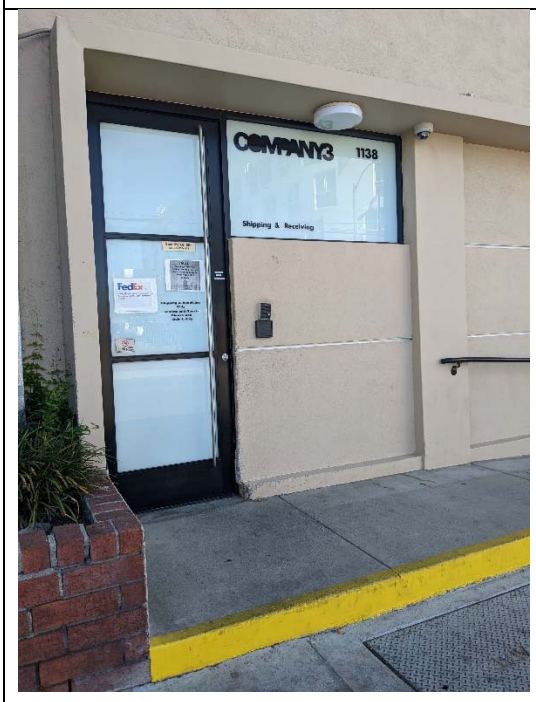
The primary (west) façade contains two entries. The south entry, set in a recessed portion of the façade, is fronted by a concrete stoop edged by a concrete planter. It contains two flush metal doors in a slightly recessed area surrounded by a shallowly projecting concrete frame. This entry's

[25] LADBS Building Permits LA43205, April 18, 1977, LA47175, June 27, 1977.

[26] Identified by visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on August 10, 2022 and October 6, 2022, and comparison with the limited information in building permits. In the absence of drawings, detailed work descriptions in permits, or other corroborating information, ARG was not able to determine exactly when these alterations occurred, beyond confirming they happened after the Reid Miles photo studio occupation, when the building changed use from photo studio to office.

stoop is fronted by a curb cut, suggesting it was originally vehicular. The north entry, fronted by a concrete ramp and step with metal pipe railing, contains a fully glazed metal door in a shallowly recessed area. A fixed metal sidelight is present. This entry and most of the rest of the façade is outlined by a shallowly projecting concrete frame as seen to the south, with simple rectangular pilasters and decorative scored horizontal lines.

Existing Conditions Photos, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue (ARG, 2022)

1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view northeast.	1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast.
	
1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry.	

Chronology of Development and Use

The following is a chronology of development and use of 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Source materials include online building permits from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs, and Sanborn fire insurance maps.

1946-1947	Constructed as office and shop building; the permit notes Bishop Machine Works as the owner, and Kenneth R. Swift as the architect.[27]
1951-1952	Bishop Machine Works constructs a rear addition; the permit notes L.G. Bernard as the architect.[28]
1963-1964	Ownership passes to Technical Products Co. in 1963. Interior alterations.[29] Primary façade completely altered – original entry and windows removed and replaced with the current façade and entry configuration.[30]
2002	Access ramp added at primary façade and extensive interior alterations for owner Wetu Enterprises.[31]
2002-2007	Interior of building connected to interiors of 1136 and 1144 N. Las Palmas Avenue to the south and north
Unknown Date[32]	Primary door and sidelight replaced.

2.5 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Building Description

The building at 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a two-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-

[27] LADBS Building Permit LA05957, March 5, 1946; Certificate of Occupancy, March 28, 1947.
[28] LADBS Building Permit LA15592, August 3, 1951; Certificate of Occupancy, August 5, 1952.
[29] LADBS Building Permit LA47234, September 10, 1963.
[30] No permit was found for this work; information derived by visual observation of current façade compared with 1963 building photo in Bishop Machine Works auction advertisement, *Valley Times Today* May 15, 1963.
[31] LADBS Building Permit 02016-30000-06646, May 3, 2002.
[32] Identified by visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on August 10, 2022. In the absence of building permits, ARG was not able to determine when these alterations occurred.

framed, with brick cladding. The building's primary (west) façade, flat-roofed with a flat parapet, fronts the rest of the building, which has shallowly barrel-vaulted roofs with sawtooth daylight roof monitors. The roofs' covering is not visible. The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side; most of these elevations are thus obscured, but the portions that are visible are brick-clad with no fenestration or ornamentation. The rear elevation is not visible from the public right of way.

The primary (west) façade contains single, fixed, metal windows. At the second story, they are arrayed symmetrically and share a common, shallowly projecting brick frame. At the first story, which is marked by a simple concrete belt course, they are separated by shallow rectangular pilasters that continue across the façade to separate entrances. The belt course projects over two of the windows to form a shallow cantilevered canopy. The north and south ends of the façade contain matching sets of double metal doors set flush; both of these are fronted by concrete aprons and curb cuts suggesting they were originally vehicular entries. The southern entry is flanked by brick planters. The building's primary entry, fronted by a concrete ramp and step with metal railing, contains double, fully glazed, metal doors edged by a brick planter and topped by a fabric awning. in a shallowly recessed area. A single, metal, fully glazed entry door is located between the primary entrance and the northern set of metal doors.

Existing Conditions Photos, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue (ARG, 2022)

1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) and north façades, view southeast.	1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view northwest.

1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary entrance, view southeast.	

Chronology of Development and Use

The following is a chronology of development and use of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Source materials include online building permits from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs, and Sanborn fire insurance maps.

1941 ca.	Building is constructed, possibly for Technical Products Co., and used as a machine shop.[33]
1946-47	Two large additions are constructed for continued use as a machine shop; the permit notes Technical Products Co. as the owner and Kenneth R. Swift as the architect.[34]
1988	Interior alterations for occupant Joe Matza and continued use as manufacturing.[35]
2002	Building re-roofed for occupant E-Film and continued use as an office.[36]
2005	Roof alterations, including installation of a structural platform for roof equipment, for owner Wetu Enterprises.[37]

[33] The original construction date was derived from Assessor data; as an original construction permit is not available for this building, Technical Products Co. cannot be definitively confirmed as the first owner. LADBS Building Permits LA11075, April 17, 1946 and LA05501, February 18, 1947 state previous and continuing machine shop use.
[34] LADBS Building Permits LA11075, April 17, 1946; LA05501, February 18, 1947; Certificates of Occupancy September 11, 1947.
[35] LABDS Building Permit LA86147, January 13, 1988.
[36] LADBS Building Permit 02016-20000-05380, March 22, 2002.
[37] LADBS Building Permit 05016-10000-21550, October 12, 2005.

2002-2007	All windows and doors replaced at primary façade, and first-story window openings resized Vehicular openings modified, with brick infill to create smaller openings Entry ramp and awning added[38] Interior of building connected to interiors of 1138 and 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue to the south

2.6 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Building Description

The building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-framed, with brick and smooth stucco cladding. The building has a barrel-vaulted roof covered with composition shingles and rolled asphalt, featuring large sawtooth daylight roof monitors containing fixed metal windows. The building's north wall directly abuts that of the building to the north; as a result, the north elevation is not visible. Set well back from the sidewalk, the building is fronted by a concrete patio enclosed with screened metal fencing (lined with vegetated planters in some areas), and a canvas shade sail is affixed to the primary façade to shade most of the patio. The patio also contains HVAC equipment in a partially pen concrete masonry unit (CMU) enclosure.

The primary (east) façade is clad in smooth stucco, and its top is irregularly angled in reflection of the roof monitors that extend flush with the rest of the façade. Most of the façade is fronted by a large, angled, glazed bay with grouped, fixed metal windows with dark glazing. The primary entry is south of the bay contains a single, metal, fully glazed door set flush in the façade and topped by a fabric canopy.

The south façade is clad in brick and projects well above where it meets the roof to create a tall parapet. It contains grouped, fixed, metal windows with dark glazing and fabric canopies. One of the window openings appears to have been infilled with stucco.

The west (rear) façade is clad in brick and does not appear to have any fenestration. Storage racks front most of it. A canopied loading dock belonging to a property to the northwest (1156 N. McCadden Place, currently Ferguson Plumbing Supply) extends south over a portion of a paved surface parking lot, suggesting this entire rear area is utilized by this neighboring property.

Existing Conditions Photos, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue (ARG, 2022)

[38] Identified by visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on August 10, 2022; the alterations are evident in the earliest available Google Streetview image, 2007.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue overview, view northwest.	1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, south and east (primary) façades, view northwest.
1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (east) façade, view west.	1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of angled glazed bay at primary façade.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry.	1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, rear (west) elevation, view east.

Chronology of Development and Use

The following is a chronology of development and use of 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Source materials include online building permits from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs, and Sanborn fire insurance maps.

1955	Building constructed as machine shop for owner E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.[39]
1965	Interior alterations for occupant Litton Industries (continued use as office and manufacturing).[40]
1990	Wood cladding removed and replaced with stucco, and roll-up door added to primary façade; the permit notes R. Chilcott as owner and the building's use as storage.[41] Interior alterations.[42]
2006	Interior alterations for use as office and storage space, owner Wetu Enterprises.[43]

[39] LADBS Building Permit LA18177, June 28, 1955; Certificate of Occupancy December 22, 1955.
[40] LADBS Building Permit LA06346, October 15, 1965.
[41] LADBS Building Permit LA50944, February 12, 1990.
[42] LADBS Building Permit LA54220, April 4, 1990.
[43] LADBS Building Permit 0616-20000-15969, October 3, 2006.

2007-2009	Brick wall with new fenestration added to south elevation[44] Primary façade completely altered: entry openings changed/added, angled glazed bay added. Front patio created.[45] Interior alterations, owner Wetu Enterprises.[46]
2019	Interior alterations, owner Wetu Enterprises.[47]

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Alterations in progress, July 2007. Google 2022.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Construction of angled glazed bay in progress, May 2009. Google 2022.

[44] Google Street view, July 2007 and May 2009, showing work in progress.
[45] Ibid.
[46] LADBS Building Permit 07016-10000-12607, August 7, 2007.
[47] LADBS Building Permit 18016-10000-37551, January 11, 2019.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Current appearance achieved, January 2011. Google 2022.

3. Historical Background and Context

3.1 Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[48] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[49] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[50]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[51] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[52]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices, film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[53] It remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio

[48] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.
[49] Ibid., 88.
[50] Ibid., 72.
[51] Ibid., 71.
[52] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."
[53] Ibid.

Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W. Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[54] Despite the industrial area's significance, it was identified by surveyors as part of SurveyLA as a planning district (ineligible for designation but meriting special consideration in the planning process) rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Site which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

All five of the subject properties on the Project Site were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Each property is addressed in more detail below, in *Sections 6.1.3-6.1.*7. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[55] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and

[54] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."
[55] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.

accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[56] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[57] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[58] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[59] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[60] All of the buildings shared common space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[61] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[62] By 1963, Technical Products Co. occupied all five of the Project Site's subject properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[63]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[64]

[56] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.
[57] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.
[58] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.
[59] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"
[60] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.
[61] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.
[62] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.
[63] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.
[64] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.

Reid Miles, Graphic Designer/Photographer

Reid Miles was a significant graphic designer and photographer who used 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue as his photography studio between 1977 and his death in 1993. The building itself is addressed in more detail below.

Born in Chicago in 1927, Reid Kennedy Miles moved to Long Beach, California with his mother, sister, and grandmother sometime before 1940, where his mother Harriett worked in a fish cannery.[65] After a stint in the U.S. Navy, Miles moved to Los Angeles to attend the Chouinard Art Institute (now the California Institute of the Arts, or CalArts) in the Westlake (MacArthur Park) neighborhood of Los Angeles.[66] He moved to New York City after graduating, where he found a job doing graphic design for the jazz record label Blue Note Records in 1955. Blue Note had been established in 1939 and around 1947 began shifting its focus from traditional jazz and swing to modern jazz.[67] The label's modernistic album cover designs, created by graphic designers John Hermansader, Paul Bacon, and Gil Melle, reflected the innovative music they contained and provided Blue Note with a visual signature matching the aural.[68]

In 1955, Blue Note began issuing records in the 12 inch Long Play (LP) format – the material and groove width of this new record format allowed the album play time familiar to all today and revolutionized the industry. The label hired Reid Miles as art director, and tasked him with creating album covers – not only for the LP adaptations of Blue Note's existing catalog, but for new releases as well. Miles created over 500 album covers, building on the existing modernist graphic design to create his signature look using photographs, typography, and color. This solidified Blue Note's reputation for innovative graphic design as well as music production. Photographer Francis Wolff generated most of the images Miles used in his designs, though Miles– a photographer himself – produced some of them.[69] Miles' album covers for Blue Note are widely recognized as icons in the field of graphic design; as one source put it, "some of the covers represent the absolute gold standard of modernist typography and are widely recognized as the best-designed record sleeves in the history of jazz."[70]

In 1967, Miles left Blue Note and New York to return to Los Angeles and shift his career focus to photography. While taking on local jobs like photographing for the *Los Angeles Times'* Home Magazine, he established himself nationally as an innovative high-concept artist and produced images for magazines, newspapers, and a wide range of advertising clients. Shooting always in a studio with controlled conditions, Miles created detailed, elaborate scenes, an approach which became evident as early as 1972 in a Thanksgiving shoot for the *Los Angeles Times:* "From his vast collection of props, Miles assembled the ingredients for an authentic-looking old-fashioned

[65] 1940 census data, accessed September 2022 at https://www.ancestry.com.
[66] Andrew Read, "Reid Miles, The Guy Who Designed Blue Note," accessed August 2022 at https://jazzineurope.mfmmedia.nl/2018/03/reid-miles-the-guy-who-designed-blue-note/;"Indispensable Music: Reid Miles," accessed August 2022 at https://www.indispensablemusic.com/designers/reid-miles.
[67] "Blue Note Records: Company History," accessed August 2022 at https://londonjazzcollector.wordpress.com/record-labels-guide/labelography-2/blue-note-records-history/.
[68] Read, "Reid Miles."
[69] Read, "Reid Miles."
[70] "Readymag Stories: Reid Miles," accessed August 2022 at https://readymag.com/designstories/reid-miles/.

kitchen and populated it with an authentic-looking Grandma and authentic small boy."[71] The assignment was photographing stuffing. Miles was well aware of the contrast between his minimalist Blue Note work and his maximalist personal photography, citing the move to Hollywood as the impetus for the evolution: "My style in New York was very slick…Then I came to California and found all these fabulous actors and actresses, the old Hollywood studios and prop houses – I just fell into a more people-oriented style of photography."[72]

At this time (1972-1973) the photographer appears to have been working from a small studio at 1510 N. Las Palmas Avenue; his studio's location could not be pinpointed for the rest of his first decade back in Los Angeles.[73] In 1977, Reid Miles, Inc. moved into 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Miles customized the 1951 building, originally a Technical Products Co. warehouse, with a full interior remodel, including a kitchen addition, to meet his photo studio specifications.[74] Here, the scope, composition, and level of detail of his photography expanded to preposterous levels, financed by the lucrative advertising contracts he garnered (he was famed for making $1 million per year shooting ads for Coca-Cola alone, and also worked for Honda, Polaroid, Kellogg's, Chevrolet, Raleigh, and many others).[75] Miles also photographed album covers for some of the biggest acts of the day, including Bob Dylan, The Band, Kenny Rogers, Harry Chapin, Neil Diamond, and Chicago.[76]

Over the next 16 years, Miles assembled ever more elaborate tableaus, sometimes with dozens of people in them, in custom-built sets in his "all-white" 1136 Las Palmas studio.[77] They were meticulously composed, lit, and photographed – even subject Joan Collins found the approach, and the photographer, a bit much.[78] Miles insisted "If you're a good photographer you have to be a good storyteller," and approached photo sessions as if they were feature films.[79] At this time Miles also devised and perfected another approach drawing on his graphic design background, in which he photographed individuals one by one and then cut and assembled the prints into a collage which he would then retouch and re-photograph to create a "comic strip-like photo-illustration style."[80]

---

[71] "About This Issue," *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine*, November 12, 1972.
[72] "About This Issue," *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine,* December 9, 1973.
[73] Los Angeles City Directories, 1968, 1969, 1973.
[74] LADBS Building Permit LA47175, June 27, 1977.
[75] "Great American Storyteller," *Step By Step Graphics,* May/June 1986, accessed August 2022 at http://curse.jp/images-entry/722/reid-miles.jpg; Chuck Green, "Meet Reid Miles: The Norman Rockwell of Photographers," *Ideabook*, accessed August 2022 at https://www.ideabook.com/reid_miles/.
[76] Green, "Meet Reid Miles"; Guy Minnebach, "Reid Miles and Warhol: The Shoe, the Nudes, the Letterhead," *Andy Earhole*, accessed August 2022 at https://warholcoverart.com/2021/07/11/reid-miles-and-warhol-the-shoe-the-nudes-the-letterhead/.
[77] Sue Ellen Jares, "For $1 Million a Year, Reid Miles Does Those Ads with the Norman Rockwell Look," *People* February 13, 1978, 55.
[78] "Fast Lines and High Times of Joan Collins," *Los Angeles Times* May 12, 1985.
[79] Jares, "For $1 Million a Year," 55.
[80] Quote from "Great American Storyteller"; Green, "Meet Reid Miles"; Mark Kalan, "Stories of Photographers Passed…Reid Miles," *Mark Focus*, accessed August 2022 at http://markfocus.blogspot.com/2012/08/stories-of-photographers-passed-reid.html.

Regardless of the number of subjects and post-print techniques, much of Miles' work directly evoked the nostalgic illustrations of Norman Rockwell. It is unknown whether this style came before or after the photographer held a contract with Coca-Cola, which famously commissioned Rockwell for a series of oil paintings for advertisements in the 1930s, but it certainly was not restricted to Miles' photos for Coke. Miles pointed out, "Actually, a lot of what I do isn't Rockwell at all, just old-time. There's so little charm in the world today, people are hungry for it."[81]

Miles actively produced artwork for hundreds of commissions, continuing to refine his maximalist style from his Hollywood studio, until he died in 1993 at age 66. Today his work in both graphic design and photography is renowned for its influence on the arts and on the field of advertising from the 1950s through the 1980s. The location of his archive, if one exists, is not known.

1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The building at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue was constructed in 1925 to serve as the new plant for the Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Company.[82] Owner Stanley Duncan established this business around 1914 and had operated a plant at the N. Las Palmas Avenue location, apparently out of a repurposed dwelling, since about 1917; by 1923, his office and order department was located in a separate building at 1400 Sunset Boulevard.[83] Born in Los Angeles in 1890, Duncan was working in the carpet cleaning business by 1907-1910, and established his own business soon after.[84] By late 1924, the Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. was successful enough to require expansion. To that end, Duncan hired architect Saul H. Brown to complete a modest Mediterranean Revival design for his new plant, which appears to have incorporated office and ordering functions at the front as well as carpet cleaning at the rear.[85]

From Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. ad in the *Hollywood Daily Citizen*, November 24, 1925.

[81] Jares, "For $1 Million a Year," 52.
[82] LADBS Building Permit LA48910, December 9, 1924.
[83] 1919 Sanborn map; "Firm Shows Growth," *Hollywood Daily Citizen,* June 1, 1925; Display advertisement, *Hollywood Daily Citizen*, April 2, 1923; Permit LA48910 (1924); Display advertisement, *Hollywood Citizen News*, June 7, 1934.
[84] 1910 U.S. Census, WWI and WWII draft registration cards, accessed August 2022 at http://www.ancestry.com.
[85] LADBS Building Permit LA48910, December 9, 1924.

Born in Colorado in 1896, Saul Harris Brown attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and started his own architectural practice in Los Angeles in 1920 or 1921.[86] He was a prolific designer of Period Revival buildings in the 1920s and 1930s, primarily multi-family residences with fewer examples of single-family, commercial, and institutional buildings. Perhaps his best-known design is that for the Chateauesque Leone's Castle (1055 S. Walker Avenue, San Pedro), completed in 1936 and now Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #1225. Brown died in 1956.

Newspaper advertisements and articles from the 1920s and 1930s suggest Duncan's Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. was successful and long-lived; by 1950, it had incorporated furniture cleaning as well as carpet cleaning (though it likely performed that function in earlier years as well).[87]

The business appears to have maintained occupancy of the 1128 N. Las Palmas property until sometime between 1950 and 1953, when ownership passed to E.R. Chilcott and his Technical Products Co. The former carpet cleaning plant became a shop, office, and warehouse for Chilcott's company, with immediate expansion of the original building via a large rear addition completed in 1954. Duncan died in 1973.

The owner/occupant history of 1128 N. Las Palmas becomes less clear after the 1960s, though Techno Products (the subsidiary of Technical Products mentioned above) maintained occupancy until about 1968, and the Chilcott family retained possession of the building through at least the late 1980s – son Robert C. Chilcott and his company Wetu Enterprises are noted on permits from 1988 and 1989.[88] Few major alterations appear to have taken place since the Technical Products changes, with minor modifications like pent roof tile removal, addition of security features, and signage changes.

1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The lot now containing 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue was first developed with a dwelling sometime prior to 1919.[89] Its address, 1114 N. Las Palmas Avenue on the 1919 Sanborn map, appears to have been 1136 N. Las Palmas by 1946, when owner James C. Grant moved a building to the rear of the lot for use as a machine shop under the address 1134 N. Las Palmas Avenue.[90] By 1950, E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co. had gained ownership of the parcel and both buildings, and it received a permit to demolish the dwelling in that year.[91] The short period from 1946 to 1950 appears to have been the full extent of the use of the 1134-36 address range, and despite City records still using the range, the only address used in practice for this parcel since 1950 has been 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue.

[86] Jenna Snow, Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Application: Leone's Castle (prepared for owner-applicant Joanne Adler, March 2020), 5-6.
[87] 1950 Sanborn map.
[88] LADBS Building Permits LA10689, 1989HO00118.
[89] 1919 Sanborn map.
[90] LADBS Building Permit LA09752, April 4, 1946.
[91] LADBS Building Permit LA28449, December 20, 1950.

Technical Products Co. constructed the existing building here for use as a warehouse in 1950-51, activating it by June of 1951.[92] The machine shop that once stood at the rear of the parcel is presumed to have been either demolished or incorporated into the new construction, as no physical remnants of it are evident. Chilcott's company continued using the warehouse until 1963, and converted at least part of it to office space in that year by adding interior office partitions.[93] It appears Chilcott retained ownership of the building and made the improvements for incoming tenant Litton Industries, who in 1965 went on to install a suspended (dropped) ceiling and relocate non-bearing office partitions.[94] Techno Products, a subsidiary of Technical Products, also maintained use of the property until its acquisition by Sigmon in 1968.

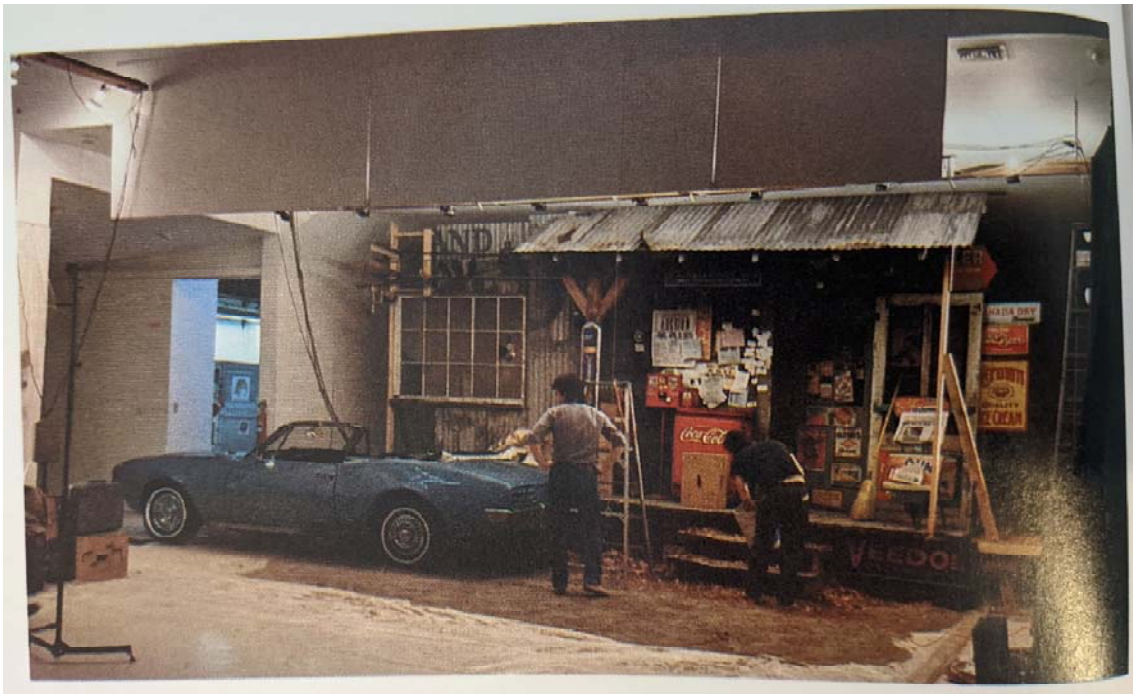
Founded in Beverly Hills in 1953, Litton Industries started as a contractor providing a variety of electronics to the U.S. Department of Defense, from calculators to navigation equipment. It diversified over the next decade, acquiring numerous firms to become a large conglomerate producing typewriters, microwaves, frozen foods, submarines, oil drilling equipment, and many other items.[95] By 1963, Litton Industries sales had reached $500 million and its various divisions occupied facilities all over the world, including the Westrex division in the building at 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue.[96] Acquired by Litton in 1958, Westrex was originally a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company focusing on sound engineering for motion pictures.[97] It continued that function domestically, but overseas Westrex primarily distributed and serviced a wider variety of communications products.[98] With the acquisition, Litton aimed to use Westrex's networks to more widely distribute its products. The Westrex office at 1136 N. Las Palmas appears to have been used for these types of marketing and distribution functions.

The Litton-Westrex occupation was relatively short; by 1971, the building was occupied by a small film production company called Oxford Films.[99] In 1977, the building was converted from a warehouse into a photo studio by new occupant (and probable owner) Reid Miles, Inc.[100] Alterations for this change of use included an interior remodel of the first floor, which included lowering the dropped ceiling, adding a new kitchen, and installing or moving non-bearing office partitions.[101] The addition of oversized address numbers at the primary entry is

[92] LADBS Building Permit LA28297, December 14, 1950; Certificate of Occupancy June 28, 1951.
[93] LADBS Building Permit LA48273, September 23, 1963; Classified ad for Westrex, *Los Angeles Times* September 22, 1963.
[94] LADBS Building Permit LA06345, October 15, 1965.
[95] "Litton Industries, Inc. History," *Funding Universe*, accessed August 2022 at http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/litton-industries-inc-history/.
[96] Classified ads for Westrex, *Los Angeles Times* September 22, 1963; January 31, 1964; June 28, 1964.
[97] "Litton Buying Westrex Corp.," *Los Angeles Times* May 21, 1958.
[98] Ibid.
[99] Letter to the Editor, Margo de Seve, *The Signal*, November 24, 1971.
[100] LADBS Building Permits LA43205, April 18, 1977, LA47175, June 27, 1977.
[101] LADBS Building Permits LA43205, April 18, 1977, LA47175, June 27, 1977.

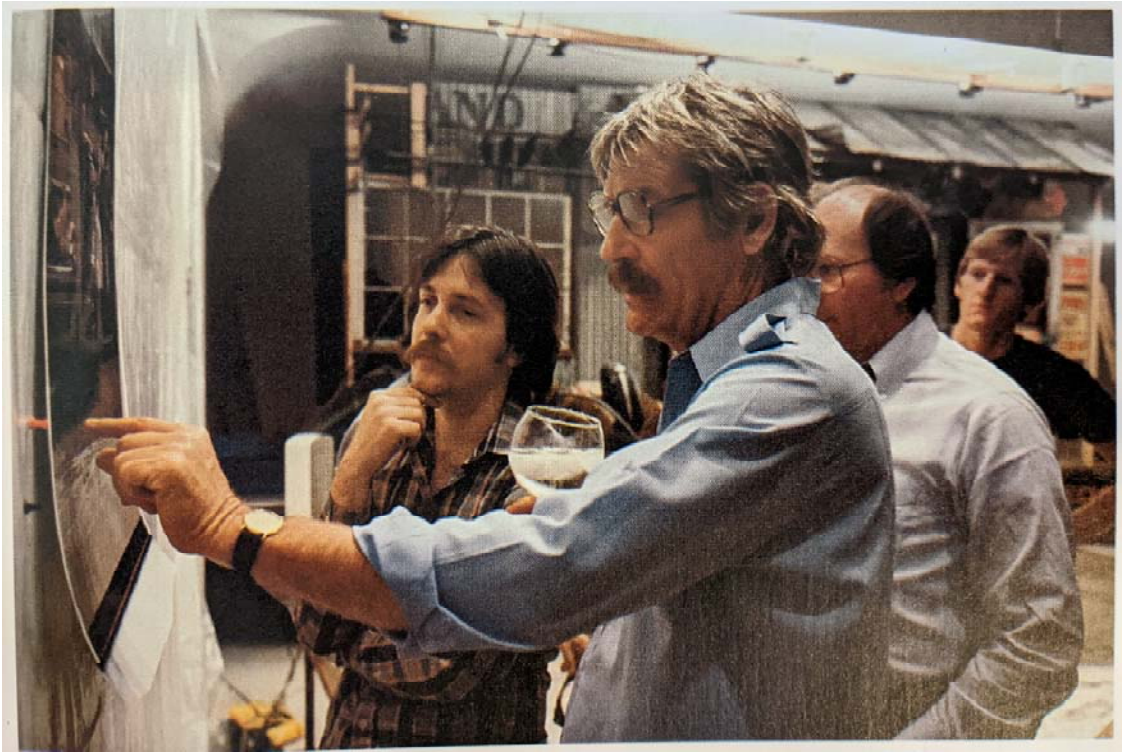
presumed to have occurred around the same time, due to their striking similarity to Miles's typographic work for Blue Note as discussed above.

Reid Miles was a significant graphic designer and photographer, and this property was his photography studio for 16 years, at the height of his productive period as a photographer. Miles is addressed in more detail above. A comparison of the building's interior as it exists today with partial views from the period it was used as Miles' photo studio suggest that studio-specific features like white finishes, dropped ceilings, and partition walls were removed after the photographer's occupancy.[102]



1134-36 N. Las Palmas interior showing dropped ceiling, partition walls, and white finishes, ca. 1982. Time-Life Books, *The Studio: Revised Edition* (Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1982), 68.

[102] Based on visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on October 6, 2022, and comparison with photos of the interior in Time-Life Books, *The Studio:Revised Edition* (Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1982), 68-72.



1134-36 N. Las Palmas interior showing apparent arched ceiling detail (upper left, no longer present), ca. 1982. Time-Life Books 1982, 69.

1134-36 N. Las Palmas interior showing lighting to right of set, ca. 1982. Time-Life Books 1982, 71.

After Miles' death in 1993, 1136 N. Las Palmas was owned and occupied by a series of businesses, including other commercial photographers; between 2000 and 2012, occupants included Wayne Adams Studios, Jim Douglass Photography, and Raiko Hartman Photography.[103] Little information could be found on these or subsequent owners and occupants. Interior connections between the three buildings 1144-46, 1138, and 1134-36 N. Las Palmas, combining them into a single complex, appear to have been made by adjacent occupants Wetu or possibly Efilm between 2002 and 2007 (see below for information on these occupants). As of 2022, the occupant is Company 3, a post-production house which occupies all three buildings.

Exterior alterations that appear to post-date 1993 include replacement of the primary door and addition of security features. Interior alterations have been more extensive, reflecting the apparent change of use from a photography studio to creative office space. The lowered ceiling at the first floor was largely removed, leaving only a portion at the entry hallway and exposing the curving truss system and sawtooth roof monitors of the original building. Kitchen finishes and appliances have also been replaced. The existing office partition walls appear to represent a mix of different occupations – non-load-bearing partitions were added as early as 1963, relocated in 1965, reconfigured in 1977, and reconfigured again after 1993, most likely during the 2002-2007 tenant improvement activities by Wetu or Efilm as detailed below.[104]

1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue

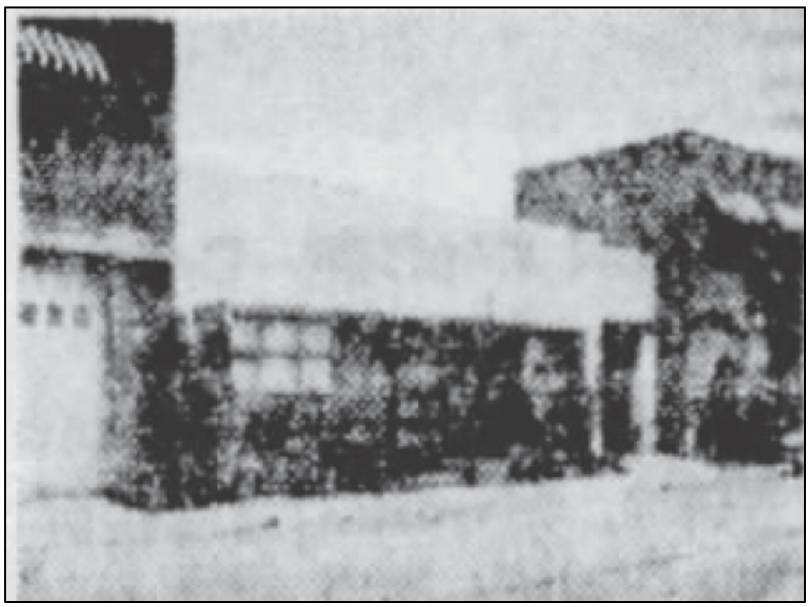
The building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Street was constructed in 1946-1947 as an office and shop building for the Bishop Machine Works.[105] Originally the Kime-Bishop Machine Works, the company was founded by Harry F. Kime and Howard W. Bishop around 1942 and was located at 8101 Santa Monica Boulevard prior to 1946.[106] The machining operation manufactured aircraft parts in the early 1950s and is presumed to have performed the same or similar functions during its earlier years.[107] By 1946, Kime had left, the company had become the Bishop Machine Works, and Bishop was planning to move it to the new building at 1138 N. Las Palmas.

The architect, Kenneth R. Swift, was a prolific Los Angeles practitioner who designed residential and commercial properties. He was born in Illinois in 1907 and attended the University of Illinois and the University of Southern California to study architecture; the bulk

[103] City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project" Appendix II: Environmental Data Resources, Inc., "The EDR-City Directory Abstract,"2013, 22, 92.
[104] LADBS Building Permits LA48273, LA06345, LA43205, LA47175; visual inspection by ARG, August 10 and October 6, 2022.
[105] LADBS Building Permit LA05957, March 5, 1946; Certificate of Occupancy, March 28, 1947.
[106] Los Angeles City Directories 1941, 1942; Classified ads for workers, *Citizen-News*, December 19, 1944 and May 25, 1944.
[107] "Douglas Aircraft Granted $1,644,703 Tax Write-Off," *Los Angeles Times* February 4, 1952.

of his career was based in Los Angeles.[108] Swift partnered with architect Milton J. Black from 1932 to 1939 before forming his own firm, and was an AIA member from 1946 until 1971. By the 1950s, Swift appears to have found a niche creating Modern designs for commercial properties like offices and retail buildings, with transportation buildings of particular note. He designed or co-designed several buildings for the Pacific Greyhound Lines bus company, including the Hollywood depot at 1409 N. Vine Street (1955, no longer extant), and, in association with Welton Becket and Associates, a massive bus terminal shared by Greyhound and the Rapid Transit District of Southern California (1966, 6th Street and Los Angeles Street, extant).[109]

Swift's 1946 design for the new Bishop Machine Works building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears to have been Modern, with a flat roof, recessed entry with canopy at the south end of the primary façade, and flush grouped windows at the north end.



Original primary façade, with entry at south end and windows to north. *Valley Times Today*, May 15, 1963.

The Bishop Machine Works operated from 1138 N. Las Palmas until 1963, when it went out of business and auctioned off the building and all of its equipment.[110] E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co. purchased the building at this time and commenced improvements, including interior alterations and re-configuration of the entire primary façade; no permit could be found to confirm the dates for the exterior work, but the general appearance of the current façade suggests this occurred in the 1960s, during Technical Products' occupancy. The acquisition of

[108] American Institute of Architects, *American Architects Directory*, AIA 1970, 899, accessed August 2022 at https://content.aia.org/sites/default/files/2018-09/Bowker_1970_S.pdf.
[109] "New Greyhound Depot to Have Open House, *Los Angeles Evening Citizen News*, June 28, 1955; Merchandise Mart Historic Resource Summary, HistoricPlacesLA, accessed August 2022 at http://www.historicplacesla.org/reports/ab6984c8-50c8-4dfc-8d9b-46550914ffbb.
[110] Display advertisement, *Valley Times Today*, May 15, 1963.

1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue enlarged the existing Technical Products complex and made the company the owner of the majority of the properties in the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas.

By 1970, the building had a new occupant, video equipment company Concord Communication Systems, though the Chilcott family retained possession of the building through at least the early 2000s – son Robert C. Chilcott's company Wetu Enterprises was the owner in 2002, when a concrete access ramp was added to the front of the building.[111] Occupancy history is unclear after Concord, as one or more production companies advertised for receptionists at the address in the 1980s but did not list company names. Exterior alterations dating to the period after 2002 include the replacement of the primary door and its sidelight window. Interior connections between the three buildings 1138, 1144-46, and 1134-36 N. Las Palmas, combining them into a single complex, also appear to have been made by Wetu or possibly Efilm between 2002 and 2007. As of 2022, the occupant is Company 3, a post-production house which occupies all three buildings.

1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The pre-1946 development history of 1144-1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue is unclear due to lack of original building permits and historic maps or photographs depicting the block between 1919 and 1950. The parcel was originally developed with two pre-1919 dwellings, depicted as 1122 and 1122 ½ N. Las Palmas Avenue on the 1919 Sanborn map; address numbers shifted in this block after this time. According to data held at the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, these were replaced by a new building in 1941; given the development history of E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co. complex immediately adjacent to the property, it is possible that Chilcott was the original owner/builder of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue as well.

Technical Products Co. was unquestionably the owner by 1946-47, when it constructed two large additions to the building for use as a machine shop; if anything is left of the older building's exterior, it is not currently visible due to this work which resulted in the building's current massing and façade configuration. The architect for this work was Kenneth R. Swift, who also designed 1138 N. Las Palmas for the Bishop Machine Works at about the same time (and is addressed above).

By 1971, the building's occupant had changed to the Bet-Mar Corp., another machining operation.[112] It is unknown whether Technical Products/the Chilcott family still owned the building. Bet-Mar operated from 1144-46 N. Las Palmas until 1987, when it went out of business and its equipment was sold at auction.[113] Little information could be found on this firm and it does not appear to have been particularly large or significant. In 1988, interior alterations were made for new occupant Joe Matza.[114] Matza was a film and television visual effects designer/engineer, having co-developed the Magicam system with three others and later creating

[111] LADBS Building Permit 02016-30000-06646, May 3, 2002.
[112] Classified ad, *Los Angeles Times* May 30, 1971.
[113] Display ad, *Los Angeles Times* August 9, 1987.
[114] LADBS Building Permit LA86147, January 13, 1988.

effects for multiple films as part of Composite Imaging Systems (CIS).[115] Paramount purchased Magicam in the 1970s and ran it as a subsidiary on Marathon Street.[116] Research did not indicate that CIS operated out of the subject property, and little additional information could be found on this or subsequent occupants, including E-Film (2002).

As with several other buildings here, son Robert C. Chilcott's company Wetu Enterprises was the owner of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas as late as 2005, when it completed roof alterations. Sometime in the early 2000s (pre-2007), major alterations occurred at the building's primary façade, including replacement of all doors and windows; resizing of first story window openings and former vehicular entries; and addition of an access ramp. Interior connections between the three buildings 1144-46, 1138, and 1134-36 N. Las Palmas, combining them into a single complex, also appear to have been made by Wetu or possibly Efilm between 2002 and 2007. At the time of this writing, the occupant is Company 3, a post-production house which occupies all buildings.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue was constructed in 1955 as a machine shop for E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.[117] It was the last building known to have been purpose-built or adapted for reuse on this block by this company, which owned most of the properties here between the late 1940s and early 1960s, on this block of Las Palmas. The Chilcott family appears to have retained ownership until at least 2019; after Technical Products, the owner entity was Wetu Enterprises, owned by Robert Chilcott. Technical Products Co. was also the occupant until about 1965, when Litton Industries moved into the building. As noted in the description for 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, Litton Industries was a massive conglomerate with many subsidiaries and facilities.

Wetu Enterprises extensively altered the interior and exterior of the building in the 1990s and 2000s, starting with replacing wood cladding with stucco and adding a roll-up door opening to the primary façade in 1990.[118] This appears to have been a tenant improvement to convert the building use from manufacturing to storage. Between 2007 and 2009, Wetu added a brick wall with new fenestration at the south elevation, and completely altered the primary façade by modifying and adding entries and constructing the projecting angled, glazed bay that now dominates the façade.[119]

[115] "Magicam – A Better Mousetrap," *Los Angeles Times* October 16, 1974; "The Magicam at Work: Viewing 'Reality' in Miniature," *Los Angeles Times* September 20, 1979; "CIS Hollywood," accessed August 2022 at https://memory-alpha.fandom.com/wiki/CIS_Hollywood.

[116] Classified ad, *Los Angeles Times* July 14, 1976.

[117] LADBS Building Permit LA18177, June 28, 1955; Certificate of Occupancy December 22, 1955.

[118] LADBS Building Permit LA50944, February 12, 1990.

[119] Google Street view, July 2007 and May 2009, showing work in progress.

4. Regulatory Framework

4.1 Federal, State, and Local Evaluation Criteria

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the nation's master inventory of known historic resources. Created under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level. As described in National Register Bulletin (NRB) 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, in order to be eligible for the National Register, a resource must both (1) be historically significant and (2) retain sufficient integrity to adequately convey its significance.

Significance is assessed by evaluating a resource against established eligibility criteria. A resource is considered significant if it satisfies any one of the following four National Register criteria:[120]

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past;

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Once significance has been established, it must then be demonstrated that a resource retains enough of its physical and associative qualities – or *integrity* – to convey the reason(s) for its significance. Integrity is best described as a resource's "authenticity" as expressed through its physical features and extant characteristics. Whether a resource retains sufficient integrity for listing is determined by evaluating it against the seven aspects of integrity defined by the NPS:

- Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred);
- Setting (the physical environment of a historic property);
- Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property);

[120] Some resources may meet multiple criteria, though only one needs to be satisfied for National Register eligibility.

- Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular manner or configuration to form a historic property);
- Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory);
- Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and
- Association (the direct link between an important historic event/person and a historic property).

Integrity is evaluated by weighing all seven of these aspects together and is ultimately a "yes or no" determination – that is, a resource either retains sufficient integrity or it does not.[121] Some aspects of integrity may be weighed more heavily than others depending on the type of resource being evaluated and the reason(s) for its significance. Since integrity depends on a resource's placement within a historic context, integrity can be assessed only after it has been established that the resource is significant, and under which criteria.

National Register Age Considerations

Generally, a resource must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the National Register. NRB 15 explains that "fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the National Register is a list of truly historic places."[122]

However, the NPS acknowledges that on occasion, a resource less than 50 years of age may merit consideration for listing in the National Register. Criteria Consideration G offers guidance related to the evaluation of properties that may have achieved significance within the past 50 years, setting forth the conditions under which these resources may be eligible for listing. It provides that exceptions to the age threshold may be granted if it can be demonstrated that a resource less than 50 years of age is: (1) of exceptional importance, or (2) an integral component of a National Register-eligible historic district whose other component parts are predominantly 50 years or older.[123]

In justifying exceptional importance for individual resources (*i.e.,* outside of the National Register-eligible historic district context), NRB 15 cites the necessity of comparative analysis. Specifically, it states that "it is necessary to identify other properties within the geographical area that reflect the same significance or historical associations and to determine which properties *best* represent

[121] Derived from National Register Bulletin 15, Section VIII: "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property."
[122] Derived from NRB 15, Section VII: "How to Apply the Criteria Considerations."
[123] The subject properties are not an integral component of a National Register-eligible historic district whose other component parts are predominantly 50 years of age or older, therefore this report will not further evaluate the buildings under this consideration standard.

the historic context in question." It continues, "Several properties in the area could become eligible with the passage of time, but few will qualify now as exceptionally important."[124]

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is the authoritative guide to the State's significant historical and archeological resources. In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register "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."[125] The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The structure of the California Register program is similar to that of the National Register, but places its emphasis on resources that have contributed specifically to the development of California. To be eligible for the California Register, a resource must first be deemed significant under one of the following four criteria, which are modeled after the National Register criteria listed above:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values;
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, state, or the nation.[126]

Like the National Register, the California Register also requires that resources retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing. A resource's integrity is assessed using the same seven aspects of integrity used for the National Register. However, since integrity thresholds associated with the California Register are generally less rigid than those associated with the National Register, it is possible that a resource may lack the integrity required for the National Register but still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

[124] NRB 15, Section VII: "How to Apply the Criteria Considerations."
[125] California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1 (a).
[126] California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1.

There is no prescribed age limit for listing in the California Register, although California Register guidelines state that "sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource."[127]

Resources are automatically listed in the California Register if they are listed in or have been officially determined eligible for the National Register. State Historic Landmarks #770 and forward are also automatically listed in the California Register.[128]

City of Los Angeles, Cultural Heritage Ordinance

The local designation programs for the City of Los Angeles include Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for individual resources and the adoption of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) for concentrations of buildings, commonly known as historic districts. The City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Chapter 9, Section 22.171 *et seq.* of the Los Angeles Administrative Code) defines an HCM as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building, or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City, meaning that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

The City of Los Angeles established its HPOZ ordinance in 1979. The ordinance was revised in 1997, 2000, 2004, and 2018. According to Section 12.20.3.B.17 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), a *Preservation Zone* is "any area of the City of Los Angeles containing buildings, structures, landscaping, natural features or lots having historic, architectural, cultural or aesthetic significance."

Local historic preservation ordinances often include standards for determining whether a resource retains sufficient integrity to merit local historic designation, and this language can vary

[127] California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison* (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001), 3. According to the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation, March 1995), "Any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old may be recorded for purposes of inclusion in the OHP's filing system. Documentation of resources less than 45 years old may also be filed if those resources have been formally evaluated, regardless of the outcome of the evaluation." This 45-year threshold is intended to guide the recordation of potential historical resources for local planning purposes, and is not directly related to an age threshold for eligibility against California Register criteria.

[128] California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process* (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.), 1.

widely from municipality to municipality. Some local ordinances do not mention integrity at all. The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance does not include language about integrity. When evaluating historical resources in municipalities where the historic preservation ordinance does not provide guidance for assessing integrity, in accordance with best professional practices it is customary to use the National Register seven aspects of integrity to assess whether or not a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance at the local level.

The City's Cultural Heritage Ordinance does not have language regarding the required age of potential HCMs. However, in practice, the City generally follows California OHP guidelines for evaluating resources of the recent past, which provides guidance that sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on a resource's historic importance.

4.2 CEQA and Historical Resources

CEQA Thresholds

Enacted in 1970, CEQA is the principal statute mandating environmental assessment of discretionary land use and development projects in California. The primary goal of CEQA is to (1) evaluate a project's potential to have an adverse impact on the environment, and (2) minimize these impacts through the use of available feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures.[129]

Historical resources are considered to be a part of the environment under CEQA. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) states that for purposes of CEQA, "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."[130] Whether a project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource involves a two-part inquiry. First, it must be determined whether the project involves a historical resource. If it does, then the second part involves determining whether the project may result in a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the historical resource.

To address these issues under CEQA, guidelines relating to historical resources were formally codified in October 1998 as Section 15064.5 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3. The guidelines state that for purposes of CEQA compliance, a "historical resource" shall be defined as any one of the following:[131]

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.

[129] California Public Resources Code, Section 21002.
[130] California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1.
[131] CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5.

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, or identified as significant in a qualified historical resource survey, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. 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 the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Once it has been determined that a historical resource is present, it must then be determined whether the project may result in a "substantial adverse change" to that resource. Section 15064.5(b)(1) of Title 14 of the CCR defines a substantial adverse change as the "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired." Furthermore, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

A. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

B. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

C. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.[132]

[132] CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(b)(2).

Generally, a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*[133] shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.[134]

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

As stated above, projects that conform to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* ("the Standards") are generally treated as projects that would not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources. The Standards are widely used to guide federal, state, and local agencies as they carry out their historic preservation programs and responsibilities.

The Standards for Rehabilitation are:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

[133] Anne E. Grimmer, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017, 76, accessed September 2022, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.
[134] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

5. Evaluation of Historical Significance

5.1 Previous Evaluations and Studies

None of the properties on the Project Site has been designated under any local, state, or federal registration program.

Four of the five have not been identified or evaluated as potential historic resources, or as elements of a potentially eligible historic district, in any known historic resources inventory or survey, including the Los Angeles Citywide Survey (SurveyLA) of the Hollywood Community Plan Area conducted in 2011 (revisions in November 2015), and are not listed in the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) database or in the records of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).[135]

The fifth property, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, is listed in the BERD with a 7N California Historical Resource Status Code ("Needs to be reevaluated"). The project and date for this assessment are not known. The building was not identified in SurveyLA. This Technical Report evaluates this and all properties on the Project Site for the purposes of CEQA.

SurveyLA identified the larger area in which the Project Site is located as the Entertainment Industry Support Services Planning District, containing over 750 buildings and roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue to the west, Lexington Avenue to the north, Lillian Way to the east, and Melrose Avenue to the south. While SurveyLA identified it as "the most significant collection of entertainment industry-related support services buildings in Hollywood," it found that the area did not retain "sufficient integrity and/or cohesion to qualify as a historic district."[136] SurveyLA planning districts are identified because they may warrant special consideration for local planning purposes; they do not meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, nor do any of the properties within their boundaries.

Historical Resources Records Search

At ARG's request, the SCCIC conducted a records search for the Project Site and a quarter-mile radius around it in November 2022. ARG requested spreadsheets and maps for all known historic and prehistoric resources. The SCCIC records search yielded no archaeological resources (historic or prehistoric) in the Project Site or within a quarter-mile radius. It yielded no historic built environment resources in the Project Site, and 75 historic built environment resources within a quarter-mile radius.[137] The majority of these 75 resources are duplicated in the BERD and

[135] City of Los Angeles, "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area" (prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015). The report can be found at https://planning.lacity.org/preservation-design/survey-la-results-hollywood. SurveyLA findings can be viewed at http://www.historicplacesla.org.

[136] SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report Appendix: Hollywood Historic Districts, Planning Districts and Multi-Property Resources – 11/23/15, 389.

[137] As illustrated in *Appendix A,* some of these resources are actually outside of the quarter-mile radius but were included by the SCCIC because they were part of potentially eligible identified districts that partially extend into the

HistoricPlacesLA (HPLA) inventories discussed below; 18 are not duplicated. None of the 18 identified resources is adjacent to the Project Site or has a view to or from it.

Concurrently with the SCCIC records search, ARG conducted a search of the BERD database as well as the City of Los Angeles's HistoricPlacesLA (HPLA) historic resources inventory database for historic built environment resources within a quarter-mile radius around the Project Site. ARG's search located 217 designated, potentially eligible, or otherwise identified potential historic resources, including 37 individual resources and at least four historic districts (comprising at least 176 contributing and non-contributing district properties) within a quarter-mile radius of the Project Site.[138] The identified properties include some which have not been evaluated for significance. See *Appendix A* for a map of all resources identified through ARG's SCCIC, BERD, and HPLA searches and located within a quarter-mile of the Project Site.Of the resources identified through the SCCIC records search and ARG's BERD and HPLA searches, four historical resources are or were[139] located in the vicinity of the Project Site. For these purposes, "vicinity" is defined as directly adjacent to the Project Site and/or within view of or from the Project Site.

The following identified historical and potential resources are located within the vicinity of the Project Site:

- 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue: A 1939 industrial building originally owned and occupied by Takara Laboratories. Identified in a reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated.[140]
- 1025 N. Highland Avenue: A 1925 warehouse tower originally owned and occupied by the Toberman Storage Company. Found eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and as a Los Angeles HCM in SurveyLA.[141]
- 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard. A 1929 industrial building originally owned and occupied by the Kodak Corporation. Identified in a 1980 survey, needs to be re-evaluated.[142]

radius area. *Appendix A* depicts these with the same color layer as the other SCCIC/BERD/HPLA-identified resources, but omits addresses.

[138] One historic district (1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue) is clearly identified in SurveyLA data. The BERD/SCCIC data include numerous properties with 5D2 status codes ("Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation") without information on which potential districts they belong to, likely due to the age of their surveys – most were identified in a 1980 survey of indeterminate scope by the Hollywood Revitalization Committee. Based on their physical groupings, these properties appear to be within three geographically discrete areas. All of the areas have experienced substantial alterations and infill, again indicating the older survey pre-dating these changes.

[139] A number of the previously identified resources found in the SCCIC and BERD searches have been demolished for new construction (and/or altered beyond recognition). As a re-assessment of the continued eligibility of each previously identified resource is beyond the scope of this project, Appendix A depicts all data as it arrived from the repositories.

[140] California Historical Resource Status Code 7R, BERD.

[141] See footnote 7.

[142] California Historical Resource Status Code 7N, BERD. The SCCIC notes the survey was conducted by D. Miller and C. Johnson of the Hollywood Revitalization Committee in 1980 but did not have a survey report on file.

- 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The 1927 Hollywood Center Studios complex. Found eligible for listing as a historic district in the National Register, the California Register, and as a Los Angeles HCM in SurveyLA.[143]

This Technical Report does not re-evaluate any historical resources or potential historical resources in the vicinity of the Project Site; rather, in the interest of a conservative analysis for the purposes of CEQA, it treats unevaluated resources in the vicinity of the Project Site – in this case, 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue and 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard – as presumed historical resources.

5.2 Evaluation of Significance

1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The industrial building located at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue on the Project Site is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1925 as the new plant for Stanley Duncan's Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co., 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built six years after the City set aside the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While the carpet cleaning business likely counted studios among its clientele, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services to a wide range of patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the early to mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while successful, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, not do any subsequent businesses, including Technical Products Co., the electronics and machining company which occupied many of the buildings in this block between the 1940s and the 1960s. Alterations including a large rear addition (1954), clay tile roof material removal, and primary façade infill/door replacement to convert a vehicular entry into a person entry have further reduced the ability of the building to convey its association

[143] The property contains multiple buildings on a "superblock", but as it was not accessible during SurveyLA, contributing and non-contributing features could not be determined.

even with broader historic patterns of industrial development. As a result, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was Stanley Duncan, who owned and operated his Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. business here between 1925 and ca. 1950. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. E.R Chilcott, owner of the next occupant, Technical Products Co., was also a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a significant individual in history. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals. The property does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is a modest, minimally articulated Mediterranean Revival storefront with featureless "industrial box" architecture (comprising both the original volume and 1954 addition) behind it. It was designed by local architect Saul H. Brown, a prolific practitioner best known for his multi-family residential designs. While it is recognizable as a Period Revival industrial building, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not an excellent example of either the architectural style or the property type due to its simple form and modest expression of the often-ornate Mediterranean Revival idiom. Alterations as noted above have also removed character-defining features, including the clay tile roof material that distinguishes the Mediterranean Revival style and the vehicular front entry that marked it as an industrial property. The building's architect, Saul H. Brown, was a successful practitioner, but one of many designing in Period Revival styles in Los Angeles in the 1920s and '30s. Scholarship does not indicate that he was a master architect – someone whose genius influenced his or her age – and the noted alterations have compromised Brown's original design as well as materials. As a result, the property does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broad patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, region, or nation.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue's original design by architect Saul H. Brown was modest and minimally articulated, and Brown does not appear to have been a master architect. Alterations have further reduced the building's ability to convey its original architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The property at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is determined, for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM for its association with a significant individual, Reid Miles, a prominent photographer/graphic designer. Due to the relatively late date of its significant association with this individual, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. It also does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

The building's period of significance under California Register/Los Angeles Criteria 2/2 is defined as 1977-1993, coinciding with Miles' occupation of the property as his photography studio.

Following is an evaluation of the building against federal, state, and local eligibility criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1951 as a warehouse for Technical Products Co., 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupants Litton Industries/Westrex, Reid Miles Inc., and Oxford Films likewise do not appear to have been significant in the history of industrial development. As a result, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

E.R Chilcott, original owner of Technical Products Co. and this building, was a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a historically significant individual in keeping with the spirit of these criteria. A later occupant, Reid Miles, does appear to have been historically significant. Miles was a graphic designer renowned for his iconic album cover designs for the Blue Note Records jazz label in the 1950s and 1960s when he moved to Los Angeles to focus on his photography. He established his photography studio at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue in 1977 and created numerous well-known images here for a variety of clients, including Coca-Cola, the *Los Angeles Times*, Honda, Kellogg's, Polaroid, Bob Dylan, Kenny Rogers, and more.

Miles was known for his innovative, maximalist approach to composing, lighting, and photographing people – his preferred subject, thanks to the influence of his Hollywood surroundings – and for his graphic design-influenced post-printing techniques which created illustration-like photographs. His studio here was key to achieving his influential (and lucrative) results, providing ample space for the creation of elaborate sets dressed with abundant props and people. Miles produced the majority of his work here between 1977 and his death in 1993.

As the studio where he produced his most influential work as a photographer, the property has a strong and direct association with significant individual Reid Miles during his productive period. Though it is a relatively late association, starting in 1977, the California Register does not set forth a minimum age requirement for listing, as does the National Register. Rather, it stipulates that

sufficient time has to have elapsed to have a scholarly perspective on the historical significance of a resource to be eligible for listing.[144] As research confirms not only Miles' significance in the field of photography, but also the property's strong and continuous association with him for 16 years during his productive period, the property appears eligible for listing under California Register Criterion 2.

Due to the relatively late date of the property's association with Reid, which began fewer than 50 years ago, and the fact that comparative research did not find that it possesses exceptional significance per National Register Criterion Consideration G, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B at this time.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As no architect is listed on the original building permit, it does not represent the work of a master. As a nondescript industrial building, it does not possess high artistic values. The building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and its 1951 completion date makes it a relatively late example of infill in the industrial district after World War II. Its

[144] California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison* (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001), 3.

original occupant, Technical Products Co., was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. As a result, the building is not identified with important events and does not exemplify significant contributions to history. It does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

As stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property has a strong and direct association with significant individual, Reid Miles. An influential and renowned graphic designer and photographer, Miles created most of his work at his studio here between 1977 and 1993, at the height of his productive period as a photographer. As a result, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears eligible for listing under local Criterion 2.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas is a utilitarian industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. It is constructed of typical materials and does not represent the work of a master As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The industrial building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1946-47 as an office and shop building for the Bishop Machine Works, an aircraft parts machining operation, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. The original occupant does not appear to have

serviced studios, or to have otherwise been distinguishable from among the many other machine shops established in the city during this time.

The next occupant, Technical Products Co., took ownership of the building in 1963 and completely reconfigured the primary façade. Though Technical Products likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. As a result, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. Neither Bishop Machine nor Technical Products appears to have been significant in its own right. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and was not a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupant Concord Communication Systems likewise does not appear to have been significant in the history of industrial development. As a result, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was Howard W. Bishop, who owned and operated the Bishop Machine Co. business here between 1947 and 1963. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. E.R Chilcott, owner of the next occupant, Technical Products Co., was also a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a significant individual in history. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals. The property does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom with some minimal Mid-Century Modern elements which represent extensive 1963 alterations to the original 1947 building. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The original architect, Kenneth R. Swift, was a prolific practitioner specializing in Modern styles, but research did not indicate he was a master architect. Furthermore, the complete reconfiguration of the primary façade in 1963, and subsequent alterations including access ramp addition and replacement of primary door and sidelight, have further reduced the building's ability to convey its architectural character from either 1947 or

1963. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and it does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue's original design by architect Kenneth R. Swift was completely altered in 1963. The building was and is modest and minimally articulated, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. Post-1963 alterations as noted above have further reduced the building's ability to convey either its 1947 or 1963 architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The industrial building at 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed ca. 1941 for an unknown owner/occupant (possibly Technical Products Co.), the original function of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue beyond general industrial use is not known. By 1946, it was owned by E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co., who constructed two large additions for use as a machine shop and integrated the building into the *ad hoc* complex it was assembling on Las Palmas. As a result, the property is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood.

Technical Products, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building and its occupant do not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupants Bet-Mar Corp and Joe Matza likewise do not appear to have been significant in the history of industrial development. The building was also extensively altered in the 2000s. 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner is unknown due to lack of original building permits; it may have been E.R. Chilcott of Technical Products Co., who owned it by 1946. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals; the 1988 occupant Joe Matza was a notable innovator in the field of film and television visual effects, but research did not find that his company was

headquartered at this property or that Matza had a strong or prolonged association with it. As a result, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As the original building permit was not available, the original architect is not known. Additions in 1946 and 1947 were designed by local architect Kenneth R. Swift, who appears to have been a prolific practitioner specializing in Modern styles. Research did not find him to be a master architect. As a common, vernacular industrial building, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the building experienced extensive alterations in the 2000s. It does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and it does not appear to have been significant in any other capacity. The building does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the property does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals with a documented association with 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, the 1946-47 alterations to 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue were designed by architect Kenneth R. Swift, who does not meet the definition of master architect. The building is a utilitarian industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. It is constructed of typical materials and has experienced extensive alterations. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The industrial building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1955 as a machine shop for Technical Products Co., 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial

development in Los Angeles. As a result, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was E.R. Chilcott of Technical Products Co., who owned most of the buildings on this block of Las Palmas. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. Research did not indicate that anyone associated with the building's subsequent occupant Litton Industries was a significant individual. As a result, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The original building permit did not include architect name. As a common, vernacular industrial building, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not possess high artistic values. Extensive alterations including total reconfiguration of the primary façade have further reduced its ability to convey any original architectural character. The building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and does not exemplify

significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue has always been a utilitarian industrial building with few to no distinguishing characteristics. It does not appear to have been designed by a master architect, and alterations including complete reconfiguration of the primary façade have further reduced the building's ability to convey any original architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The subject properties' surroundings, both inside and outside of the Project Site, were industrial at the time the buildings were constructed; as of 2022, they are mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional in nature, and reflect a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of the block, and as noted above most of the subject properties themselves have experienced substantial alterations which have reduced, if not eliminated, their ability to convey any significant associations either individually or as part of a grouping. A single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and this area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, none of the buildings on the Project Site appear to be contributors to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

5.3 Evaluation of Integrity: 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National and California Registers, or as a Los Angeles HCM, it must first meet one or more eligibility criteria and also retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. As stated in National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "only after significance is fully established can you

proceed to the issue of integrity."[145] In accordance with best professional practices, it is customary to apply this same methodology when evaluating resources under state and local eligibility criteria.

Because the properties at 1128, 1138, 1144-46, and 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue are not eligible under any federal, state, or local registration criteria, the buildings' integrity is not evaluated in this report.

Set forth below is an evaluation of the building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue against the seven aspects of integrity.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The property retains integrity of location, as it has not been moved.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The 1951 building has experienced minor exterior alterations, including primary door replacement, addition of security features, and alterations to the primary entry to add oversized address numbers. The latter alteration appears to date to the building's period of significance for its association with significant individual Reid Miles (1977-1993) and has therefore gained significance in its own right. Miles was famed for his dynamic use of typography in his graphic design, and the alteration is a reflection of this artistic approach. The primary door replacement likely post-dates the period of significance but is set in the existing opening and is appropriate to the period of significance. Interior alterations including removal of the 1977 lowered ceiling, reconfiguration of office partition walls, kitchen finish and appliance replacement, and internal connection of the building with the two buildings to the north have not affected the building's exterior appearance, and are consistent with the industrial building's frequent changing of occupants and uses. For these reasons, the building retains integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property, constituting topographic features, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings or open space.

The building's setting has changed dramatically since it was constructed in 1951. The surrounding area was almost entirely industrial in nature at the time, and all parcels on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue were developed with one to two story buildings. Beginning in the early 1960s, some buildings on both sides of Las Palmas were removed and replaced with surface parking lots, with particular changes on the west side of the street. In the 2010s, this area began to see redevelopment for residential and mixed use, resulting in much larger buildings that are five to seven stories in height and occupy multiple parcels. The four buildings on the east side of Las Palmas located within the Project Site are rare exceptions, retaining their setbacks, general

[145] National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 45.

façade configurations, and relationship to each other since the early 1960s. However, as a whole, the setting has changed substantially since both the building's construction date and its period of association with Reid Miles. The property therefore no longer retains integrity of setting.

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 an historic property.

The property has experienced few changes to original materials: primary door replacement and primary entrance alterations. As noted above, the latter alteration dates to the period of significance and has gained significance in its own right. The vast majority of the building's historic materials, including brick cladding, steel windows, and the entrance's oversized wood address numbers, are intact. Interior alterations as noted above have not affected the building's exterior appearance. The property therefore retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan during any given period in history or pre-history.

The property is a utilitarian industrial building which retains its vernacular design, most original materials, and entrance with oversized address numbers dating to the period during which significant individual Reid Miles occupied the building as his photography studio. Because the building retains integrity of design and materials, it can still provide evidence of the crafts and workmanship of its particular period. Thus, it retains this aspect of its integrity.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historical sense of a particular period of time.

The building's location, design, materials, and workmanship are intact, and it continues to express the industrial use for which it was designed and occupied into the present time. It is recognizable as a mid-century industrial building conducive to a variety of industrial-commercial uses, and therefore retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The building retains its utilitarian design and feeling as a 1950s industrial building, as well as its oversized address numbers conveying its connection to significant occupant Reid Miles between 1977 and 1993. It retains integrity of association.

In summary, the property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It no longer retains integrity of setting.

5.4 Character-Defining Features: 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

Following is a list of character-defining features of 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Due to the fact that the building's interior has been altered after the period of significance, all character-defining features are restricted to the building's exterior.

- Two-story height
- Boxy, rectangular plan
- Flat parapet at primary façade, shielding industrial roof behind
- Brick cladding
- Grouped, steel multi-light windows with shared simple brick frame and metal awnings
- Vehicular entrance with roll-up door
- Angled, recessed primary entry with oversized "1136" address signage, cantilevered concrete canopy, and integral planter

6. Impacts Analysis

6.1 Summary of Historical Resource Findings

Pursuant to Section 15064.5(a)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines as discussed in *Section 4*, Regulatory Framework, the term "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register. The guidelines also state that the following shall also be presumed to be historical resources: resources included in a local register of historical resources; resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resource survey; and resources determined significant by a lead agency.[146]

The building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM, and is considered a potential historical resource for the purposes of this CEQA analysis.

The buildings at 1128, 1138, 1144-46, and 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue are not eligible for listing at the federal, state, or local level under any criteria.

In addition to the potentially eligible historical resource on the Project Site described above, there are four properties located in the vicinity of the Project Site that are being treated as potential historical resources for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, due to the fact that they have been preliminarily identified in previous historic resources surveys: [147]

- 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue (1939)
- 1025 N. Highland Avenue (Toberman Storage Company, 1925)
- 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard (Kodak Corporation, 1929)
- 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue (Hollywood Center Studios Historic District, 1927)

6.2 Project Description

The Project includes the demolition of the existing parking lots on the west side of N. Las Palmas Avenue for construction of a new three-story office building ("Building A" on project plans), approximately 80,864 sf in size. The new building would be 45 feet tall, include three levels of subterranean parking, and have public frontage on both N. Las Palmas Avenue and N. McCadden Place. Its proposed sawtooth-like roofline would be curved and angled, and its exterior cladding would be largely glass fiber reinforced concrete, with extensive aluminum-framed glazing and elements including simulated wood soffits, painted stucco panels, wood decking, and balconies

[146] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5.
[147] See *Section 5.1*, Previous Evaluations and Studies, for more information on how this Technical Report defines "historical resources" for the purposes of this analysis.

with perforated metal railings. Its design includes a central courtyard, open to the north, containing decking, an exterior stair, and landscaped planters. Additional planters of board-formed concrete are proposed for the perimeter of the building.

The Project would also modify the existing one-story building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue ("Building B" on project plans) to change the use from manufacturing to office, construct a one-story, approximately 1,042 sf retail/office addition to the primary (east) façade. This addition, to contain retail and office uses, would front approximately half of the current façade (at the north), and comprise the north boundary of an open retail patio to replace the existing full-width front patio. The building's existing roofline, angled in reflection of the sawtooth roof monitors topping the building, would remain. Cladding, window and door openings, and all other visible exterior features of 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue would be modified; this work would include reconfiguration of the primary entry and replacement of the existing angled glazed front bay with a wood-clad, mostly glazed retail storefront. Exterior materials would include painted stucco, brick, and painted steel beams. Board-formed concrete planters like those at Building A would front the building.

The Project would retain the four existing buildings on the east side of N. Las Palmas Avenue (1128, 1134-36, 1138, and 1144-46, "Buildings C, D, E, and F" on project plans) and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time.

6.3 Analysis of Project Impacts

Direct Impacts

As noted in *Section 4*, Regulatory Framework, a project has the potential to impact a historical resource if the project would result in a "substantial adverse change" to the significance of a historical resource. Generally speaking, substantial adverse change is defined as demolition or material alteration in an adverse manner of those physical characteristics of a historical resource or its immediate surroundings that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register.

As discussed above, the building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue was found to be potentially eligible for the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM and therefore to meet the definition of historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. No other buildings or improvements on the Project Site are historical resources under CEQA.

The Project would not result in the demolition of the building. It also would not result in any exterior changes to the building, meaning the building would continue to retain all of its character-defining features, as follows:

- Two-story height
- Boxy, rectangular plan

- Flat parapet at primary façade, shielding industrial roof behind
- Brick cladding
- Grouped, steel multi-light windows with shared simple brick frame and metal awnings
- Vehicular entrance with roll-up door
- Angled, recessed primary entry with oversized "1136" address signage, cantilevered concrete canopy, and integral planter

The Project would make minor tenant improvements to the building's interior, but as no interior character-defining features related to the historically significant occupancy by the Reid Miles photo studio remain,[148] these alterations would not result in the loss of any character-defining features.

The Project would retain the building's existing setback and relationship to the rest of the street and the other buildings on the east side of N. Las Palmas Avenue within the Project Site. The Project would result in some changes to setting, all on the west side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, which has already experienced extensive changes to the historic streetscape.

Following is an evaluation of the integrity of 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue based on the planned condition of the building upon Project completion. As discussed in *Section 5.3,* Evaluation of Integrity, it has been determined that, for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, the building currently retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and eligibility for California Register and local listing. The purpose of this section is to examine whether, upon completion of the Project, the building (and its immediate surroundings) would continue to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in these registration programs, such that its significance would not be materially impaired.[149] The building's current integrity and anticipated integrity following Project completion are provided side by side for comparison.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Current	*Anticipated*
The building retains integrity of location.	The building would remain in its current location, and would retain this aspect of integrity.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Current	*Anticipated*

[148] Based on visual inspection of the property conducted by ARG staff on October 6, 2022, and comparison with photos of the interior in Time-Life Books, *The Studio:Revised Edition* (Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1982), 68-72.
[149] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5.

The 1951 building has experienced minor exterior alterations, including primary door replacement, addition of security features, and alterations to the primary entry to add oversized address numbers. The latter alteration appears to date to the building's period of significance for its association with significant individual Reid Miles (1977-1993) and has therefore gained significance in its own right. Miles was famed for his dynamic use of typography in his graphic design, and the alteration is a reflection of this artistic approach. The primary door replacement likely post-dates the period of significance but is set in the existing opening and is appropriate to the period of significance. Post-1993 interior alterations including removal of the 1977 lowered ceiling, reconfiguration of office partition walls, kitchen finish and appliance replacement, and internal connection of the building with the two buildings to the north have not affected the building's exterior appearance, and are consistent with the industrial building's frequent changing of occupants and uses. For these reasons, the building retains integrity of design.	As no changes are proposed to the building's design, it would retain its integrity of design following Project completion.

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property, constituting topographic features, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings or open space.

Current	*Anticipated*
The building's setting has changed dramatically since it was constructed in 1951. The surrounding area was almost entirely industrial in nature at the time, and all parcels on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue were developed with one to two story buildings. Beginning in the early 1960s, some buildings on both sides of Las Palmas were removed and replaced with surface parking lots, with particular changes on the west side of the street. In the 2010s, this area began to see	The Project proposes the construction of a three-story office building across from the building, as well as additions and alterations to the building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue. No changes are proposed for 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue or any of the other buildings on the east side of N. Las Palmas Avenue here, meaning their existing setbacks and relationship with Las Palmas would be retained.

redevelopment for residential and mixed use, resulting in much larger buildings that are five to seven stories in height and occupy multiple parcels. The four buildings on the east side of Las Palmas located within the Project Site are rare exceptions, retaining their setbacks, general façade configurations, and relationship to each other since the early 1960s. However, as a whole the setting has changed substantially since both the building's construction date and its period of association with Reid Miles. Therefore, the property no longer retains integrity of setting.	For these reasons, the Project would not further diminish the integrity of setting for the building or its immediate surroundings, as it is already lost.

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 an historic property.

Current	*Anticipated*
The property has experienced few changes to original materials: primary door replacement and primary entrance alterations. As noted above, the latter alteration dates to the period of significance and has gained significance in its own right. The vast majority of the building's historic materials, including brick cladding, steel windows, and the entrance's oversized address numbers, are intact.[150] Interior alterations as noted above have not affected the building's exterior appearance. The property therefore retains integrity of materials.	As no changes are proposed to the building's materials, it would retain its integrity of materials following Project completion.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan during any given period in history or pre-history.

Current	*Anticipated*
The building is a utilitarian industrial building which retains its vernacular design, most original materials, and entrance with oversized address numbers dating to the period during which significant individual Reid	As no changes are proposed to the building, it would retain its integrity of workmanship following Project completion.

[150] Close inspection of the address numbers was not possible due to the presence of a security gate, so their exact material is unknown.

Miles occupied the building as his photography studio. Because the building retains integrity of design and materials, it can still provide evidence of the crafts and workmanship of its particular period. Thus, it retains this aspect of its integrity.	

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historical sense of a particular period of time.

Current	*Anticipated*
The building's location, design, materials, and workmanship are intact, and it continues to express the industrial use for which it was designed and occupied into the present time. It is recognizable as a mid-century industrial building conducive to a variety of industrial-commercial uses, and therefore retains integrity of feeling.	The Project would not further materially compromise the building's current integrity of setting, and its location, design, workmanship, and all extant character-defining features and materials would be retained. Therefore, the building would continue to evoke the aesthetic and historic sense of its period that it does currently, and its integrity of feeling would be retained under the Project.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Current	*Anticipated*
The building retains its utilitarian design and feeling as a 1950s industrial building, as well as its oversized address numbers conveying its connection to significant occupant Reid Miles between 1977 and 1993. It retains integrity of association.	Because the building would continue to retain its historic design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and all of its character-defining features would be preserved, its integrity of association would be retained under the Project.

Based on a review of all Project plans and other documents, ARG has determined that the Project would not significantly impact the building's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it would not further materially compromise the building's integrity of setting, which has previously been lost due to prior changes to its surroundings. Therefore, it is ARG's professional opinion that the development of the Project would not materially impair 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue or its immediate surroundings because it would retain sufficient integrity to convey its potential historic significance and would remain potentially eligible for listing in the California Register and designation as a Los Angeles HCM.

Compliance With the Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* generally guide the treatment of a historic building's significant spaces, features, materials, and environment. Because the Project would not include any exterior work at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue itself, Standards 1-8 do not apply to the Project. However, Standards 9 and 10 relate specifically to adjacent/related new construction and would thus be applicable to the Project.

The Project would comply with Standards 9 and 10 as follows:

9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.*

The Project does not propose to include any construction activities on 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, and therefore it would not destroy any historic materials that characterize the property. The potentially eligible historic building would retain all of its character-defining features.

The potentially eligible historic resource at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not have a historically significant spatial relationship with the existing non-historic buildings, surface parking lots, or other features of the Project Site. As discussed above, the setting here has changed substantially since both the construction date of the property (1951) and its period of significance for its association with significant individual Reid Miles (1977-1993).

The new building, to be located across the street from 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, would be differentiated from the potentially eligible historic resource such that it would not replicate any of the historic elements or features of the potentially eligible historic building, or attempt to appear as historic construction. Rather, the new building would have a contemporary aesthetic easily differentiated from the potentially eligible historic building. Though larger in scale than the buildings on this block which are over 45 years in age, the new building would be smaller in scale than adjacent new development, which is five to seven stories in height. The new development is designed in such a way that it would be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and features of the potentially eligible historic building. From all vantage points, the new building would clearly read as separate, contemporary construction in relation to 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue.

For these reasons, the Project would meet Standard No. 9.

10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

The Project would include new construction adjacent to, but physically and visually separated from, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. It would not include any additions or modifications to the potentially eligible historic building itself, or any related new construction.

If the new building and its associated elements were to be removed in the future, the potentially eligible historical resource at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue would remain unchanged. It would retain its essential form and integrity. All of its character-defining features would be unimpaired.

For these reasons, the Project would meet Standard No. 10.

Because the Project would comply with the Standards and preserve all the physical characteristics of the building that convey its potential historical significance and potential eligibility for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM, the Project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the potential historical significance of the resource.

Indirect Impacts

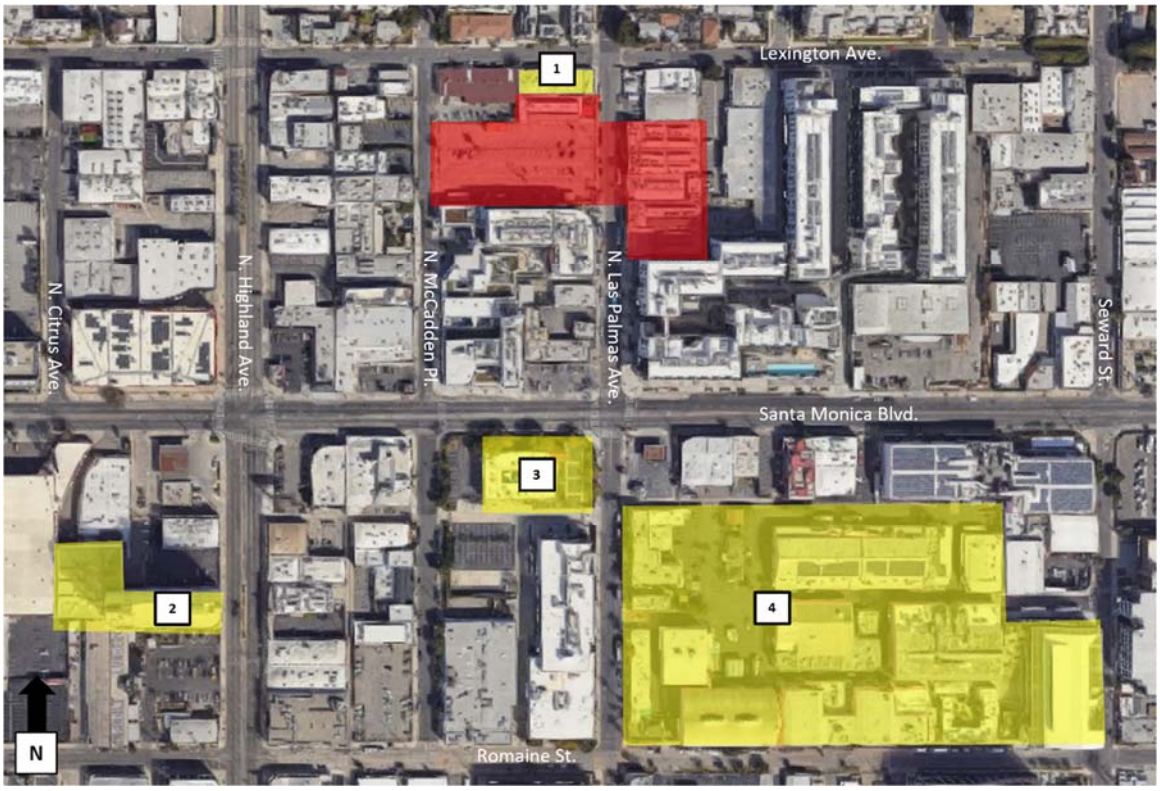
The Project would not have an indirect impact on any historical resources located in the vicinity of the Project Site. For these purposes, "vicinity" is defined as directly adjacent to the Project Site and/or within view of or from the Project Site, and thus having the potential to impact important viewsheds, if any, and/or a historical resource's integrity of setting and feeling. As described in *Section 5.1*, there are four properties identified below (see also map below) located in the vicinity of the Project Site that are conservatively treated as historical resources for the purposes of this CEQA analysis:[151]

- 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue (1939)
- 1025 N. Highland Avenue (Toberman Storage Company, 1925)
- 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard (Kodak Corporation, 1929)
- 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue (Hollywood Center Studios Historic District, 1927)

While many more historical resources and potential historical resources are present within a quarter-mile radius of the Project Site, they are not directly adjacent to the Project Site or within view of or from the Project Site. The low scale of most of the area's historical resources, as well as the low scale of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas located within the Project Site, means that taller intervening construction, both historic and modern, obscures any views to or from these potential historical resources from the Project Site.

ARG did not conduct an independent analysis of eligibility of any of these four resources, two of which (1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue and 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard) have not been previously evaluated for significance. For the purposes of this Technical Report, the four properties are all presumed to be historical resources for a conservative assessment of the Project's potential indirect impacts. The analysis of the Project's potential to have an indirect impact on each of these resources is set forth below.

[151] Refer to *Section 5.1* for a brief description of the resources and their previous evaluations.



Historical resources and potential historical resources (shaded yellow and numbered 1-4) in the vicinity of the Project Site, shaded red (Google Maps; adapted by ARG, 2022).

1. 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The industrial building at 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue (built for owner-occupant Takara Laboratories in 1939) is adjacent to the Project Site, on the parcel immediately north of 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue (which the Project proposes to alter) and directly abutting it. The two buildings have inconsistent setbacks, as 1161 is set flush with the sidewalk and 1155 is set back, with a fenced front patio including a partially enclosed HVAC equipment area. The Project proposes construction of an addition to the north portion of the primary (east) façade of 1155, which would bring that portion of the façade closer to the same setback line as 1161, though remaining shallowly set back from that line. As a result, the addition would partially obscure more of the featureless brick side (south) elevation of 1161. The remaining patio area of 1155 would be repurposed for a retail function. The rest of the exterior of 1155 N. Las Palmas would also be altered, including reconfiguration of the visible primary (east) and side (south) façades to reflect new office use and retail storefront; however, the building would remain one story in height, retain its overall footprint and its distinctive sawtooth roof monitors, and incorporate exterior materials including brick and steel. Therefore, its scale, massing, and materials would remain compatible with that of 1161 N. Las Palmas.

The construction of a new three-story office building on the parcels south of 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, currently occupied by surface parking lots, would return a building (albeit larger, and

office rather than industrial) to parcels that were once developed with industrial buildings. The new building would be visible from the corner of N. Las Palmas Avenue and Lexington Avenue, where 1161 N. Las Palmas is located, but would not directly abut the resource. As integrity of setting has already been lost in this area due to the development of modern residential and mixed-use developments five to seven stories in height, the resource's setting would not be affected by the construction of a three-story building two parcels to the south.

Following completion of the project, 1161 N. Las Palmas Avenue (and its immediate surroundings) would continue to convey all of its existing historic physical characteristics that may make it eligible for designation, and would retain all aspects of integrity it is currently presumed to possess. Therefore, the Project would not have any indirect impacts on the potential historical resource.

2. 1025 N. Highland Avenue

The Toberman Storage Company building is a 14-story Art Deco tower constructed as a storage facility in 1925. Due to its tall height (unusual for this area), it is distantly visible from the Project Site and has distant views of the Project Site. The resource does not have a historically significant association with the area of the Project Site (including the potentially eligible historical resource at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue), and the views between the Toberman building and the Project Site are not character-defining or important. Due to its relatively low scale, the Project would not change any views to or from this resource which have not already been impeded by higher-scale intervening development, particularly along Santa Monica Boulevard. The resource would continue to convey all of the important historic and physical characteristics that make it eligible for designation following completion of the Project, and would retain all aspects of integrity that it currently has upon Project completion. The Project would not have any indirect impacts on 1025 N. Highland Avenue or its immediate surroundings.

3. 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard

The Kodak Corporation building is a two-story Mediterranean Revival industrial building repurposed in the 2010s as creative office space. Located at the southwest corner of Santa Monica Boulevard and N. Las Palmas Avenue, the resource has distant partial views to and from the Project Site (specifically the east side of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue). The building does not have a historically significant association with the area of the Project Site (including the potentially eligible historical resource at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue), and the views between the two are not character-defining or important. As it would restrict new construction to the west side of N. Las Palmas Avenue and would not change the buildings along the east side, the Project would not change any existing views to or from this resource. Broader views that may have once existed have already been impeded by higher-scale intervening development along Santa Monica Boulevard and N. Las Palmas Avenue. The resource would continue to convey all of the important historic and physical characteristics that may make it eligible for designation following completion of the Project, and would retain all aspects of integrity that it currently has upon Project

completion. The Project would not have any indirect impacts on 6700 Santa Monica Boulevard or its immediate surroundings.

4. 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The Hollywood Center Studios Historic District is a 1927 film studio complex of multiple buildings occupying a "superblock" bounded roughly by N. Las Palmas Avenue, Romaine Street, Seward Street, and the rear parcel lines of buildings fronting on Santa Monica Boulevard. The resource has distant partial views to and from the Project Site. The district does not have a historically significant association with the area of the Project Site (including the potentially eligible historical resource at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue), and the views between the two are not character-defining or important. As the Project's low-scale new construction would not block any existing views or change the buildings along the east side of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, the Project would not change any existing views to or from this resource. Broader views that may have once existed have already been impeded by higher-scale intervening development along Santa Monica Boulevard and N. Las Palmas Avenue. The resource would continue to convey all of the important historic and physical characteristics that make it eligible for designation following completion of the Project, and would retain all aspects of integrity that it currently has upon Project completion. The Project would not have any indirect impacts 1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue or its immediate surroundings.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Project would not have a significant impact on historical resources or potential historical resources under CEQA.

The Project Site includes one potentially eligible historical resource: the industrial building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would retain this building in its existing condition with no changes, meaning it would not materially impair the significance of the historical resource. The building would retain all of its character-defining features and would continue to have sufficient integrity to convey its potential significance and potential eligibility for state and local listing following completion of the Project.

The other four buildings within the Project Site, 1128, 1138, 1144-46, and 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, are not eligible for listing under any eligibility criteria and are not historical resources under CEQA.

There are four identified properties with potential historic significance in the vicinity of the Project Site. The significance or potential significance of these resources would not be materially impaired by the Project, and thus the Project would not have an indirect impact on any historical or potential historical resources in its vicinity.

Thus, in summary, the Project would not have a significant impact on any historical resources or potential historical resources on or in the vicinity of the Project Site.

8. References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387).

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001.

California Public Resources Code (Section 21000-21177).

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project." Prepared by Eyestone Environmental for the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, October 2015.

City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project" Appendix II: Environmental Data Resources, Inc., "The EDR-City Directory Abstract,"2013, 92. Prepared by Eyestone Environmental for the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, October 2015.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

Environmental Data Resources Inc. "The EDR-City Directory Abstract" (in Appendix

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates (as noted in footnotes).

Jares, Sue Ellen. "For $1 Million a Year, Reid Miles Does Those Ads with the Norman Rockwell Look." *People* February 13, 1978, 52-55.

Los Angeles City Directories, various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates (as noted in footnotes).

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

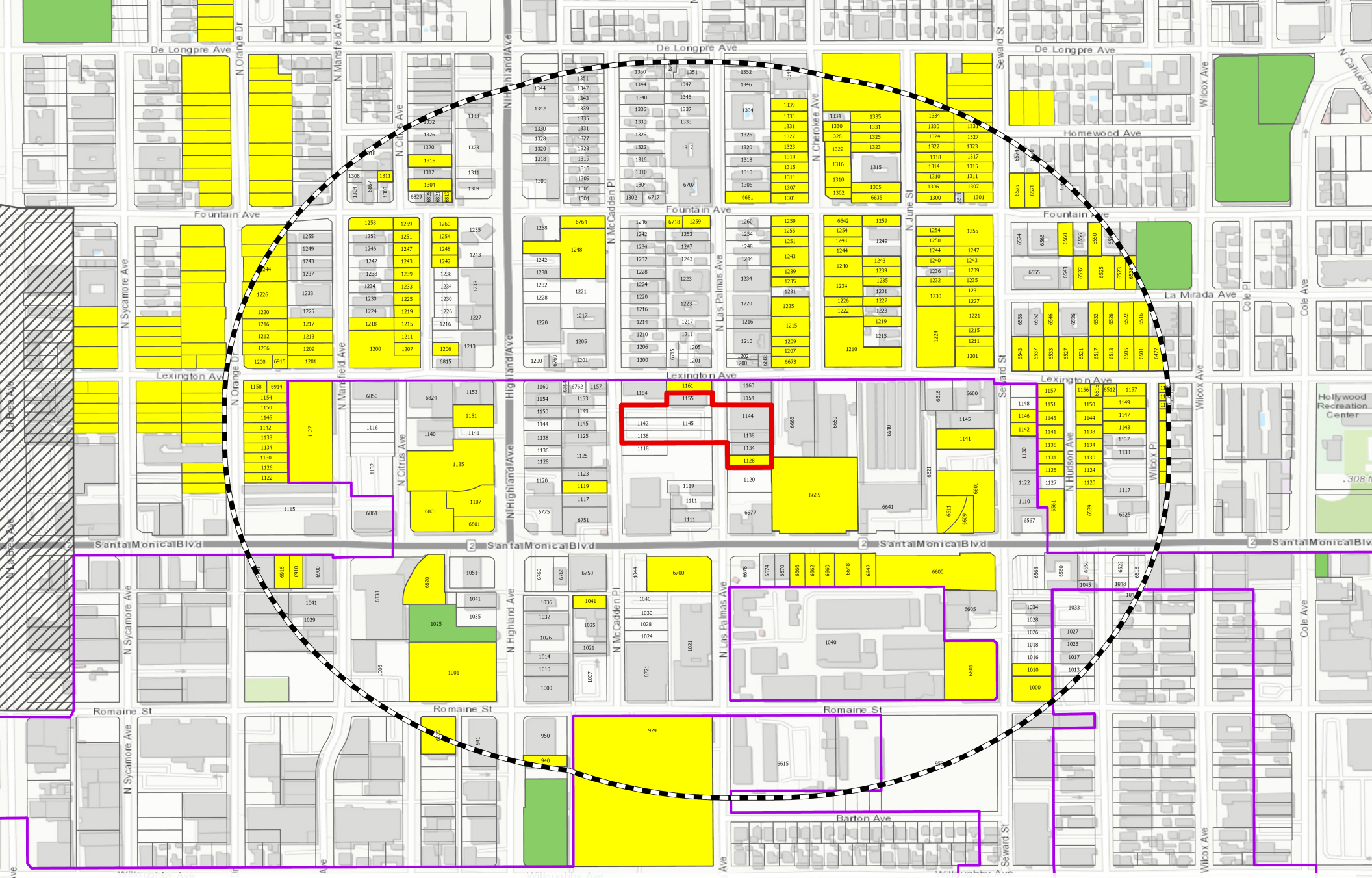
South Central Coastal Information Center. Records File Search Number 24065.10339, November 4, 2022.

Time-Life Books. *The Studio: Revised Edition*. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

Valley Times. Various dates (as noted in footnotes).



1149 N Las Palmas Avenue

Previously Identified Historical Resources and Potential Historical Resources within ¼ Mile of the Project Site – BERD/HPLA/SCCIC

Prepared by Architectural Resources Group (November 2022)

0 0.03 0.06 0.13 0.19 0.25 Miles

- Quarter Mile Buffer
- Project Site
- Listed Resource
- Identified Resource (BERD/HPLA/SCCIC)
- Identified Historic or Planning District
- West Hollywood City Boundary

N

Architectural
Resources Group

KATIE E. HORAK

Principal | Architectural Historian & Preservation Planner

Katie is a Los Angeles-area native and Principal in ARG's Los Angeles office. She has nearly twenty years experience in the field of historic resource management in both the public and private sectors. Katie is a recognized leader in the industry, bringing creative and innovative solutions to complex issues related to historic site documentation, management, and adaptive re-use. Katie brings expertise in policies related to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), preservation tax incentives, Secretary of the Interior's Standards compliance, and issues surrounding recent-past resources and intangible heritage.

Relevant Project Experience

- University of California, San Diego, Humanities & Social Sciences Building Repair, San Diego, CA
- City of Los Angeles, Historical Housing and Land Use Study, Los Angeles, CA
- Colony 29, Rehabilitation Study and Concept Design, Palm Springs, CA
- Ocotillo Lodge, Historic Paint Palette Study, Palm Springs, CA
- Claremont McKenna College, Historical Resources Technical Report under CEQA, Claremont, CA
- Lucas Museum of Narrative Art EIR, Historical Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles, CA
- California State University Long Beach, Historic Preservation Consulting, Long Beach, CA
- The Factory at Robertson Lane, Historic Preservation Consulting and Technical Report under CEQA, West Hollywood, CA
- Pomona College Master Plan EIR, Historical Resources Technical Report under CEQA, Claremont, CA
- Century Plaza Hotel, Historical Resources Technical Report under CEQA, Los Angeles, CA
- Inspiration Heights Historic District National Register Nomination, San Diego, CA
- Title Insurance and Trust Company Building, Rehabilitation, Seismic Upgrade, and Historic Preservation Certification Application for Federal Historic Tax Credits, Los Angeles, CA (ongoing)
- Santa Fe Railway Depot, Historic Preservation Certification Application for Federal Historic Tax Credits, Redlands, CA (ongoing)
- City Transfer and Storage Company Warehouse, Historic Preservation Certification Application for Federal Historic Tax Credits, Redlands, CA (ongoing)
- Harrower Laboratory and Clinic, Rehabilitation Study, Glendale, CA
- Founders Church of Religious Science, Paul R. Williams, National Register Nomination and HSR, Los Angeles, CA
- Former MCA Headquarters, Paul R. Williams, Beverly Hills Landmark Application, Beverly Hills, CA
- Beverly Fairfax Historic District Historic Resources Survey and National Register Nomination, Los Angeles, CA

Education

Master of Heritage Conservation, University of Southern California

University of Oregon, Eugene Historic Preservation Field School in Canova, Italy

Bachelor of Arts, Art (Painting/ Drawing), Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington

Meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* in Architectural History

Memberships

President-Elect, Docomomo US

Founding President, Docomomo US, Southern California Chapter

Los Angeles Conservancy

Society of Architectural Historians, Southern California Chapter

Los Angeles Headquarters Association (LAHQ)

Academic Involvement

Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Southern California.

Current courses taught: *Introduction to Historic Site Documentation*, and *Advanced Documentation: Historic Resources Surveys*

Architectural
Resources Group

MARY RINGHOFF

Senior Associate | Architectural Historian & Preservation Planner

Mary is an Architectural Historian and Preservation Planner in ARG's Los Angeles office. She has extensive experience in writing historic contexts, landmark nominations, historic structures reports, and historic resource evaluations, and has managed and contributed to numerous historic resources surveys. Mary is also an archaeologist and has managed dozens of projects involving both prehistoric and historical resources. Her first (co-authored) book, *The River and the Railroad: An Archaeological History of Reno*, was published by the University of Nevada Press in 2011. Mary is on the faculty of the University of Southern California's School of Architecture as an adjunct lecturer in the Heritage Conservation program, where she teaches a graduate-level Advanced Documentation course.

Relevant Project Experience

- Violet Street Offices Project Historical Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles, CA
- 8th and Alameda Project Historical Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles, CA
- Oak Grove Disc Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report, Pasadena, CA
- 861 E. Walnut Street Historical Resource Assessment, Pasadena, CA
- 9021-9027 Harratt Street Historical Resource Assessment, West Hollywood, CA
- 21207 S. Avalon Boulevard Historical Resource Assessment, Carson, CA
- 2641 S. Harvard Boulevard Historical Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
- 917-927 Hilldale Avenue Historical Resource Assessment, West Hollywood, CA
- 2501 W. 7th Street Historical Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
- 10858 Culver Boulevard Historic Resource Evaluation, Culver City, CA
- 602 Agua Mansa Road Historic Resource Evaluation, Colton, CA
- 9091 Santa Monica Boulevard, Historic Resources Assessment, Mills Act Application, and Historic Preservation Incentives Application, West Hollywood, CA
- 708 Crescent Avenue, Historic Resource Evaluation, Avalon, CA
- SurveyLA, Los Angeles Citywide Historic Resources Survey: Survey for Group 4 (North Hollywood-Valley Village), Group 5 (Westchester, Playa Del Rey), Group 7 (Wilshire, Boyle Heights), Group 8 (Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks, Reseda-West Van Nuys, and other areas), Group 9 (Industrial Properties and Northeast Los Angeles)
- Carthay Neighborhoods Historic District National Register Nomination, Los Angeles, CA
- Wilshire Vista West Historic District National Register Nomination, Los Angeles, CA
- Miracle Mile Historic District Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, CA

Education

Master of Historic Preservation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Master of Arts, Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Stanford University

Meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* in Architectural History, Archaeology, and History

Registrations

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Memberships

Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum

Los Angeles Conservancy

Nevada Architectural History Alliance

Society for Historical Archaeology

Docomomo

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code___6Z_____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

 ***Resource Name or #** 1128 N Las Palmas Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Hollywood Quadrangle **Date:** 2022 **T** N/A ; **R** N/A; **Sec** N/A**; B.M.**

Address: 1128 N Las Palmas Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90038
UTM: Zone 11S, 378326 mE/ 3773094 mN
Other Locational Data: APN 5532022006

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

The building at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a modest Mediterranean Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint and is constructed of both wood framing and brick (originally unreinforced). The building has brick cladding at its secondary elevations and textured stucco at the primary (west) façade. It is fronted by a metal security fence, with swinging gates in front of two entries. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Photo: Primary (west) and south façades, view northeast (Architectural Resources Group, 2022)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1925 (original building permit)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Las Palmas Avenue Owner LLC
1015 N Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Architectural Resources Group
360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/10/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level Survey

***P11. Report Citation**: 1149 Las Palmas Historical Resources Technical Report, Oct. 2022

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Company Building
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Commercial (Company Office) **B4.** Present Use: Commercial (Store and Services)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mediterranean Revival
***B6. Construction History:**

1925: Building constructed (building permit)

1953-54: Large rear warehouse addition constructed (building permit)

1956: Alteration of concrete block parapet (building permit)

1988: Seismic safety upgrade (building permit)

1989: Interior alterations (building permit)

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

B9a. Architect: Saul H. Brown b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Historic Context

Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. (See continuation sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Architectural Resources Group

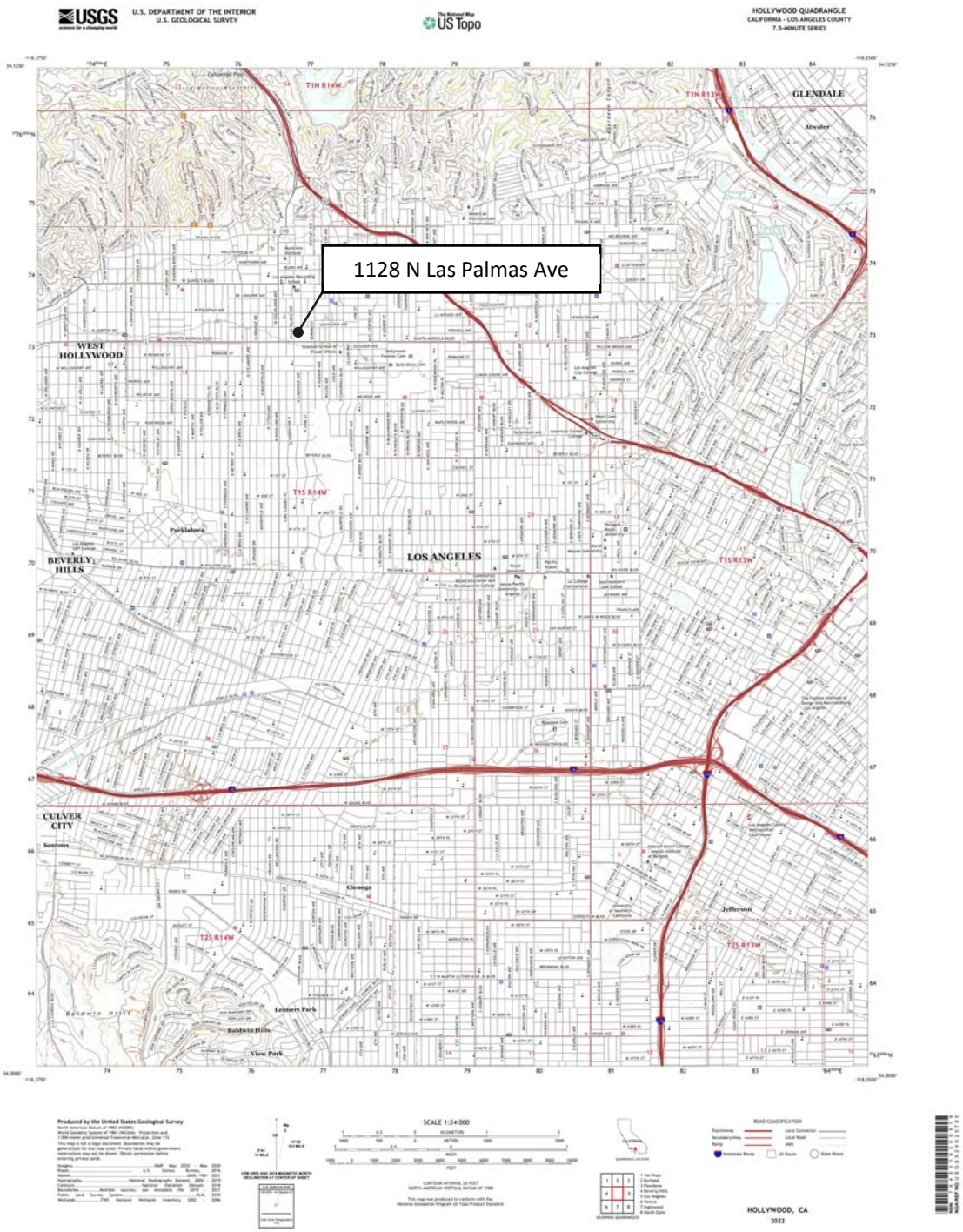
***Date of Evaluation:** September 9, 2022

Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Recorded by** Architectural Resources Group ***Date:** August 10, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***Map Name:** Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



Continuation of P3a. Description:

The building occupies its entire lot and its north wall directly abuts that of the building to the north; the north and rear (east) elevations are not visible. Its roof is shallowly barrel vaulted, with sawtooth daylight roof monitors, a roof covering that is not visible, and a flat parapet. The building comprises two discernable volumes: a taller square volume at the front and a lower rectangular addition at the rear. The south elevation is brick and illustrates the two different heights of the volumes. It has no visible fenestration and retains seismic anchor plates.

The primary (west) façade is fronted by shallow, flush planters with opportunistic vegetation. It topped by a shallow pent roof sheathed in composition shingle and flanked by two shallow, rectangular, stucco pilasters that project shallowly above the roofline. The façade contains four symmetrical, arched bays topped by fabric awnings; the north two contain grouped, fixed and hopper, steel windows with divided lights and obscure glass in the upper two-thirds of each assembly. The lower third of each assembly bears metal security bars.

The south two bays contain entrances surmounted by windows of the same type (all with obscure glass). The southmost entry contains metal double doors accessed by a concrete apron flush with the sidewalk. A curb cut is present in the sidewalk here, confirming it was a vehicular entry as it appears in a 1925 photo of the property.[1] The other entry, accessed by a shallow concrete stoop with low brick walls, is a single door of unknown type fronted by a metal security door and topped by its own fabric awning. It is flanked by steel, fixed, multi-light sidelight windows, one of which has a small metal door in place of one of the panes. The lower part of the windows above the door has been covered over with plywood bearing modern signage.

Continuation of B10. Significance:

Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[2] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[3] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[4]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[5] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[6]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices, film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[7] It

[1] Display Advertisement "Congratulations to the Marcell Arms," *Hollywood Daily Citizen* November 24, 1925.

[2] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.

[3] Ibid., 88.

[4] Ibid., 72.

[5] Ibid., 71.

[6] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."

[7] Ibid.

remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W. Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[8] Despite the industrial area's significance, SurveyLA identified it as a planning district rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Area, which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

The subject property and surrounding buildings were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[9] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[10] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[11] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[12] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[13] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

[8] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."

[9] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.

[10] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.

[11] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.

[12] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.

[13] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[14] All of the buildings shared common space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[15] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[16] By 1963, Technical Products Co. occupied all five of the surrounding buildings properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[17]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[18]

1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The building at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue was constructed in 1925 to serve as the new plant for the Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Company.[19] Owner Stanley Duncan established this business around 1914 and had operated a plant at the N. Las Palmas Avenue location, apparently out of a repurposed dwelling, since about 1917; by 1923, his office and order department was located in a separate building at 1400 Sunset Boulevard.[20] Born in Los Angeles in 1890, Duncan was working in the carpet cleaning business by 1907-1910, and established his own business soon after.[21] By late 1924, the Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. was successful enough to require expansion. To that end, Duncan hired architect Saul H. Brown to complete a modest Mediterranean Revival design for his new plant, which appears to have incorporated office and ordering functions at the front as well as carpet cleaning at the rear.[22]

Born in Colorado in 1896, Saul Harris Brown attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and started his own architectural practice in Los Angeles in 1920 or 1921.[23] He was a prolific designer of Period Revival buildings in the 1920s and 1930s, primarily multi-family residences with fewer examples of single-family, commercial, and institutional buildings. Perhaps his best-known design is that for the Chateauesque Leone's Castle (1055 S. Walker Avenue, San Pedro), completed in 1936 and now Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #1225. Brown died in 1956.

Newspaper advertisements and articles from the 1920s and 1930s suggest Duncan's Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. was successful and long-lived; by 1950, it had incorporated furniture cleaning as well as carpet cleaning (though it likely performed that function in earlier years as well).[24]

The business appears to have maintained occupancy of the 1128 N. Las Palmas property until sometime between 1950 and 1953, when ownership passed to E.R. Chilcott and his Technical Products Co. The former carpet cleaning plant became a shop,

---

[14] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.

[15] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.

[16] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.

[17] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.

[18] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.

[19] LADBS Building Permit LA48910, December 9, 1924.

[20] 1919 Sanborn map; "Firm Shows Growth," *Hollywood Daily Citizen,* June 1, 1925; Display advertisement, *Hollywood Daily Citizen*, April 2, 1923; Permit LA48910 (1924); Display advertisement, *Hollywood Citizen News*, June 7, 1934.

[21] 1910 U.S. Census, WWI and WWII draft registration cards, accessed August 2022 at http://www.ancestry.com.

[22] LADBS Building Permit LA48910, December 9, 1924.

[23] Jenna Snow, Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Application: Leone's Castle (prepared for owner-applicant Joanne Adler, March 2020), 5-6.

[24] 1950 Sanborn map.

office, and warehouse for Chilcott's company, with immediate expansion of the original building via a large rear addition completed in 1954. Duncan died in 1973.

The owner/occupant history of 1128 N. Las Palmas becomes less clear after the 1960s, though Techno Products (the subsidiary of Technical Products mentioned above) maintained occupancy until about 1968, and the Chilcott family retained possession of the building through at least the late 1980s – son Robert C. Chilcott and his company Wetu Enterprises are noted on permits from 1988 and 1989.[25] Few major alterations appear to have taken place since the Technical Products changes, with minor modifications like pent roof tile removal, addition of security features, and signage changes.

Evaluation of Significance

The industrial building located at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue on the Project Site is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1925 as the new plant for Stanley Duncan's Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co., 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built six years after the City set aside the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While the carpet cleaning business likely counted studios among its clientele, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services to a wide range of patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the early to mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while successful, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, not do any subsequent businesses, including Technical Products Co., the electronics and machining company which occupied many of the buildings in this block between the 1940s and the 1960s. Alterations including a large rear addition (1954), clay tile roof material removal, and primary façade infill/door replacement to convert a vehicular entry into a person entry have further reduced the ability of the building to convey its association even with broader historic patterns of industrial development. As a result, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was Stanley Duncan, who owned and operated his Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. business here between 1925 and ca. 1950. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. E.R Chilcott, owner of the next occupant, Technical Products Co., was also a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a significant individual in history. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals. The property does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is a modest, minimally articulated Mediterranean Revival storefront with featureless "industrial box" architecture (comprising both the original volume and 1954 addition) behind it. It was designed by local architect Saul H. Brown, a prolific practitioner best known for his multi-family residential designs. While it is recognizable as a Period Revival industrial

[25] LADBS Building Permits LA10689, 1989HO00118.

building, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not an excellent example of either the architectural style or the property type due to its simple form and modest expression of the often-ornate Mediterranean Revival idiom. Alterations as noted above have also removed character-defining features, including the clay tile roof material that distinguishes the Mediterranean Revival style and the vehicular front entry that marked it as an industrial property. The building's architect, Saul H. Brown, was a successful practitioner, but one of many designing in Period Revival styles in Los Angeles in the 1920s and '30s. Scholarship does not indicate that he was a master architect – someone whose genius influenced his or her age – and the noted alterations have compromised Brown's original design as well as materials. As a result, the property does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broad patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, region, or nation.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue's original design by architect Saul H. Brown was modest and minimally articulated, and Brown does not appear to have been a master architect. Alterations have further reduced the building's ability to convey its original architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The area surrounding the building was industrial at the time the building was constructed; as of 2022, it includes mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings reflecting a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and as noted above the subject property itself has experienced substantial alterations which have reduced, if not eliminated, its ability to convey any significant associations either individually or as part of a grouping. A single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and this area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

Integrity Analysis

In order for a building to qualify for listing, it must both display significance under one or more criteria and retain historical integrity. Since the property was not found to display significance under any of the above criteria, an evaluation of the property's physical integrity is unnecessary.

Current Photographs

Figure 1. 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) and south façades, view northeast (ARG, 2022).

Figure 2. 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast (ARG, 2022).

Figure 3. 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, south façade showing rear addition, view northeast (ARG, 2022).

Figure 4. 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of entry (ARG, 2022).

Historic Photographs

Figure 5. From Hollywood Carpet Cleaning Co. ad in the *Hollywood Daily Citizen*, November 24, 1925.

References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387).

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001.

California Public Resources Code (Section 21000-21177).

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates.

Los Angeles City Directories. Various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

Valley Times. Various dates.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code__5S3, 3CS_____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

 ***Resource Name or #** 1134-36 N Las Palmas Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Hollywood Quadrangle **Date:** 2022 **T** N/A ; **R** N/A; **Sec** N/A**; B.M.**

Address: 1134-36 N Las Palmas Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90038
UTM: Zone 11S, 376741 mE/ 3773052 mN
Other Locational Data: APN 5532022005

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

The building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a two-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-framed, with brick cladding. The building comprises two discernable parts: a taller rectangular volume with a flat roof, which fronts a lower rectangular volume with a shallowly barrel vaulted roof with sawtooth daylight roof monitors. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Photo: Primary (west) façade, view east. (Architectural Resources Group, 2022)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1951 (original building permit)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Las Palmas Avenue Owner LLC
1015 N Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Architectural Resources Group
360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/20/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level Survey

***P11. Report Citation**: 1149 Las Palmas Historical Resource Assessment, Sept. 2022

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: Technical Products Company Warehouse Building/Reid Miles Photo Studio
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Commercial (Warehouse) **B4.** Present Use: Commercial (Film post-production offices)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:**

1950-51: Building constructed (building permit)

1963: Interior office partitions installed (building permit)

1965: Office partitions relocated; installation of suspended ceiling (building permit)

1977: Interior remodel of first floor, change of use from warehouse to photo studio (building permit). (see continuation sheet)

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

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Historic Context

Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. (See continuation sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Architectural Resources Group

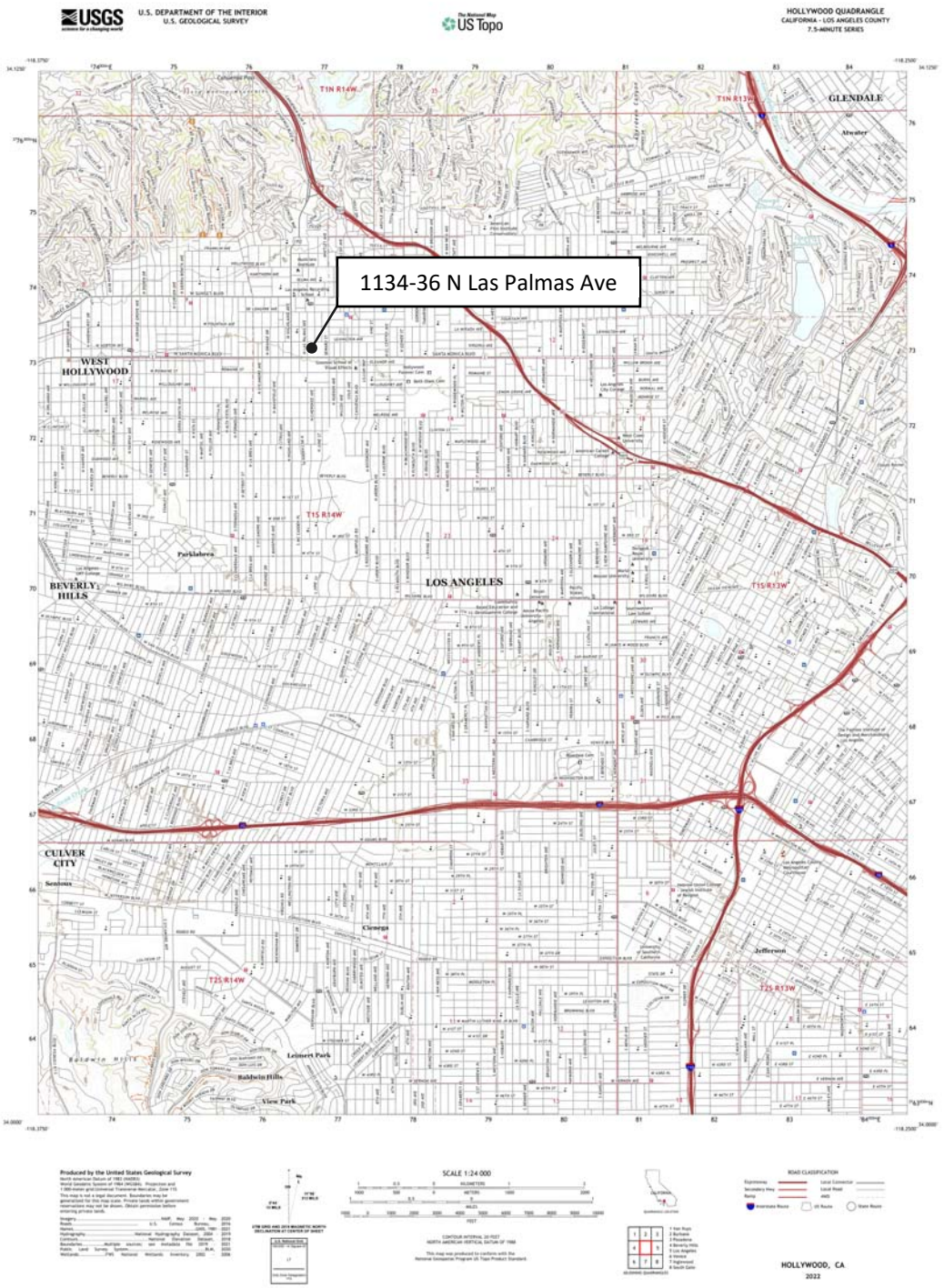
***Date of Evaluation:** September 9, 2022

Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Resource Name or # 1134-36 N Las Palmas Avenue
***Recorded by** Architectural Resources Group
***Date** August 10, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***Map Name:** Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



Continuation of P3a. Description:

The roofs' covering is not visible and a flat parapet is present. The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side; most of these elevations are thus obscured, but the top portions can be seen to be brick-clad with no visible fenestration or ornamentation. The rear elevation is not visible.

The primary (west) façade is fronted by shallow, flush planters with shrubs and scalloped concrete edging. It contains grouped, steel, awning and fixed windows with divided lights, all topped by metal awnings. Four of the window groupings are arrayed symmetrically across the second story, sharing a common shallowly projecting brick frame. Two are at the first story, with a similar brick frame and bearing metal security bars. The southmost portion of the primary façade contains a vehicular entry with a roll-up metal door, fronted by a concrete apron and a curb cut. The primary entry is located in the northern half of the façade; it is accessed by concrete steps with a metal handrail, leading to a recessed, angled entry with a concrete landing, an integral brick planter, and the site's address "1136" in massive wood numbers tilted vertically. The recessed, angled area is topped by a simple, cantilevered, rectangular, concrete canopy and leads to a single, fully glazed, metal door. It is fronted by a metal security gate.

Continuation of B6. Construction History

1977: Address numbers at primary entry presumed to date to this time as well.

Post-1993: Primary door replaced, metal security gate and window bars added, interior alterations (removal of suspended ceiling, kitchen finish and appliance replacement, reconfiguration of office partitions, carpet added

Continuation of B10. Significance:

Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[1] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[2] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[3]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[4] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[5]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices,

[1] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.
[2] Ibid., 88.
[3] Ibid., 72.
[4] Ibid., 71.
[5] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."

film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[6] It remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W. Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[7] Despite the industrial area's significance, SurveyLA identified it as a planning district rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Area, which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

The subject property and surrounding buildings were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[8] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[9] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[10] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[11] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[12] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the

[6] Ibid.
[7] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."
[8] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.
[9] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.
[10] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.
[11] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.
[12] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"

immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[13] All of the buildings shared common space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[14] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[15] By 1963, Technical Products Co. occupied all five of the surrounding buildings properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[16]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[17]

Reid Miles, Graphic Designer/Photographer

Reid Miles was a significant graphic designer and photographer who used 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue as his photography studio between 1977 and his death in 1993. The building itself is addressed in more detail below.

Born in Chicago in 1927, Reid Kennedy Miles moved to Long Beach, California with his mother, sister, and grandmother sometime before 1940, where his mother Harriett worked in a fish cannery.[18] After a stint in the U.S. Navy, Miles moved to Los Angeles to attend the Chouinard Art Institute (now the California Institute of the Arts, or CalArts) in the Westlake (MacArthur Park) neighborhood of Los Angeles.[19] He moved to New York City after graduating, where he found a job doing graphic design for the jazz record label Blue Note Records in 1955. Blue Note had been established in 1939 and around 1947 began shifting its focus from traditional jazz and swing to modern jazz.[20] The label's modernistic album cover designs, created by graphic designers John Hermansader, Paul Bacon, and Gil Melle, reflected the innovative music they contained and provided Blue Note with a visual signature matching the aural.[21]

In 1955, Blue Note began issuing records in the 12 inch Long Play (LP) format – the material and groove width of this new record format allowed the album play time familiar to all today and revolutionized the industry. The label hired Reid Miles as art director, and tasked him with creating album covers – not only for the LP adaptations of Blue Note's existing catalog, but for new releases as well. Miles created over 500 album covers, building on the existing modernist graphic design to create his signature look using photographs, typography, and color. This solidified Blue Note's reputation for innovative graphic design as well as music production. Photographer Francis Wolff generated most of the images Miles used in his designs, though Miles– a

[13] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.

[14] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.

[15] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.

[16] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.

[17] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.

[18] 1940 census data, accessed September 2022 at https://www.ancestry.com.

[19] Andrew Read, "Reid Miles, The Guy Who Designed Blue Note," accessed August 2022 at https://jazzineurope.mfmmedia.nl/2018/03/reid-miles-the-guy-who-designed-blue-note/;"Indispensable Music: Reid Miles," accessed August 2022 at https://www.indispensablemusic.com/designers/reid-miles.

[20] "Blue Note Records: Company History," accessed August 2022 at https://londonjazzcollector.wordpress.com/record-labels-guide/labelography-2/blue-note-records-history/.

[21] Read, "Reid Miles."

photographer himself – produced some of them.[22] Miles' album covers for Blue Note are widely recognized as icons in the field of graphic design; as one source put it, "some of the covers represent the absolute gold standard of modernist typography and are widely recognized as the best-designed record sleeves in the history of jazz."[23] Interestingly, Miles was not a jazz fan.

In 1967, Miles left Blue Note and New York to return to Los Angeles and shift his career focus to photography. While taking on local jobs like photographing for the *Los Angeles Times'* Home Magazine, he established himself nationally as an innovative high-concept artist and produced images for magazines, newspapers, and a wide range of advertising clients. Shooting always in a studio with controlled conditions, Miles created detailed, elaborate scenes, an approach which became evident as early as 1972 in a Thanksgiving shoot for the *Los Angeles Times:* "From his vast collection of props, Miles assembled the ingredients for an authentic-looking old-fashioned kitchen and populated it with an authentic-looking Grandma and authentic small boy."[24] The assignment was photographing stuffing. Miles was well aware of the contrast between his minimalist Blue Note work and his maximalist personal photography, citing the move to Hollywood as the impetus for the evolution: "My style in New York was very slick…Then I came to California and found all these fabulous actors and actresses, the old Hollywood studios and prop houses – I just fell into a more people-oriented style of photography."[25]

At this time (1972-1973) the photographer appears to have been working from a small studio at 1510 N. Las Palmas Avenue; his studio's location could not be pinpointed for the rest of his first decade back in Los Angeles.[26] In 1977, having evidently outgrown whatever space it was in, Reid Miles, Inc. moved into 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Miles customized the 1951 building, originally a Technical Products Co. warehouse, with a full interior remodel, including a kitchen addition, to meet his photo studio specifications.[27] Here, the scope, composition, and level of detail of his photography expanded to preposterous levels, financed by the lucrative advertising contracts he garnered (he was famed for making $1 million per year shooting ads for Coca-Cola alone, and also worked for Honda, Polaroid, Kellogg's, Chevrolet, Raleigh, and many others).[28] Miles also photographed album covers for some of the biggest acts of the day, including Bob Dylan, The Band, Kenny Rogers, Harry Chapin, Neil Diamond, and Chicago.[29]

Over the next 16 years, Miles assembled ever more elaborate tableaus, sometimes with dozens of people in them, in custom-built sets in his "all-white" [30] 1136 Las Palmas studio. They were meticulously composed, lit, and photographed – even subject Joan Collins found the approach, and the photographer, a bit much.[31] Miles insisted "If you're a good photographer you have to be a good storyteller," and approached photo sessions as if they were feature films.[32] At this time Miles also devised and perfected another approach drawing on his graphic design background, in which he photographed individuals one by one and then cut and assembled the prints into a collage which he would then retouch and re-photograph to create a "comic strip-like photo-illustration style."[33]

Regardless of the number of subjects and post-print techniques, much of Miles' work directly evoked the nostalgic illustrations of Norman Rockwell. It is unknown whether this style came before or after the photographer held a contract with Coca-Cola,

---

[22] Read, "Reid Miles."

[23] "Readymag Stories: Reid Miles," accessed August 2022 at https://readymag.com/designstories/reid-miles/.

[24] "About This Issue," *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine*, November 12, 1972.

[25] "About This Issue," *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine,* December 9, 1973.

[26] Los Angeles City Directories, 1968, 1969, 1973.

[27] LADBS Building Permit LA47175, June 27, 1977.

[28] "Great American Storyteller," *Step By Step Graphics,* May/June 1986, accessed August 2022 at http://curse.jp/images-entry/722/reid-miles.jpg; Chuck Green, "Meet Reid Miles: The Norman Rockwell of Photographers," *Ideabook*, accessed August 2022 at https://www.ideabook.com/reid_miles/.

[29] Green, "Meet Reid Miles"; Guy Minnebach, "Reid Miles and Warhol: The Shoe, the Nudes, the Letterhead," *Andy Earhole*, accessed August 2022 at https://warholcoverart.com/2021/07/11/reid-miles-and-warhol-the-shoe-the-nudes-the-letterhead/.

[30] Sue Ellen Jares, "For $1 Million a Year, Reid Miles Does Those Ads with the Norman Rockwell Look," *People* February 13, 1978, 55.

[31] "Fast Lines and High Times of Joan Collins," *Los Angeles Times* May 12, 1985.

[32] Jares, "For $1 Million a Year," 55.

[33] Quote from "Great American Storyteller"; Green, "Meet Reid Miles"; Mark Kalan, "Stories of Photographers Passed…Reid Miles," *Mark Focus*, accessed August 2022 at http://markfocus.blogspot.com/2012/08/stories-of-photographers-passed-reid.html.

which famously commissioned Rockwell for a series of oil paintings for advertisements in the 1930s, but it certainly was not restricted to Miles' photos for Coke. Miles pointed out, "Actually, a lot of what I do isn't Rockwell at all, just old-time. There's so little charm in the world today, people are hungry for it."[34]

Miles actively produced artwork for hundreds of commissions, continuing to refine his maximalist style from his Hollywood studio, until he died in 1993 at age 66. Today his work in both graphic design and photography is renowned for its influence on the arts and on the field of advertising from the 1950s through the 1980s. The location of his archives, if one exists, is not known.

1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The lot now containing 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue was first developed with a dwelling sometime prior to 1919. Its address, 1114 N. Las Palmas Avenue on the 1919 Sanborn map, appears to have been 1136 N. Las Palmas by 1946, when owner James C. Grant moved a building to the rear of the lot for use as a machine shop under the address 1134 N. Las Palmas Avenue. By 1950, E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co. had gained ownership of the parcel and both buildings, and it received a permit to demolish the dwelling in that year. The short period from 1946 to 1950 appears to have been the full extent of the use of the 1134-36 address range, and despite City records still using the range, the only address used in practice for this parcel since 1950 has been 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue.

Technical Products Co. constructed the existing building here for use as a warehouse in 1950-51, activating it by June of 1951. The machine shop that once stood at the rear of the parcel is presumed to have been either demolished or incorporated into the new construction, as no physical remnants of it are evident. Chilcott's company continued using the warehouse until 1963, and apparently converted at least part of it to office space in that year by adding interior office partitions. It appears Chilcott retained ownership of the building and made the improvements for incoming tenant Litton Industries, who in 1965 went on to install a suspended (dropped) ceiling and relocate non-bearing office partitions.[35] Techno Products, a subsidiary of Technical Products, also maintained use of the property until its acquisition by Sigmon in 1968.

Founded in Beverly Hills in 1953, Litton Industries started as a contractor providing a variety of electronics to the U.S. Department of Defense, from calculators to navigation equipment. It diversified over the next decade, acquiring numerous firms to become a large conglomerate producing typewriters, microwaves, frozen foods, submarines, oil drilling equipment, and many other items. By 1963, Litton Industries sales had reached $500 million and its various divisions occupied facilities all over the world, including the Westrex division in the building at 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue. Acquired by Litton in 1958, Westrex was originally a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company focusing on sound engineering for motion pictures. It continued that function domestically, but overseas Westrex primarily distributed and serviced a wider variety of communications products. With the acquisition, Litton aimed to use Westrex's networks to more widely distribute its products. The Westrex office at 1136 N. Las Palmas appears to have been used for these types of marketing and distribution functions.

The Litton-Westrex occupation was relatively short; by 1971, the building was occupied by a small film production company called Oxford Films.[36] In 1977, the building was converted from a warehouse into a photo studio by new occupant (and probable owner) Reid Miles, Inc.[37] Alterations for this change of use included an interior remodel of the first floor, which included lowering the dropped ceiling, adding a new kitchen, and installing or moving non-bearing office partitions.[38] The addition of oversized address numbers at the primary entry is presumed to have occurred around the same time, due to their striking similarity to Miles's typographic work for Blue Note as discussed above.

Reid Miles was a significant graphic designer and photographer, and this property was his photography studio for 16 years, at the height of his productive period as a photographer. Miles is addressed in more detail above. A comparison of the building's

[34] Jares, "For $1 Million a Year," 52.

[35] LADBS Building Permit LA06345, October 15, 1965.

[36] Letter to the Editor, Margo de Seve, *The Signal*, November 24, 1971.

[37] LADBS Building Permits LA43205, April 18, 1977, LA47175, June 27, 1977.

[38] LADBS Building Permits LA43205, April 18, 1977, LA47175, June 27, 1977.

interior as it exists today with partial views from the period it was used as Miles' photo studio suggest that studio-specific features like white finishes, dropped ceilings, and partition walls were removed after the photographer's occupancy.

After Miles' death in 1993, 1136 N. Las Palmas was owned and occupied by a series of businesses, including other commercial photographers; between 2000 and 2012, occupants included Wayne Adams Studios, Jim Douglass Photography, and Raiko Hartman Photography.[39] Little information could be found on these or subsequent owners and occupants. Interior connections between the three buildings 1144-46, 1138, and 1134-36 N. Las Palmas, combining them into a single complex, appear to have been made by adjacent occupants Wetu or possibly Efilm between 2002 and 2007 (see below for information on these occupants). As of 2022, the occupant is Company 3, a post-production house which occupies all three buildings.

The only exterior alterations that appear to post-date 1993 are replacement of the primary door and addition of security features. Interior alterations have been more extensive, reflecting the apparent change of use from a photography studio to creative office space. The lowered ceiling at the first floor was largely removed, leaving only a portion at the entry hallway and exposing the curving truss system and sawtooth roof monitors of the original building. Kitchen finishes and appliances have also been replaced. The existing office partition walls appear to represent a mix of different occupations – non-load-bearing partitions were added as early as 1963, relocated in 1965, reconfigured in 1977, and reconfigured again after 1993, most likely during 2002-2007 tenant improvement activities.

Evaluation of Significance

The property at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears potentially individually eligible for listing in the California Register and as a Los Angeles HCM for its association with a significant individual, Reid Miles, a prominent photographer/graphic designer. Due to the relatively late date of its significant association with this individual, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. It also does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

The building's period of significance under California Register/Los Angeles Criteria 2/2 is defined as 1977-1993, coinciding with Miles' occupation of the property as his photography studio.

Following is an evaluation of the building against federal, state, and local eligibility criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1951 as a warehouse for Technical Products Co., 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupants Litton Industries/Westrex, Reid Miles Inc., and Oxford Films likewise do not appear to have

[39] City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project" Appendix II: Environmental Data Resources, Inc., "The EDR-City Directory Abstract,"2013, 22, 92.

been significant in the history of industrial development. As a result, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

E.R Chilcott, original owner of Technical Products Co. and this building, was a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a historically significant individual in keeping with the spirit of these criteria. A later occupant, Reid Miles, does appear to have been historically significant. Miles was a graphic designer renowned for his iconic album cover designs for the Blue Note Records jazz label in the 1950s and 1960s when he moved to Los Angeles to focus on his photography. He established his photography studio at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue in 1977 and created numerous well-known images here for a variety of clients, including Coca-Cola, the *Los Angeles Times*, Honda, Kellogg's, Polaroid, Bob Dylan, Kenny Rogers, and more.

Miles was known for his innovative, maximalist approach to composing, lighting, and photographing people – his preferred subject, thanks to the influence of his Hollywood surroundings – and for his graphic design-influenced post-printing techniques which created illustration-like photographs. His studio here was key to achieving his influential (and lucrative) results, providing ample space for the creation of elaborate sets dressed with abundant props and people. Miles produced the majority of his work here between 1977 and his death in 1993.

As the studio where he produced his most influential work as a photographer, the property has a strong and direct association with significant individual Reid Miles during his productive period. Though it is a relatively late association, starting in 1977, the California Register does not set forth a minimum age requirement for listing, as does the National Register. Rather, it stipulates that sufficient time has to have elapsed to have a scholarly perspective on the historical significance of a resource to be eligible for listing.[40] As research confirms not only Miles' significance in the field of photography, but the property's strong and continuous association with him for 16 years during his productive period, the property appears eligible for listing under California Register Criterion 2.

Due to the relatively late date of the property's association with Reid, which began fewer than 50 years ago, and the fact that comparative research did not find that it possesses exceptional significance per National Register Criterion Consideration G, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B at this time.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As no architect is listed on the original building permit, it does not represent the work of a master. As a nondescript industrial building, it does not possess high artistic values. The building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio

[40] California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison* (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001), 3.

support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and its 1951 completion date makes it a relatively late example of infill in the industrial district after World War II. Its original occupant, Technical Products Co., was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. As a result, the building is not identified with important events and does not exemplify significant contributions to history. It does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

As stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property has a strong and direct association with significant individual, Reid Miles. An influential and renowned graphic designer and photographer, Miles created most of his work at his studio here between 1977 and 1993, at the height of his productive period as a photographer. As a result, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears eligible for listing under local Criterion 2.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas is a utilitarian industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. It is constructed of typical materials and does not represent the work of a master As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The area surrounding the building was industrial at the time the building was constructed; as of 2022, it includes mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings reflecting a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and a single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented. This area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

Integrity Analysis

For a property to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it must first meet one or more eligibility criteria and also retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. As stated in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity." In accordance with best professional practices, it is customary to apply this same methodology when evaluating resources under state and local eligibility criteria. Below is an evaluation of the building at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue against the seven aspects of integrity established as part of the National Register process.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The property retains integrity of location, as it has not been moved.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The 1951 building has experienced minor alterations, including primary door replacement and alterations to the primary entry to add oversized address numbers. The latter alteration appears to date to the building's period of significance for its association with significant individual Reid Miles (1977-1993) and has therefore gained significance in its own right. Miles was famed for his dynamic use of typography in his graphic design, and the alteration is a reflection of this artistic approach. The primary door replacement likely post-dates the period of significance but is set in the existing opening and is appropriate to the period of significance. For these reasons, the building retains integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property, constituting topographic features, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings or open space.

The building's setting has changed dramatically since it was constructed in 1951. The surrounding area was almost entirely industrial in nature at the time, and all parcels on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue were developed with one

to two story buildings. Beginning in the early 1960s, some buildings on both sides of Las Palmas were removed and replaced with surface parking lots, with particular changes on the west side of the street. In the 2010s, this area began to see redevelopment for residential and mixed use, resulting in much larger buildings that are five to seven stories in height and occupy multiple parcels. The four buildings on the east side of Las Palmas located within the Project Site are rare exceptions, retaining their setbacks, general façade configurations, and relationship to each other since the early 1960s. However, as a whole, the setting has changed substantially since both the building's construction date and its period of association with Reid Miles. The property therefore no longer retains integrity of setting.

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 an historic property.

The property has experienced few changes to original materials: primary door replacement and primary entrance alterations. As noted above, the latter alteration dates to the period of significance and has gained significance in its own right. The vast majority of the building's historic materials, including brick cladding, steel windows, and the entrance's oversized address numbers, are intact.[41] The property therefore retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan during any given period in history or pre-history.

The property is a utilitarian industrial building which retains its vernacular design, most original materials, and entrance with oversized address numbers dating to the period during which significant individual Reid Miles occupied the building as his photography studio. Given the nondescript nature of the building, the address numbers are the primary conveyance of evidence of historic craftsmanship. Thus, it retains this aspect of integrity.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historical sense of a particular period of time.

The building's location, design, materials, and workmanship are intact, and it continues to express the industrial use for which it was designed and occupied into the present time. It is recognizable as a mid-century industrial building conducive to a variety of industrial-commercial uses, and therefore retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The building retains its utilitarian design and feeling as a 1950s industrial building, as well as its oversized address numbers conveying its connection to significant occupant Reid Miles between 1977 and 1993. It retains integrity of association.

In summary, the property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It no longer retains integrity of setting.

[41] Close inspection of the address numbers was not possible due to the presence of a security gate, so their exact material is unknown.

Current Photographs

Figure 1. 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view east (ARG, 2022).

Figure 2. 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast (ARG, 2022).

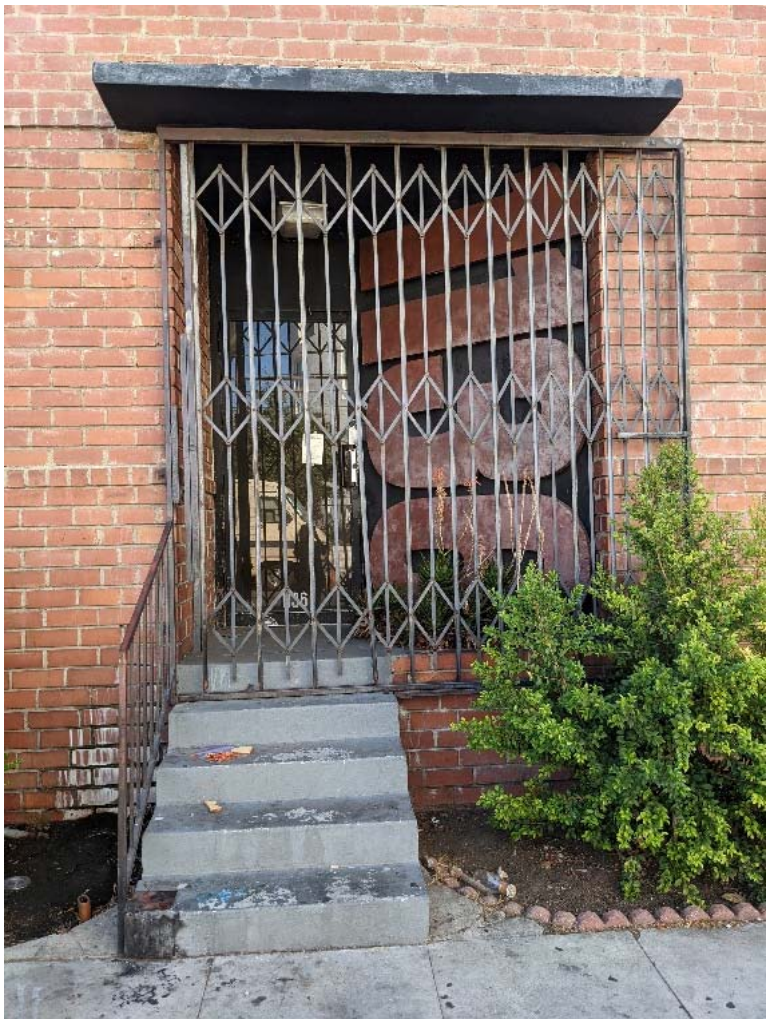


Figure 3. 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry (ARG, 2022).

References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project." Prepared by Eyestone Environmental for the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, October 2015.

City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. "Initial Study, Hollywood Community: McCadden Campus Project" Appendix II: Environmental Data Resources, Inc., "The EDR-City Directory Abstract,"2013, 92. Prepared by Eyestone Environmental for the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, October 2015.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

Environmental Data Resources Inc. "The EDR-City Directory Abstract" (in Appendix

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates (as noted in footnotes).

Jares, Sue Ellen. "For $1 Million a Year, Reid Miles Does Those Ads with the Norman Rockwell Look." *People* February 13, 1978, 52-55.

Los Angeles City Directories, various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates (as noted in footnotes).

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

Time-Life Books. *The Studio: Revised Edition*. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code__6Z_____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

 ***Resource Name or #** 1138 N Las Palmas Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Hollywood Quadrangle **Date:** 2022 **T** N/A ; **R** N/A; **Sec** N/A**; B.M.**

Address: 1138 N Las Palmas Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90038
UTM: Zone 11S, 376748 mE/ 3772965 mN
Other Locational Data: APN 5532022004

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

The building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom with Mid-Century Modern elements. It has a roughly rectangular footprint and is constructed of reinforced brick, with smooth stucco cladding at the primary (west) facade. The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side, obscuring them. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Photo: Primary (west) façade, view southeast. (Architectural Resources Group, 2022)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1947 (original building permit)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Las Palmas Avenue Owner LLC
1015 N Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Architectural Resources Group
360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/10/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level Survey

***P11. Report Citation**: 1149 Las Palmas Historical Resources Technical Report, Oct. 2022

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Bishop Machine Works Building
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Commercial (Office and Shop) **B4.** Present Use: Commercial (Shipping Services)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:**

1946-47: Building constructed (building permit)

1951-52: Rear addition constructed (building permit)

1963-64: Interior alterations; primary façade altered with original fenestration removed and replaced with current façade entry and configuration (building permit)

2002: Access ramp added; extensive interior alterations (building permit)

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

B9a. Architect: Kenneth R. Swift b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Historic Context

Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. (See continuation sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Architectural Resources Group

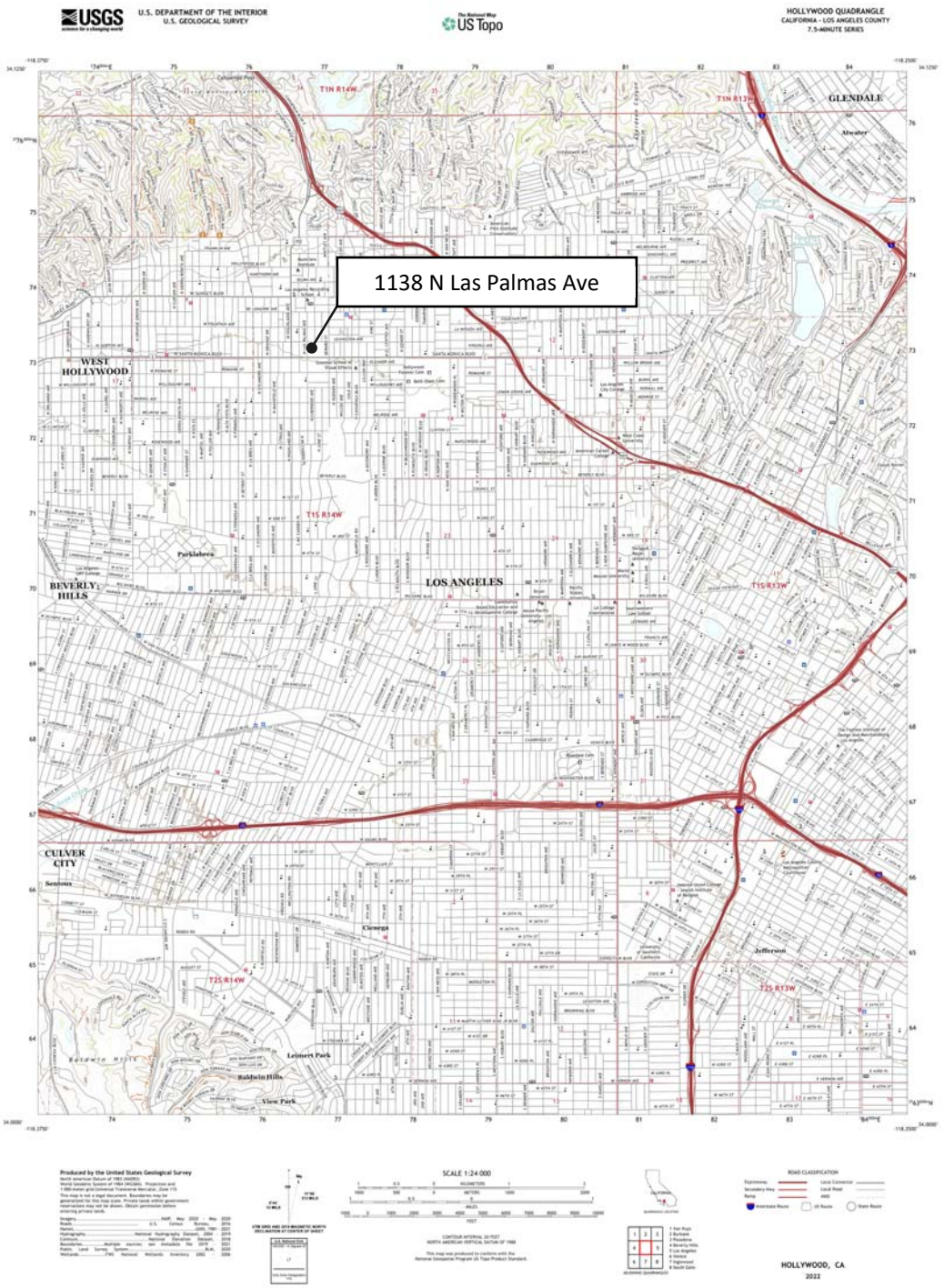
***Date of Evaluation:** September 9, 2022

Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Resource Name or # 1138 N Las Palmas Avenue
***Recorded by** Architectural Resources Group
***Date:** August 10, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***Map Name:** Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



Continuation of P3a. Description:

The building's primary façade has a flat roof with flat parapet, fronting the main portion of the building, which is capped with a shallowly barrel-vaulted roof with skylights. The roofs' covering is not visible. The rear of the building is a rectangular two-story volume with brick cladding and a flat roof; it is not visible from the public right of way.

The primary (west) façade contains two entries. The south entry, set in a recessed portion of the façade, is fronted by a concrete stoop edged by a concrete planter. It contains two flush metal doors in a slightly recessed area surrounded by a shallowly projecting concrete frame. This entry's stoop is fronted by a curb cut, suggesting it was originally vehicular. The north entry, fronted by a concrete ramp and step with metal pipe railing, contains a fully glazed metal door in a shallowly recessed area. A fixed metal sidelight is present. This entry and most of the rest of the façade is outlined by a shallowly projecting concrete frame as seen to the south, with simple rectangular pilasters and decorative scored horizontal lines.

Continuation of B10. Significance:

Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[1] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[2] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[3]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[4] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[5]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices, film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[6] It remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W. Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[7] Despite the industrial area's significance, SurveyLA identified it as a planning district rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions

[1] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.
[2] Ibid., 88.
[3] Ibid., 72.
[4] Ibid., 71.
[5] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."
[6] Ibid.
[7] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."

permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Area, which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

The subject property and surrounding buildings were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[8] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[9] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[10] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[11] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[12] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[13] All of the buildings shared common space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[14] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[15] By 1963, Technical Products Co.

[8] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.

[9] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.

[10] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.

[11] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.

[12] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"

[13] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.

[14] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.

[15] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.

occupied all five of the surrounding buildings properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[16]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[17]

1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Street was constructed in 1946-1947 as an office and shop building for the Bishop Machine Works. Originally the Kime-Bishop Machine Works, the company was founded by Harry F. Kime and Howard W. Bishop around 1942 and was located at 8101 Santa Monica Boulevard prior to 1946. The machining operation manufactured aircraft parts in the early 1950s and is presumed to have performed the same or similar functions during its earlier years. By 1946, Kime had left, the company had become the Bishop Machine Works, and Bishop was planning to move it to the new building at 1138 N. Las Palmas.

The architect, Kenneth R. Swift, was a prolific Los Angeles practitioner who designed residential and commercial properties. He was born in Illinois in 1907 and attended the University of Illinois and the University of Southern California to study architecture; the bulk of his career was based in Los Angeles. Swift partnered with architect Milton J. Black from 1932 to 1939 before forming his own firm, and was an AIA member from 1946 until 1971. By the 1950s, Swift appears to have found a niche creating Modern designs for commercial properties like offices and retail buildings, with transportation buildings of particular note. He designed or co-designed several buildings for the Pacific Greyhound Lines bus company, including the Hollywood depot at 1409 N. Vine Street (1955, no longer extant), and, in association with Welton Becket and Associates, a massive bus terminal shared by Greyhound and the Rapid Transit District of Southern California (1966, 6th Street and Los Angeles Street, extant).

Swift's 1946 design for the new Bishop Machine Works building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue appears to have been Modern, with a flat roof, recessed entry with canopy at the south end of the primary façade, and flush grouped windows at the north end.

Evaluation of Significance

The industrial building at 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1946-47 as an office and shop building for the Bishop Machine Works, an aircraft parts machining operation, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. The original occupant does not appear to have serviced studios, or to have otherwise been distinguishable from among the many other machine shops established in the city during this time.

[16] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.

[17] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.

The next occupant, Technical Products Co., took ownership of the building in 1963 and completely reconfigured the primary façade. Though Technical Products likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. As a result, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid 20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. Neither Bishop Machine nor Technical Products appears to have been significant in its own right. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and was not a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupant Concord Communication Systems likewise does not appear to have been significant in the history of industrial development. As a result, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was Howard W. Bishop, who owned and operated the Bishop Machine Co. business here between 1947 and 1963. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. E.R Chilcott, owner of the next occupant, Technical Products Co., was also a successful business owner but does not appear to have been a significant individual in history. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals. The property does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom with some minimal Mid-Century Modern elements which represent extensive 1963 alterations to the original 1947 building. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The original architect, Kenneth R. Swift, was a prolific practitioner specializing in Modern styles, but research did not indicate he was a master architect. Furthermore, the complete reconfiguration of the primary façade in 1963, and subsequent alterations including access ramp addition and replacement of primary door and sidelight, have further reduced the building's ability to convey its architectural character from either 1947 or 1963. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and it does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue's original design by architect Kenneth R. Swift was completely altered in 1963. The building was and is modest and minimally articulated, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. Post-1963 alterations as noted above have further reduced the building's ability to convey either its 1947 or 1963 architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The area surrounding the building was industrial at the time the building was constructed; as of 2022, it includes mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings reflecting a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and as noted above the subject property itself has experienced substantial alterations which have reduced, if not eliminated, its ability to convey any significant associations either individually or as part of a grouping. A single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and this area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

Integrity Analysis

In order for a building to qualify for listing, it must both display significance under one or more criteria and retain historical integrity. Since the property was not found to display significance under any of the above criteria, an evaluation of the property's physical integrity is unnecessary.

Current Photographs

Figure 1. 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view northeast (ARG, 2022).

Figure 2. 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view southeast (ARG, 2022).

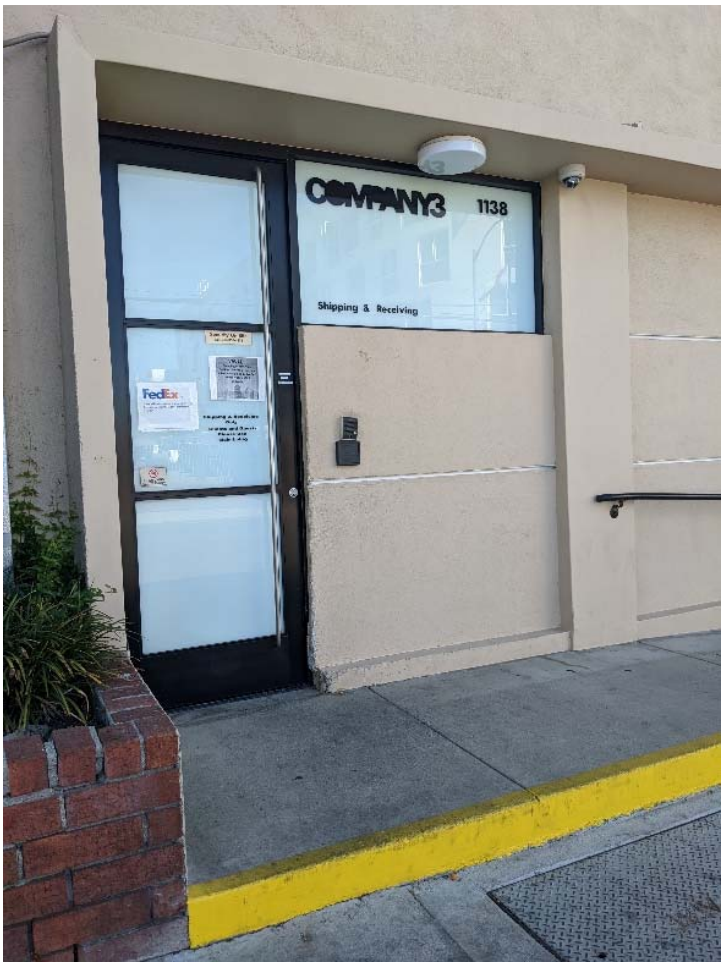


Figure 3. 1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry (ARG, 2022).

Historic Photographs

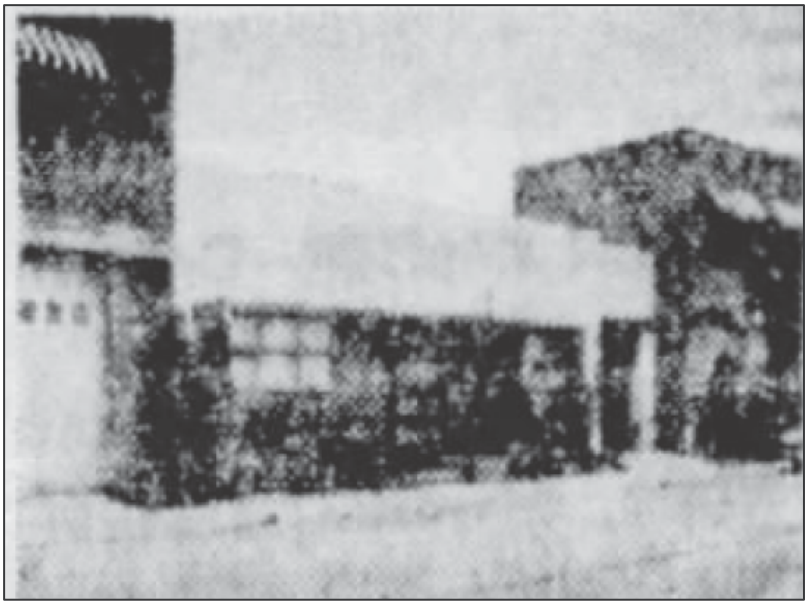


Figure 4. Original primary façade, with entry at south end and windows to north. *Valley Times Today*, May 15, 1963.

References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387).

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001.

California Public Resources Code (Section 21000-21177).

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates.

Los Angeles City Directories. Various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

Valley Times. Various dates.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code___6Z_____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

 ***Resource Name or #** 1144-46 N Las Palmas Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Hollywood Quadrangle **Date:** 2022 **T** N/A ; **R** N/A; **Sec** N/A**; B.M.**

Address: 1144-46 N Las Palmas Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90038
UTM: Zone 11S, 376752 mE/ 3772988 mN
Other Locational Data: APN 5532022003

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

The building at 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a two-story industrial/commercial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-framed, with brick cladding. The building's primary (west) façade, flat-roofed with a flat parapet, fronts the rest of the building, which has shallowly barrel-vaulted roofs with sawtooth daylight roof monitors. The roofs' covering is not visible. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Photo: Primary (west) façade and north façade (Architectural Resources Group, 2022).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1941 (original building permit)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Las Palmas Avenue Owner LLC
1015 N Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Architectural Resources Group
360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/10/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level Survey

***P11. Report Citation**: 1149 Las Palmas Historical Resources Technical Report, Oct. 2022

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Commercial (Machine Shop) **B4.** Present Use: Commercial (Offices)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:**

1941: Building constructed (building permit)

1946-47: Two large additions constructed (building permit)

1988: Interior alterations (building permit)

2002: Building re-roofed (building permit)

2002: Roof alterations (building permit)

2002-2007: Primary façade windows and doors replaced; first-story window openings resized; vehicular openings modified; entry ramp and awning (building permit and historic aerial)

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

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Historic Context

Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. (See continuation sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Architectural Resources Group

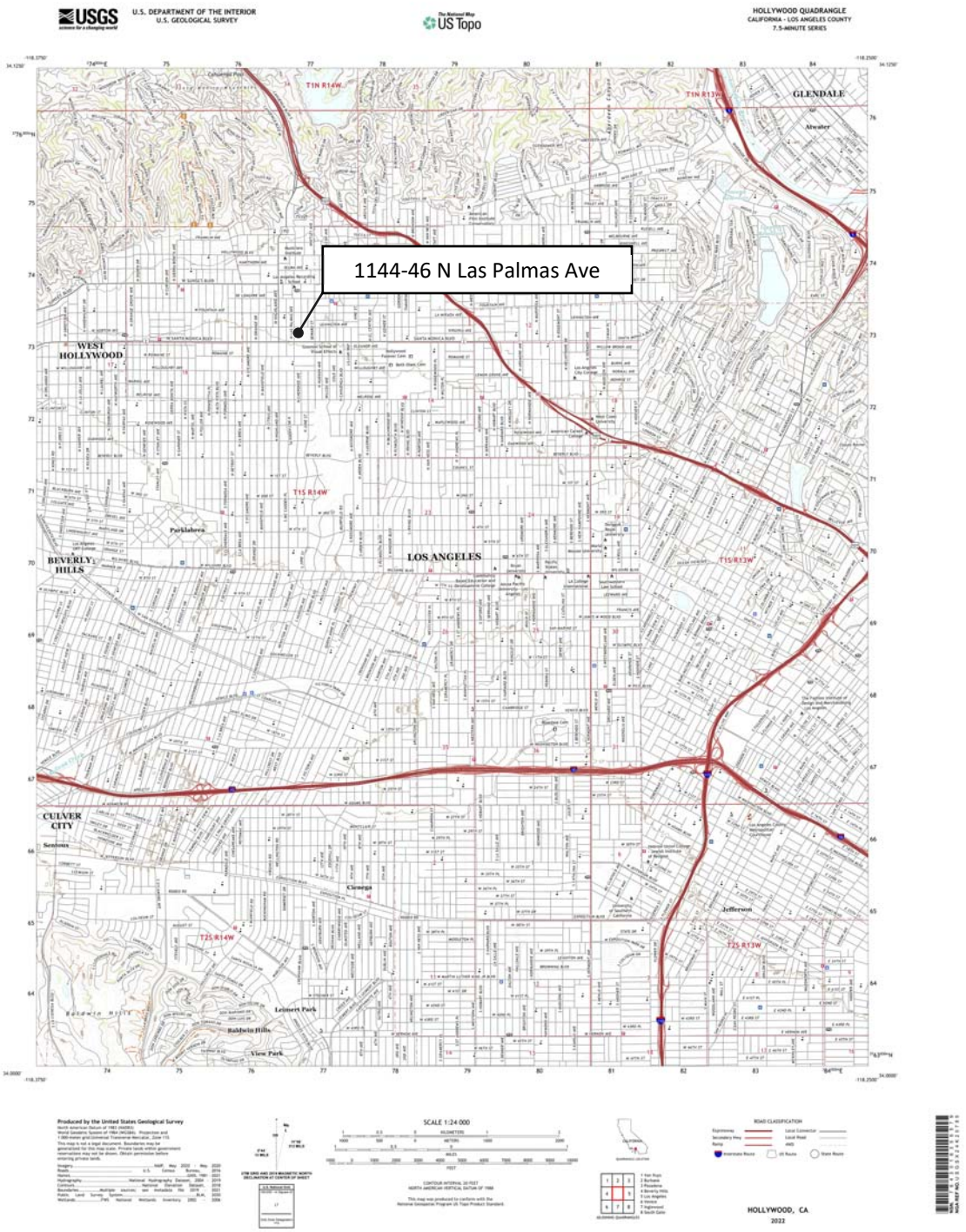
***Date of Evaluation:** September 9, 2022

Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Resource Name or # 1144-46 N Las Palmas Avenue
***Recorded by** Architectural Resources Group ***Date:** August 10, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***Map Name:** Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



Continuation of P3a. Description:

The building occupies its entire lot and its north and south walls directly abut those of the buildings to either side; most of these elevations are thus obscured, but the portions that are visible are brick-clad with no fenestration or ornamentation. The rear elevation is not visible from the public right of way.

The primary (west) façade contains single, fixed, metal windows. At the second story, they are arrayed symmetrically and share a common, shallowly projecting brick frame. At the first story, which is marked by a simple concrete belt course, they are separated by shallow rectangular pilasters that continue across the façade to separate entrances. The belt course projects over two of the windows to form a shallow cantilevered canopy. The north and south ends of the façade contain matching sets of double metal doors set flush; both of these are fronted by concrete aprons and curb cuts suggesting they were originally vehicular entries. The southern entry is flanked by brick planters. The building's primary entry, fronted by a concrete ramp and step with metal railing, contains double, fully glazed, metal doors edged by a brick planter and topped by a fabric awning. in a shallowly recessed area. A single, metal, fully glazed entry door is located between the primary entrance and the northern set of metal doors.

Continuation of B10. Significance:

Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[1] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[2] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[3]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[4] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[5]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices, film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[6] It remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W.

[1] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.
[2] Ibid., 88.
[3] Ibid., 72.
[4] Ibid., 71.
[5] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."
[6] Ibid.

Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[7] Despite the industrial area's significance, SurveyLA identified it as a planning district rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Area, which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

The subject property and surrounding buildings were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[8] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[9] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[10] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[11] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[12] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[13] All of the buildings shared common

[7] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."

[8] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.

[9] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.

[10] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.

[11] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.

[12] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"

[13] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.

space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[14] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[15] By 1963, Technical Products Co. occupied all five of the surrounding buildings properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[16]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[17]

1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The pre-1946 development history of 1144-1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue is unclear due to lack of original building permits and historic maps or photographs depicting the block between 1919 and 1950. The parcel was originally developed with two pre-1919 dwellings, depicted as 1122 and 1122 ½ N. Las Palmas Avenue on the 1919 Sanborn map; address numbers shifted in this block after this time. According to data held at the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, these were replaced by a new building in 1941; given the development history of E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co. complex immediately adjacent to the property, it is possible that Chilcott was the original owner/builder of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue as well.

Technical Products Co. was unquestionably the owner by 1946-47, when it constructed two large additions to the building for use as a machine shop; if anything is left of the older building's exterior, it is not currently visible due to this work which resulted in the building's current massing and façade configuration. The architect for this work was Kenneth R. Swift, who also designed 1138 N. Las Palmas for the Bishop Machine Works at about the same time (and is addressed above).

By 1971, the building's occupant had changed to the Bet-Mar Corp., another machining operation.[18] It is unknown whether Technical Products/the Chilcott family still owned the building. Bet-Mar operated from 1144-46 N. Las Palmas until 1987, when it went out of business and its equipment was sold at auction.[19] Little information could be found on this firm and it does not appear to have been particularly large or significant. In 1988, interior alterations were made for new occupant Joe Matza.[20] Matza was a film and television visual effects designer/engineer, having co-developed the Magicam system with three others and later creating effects for multiple films as part of Composite Imaging Systems (CIS).[21] Paramount purchased Magicam in the 1970s and ran it as a subsidiary on Marathon Street.[22] Research did not indicate that CIS operated out of the subject property, and little additional information could be found on this or subsequent occupants, including E-Film (2002).

As with several other buildings here, son Robert C. Chilcott's company Wetu Enterprises was the owner of 11446-46 N. Las Palmas as late as 2005, when it completed roof alterations. Sometime in the early 2000s (pre-2007), major alterations occurred at the building's primary façade, including replacement of all doors and windows; resizing of first story window openings and former vehicular entries; and addition of an access ramp.

[14] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.

[15] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.

[16] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.

[17] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.

[18] Classified ad, *Los Angeles Times* May 30, 1971.

[19] Display ad, *Los Angeles Times* August 9, 1987.

[20] LADBS Building Permit LA86147, January 13, 1988.

[21] "Magicam – A Better Mousetrap," *Los Angeles Times* October 16, 1974; "The Magicam at Work: Viewing 'Reality' in Miniature," *Los Angeles Times* September 20, 1979; "CIS Hollywood," accessed August 2022 at https://memory-alpha.fandom.com/wiki/CIS_Hollywood.

[22] Classified ad, *Los Angeles Times* July 14, 1976.

Evaluation of Significance

The industrial building at 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed ca. 1941 for an unknown owner/occupant (possibly Technical Products Co.), the original function of 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue beyond general industrial use is not known. By 1946, it was owned by E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co., who constructed two large additions for use as a machine shop and integrated the building into the *ad hoc* complex it was assembling on Las Palmas. As a result, the property is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood.

Technical Products, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building and its occupant do not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. Subsequent occupants Bet-Mar Corp and Joe Matza likewise do not appear to have been significant in the history of industrial development. The building was also extensively altered in the 2000s. 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner is unknown due to lack of original building permits; it may have been E.R. Chilcott of Technical Products Co., who owned it by 1946. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. Research did not indicate that any of the building's subsequent owners or occupants were significant individuals; the 1988 occupant Joe Matza was a notable innovator in the field of film and television visual effects, but research did not find that his company was headquartered at this property or that Matza had a strong or prolonged association with it. As a result, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As the original building permit was not available, the original architect is not known. Additions in 1946 and 1947 were designed by local architect Kenneth R. Swift, who appears to have been a prolific practitioner specializing in Modern styles. Research did not find him to be a master architect. As a common, vernacular industrial building, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not possess high artistic values. Furthermore, the building experienced extensive alterations in the 2000s. It does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and it does not appear to have been significant in any other capacity. The building does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the property does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals with a documented association with 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, the 1946-47 alterations to 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue were designed by architect Kenneth R. Swift, who does not meet the definition of master architect. The building is a utilitarian industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction. It is constructed of typical materials and has experienced extensive alterations. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The area surrounding the building was industrial at the time the building was constructed; as of 2022, it includes mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings reflecting a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and as noted above the subject property itself has experienced substantial alterations which have reduced, if not eliminated, its ability to convey any significant associations either individually or as part of a grouping. A single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and this area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

Integrity Analysis

In order for a building to qualify for listing, it must both display significance under one or more criteria and retain historical integrity. Since the property was not found to display significance under any of the above criteria, an evaluation of the property's physical integrity is unnecessary.

Current Photographs

Figure 1. 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) and north façades, view southeast (ARG, 2022).

Figure 2. 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (west) façade, view northwest (ARG, 2022).

Figure 3. 1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary entrance, view southeast (ARG, 2022).

References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387).

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001.

California Public Resources Code (Section 21000-21177).

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates.

Los Angeles City Directories. Various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

Valley Times. Various dates.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code__6Z_____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

 ***Resource Name or #** 1155 N Las Palmas Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Hollywood Quadrangle **Date:** 2022 **T** N/A ; **R** N/A; **Sec** N/A**; B.M.**

Address: 1155 N Las Palmas Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90038
UTM: Zone 11S, 376689 mE/ 3773009 mN
Other Locational Data: APN 5532021017

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

The building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is a one-story industrial building reflecting a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It has a rectangular footprint and is wood-framed, with brick and smooth stucco cladding. The building has a barrel-vaulted roof covered with composition shingles and rolled asphalt, featuring large sawtooth daylight roof monitors containing fixed metal windows. The building's north wall directly abuts that of the building to the north; as a result, the north elevation is not visible. (See continuation sheet.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

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

P5b. Photo: South and east (primary) façades (Architectural Resources Group, 2022).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1955 (original building permit)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Las Palmas Avenue Owner LLC
1015 N Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Architectural Resources Group
360 E. 2nd Street, Suite 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/10/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive-level Survey
***P11. Report Citation**: 1149 Las Palmas Historical Resources Technical Report, Oct. 2022

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Commercial (Machine Shop) **B4.** Present Use: Commercial (Office and Storage)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:**

1955: Building constructed (building permit)

1965: Interior alterations and continued use as office and manufacturing (building permit)

1990: Wood cladding removed and replaced with stucco, roll-up door added to primary façade; interior alterations (building permit)

2006: Interior alterations for use as office and storage space (building permit)

2007-2009: Brick wall with new fenestration added to south elevation; primary façade completely altered with entry openings changed/altered; angled glazed bay added; front patio created; interior alterations (building permits)

2019: Interior alterations (building permit)

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

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Historic Context

Industrial Development in Post-Consolidation Hollywood

Established on land that was originally part of the Spanish land grants Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz, Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the late 19th century. Its agricultural character quickly changed in the early 20th century as the establishment of electric railway lines and the development of large real estate tracts transformed the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles. In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated, and in 1910, it was consolidated as part of the City of Los Angeles. (See continuation sheet.)

Sketch Map

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

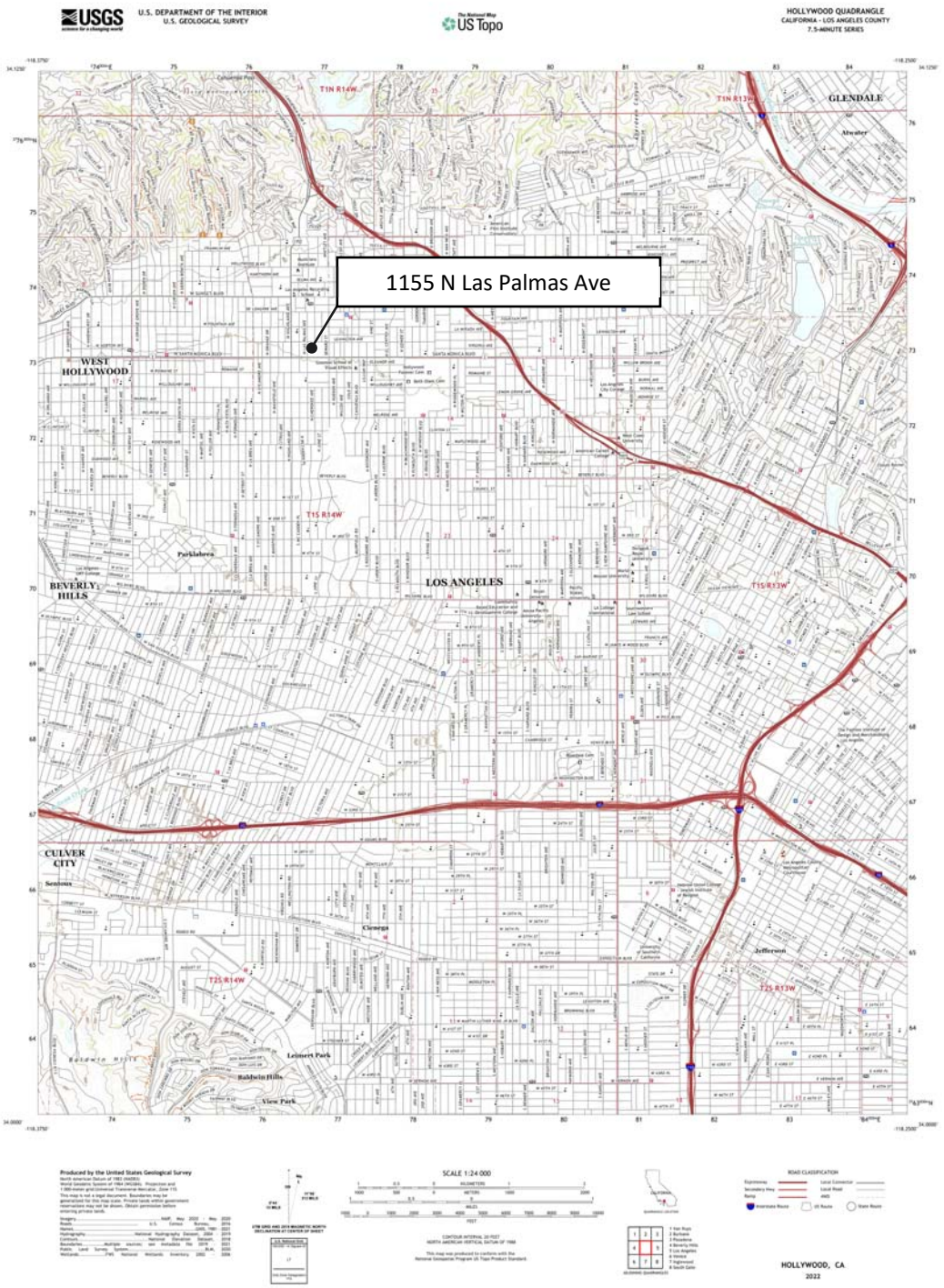
***B14. Evaluator:** Architectural Resources Group

***Date of Evaluation:** September 9, 2022

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Resource Name or # 1155 N Las Palmas Avenue
***Recorded by** Architectural Resources Group
***Date:** August 10, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***Map Name:** Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



Continuation of P3a. Description:

Set well back from the sidewalk, the building is fronted by a concrete patio enclosed with screened metal fencing (lined with vegetated planters in some areas), and a canvas shade sail is affixed to the primary façade to shade most of the patio. The patio also contains HVAC equipment in a partially pen concrete masonry unit (CMU) enclosure.

The primary (east) façade is clad in smooth stucco, and its top is irregularly angled in reflection of the roof monitors that extend flush with the rest of the façade. Most of the façade is fronted by a large, angled, glazed bay with grouped, fixed metal windows with dark glazing. The primary entry is south of the bay contains a single, metal, fully glazed door set flush in the façade and topped by a fabric canopy.

The south façade is clad in brick and projects well above where it meets the roof to create a tall parapet. It contains grouped, fixed, metal windows with dark glazing and fabric canopies. One of the window openings appears to have been infilled with stucco.

The west (rear) façade is clad in brick and does not appear to have any fenestration. Storage racks front most of it. A canopied loading dock belonging to a property to the northwest (1156 N. McCadden Place, currently Ferguson Plumbing Supply) extends south over a portion of a paved surface parking lot, suggesting this entire rear area is utilized by this neighboring property.

Continuation of B10. Significance:

Shortly thereafter, Hollywood saw the beginnings of a film production industry, which quickly proved to be the primary driver of its economy and identity. New Jersey-based Nestor Films began leasing Blondeau Tavern in Hollywood for use as Los Angeles' first motion picture studio in 1912. A number of East Coast film companies followed, hoping to take advantage of Hollywood's benign climate, picturesque scenery, and abundance of relatively cheap land.[1] In 1920, Warner Brothers acquired a lot at Sunset Boulevard and Bronson Avenue, and in 1924, Columbia established itself on Gower Street, a block south of Sunset. Buster Keaton, Pickford Fairbanks, and Reliable studios soon followed.[2] By 1926, the film business had become a $1.5 billion-a-year industry, and U.S. film production accounted for 90 percent of the world's films, most of which were developed out of Hollywood.[3]

The rapid expansion of motion picture-related physical facilities during the 1910s and 1920s alarmed many Hollywood residents, who saw the new industrial buildings as a drag on property values and a draw for undesirable, lower-class employees and new residents.[4] The construction of Charlie Chaplin's studio in the residential area of Sunset and La Brea between 1917 and 1919 spurred particular protest, despite his use of a residentially scaled Tudor Revival design. The City responded by establishing several industrial zones specifically designated for entertainment industry and motion picture use. The largest of these, containing over 750 industrial and commercial properties (and a small number of residences), was oriented around the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue near major studios including Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, RKO, Columbia, and United Artists.[5]

Roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue, this industrial area was developed from multiple tracts and provided studio support services like prop houses, costume houses, laundry plants, production offices, film laboratories and processing plants, film vaults, warehouses, and vendors for equipment like cameras and lighting.[6] It remains a significant collection of these resources, many of which are still in operation, and includes individually significant entertainment industry support service properties like the Brunswick Radio Corporation's record pressing plant (7070 W. Romaine Street, 1933), the Hollywood Laundry Company (900 N. Highland Avenue, 1927), Technicolor Laboratory (6311 W.

[1] Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area" (Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Community Redevelopment Agency, 2010), 70.
[2] Ibid., 88.
[3] Ibid., 72.
[4] Ibid., 71.
[5] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Historic Districts and Planning Districts."
[6] Ibid.

Romaine Street, 1930), and the Toberman Storage building (1025 N. Highland Avenue, 1925).[7] Despite the industrial area's significance, SurveyLA identified it as a planning district rather than a historic district due to an overall lack of physical integrity.

While the entertainment industry was the dominant force in this district, research indicates it contained numerous properties that were not directly associated with entertainment. The industrially zoned area was evidently open to all industrial functions permitted by the zoning, from light manufacturing to warehouses. Other industries took advantage, particularly in the immediate post-World War II period when demand for all kinds of goods and equipment surged, and Los Angeles' manufacturing industry boomed. The pattern of mixed industrial uses is well illustrated by the properties within the Project Area, which were not originally directly associated with the entertainment industry. Rather, they represented machine shops (some with an emphasis on aircraft parts), warehouses, and a carpet cleaner. These businesses' patrons are very likely to have included film studios, but unlike other studio support operations like film processing labs, costume houses, and production offices, they provided a wider range of functions.

Whether entertainment industry-related or not, the properties in this industrially zoned part of Hollywood were typically one to two-story industrial or commercial buildings representing a utilitarian idiom, with scattered examples of modest Period Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modern architecture. Their low scales reflected the neighborhood's desire for compatibility with the nearby residential blocks, and most buildings continued to adhere to the scale of their surroundings as infill and conversion of existing properties continued steadily from the 1930s through the 1960s. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, redevelopment of many of the original parcels from low-scale industrial to higher-scale (three to seven stories) residential, office, and mixed-use buildings has changed the appearance of the industrial district. Today the area contains a wide range of property types representing multiple eras of construction; while it is still generally recognizable as an industrial area, the lines are not clearly drawn as they were when it was established in 1919.

E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.

The subject property and surrounding buildings were occupied by Technical Products Company at different points between the late 1940s and the mid-1960s, either as purpose-built or adapted company facilities. Technical Products Co. was an electronics and machining company founded by E.R. Chilcott in the 1930s.

Edward Richard Chilcott was born in Kansas in 1897 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to become an electrical engineer.[8] While in Boston, he met Pomona native and accomplished pianist Doris Carver; the two married in 1922 and moved to Los Angeles, where Chilcott worked as a hydro-electric engineer for the San Diego Development Company.[9] He later worked for the Western Electric Company, and then established his own business, Technical Products Co., in 1933.[10] In 1934, Chilcott constructed a new factory building at 6670 Lexington Avenue (immediately north of the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue) to house Technical Products.[11] Originally a general service machine shop, by the late 1930s Technical Products was specializing in airplane parts, presumably providing support services to the burgeoning aviation and defense industries of the Los Angeles region. It also worked on sound equipment for film production, though the scope and full date range of this specialization is not clear.[12] Little information could be found on Technical Products Co., partially due to its eponymous company name, and partially due to the abundance of industrial machining companies in the Los Angeles region during the immediate post-World War II period. Hundreds of businesses of this sort provided tools, parts, and assembled equipment to the aviation/aerospace industry and a host of other industries.

The company expanded its Lexington Avenue facility to the south multiple times between 1935 and 1952, by which time it had expanded into several other buildings immediately to the south on N. Las Palmas Avenue.[13] All of the buildings shared common

[7] Historic Resources Group, "SurveyLA: Hollywood CPA, Appendix: Individual Resources."

[8] Edward Richard Chilcott obituary, *Arizona Republic* September 12, 2002.

[9] "Popular Musician Will Be Bride," *Pomona Progress Bulletin*, September 8, 1922.

[10] Chilcott obituary; 1933 Los Angeles city directory.

[11] LADBS Building Permit LA07129, June 1, 1934.

[12] Chilcott obituary; 1950 Sanborn map showing 6670 Lexington as "Offices and Sound Equipment Assembly"

[13] LADBS Building Permits LA14873, August 23, 1935; LA02742, January 27, 1937; LA04233, February 10, 1937; LA09457, April 6, 1938; LA19303, October 27, 1944; LA21995, August 6, 1946; LA44092, October 3, 1952.

space south of 6670 Lexington and east of 1128-1146 Las Palmas, with the rears of the Las Palmas Buildings opening onto the shared complex occupying what is now partially a surface parking lot.[14] They housed uses including machine shops, warehouses, offices, and equipment assembly plants. In 1953, ownership of 6670 Lexington Avenue passed to Conrad Corporation, and Technical Products' physical location solidified on the 1100 block of N. Las Palmas Avenue.[15] By 1963, Technical Products Co. occupied all five of the surrounding buildings properties, having constructed two (1134-36 and 1155) and adaptively reused three (1128, 1138, and 1144-46).[16]

Technical Products Co. appears to have ceased doing business under its original name/structure sometime in the mid-1960s, at which point it began leasing out most of its N. Las Palmas Avenue buildings to other occupants. A Technical Products subsidiary, electronics firm Techno Products, maintained occupancy at 1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue after that time. In 1968, Chilcott sold Techno Products to a new corporation called Sigmon Enterprise, Inc., and it appears that Technical Products Co. essentially ended as an active company.[17]

1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue

The building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue was constructed in 1955 as a machine shop for E.R. Chilcott's Technical Products Co.[18] It was the last building known to have been purpose-built or adapted for reuse on this block by this company, which owned most of the properties here between the late 1940s and early 1960s, on this block of Las Palmas. The Chilcott family appears to have retained ownership until at least 2019; after Technical Products, the owner entity was Wetu Enterprises, owned by Robert Chilcott. Technical Products Co. was also the occupant until about 1965, when Litton Industries moved into the building. As noted in the description for 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue, Litton Industries was a massive conglomerate with many subsidiaries and facilities.

Wetu Enterprises extensively altered the interior and exterior of the building in the 1990s and 2000s, starting with replacing wood cladding with stucco and adding a roll-up door opening to the primary façade in 1990.[19] This appears to have been a tenant improvement to convert the building use from manufacturing to storage. Between 2007 and 2009, Wetu added a brick wall with new fenestration at the south elevation, and completely altered the primary façade by modifying and adding entries and constructing the projecting angled, glazed bay that now dominates the façade.[20]

Evaluation of Significance

The industrial building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a Los Angeles HCM. Additionally, it does not appear eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district/HPOZ.

Following is an assessment of the building against federal, state, and local registration criteria.

National Register of Historic Places & California Register of Historical Resources

National and California Register Criteria A/1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Constructed in 1955 as a machine shop for Technical Products Co., 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with industrial development in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. It was built after World War II, long after the City's 1919 zoning of the area roughly bounded by Formosa Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lillian Way, and Melrose Avenue as an industrial district to provide space for studio support services associated with the entertainment industry. While Technical Products Co. likely

[14] 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps.
[15] LADBS Building Permit LA59749, June 8, 1953; LADBS Certificate of Occupancy, October 19, 1954.
[16] As noted in *Section 2,* Property History, 1144-46 may have actually been built for Technical Products ca. 1941, but the lack of permit history prevents definitive confirmation.
[17] "Sigmon Enterprises Makes Acquisition," *Valley Times* September 12, 1968.
[18] LADBS Building Permit LA18177, June 28, 1955; Certificate of Occupancy December 22, 1955.
[19] LADBS Building Permit LA50944, February 12, 1990.
[20] Google Street view, July 2007 and May 2009, showing work in progress.

counted studios among its clientele and is known to have housed sound equipment engineering and assembly in its original building at 6670 Lexington Avenue, it was not directly associated with the entertainment industry, and provided services primarily to the defense industry and other patron types. It reflects general patterns of industrial development in Los Angeles during the mid-20th century, but is not evocative of the studio service-centered industrial development that characterized this particular industrial area in Hollywood. The original occupant, while a successful machining and electronics company, does not appear to have been significant in its own right, as it was one of many machining and electronics companies engaging in light manufacturing during this time period. This building was one of several that Technical Products combined *ad hoc* into a complex here between the 1940s and the '60s, and does not appear to have been a significant part of postwar industrial development in Los Angeles. As a result, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria B/2: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The building's original owner was E.R. Chilcott of Technical Products Co., who owned most of the buildings on this block of Las Palmas. While he was a successful business owner, research did not find that he rose to the level of a significant individual in the spirit of these criteria. Research did not indicate that anyone associated with the building's subsequent occupant Litton Industries was a significant individual. As a result, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear eligible under Criteria B/2 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria C/3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is an industrial building in a utilitarian, commercial vernacular idiom. It does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style, is built of common materials, and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The original building permit did not include architect name. As a common, vernacular industrial building, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not possess high artistic values. Extensive alterations including total reconfiguration of the primary façade have further reduced its ability to convey any original architectural character. The building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 of the National and California Registers.

National and California Register Criteria D/4: has yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A records search for known archaeological resources was conducted for the Project Site and a 1/4-mile radius around it, and it yielded no known resources. As no subsurface resources are known to exist, it is unlikely for there to be resources present that meet Criterion D or 4 of the National or California Registers.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

Local Criterion 1: Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

As previously stated in the evaluation under National/California Register Criteria A/1, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue is generally associated with historic industrial development in Los Angeles as a whole. However, it is not directly associated with the studio support services industry that was the primary shaper of industrial development in this part of Hollywood, and does not exemplify significant industrial contributions to broader patterns of history. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under local Criterion 1.

Local Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history.

For the reasons stated in its evaluation under National/California Register Criteria B/2, the property does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 2. Research did not indicate that any of the individuals associated with 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue were significant to the history of the city, state, or region.

Local Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As stated in its assessment under National/California Register Criteria C/3, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue has always been a utilitarian industrial building with few to no distinguishing characteristics. It does not appear to have been designed by a master architect, and alterations including complete reconfiguration of the primary façade have further reduced the building's ability to convey any original architectural character. As a result, it does not appear eligible for listing under local Criterion 3.

Historic District/Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The area surrounding the building was industrial at the time the building was constructed; as of 2022, it includes mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional buildings reflecting a wide range of construction dates, scales, and architectural styles. Two large surface parking lots have replaced older historic buildings on the west side of this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and as noted above the subject property itself has experienced substantial alterations which have reduced, if not eliminated, its ability to convey any significant associations either individually or as part of a grouping. A single, cohesive development pattern is no longer represented on this block of N. Las Palmas Avenue, and this area was not identified as a potential historic district or HPOZ in the Hollywood CPA during SurveyLA. As a result, 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district or Los Angeles HPOZ.

Integrity Analysis

In order for a building to qualify for listing, it must both display significance under one or more criteria and retain historical integrity. Since the property was not found to display significance under any of the above criteria, an evaluation of the property's physical integrity is unnecessary.

Current Photographs

Figure 1. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue overview, view northwest (ARG, 2022).

Figure 2. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, south and east (primary) façades, view northwest (ARG, 2022).

Figure 3. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, primary (east) façade, view west (ARG, 2022).

Figure 4. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of angled glazed bay at primary façade (ARG, 2022).

Figure 5. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, detail view of primary entry (ARG, 2022).

Figure 6. 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, rear (west) elevation, view east (ARG, 2022).

References

Architectural Resources Group, GPA Consulting, and Historic Resources Group. "Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Area." Prepared for CRA/LA, a Designated Local Authority, January 28, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387).

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #5: California Register of Historical Resources, The Listing Process.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison.* Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001.

California Public Resources Code (Section 21000-21177).

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. "Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area." Prepared for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, February 2010.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report: Hollywood Community Plan Area." Prepared by Historic Resources Group for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, November 2015.

City of Los Angeles. "SurveyLA Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Industrial Development, 1850-1980." Prepared by LSA Associates for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, September 2011 (revised February 2018).

City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (Chapter 9, Section 22.171).

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. Building Permits. Various dates.

County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Tract Maps.

"Frame Finder." Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara. Accessed August 2022. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Revisions to Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

"Historic Aerials." *NETRONLINE*. Accessed August 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Hollywood Citizen-News. Various dates.

Los Angeles City Directories. Various dates.

"Los Angeles County Assessor Portal." Los Angeles County Assessor. Accessed August 2022. https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/.

Los Angeles Times. Various dates.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Various dates.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, rev, 1997.

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995. Accessed August 2022. https://www.ancestry.com/.

Valley Times. Various dates.

Appendix C-2
Cultural Resources Assessment

December 2022 *REVISED May 2023*

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

1151 N. LAS PALMAS PROJECT

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Material Culture Consulting™

© 2022 All Rights Reserved.

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: 1151 N. LAS PALMAS AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CPA) OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles City Planning Department
200 N. Spring Street, Room 621
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Principal Investigators/Authors:
Tria Marie Belcourt, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist
Erika McMullin, B.A.

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767
626-205-8279

December 2022 *REVISED May 2023*

Type of Study: Phase 1 Cultural resources assessment
Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: positive, historic-age structures
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s): Hollywood, Section 00 of Township 01 S, Range 14 W
Survey Area: 89,725 square-feet
APN(s): 5532-021-003, 5532-021-004, 5532-021-015, 5532-021-016, 5532-021-017, 5532-022-003, 5532-022-004, 5532-022-005, 5532-022-006
Date of Fieldwork: November 21, 2022
Key Words: Archaeology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Positive Report, High sensitivity, Los Angeles County, Hollywood Community Plan Area, City of Los Angeles

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area), proposes the demolition of an existing parking lot and construction of a three-story creative office building with a subterranean parking garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time. The Project Area is located on 89,725 square-feet of land located on the block of 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue, within the Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), background/literature research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with nine Native American tribal representatives, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

A search of the CHRIS was conducted by MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin at the SCCIC on November 10, 2022. The cultural resources records search identified 56 prior cultural resources investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. None of these studies intersect the Project Area. A total of 167 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area; however, none of these are documented directly within the Project Area. A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicated the area surrounding the Project has been developed since the 1890s, with increasing development throughout the decades. Numerous structures were built in the 1940s and 1950s. As of today, five of the structures remain. A separate historic resource technical report was conducted to determine if the buildings have any historical significance (ARG 2022).

The SLF search was negative for previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Project Area or within 1-mile of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for nine tribes/individuals. MCC sent letters to all nine Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Two additional attempts at contact by letter, email, or phone call were made. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received two responses from tribes/contacts. Of these responses, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated an interest in the Project. None of the tribes shared specific information regarding tribal cultural resources within the Project Area or immediate vicinity of the Project Area. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives. The City of Los Angeles, as the CEQA Lead Agency, will be conducting formal consultation as per Assembly Bill 52.

In March 2023, MCC received the Tribal Cultural Resources from the Lead Agency, the City of Los Angeles. In compliance with Assembly Bill 52, the City provided notice to tribes soliciting requests for formal consultation on August 24, 2022. One consultation request was received from the Kizh Nation and phone consultation was conducted on November 15, 2022. The consultation period was concluded on March 6, 2023. The City determined there was no substantial evidence to indicate the Project would have significant impact on tribal resources and no additional mitigation measures are necessary.

MCC Archaeologist Bonnie Rush conducted the cultural site visit of the Project Area on November 21, 2022. During fieldwork, survey conditions were fair. A portion of the parking lot was inaccessible due to a locked gate. A reconnaissance survey of that area was performed. During the survey, it was determined the area is highly developed

and five historic-age structures were present. No additional archaeological resources were observed.

The historic properties identified within the Project Area were evaluated by Architectural Resources Group (ARG) for their eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and local listing (ARG 2022). The assessment and evaluation included in the technical report found four of the existing properties within the Project Area are not eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or Local listing (Status Code 6Z) under Criteria A-D (NR)/ 1-4 (CR) (ARG 2022). However, one building was found eligible for listing in the CRHR and as a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM).

The potential for encountering significant historic-era cultural resources within the Project Area is considered high due to the presence of five historic-era structures within Project Area, including one that is considered a historical resource under CEQA and is eligible for the CRHR and local listing. MCC recommends prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented during construction. The Project's CRMP should include a cultural mitigation measure pertaining to the worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training procedure and regulatory compliance measures which, when implemented, would reduce the impact to be less than significant. Specifics pertaining to the mitigation and regulatory compliance measures can be found in the Cultural Resource Conclusions section of this report.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All notes, photographs, correspondence, and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY **1**
INTRODUCTION **6**
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 6
PROJECT PERSONNEL 6
REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT **10**
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) 10
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES 11
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST 12
BACKGROUND **14**
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 14
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT 14
ETHNOGRAPHY 15
HISTORICAL SETTING 16
METHODS **20**
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 20
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 20
LEAD AGENCY FORMAL CONSULTATION REVIEW 20
CULTURAL FIELD SURVEY 20
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION 20
RESULTS **22**
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 22
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 36
LEAD AGENCY FORMAL CONSULTATION REVIEW 36
CULTURAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS 37
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION 38
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS **39**
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS 39
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS 39
REFERENCES **41**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Location (1:250,000) 8
Figure 2. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:24,000, as depicted on Hollywood USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle) 8
Figure 3. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:1,000, as depicted on aerial photograph) 9
Figure 5. Map of Southern California Native American Tribes with General Project Location Indicated by Red Star (Los Angeles Almanac 2019) 15
Figure 6. Map of the Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County 18
Figure 7. Project Area with No Structures (as depicted on 1894 historic topographic map, USGS 1897) 34
Figure 8. Project Area with Increased Development (as depicted on 1924 historic topographic map, USGS 1924) 34
Figure 9. Project Area with Continued Development and Current Structures (as depicted on 1960 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022) 35
Figure 10. Project Area with Continued Development and How it Exists Today (as depicted on 2005 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022) 35
Figure 13. Overview of Parking Lot, View East 37
Figure 14. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Northeast 37
Figure 15. Overview of West Coast Photo Building, View North 37
Figure 16. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Northeast 37
Figure 17. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Southeast 38
Figure 18. Overview Soil, Brown Coarse-grain Sandy Silt with Imported Pebble Material, Plan View 38

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1 -mile Radius of Project Area 22
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area 25
Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project within ½-mile Radius 32
Table 4. Summary of Historic Resources Evaluation (ARG 2022) 38

APPENDIX A: Staff Qualifications
APPENDIX B: CONFIDENTIAL Cultural Resources Records Search Results
APPENDIX C: NAHC and Native American Correspondence

INTRODUCTION

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area), proposes the construction of a new creative office building and the renovation, expansion, and change of use of an existing manufacturing building on an 89,752-square-foot site located in the Hollywood Community Plan area at 1128-1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue, 1139-1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, and 1138-1150 N. McCadden Place (Project Site) in the City of Los Angeles (the City). The Project would demolish the existing 45,000-square-foot parking lot and construct a three-story, approximately 45-foot tall (50-foot tall to the top of the parapet), 80,987 square-foot, creative office building with a three-level subterranean garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time.

The Project Area is located on 89,725 square-feet of land located on the block of 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue, within the Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level which is less than significant. These assessments document the potential for encountering cultural resources during development of this Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Hollywood within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County on N. Las Palmas Avenue between Santa Monica Boulevard and Lexington Avenue (Figure 1 and 2). It is bounded to the north by commercial buildings and Lexington Avenue, to the west by North McCadden Place, and to the south and east by commercial buildings. North Las Palmas Avenue runs through the Project Area (Figure 3). Specifically, the Project Area can be found on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 00 of Township 1 South, Range 14 West (San Bernardino Meridian). The Project proposes new development on an 89,725 square-feet site. The development site consists of nine contiguous parcels, identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5532-021-003, 5532-021-004, 5532-021-015, 5532-021-016, 5532-021-017, 5532-022-003, 5532-022-004, 5532-022-005, 5532-022-006, and is currently developed with five structures and a paved parking lot. The Project includes the demolition of the existing parking lot for construction of a three-story, 80,987 square-foot (sq. ft.) office building with three levels of subterranean parking. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time. The Project would retain the four existing buildings on the east side of the N. Las Palmas Avenue (1128, 1134-36, 1138, and 1144-66) in their existing exterior condition with minor interior renovations currently anticipated.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of MCC, served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the project and performed the editorial review of this report. Ms. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles, and over 18 years of experience in California archaeology (See

Appendix A). MCC Cultural Resource Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin, B.A., conducted the record search at SCCIC and provided co-authorship of the report along with GIS support. MCC Archaeologist Bonnie Rush, B.A., conducted the field survey.

Figure 1. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Location (1:250,000)

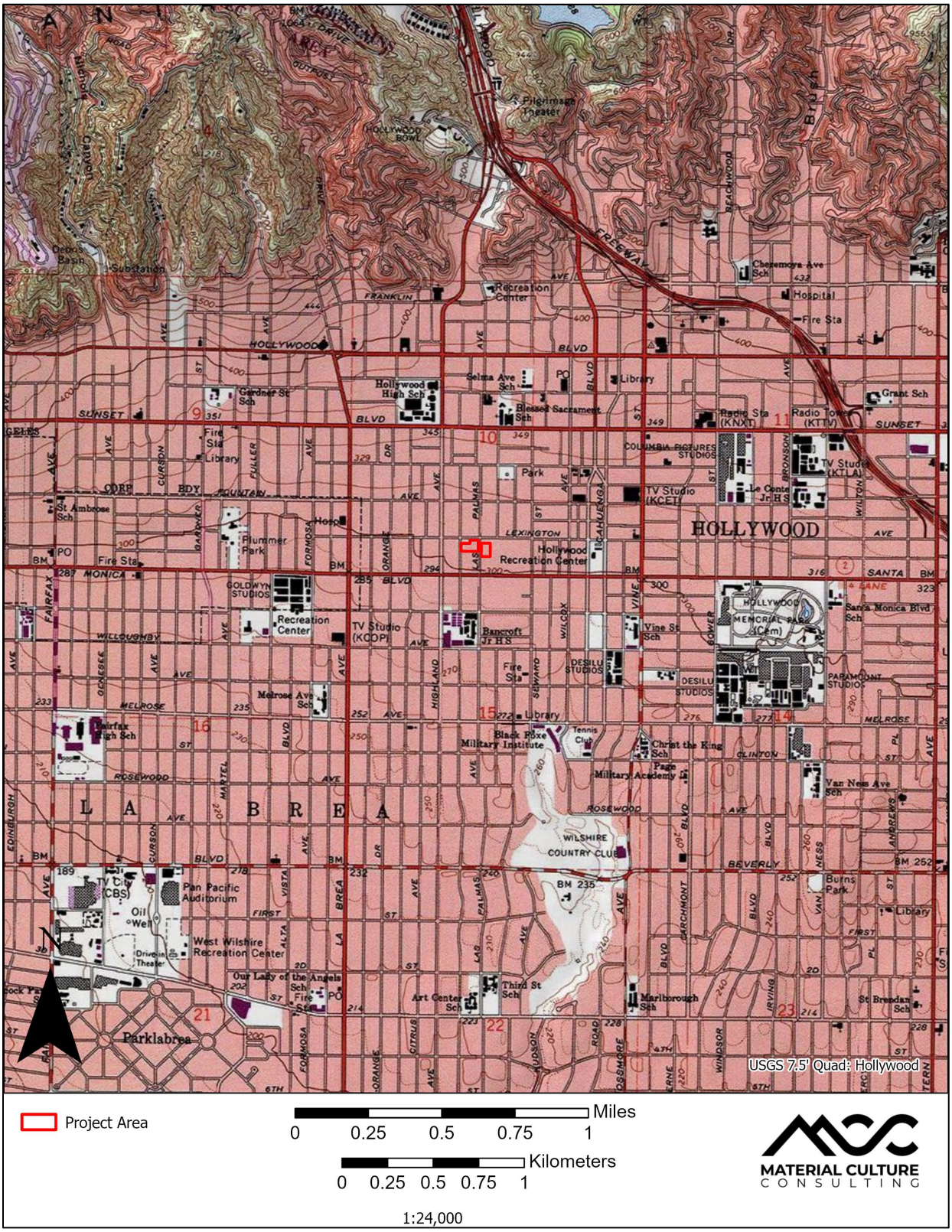


Figure 2. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:24,000, as depicted on Hollywood USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle)

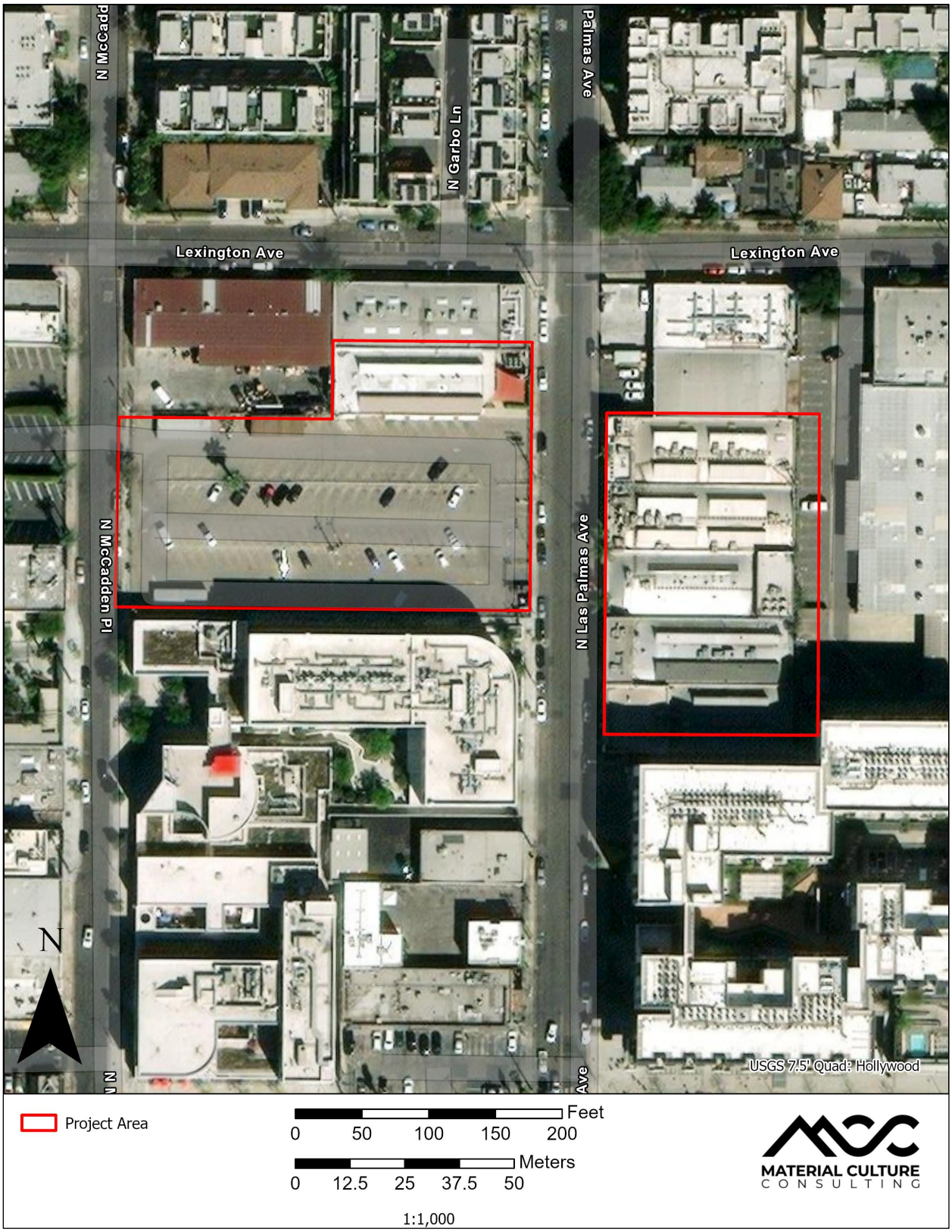


Figure 3. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:1,000, as depicted on aerial photograph)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The current study is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural. These regulations require the identification of cultural resources within the Project Area which should be considered during the planning stage of new projects; include application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities". It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental impacts of a proposed project. If a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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 or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must retain integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains

the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074, and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government to government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

a) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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 or the United States;
2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values;
4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or
4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN

The City of Los Angeles' General Plan emphasizes its part in aiding the effort of conserving and preserving of natural resources as stated in Goal 1: a city that preserves, protects and enhances its existing natural and related resources (City of Los Angeles 2001). Within Chapter II: Resource Conservation, under Section 3: Archaeological and Paleontological of the General Plan it states the city has a primary responsibility in protecting significant archaeological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes (City of Los Angeles 2001). The policy states to "continue to identify and protect significant archaeological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified

during land development, demolition or property modification activities. The implemented program aims to permit processing, monitoring, enforcement and periodic revision of regulations and procedures. Section 4: Conversation in sum discusses the managed or controlled use of natural, cultural, and historical resources. Section 5: Cultural and Historical states it aims to "To identify, protect and preserve historic sites and structures for the enrichment of future generations various city, state and federal procedures have been promulgated (City of Los Angeles 2001)." The most significant for Los Angeles are described in the general plan Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element.

The Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element primary responsibility is to identify and protect its cultural and historical heritage that fall into five types of historic protection:

> (1) Historic-Cultural Monument designation by the city's Cultural Heritage Commission and approved by the City Council; (2) placement on the California Register of Historical Resources or (3) the National Register of Historic Places (1980 National Historic Preservation Act); (4) designation by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) as being of cultural or historical significance within a designated redevelopment area; and (5) classification by the City Council (recommended by the planning commission) as an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone. Designations help protect structures and support rehabilitation fund requests.
>
> (City of Los Angeles 2001)

To implement the city's policy, four programs are in place:

> **Program 1:** development permit processing, monitoring, enforcement and periodic revision of regulations and procedures.
> **Program 2:** prepare the Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element of the general plan.
> **Program 3:** continue to survey buildings and structures of any age in neighborhoods throughout the city in order to develop a record that can be used in the present and future for evaluating their historic and cultural value as individual structures and within the context of surrounding structures.
> **Program 4:** continue to establish Historical Preservation Overlay Zones throughout the city.
>
> (City of Los Angeles 2001)

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed Project Area is located in Hollywood, within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Project Area is surrounded by existing residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. The city is situated within a broad alluvial plain known as the Los Angeles Basin defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. Specifically, the Project is south of Hollywood Hills and north of Baldwin Hills. The major waterways within the Los Angeles Basin include the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. The river and washes assisted in supporting a riparian environment. Currently, it is highly urbanized with minimal native habitat area. Elevations within the Project Area average 88 meters (290 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The climate of the area is characterized as Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural chronology for the proposed Project Area is based on chronological information provided by Wallace (1955), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Morrato (1984), Mason, Koerper and Langenwalter (1997), Koerper, Mason and Peterson (2003), and Byrd and Raab (2007). There are four prehistoric periods for the southern coastal region, which are defined as: Horizon I (Paleo-Indian), Horizon II (Milling Stone Assemblages), Horizon III (Intermediate), and Horizon IV (Late Prehistoric).

Horizon I/Paleo-Indian

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before present (YBP)). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The oldest archaeological sites known in the California are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material. The closest local example of the San Dieguito is a site located on the bluffs above Middle Newport Bay (Padon 1998).

Horizon II/Milling Stone Period

The Milling Stone Period dates back well over8,000-3,000 YBP and is characterized by warmer and drier climates, also known as the Altithermal (Fagan 2003). Subsistence characteristics altered, with a generalized plant collecting economy supplemented by hunting and fishing suggested by the artifact assemblage of millingstones and handstones. Sites from this period appear to be part of an expansion of settlement to take advantage of new habitats and resources that became available as sea levels stabilized between about 6,000to 5,000 years ago. Most sites were in coastal areas and huge shell mounds near these coastal habitats suggest increase sedentary occupation and population increase (Fagan 2003). Around 3500 YBP, the archaeological data suggests an economic shift to more reliance on hunting with the appearance of large projectile points. Unique artifacts associated with this period include discoidals and cogged stones (Padon 1998). This period persisted over thousands of years without great change (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

Horizon III/Intermediate Period

The Intermediate Period dates from roughly 3000-1000 YBP and sites attributed to this time period indicate an increased reliance on coastal resources with continued reliance on hunting and collecting strategies. Along the coasts, deep sea fishing begins, with circular fishhooks and perforated stones (possibly associated with larger nets) observed within the artifact assemblage (Drover et al. 1983; Koerper and Drover1983). Artifact assemblage for this time period are characterized by the appearance of the bow and arrow, evidence of increased quantities of bone tools, and increased reliance on the mortar and pestle. Most sites were in coastal areas (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003). The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Horizon IV/Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period dates from 1, 350 YBP to 150 YBP and is characterized by an increasing political-economic-social complexity. Villages tend to be larger with evidence of increase in smaller satellite sites established for seasonal support for the main village. Intensive exploitation of localized resources, and social contacts and economic influences appear accelerated through trade and social interaction. Artifact assemblage changes included the replace of the atlatl and dart with bow and arrows, introduction of soapstone bowls, shell ornaments, steatite effigies, emergence of Tizon brownware, and cremations (Padon 1998). These changes have been linked to the arrival of Shoshonean peoples in the area. Settlement expanded into the hills and canyons inland (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Area has historically been occupied by the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation people (Figure 5). Surrounding native groups include the Chumash and the Tataviam to the north, the Serrano to the east, and Luiseno and Juaneno to the south. Interaction between the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade has been well-documented.

Figure 4. Map of Southern California Native American Tribes with General Project Location Indicated by Red Star (Los Angeles Almanac 2019)

Gabrielino

Ethnographic records identify the lands in the Los Angeles basin as inhabited by a large Native American population at the time of European contact. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today some of the tribes refer to themselves "Tongva", meaning "people of the earth". The Tongva, Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño), and Kizh Nation culture area is roughly identified as being bounded by Aliso Creek to the south, present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River to the east, the San Fernando Valley to the north, and portions of the Santa Monica Mountains to the west. The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Due to their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, ethnographic sources suggest this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). After European contact, many Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation were coerced to live at Mission San Gabriel, originally located in present-day Whittier Narrows on a small tributary of the San Gabriel River (Garabedian and Ruud 2016). They were then given the Spanish name "Gabrielino" in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. Most Mission Indians were trained as vaqueros, sheepshearers, farm laborers and domestic laborers and continued in those professions after the mission were secularized (Talley 1984).

Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation villages were comprised of 50-100 people. Each community included one or more patrilineal extended families or lineal kinship groups (clans) (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Each village was united under the leadership of a chief who inherited the position from his father. The chief was the leader of the religious and secular life of the community and served as chief administrator, fiscal officer, war leader, legal arbitrator and religious leader (Harrington 1942; Bean and Smith 1978). The chief was assisted by a Council of Elders consisting of the heads of the lineages residing in the community. Shamans were also important as doctors, therapists, philosophers and intellectuals (Bean 1974).

The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with tribal subsistence activities include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Earthen hearths were used to cook and prepare food (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996).

The arrival of Europeans marked the end of traditional lifestyle of the Native American populations in the region and throughout California. The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation population faced forced conversions, subjugations, compulsory relocation to the San Gabriel Mission, San Fernando Mission, and the institution of slave labor (Garabedian and Ruud 2016). European diseases also decimated the Native American population. The following years into the American Period (post 1848) did not improve conditions for Native American populations in California, including the To Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation and Chumash. New laws during this time period had adverse effects on the Native Americans in California. New labor laws virtually turned the Native population into slaves, with many Euro-Americans exploiting the situation as well as fostering the institutionalization of kidnapping Native children throughout California (Castillo 1978).

HISTORICAL SETTING

The post-contact history of California is divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1822), Mexican Period (1822-1848), and American Period (1848-present). Before the start of the Spanish Period, Russian and English explorers also visited the area for brief periods between the mid-1500s and 1700s. The establishment of the Spanish settlement

of San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 marks the beginning of the Spanish Period. The Mexican Period is signaled by the independence from Spain. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War indicates the start of the American Period.

While indigenous peoples adapted to environmental conditions in what is now California, those same lands remained isolated from European and Asian cultures until the early-sixteenth century. In 1521, Spain sent explorer and conquistador Hernan Cortes and his army into what is now Mexico to conquer the indigenous Aztecs and capture the wealth of the land and its people. "New Spain," as the region soon became known, quickly became the hub of Spanish colonial efforts in the New World. Cortes, hopeful of finding comparable wealth in the northern Pacific, authorized the first explorations, and in 1535, founded the first nonnative settlement in Baja (or Lower) California. Inspired by Cortes' success in the New World and hoping to find a waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Spanish dispatched Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 to explore the northwest coast of New Spain. It is believed that Cabrillo sailed as far north as the Oregon border, and that he became the first European to see what was then termed "Alta (or Upper) California" (Paddison 1999: xi).

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)
The southern California coast was explored by Spanish explorers between the mid-1500s through mid-1700s. In search of the Northwest Passage, Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo stopped at present-day San Diego Bay in 1542. Cabrillo and his crew continued north and made subsequent stops on present-day Catalina Island, San Pedro, and Santa Monica bays. Later on, Spanish naval office Sebastián Vizcaíno and crew also stopped at the above-mentioned locations, giving them their current name. Vizcaíno's exploration led to the extensive mapping of much of the California and Oregon coast. With the surveys conducted by Carbillo and Vizcaíno, the Spanish crown laid claim to California (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

The process of exploration and colonization of Alta California began in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. The plan called for the Spanish to converge on San Diego by land and sea, and to use the newly established San Diego settlement as a base to begin further colonization and mission-building activities along the California coast. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

The Portola expedition consisted of colonists to settle in selected pueblos or towns; missionaries to convert the natives and prepare them to become "civilized" enough to assume control of the land which the missions held in trust for the Indians; and soldiers to establish military strong points or "presidios" to protect both groups, as well as to keep foreign interests such as Russia or England from invading lands claimed by Spain. The Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in 1771 and controlled the valley's land (Mission San Gabriel Arcángel 2021; Figure 6).

Figure 5. Map of the Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County (Eddy 1937).

During Mexican rule in California, Mexico began to secularize the missions in the 1830s and issued land grants to rancheros. Spanish land grant was broken up into these smaller Mexican land grants. In 1873, Josefa Jordan, Antonio Jose Rocha, and Jose Jorge Rosa were given Rancho La Brea by Governor Pio Pico. The Mexican land grant consisted of 4,438-acres (BLM GLO 2008). The land encompassed parts of present-day Hollywood and West Hollywood, including the famous La Brea Tar Pits under the Land Act of 1851.

In obtaining Rancho La Brea, the Rocha family accrued major legal expenses which left them broke and unable to maintain the rancho. It was deeded to Henry Hancock, who paid the Rocha family a large sum for the land. After

Hancock's death in 1883, his son Captain George Allan Hancock subdivided and developed the land (Seaman 1914, Guinn 1915). George Hancock owned Rancho La Brea Oil Company and donated 23-acres of Hancock Park to Los Angeles County in 1924 in order to preserve and exhibit the fossils excavated from the La Brea Tar Pits (La Brea Tar Pits 2022). The tar pits are now a registered National Natural Landmark.

American Period (1848 to present)

In 1853, only a small adobe stood in present-day Hollywood. Over the next few decades, agriculture thrived in the community known as Cahuenga Valley (Britannica 2022). Agriculture was soon replaced by electric railways and residential development in the early 20th century due to H.J. Whitely, a real estate developer known as the "Father of Hollywood." He was responsible for bringing the new suburb into the 20th century by developing telephone, electric, and gas lines. By this time in 1900, the area had a post office, newspaper, hotel, and two markets. A single-track streetcar line ran down Prospect Avenue (now Hollywood Boulevard). In 1903, Hollywood was officially incorporated as a municipality. Due to an insufficient water, residents voted to consolidate with City of Los Angeles in 1910 in order to have access to water supply and the Los Angeles sewer system (Britannica 2022).

The early 20th century saw a boom in the film industries and *The Count of Monte Cristo* was the first storytelling movie to be completed in Hollywood after filming began in Chicago. In 1911, the first studio, Nester Film Company, was built on Sunset Boulevard. Soon afterwards, 20 companies began producing films in Hollywood and the immediate surrounding area. Studios moved west to Hollywood in order to try to evade enforcements of Thomas Edison's Motion Picture Patents Company of New Jersey who often sued motion-picture companies which halted productions. In 1913, Jesse Lasky Feature Play Company (now known as Paramount Pictures) was formed in Hollywood. By 1915, Hollywood had become the epicenter for the American film industry and four major motion-picture studios, Paramount, Warner Bros, RKO, and Columbia, has studios in Hollywood (Britannica 2022). The film and entertainment industry became the main economic driver for Hollywood. The Hollywoodland sign was erected in 1923 in the Hollywood Hills to draw attention of real estate developers. By 1926, the film industry generated $1.5 billion, which 90-percent was comprised from U.S. films, with the majority being created in Hollywood.

After World War II, many studios stopped filming on lots and sound stages and moved to filming outside on location. The growth of the television industry in the 1960s changed Hollywood and it was soon home to many American network television studios. In addition to numerous studies, Hollywood also became home to many music venues and theatres, such as the Greek Theatre, and Grauman's Chinese Theatre. Hollywood became a major tourist destination and attracted visitors to see the movie and television studios, the Hollywood Walk of Frame, the Hollywood sign, and celebrities of the time.

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On November 10, 2022, MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin conducted the record search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located at the California State University, Fullerton, Orange County. The search covered any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. MCC conducted a supplemental review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. Additional background research included historical aerial photos and a search of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a SLF search from the NAHC on September 9, 2022. The NAHC responded on October 20, 2022, stating the SLF search was negative for any previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Project Area or within 1-mile of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information nine tribes/individuals to reach out to for additional information. MCC sent letters on October 21, 2022, to all nine Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on November 18, 2022, and November 30, 2022. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

LEAD AGENCY FORMAL CONSULTATION REVIEW

The Lead Agency, The City of Los Angeles (the City), reviewed MCC's *Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment: 1151 N. Las Palmas Hollywood Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles* and conducted formal consultation with the tribes to determine if the Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources (TCR) (MCC 2023 and City of Los Angeles 2023).

CULTURAL FIELD SURVEY

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. In addition, the field survey provides invaluable information on the type of sediment present within the Project Area, which informs the assessment of cultural sensitivity. MCC Archaeologist Bonnie Rush, B.A., conducted a site visit of the proposed Project Area on November 21, 2022. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals over the Project parcels that were accessible, while closely inspecting the ground surface. Portions of the Project Area are inaccessible and are subject to reconnaissance-level survey. The reconnaissance-level survey consisted of inspecting the area from the closest distance and looking for indications that cultural resources were present. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows) were visually inspected for any potential presence of the above-mentioned indicators of cultural resources. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area and are included in the Results section below.

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

Architectural Resources Group (ARG) prepared a Historic Resources Technical Report of the five historic-era structures located within the Project Area. The report included a site visit, a search of California's Bult Environment Resource Directory (BERD), the City of Los Angeles' HistoricPlacesLA historic resources inventory database (HPLA), a record search through the SCCIC previous cultural report and resources studies, the review of state and local technical

bulletins, ordinances, and other materials related to the evaluation of historical resources, conduction of primary and secondary source research related to the history of the buildings, and the evaluations of the buildings based on eligibility criteria for the NRHP, CRHR, and the City of Los Angeles' Cultural Heritage Ordinance. The report summarizes the results of ARG's findings for each of the existing structures, a review of historic data for each parcel, and evaluation for the properties' eligibility listing on the NRHP, CRHR, and Local listing (ARG 2022).

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 56 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer (see Table 1). None of the previously conducted cultural studies are within the Project Area. The 56 studies conducted within the 1-mile buffer search area date between 1983 and 2013 and include 33 telecommunication projects, 13 development projects, and 10 railway projects

Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1 -mile Radius of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-01240	McIntyre, Michael J.	1983	*Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Pacific Telephone Cable Relocation*	U.S. Forest Service	Within 1-mile
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	*Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Westec Services, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-03319	Foster, John M.	1995	*Archaeological Investigations at Highland/Hollywood Station*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-03354	Maki, Mary K.	1995	*A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of 0.53 Acre at 1151,1155, 1201, and 1212 Detroit Street City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County California*	Fugro West, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04345	McLean, Deborah K.	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 650-01, 6344 Fountain Avenue, Community of Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04575	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 455-02, County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04580	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04909	Atchley, Sara M.	2000	*Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California*	Jones & Stokes	Within 1-mile
LA-05070	Sylvia, Barbara	2000	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report:20290k*	Caltrans District 7	Within 1-mile
LA-05081	Lapin, Philippe	2000	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 650-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-06409	Marvin, Judith and Duke, Curt	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. C884 Los Angeles County, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-06434	Starzak, Richard	1999	*Nhpa Section 106 Review, Per Fcc Direction, of At&t Wireless Services Wireless Communication Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, Located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California*	Myra L Frank & Associates, Inc. (MFA)	Within 1-mile
LA-06467	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	*Nextel Communications Site CA-7846a, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	McKenna et al.	Within 1-mile
LA-06527	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	*Records Search Results for Nextel Telecommunications Facility Ca6522h (the Fountain Site), Located at 6665 Santa Monica Blvd. in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07354	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm183-01 City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California*	Kyle Consulting	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-07562	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1987	*Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07564	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1998	*Archaeological Status Report: Collections and Reports*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07565	Unknown	1987	*Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07566	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	1987	*Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07772	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2003	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 182-02 West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-07981	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	*Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La70xc424a (ca Surplus Mart), 6263 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-08000	Dice, Michael H.	2002	*Records Search Results for Bechtel Communications Facility 6lad485 (Hollywood and Orange), 7036 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-08020	Anonymous	1987	*Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study*	Southern California Rapid Transit District	Within 1-mile
LA-08251	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	2004	*Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings*	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-08352	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2005	*Phase I Archaeological Study for the Mayflower Gardens Ii Low Income Housing Project (APN#3204-016-066) West of Avenue M and 67th Street, City of Lancaster, County of Los Angeles, California*	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	Within 1-mile
LA-09227	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate EL0078-03 (Rooftop Beachwood Drive), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09233	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570E (Surplus RT), 1106 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09304	Ehringer, Candace, Angel Tomes, and Monica Strauss	2007	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Formosa Specific Plan at Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood Los Angeles County, California*	EDAW, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-09549	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2008	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09550	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2008	*Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles County, CA.*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09612	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah H. Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2008	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT), 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-09799	Candace Ehringer and Angel Tomes	2008	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Movietown Specific Plan Project, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA*	EDAW, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-09802	Dana Supernowicz	2009	*Cultural Resources Study of the 6161 Santa Monica Blvd. Project, Royal Street Communications Site No. LA3927, Los Angeles County, CA*	Historic Resource Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09807	Christopher A. Joseph	2008	*Draft Environmental Report- Hollywood Community Plan Area, 959 Seward St.*	Christopher A. Joseph & Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10446	Loftus, Shannon	2008	*Historic Structures Survey Report Movietown Plaza, 7300-7328 Santa Monica Blvd. City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	*Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Westec Services, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10568	UNKNOWN	1987	*City of West Hollywood Historic Resources Survey 1986-1987 Final Report*	Johnson Heumann Research Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10679	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2010	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11673-C (Hollywood High Rise), 7080 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10760	Maxon, Patrick	2010	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hollywood/La Kretz Customer Service Center Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	BonTerra Consulting	Within 1-mile
LA-10915	Bonner, Wayne	2010	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10916	Bonner, Wayne	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Telecommunications Facility LAC633-01, USID 11760 (Cahuenga/Sunset), 6515 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10917	Bonner, Wayne	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility LAC779-01, USID 11770 (Melrose/La Brea), 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-11005	Unknown	2010	*Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report*	Cogstone	Within 1-mile
LA-11216	Maki, Mary	2011	*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Approximately0.27 Acre for the Courtyard at La Brea Project 1145-1151 North La Brea Avenue, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	Conejo Archaeological Consultants	Within 1-mile
LA-11225	Shannon, Loftus	2011	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, Clearwire Site CA-LOS4750A, 1519 (1523) North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90028*	ACE Environmental, LLC	Within 1-mile
LA-11285	Loftus, Shannon	2010	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey - Clear Wireless, LLC Site CA-LOS4743B, 6311 Romaine Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90038*	ACE Environmental, LLC	Within 1-mile
LA-11472	Akeh, Roman	2011	*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report: For the United States Post Office, Los Angeles Wilcox Station, 6457 Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90038*	Baytek Engineering	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-11678	Johnson, Brent	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search And Site Visit, LAC428/Hollywood/West, 7401 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90046, Los Angeles County*	Environmental Assessment Specialists	Within 1-mile
LA-11797	Chattel, Robert	2010	*Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area*	Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation	Within 1-mile
LA-11944	Bonner, Wayne	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00097A (LA097 LA-097-00), 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12153	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00238A (SMBaklayan Bldg) 7408 Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12154	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood) 1519 North McCadden Place, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12155	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03615E (Wilcox) 1557 Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12157	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT) 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12412	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAC779 (Melrose/La Brea) 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California CASPR No. 3551278788*	AT&T	Within 1-mile
LA-12530	Bonner, Wayne	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00247A (SM183 Public Storage), 6801 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project Area; however, it did identify 167 cultural resources within the one-mile search buffer. These resources are listed in detail below (See Table 2). All of the resources are of historic-era. The resources include 154 buildings, eight districts, four sites, and one object.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-002393	CA-LAN-002393H	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05	1995 (Mark D. Selverston, Greenwood & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-003302	CA-LAN-003302H	Site	Historic	AH04	2003 (Robin Turner, Victoria Avalos, Cogstone Resource Management)	Within 1-mile
P-19-003545	CA-LAN-003545H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-167078		Building	Historic	HP09	1978 (R. Mouck, J. Miller, R. Chattel, R. Lehrer, D. Miller, Los Angeles Conservancy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167089		Site	Historic	HP02	1969 (R. Cokewood, Dept of Parks & Rec)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167177		Building	Historic	HP02	1970 (E. McCoy, University of California Santa Barbara)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167272		Building	Historic	HP07	1979 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167273		Building	Historic	HP06	1976 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum); 1979 (M. La Kretz, Crossroads of the World)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167544		Object	Historic	HP39	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalizing); 2000	Within 1-mile
P-19-167554		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP10	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167559		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02; HP04	1985 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, & D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167566		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP07	1978 (B. Gielle, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167579		Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167580		Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167582		Building	Historic	HP39	1985 (C. McAvoy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167586		Building	Historic	HP07	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, and D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167589		Building	Historic	HP06	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, and D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167596		Building	Historic	HP06; HP07	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167616		Building	Historic	HP03	1985 (D. Jacobson and C. McAvoy, Johnson Research Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167953		Building	Historic	HP04; HP06; HP07	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168045		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168050		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168051		Building		HP14	1984 (D. Robertson, Beland/Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168059		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Chasteen, Carrie, Jones & Stokes)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168060		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Chasteen, Carrie, Jones & Stokes)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168063		District	Historic		1979 (Miller, Denver, and Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee, Inc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168068		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168069		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168070		Building	Historic	HP15; HP16	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168071		Building	Historic	HP16	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168073		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168074		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168076		Building	Historic	HP07	(D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168077		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168078		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168079		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168080		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168083		Building	Historic	HP10	(Max Loder, ESA)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168084		Building	Historic	HP10	1979 (Denver Miller, Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization); 2009 (Christy McAvoy, Avigail Charnov, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168085		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168086		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168087		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168088		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168089		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168090		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168091		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168092		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168093		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168094		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168095		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168096		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168097		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168098		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168099		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168100		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168101		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168102		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168103		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168104		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168105		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168106		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168107		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168108		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168109		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168110		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168111		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168112		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168113		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168114		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168115		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168116		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168117		District	Historic	HP39	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168245		Building	Historic	HP03	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168268		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168269		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168270		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168271		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168272		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168273		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168274		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168275		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168276		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168277		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168278		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168279		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168280		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168281		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168282		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168283		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168284		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168285		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168286		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168287		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168288		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168289		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168290		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168378		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168437		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168451		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168773		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168948		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169087		District	Historic	HP02; HP03; HP06; HP08	1980 (D. Miller & C Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169136		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169137		Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-169138		Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-169139		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169183		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169258		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169259		Building	Historic	HP07	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-169260		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169261		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169262		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169263		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169264		Building	Historic	HP08	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169265		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169266		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169267		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169268		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169269		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169270		Building	Historic	HP06	(D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169271		Building	Historic	HP07	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169272		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169273		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169285		Building	Historic	HP14	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee); 1985 (D. Jacobson, Hollywood Heritage)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169287		Object	Historic	HP26; HP29	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169289		Site	Historic	HP31	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169295		Building	Historic	HP38	1980 (Executive Committee, Hollywood El Centro-Lexington Preservation Association)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169320		Building	Historic	HP03	1984 (R. Hatheway & R. Starzak, Roger Hatheway & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169321		Building	Historic	HP16	1987 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169323		Building	Historic	HP03	(C. McAvoy, J. Ritz, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169333		Building	Historic	HP03	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization); 1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169336		Building, District	Historic	HP03	2003 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-170690		Building	Historic	HP06	1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171016		Building	Historic	HP07	1982 (C. Johnson, Questmark Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171017		Building	Historic	HP03	1984	Within 1-mile
P-19-171030		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP10; HP15	2010	Within 1-mile
P-19-171033		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171036		Building	Historic	HP03	2000 (R. Starzak & G. Miller, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-173142		Building	Historic	HP02	1959 (Wendell K. Davis); 1980 (J. Arbuckle); 1987 (George Casen, Caltrans)	Within 1-mile
P-19-174178		District	Historic		1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage); 2010	Within 1-mile
P-19-174200		Building	Historic	HP10	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-175206		Building	Historic		Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-175323		Building	Historic	HP15	1996 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-175398		Building	Historic	HP15	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-175456		Building	Historic	HP15	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-176750		Building	Historic	HP03	1983 (M. A. Brown, The Los Angeles Conservancy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-176911		Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (J. Triem); 2007 (A. Tomes, S. Dietler)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187262		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187319		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187439		Building	Historic	HP06	2002 (J. Marvin, LSA); 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187937		Building	Historic	HP06	1984 (L. Heumann & C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage/CRA)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187963		Building	Historic	HP03; HP07	2005 (K. Crawford); 2013	Within 1-mile
P-19-188224		Building	Historic	HP08	2007 (A. Tomes & S. Dietler, EDAW)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188458		Building	Historic	HP03	2008 (Crawford, K.A., Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Shannon L. Loftus)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188481		Building	Historic	HP07	2009 (Supernowicz, Dana E., Historic Resource Associates)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-188890		Building	Historic	HP06; HP28	2010 (Pam Daly, Daly & Assoc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188891		Building	Historic	HP05; HP28	2010 (Pamela Daly, Daly & Assoc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189256		Building	Historic	HP06; HP39	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189738		Building	Historic	HP07	2010 (Shannon L. Loftus, ACE Environmental)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189950		Building	Historic	HP06	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services); 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189954		Building	Historic	HP07	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189990		District	Historic	HP15	2012 (Edson Beall, NPS)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190067		Building	Historic	HP07	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190265		Building	Historic	HP05	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190575		Building	Historic	Unknown	2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	Within 1-mile
P-19-191940		Building	Historic	HP03	2015 (Andrew Bursan, ICF)	Within 1-mile
P-19-191941		Building	Historic	HP03	2015 (Andrew Bursan, ICF)	Within 1-mile

Key: AH02-foundations, AH04-Privy pits/refuse scatter, AH05- Well/cistern, HP02-Single family property, HP03- Multiple family property, HP05-Hotel/motel, HP06- 1-3 story commercial bldg., HP07-3+ story commercial bldg., HP08- Industrial bldg., HP09-Public utility bldg.., HP10- Theater, HP14-Government building, HP15- Educational building, HP16- Religious building, HP26- Monument/mural/gravestone, HP28-Street furniture, HP29-Landscape architecture, HP31- Urban open space, HP39-other.

The complete results of the CHRIS resources records searches are included as Confidential Appendix B of this report.

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL RECORDS

MCC reviewed supplemental sources for historical records to understand the general sensitivity of the project area, and its vicinity, for cultural resources, whether extant or buried (Table 3). The search identified several structures that were developed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Further details pertaining to the structures are explained in the historic aerial review. A review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records results in two Spanish-Mexican Land Grants. Serial Patent CACAAA 085077 was a Spanish-Mexican Land Grant issued to Josefa Jordan, Jose Jorge Rocha, and Antonio Jose Rocha for Rancho La Brea (4,438.18-acres) on April 15, 1873.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project within ½-mile Radius

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Positive: Engine Company No. 27, John C. Fremont Branch Library
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Positive; several structures were built in the 1940s and 1950s. One structure was built in the 1920s. The

Source	Results
	structures remain present.
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Positive; several structures were built in the 1940s and 1950s. One structure was built in the 1920s. The structures remain present.
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Positive: Engine Company No. 27, John C. Fremont Branch Library.
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Positive: Charlie Chaplin Studio, Fire Station No. 27,Citrus Ave Bungalow Court, Lilian Way Bungalow Court, Small Fry Nursery School, Las Palmas Market, Orchard Gables Cottage, 1040 N Sycamore Ave., RCA Victor Studio Group, Pacific Electric Railroad Depot, 1041 N. McCadden Pl., Cisco Disco, AHF Worldwide, Cascade Studios, Good Humour Ice Cream, Complex Theater, Harris and Ruble, L.A. Security Storage, Television Center, 1026-1028 Wilcox Ave. Bungalow District, Hollywood Canteen, Hollywood Center Studios and Building, Seward Film Vaults, Entertainment Industry Support Services Planning District, Bekins, Anawalt Lumber Hardware Nursery, Paskal Lighting, 1001 N. Orange Dr., Brunswick Radio Corp. Record Press, Producers Film Center, Mole-Richardson Studio Depot, 915 N. Mansfield Ave., Electric Entertainment, Steiner, RED Studios, 800 N. Las Palmas Ave., 830 N. Las Palmas Ave. 805 N. Cherokee Ave., Danziger Studio, 805 N. Mansfield Ave.
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GLO 2008)	Positive; Serial Patent CACAAA 085077 was a Spanish-Mexican Land Grant issued to Josefa Jordan, Jose Jorge Rocha, and Antonio Jose Rocha for Rancho La Brea (4,438.18-acres) on April 15, 2873

A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps shows a progression of development within and surrounding the Project Area since the late 1890s (Figure 7). The Project Area had some development in the 1920s (Figure 8) with heavy commercial and residential development throughout the area. The Project Area had increased development during the 1940s through the 1960s (Figure 9). During this time, the current structures and a parking lot were developed. Very little change has occurred to the Project Area since at least 2005 (Figure 10).

Figure 6. Project Area with No Structures (as depicted on 1894 historic topographic map, USGS 1897)

Figure 7. Project Area with Increased Development (as depicted on 1924 historic topographic map, USGS 1924)

Figure 8. Project Area with Continued Development and Current Structures (as depicted on 1960 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022)

Figure 9. Project Area with Continued Development and How it Exists Today (as depicted on 2005 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a result of the effort to contact the nine Native American Tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC, MCC received two responses. These responses came in the form of letters, emails, and phone calls. Below is a summary of the responses provided by Native American Tribes.

On November 7,2022 MCC received an email from Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council. Ms. Conley stated the Tribe has no comment regarding the Project.

On December 1, 2022, Anthony Morales, Chairperson for the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated that there is a concern for excavation and there may be resources subsurface due to tribal villages being located within the area. He continued stating at the time of development, Native American artifacts would not have been a concern and some resources may have been overlooked. Mr. Morales stated the Project warrants Native American participation and monitoring.

As of December 1, 2022, MCC has not received any additional responses from the remaining NAHC-listed groups or individuals we contacted for information. Should MCC receive additional responses once the final report is submitted, the information will be passed on to EPD to be added to the report as an addendum. The outreach was conducted as an informational purpose only and formal consultation will be conducted by the Lead Agency. Additionally, all requests were acknowledged and will be provided to the Lead Agency. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and our communication log are provided as Appendix C.

LEAD AGENCY FORMAL CONSULTATION REVIEW

In compliance with AB 52, the City provided notice to the tribes soliciting requests for formal consultation on August 24, 2022. The Kizh Nation requested formal consultation as the Project is located within their ancestral tribal lands. Formal consultation was conducted via a phone call on November 15, 2022. Consultation concluded on March 6, 2023 after the City reviewed all related materials. The City determined that there is no substantial evidence in the record to suggest that the Project would have a significant impact on any TCR. No mitigation measures were deemed necessary.

CULTURAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

During the course of fieldwork, survey conditions were good (Figures 12 to 26). A reconnaissance survey was conducted due to portions of the Project Area being inaccessible and fenced off. The Project Area is completely developed with commercial structures and parking lots. Ground disturbance was 100% due to the developed nature of the Project Area. Vegetation consisted of landscaped areas containing non-native plants in addition to palm trees. Seasonal grasses were also observed. Soil consisted of brown, coarse-grained sandy silt with imported landscaping pebbles and small cobbles. Disturbances to the area include modern refuse and a homeless encampment in the southern portion of the Project Area. Five historic-era built environment structures are present. Additional information pertaining to these structures and ARG's findings will be detailed later. No additional archaeological resources were observed during the survey.

Figure 10. Overview of Parking Lot, View East

Figure 11. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Northeast

Figure 12. Overview of West Coast Photo Building, View North

Figure 13. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Northeast

Figure 14. Overview of Buildings Along East Side of N. Las Palmas Avenue, View Southeast

Figure 15. Overview Soil, Brown Coarse-grain Sandy Silt with Imported Pebble Material, Plan View

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

The assessment and evaluation included in the Technical Report found four of the existing properties within the Project Area are not eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or Local listing (Status Code 6Z) under Criteria A-D (NR)/ 1-4 (CR) (ARG 2022). However, one building was found eligible for listing in the CRHR and as a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM). A summary of ARG's findings can be found below.

Table 4. Summary of Historic Resources Evaluation (ARG 2022)

Address	Year Constructed	Evaluation
1128 N. Las Palmas Avenue	1925	Ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCMs under any criteria. The building is not considered resources under CEQA.
1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue	1951	Eligible for CRHR and Los Angeles HCM under Criteria 2/2 for its association with historically significant individual Reid Miles. It does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building is considered a cultural resource under CEQA.
1138 N. Las Palmas Avenue	1947	Ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCMs under any criteria. The building is not considered resources under CEQA.
1144-46 N. Las Palmas Avenue	1941	Ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCMs under any criteria. The building is not considered resources under CEQA.
1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue	1955	Ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCMs under any criteria. The building is not considered resources under CEQA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, background research, a field pedestrian survey, and a review of a supplemental historical resource technical report. The cultural resource records and background search identified 56 previously conducted cultural investigations and 167 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. None of these cultural resources are located within the Project Area itself. Review of historic aerials and topographic maps show that residential and commercial development has been occurring within the area since the late 1890s and saw an increase during the 1940s-1960s. During NAHC outreach efforts, one Native American tribes/contacts, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated an interest in the Project and requests to be a part of the project and Tribal monitoring. During the field survey, five historic-age structures were observed. No additional archaeological resources were observed. A separate Historical Resource Technical Report for the five properties was conducted ARG, which four of the historic-age properties were ineligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or Local listing. However, the property located at 1134-36 N. Las Palmas Avenue was found eligible for listing on the CRHR and the Los Angeles HCM.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for encountering significant historic-era cultural resources within the Project Area is considered high due to the presence of five historic-era built environment resources within the Project Area. In the event Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented. The Project's CRMP should include the following cultural mitigation measure and regulatory compliance measure which, when implemented, would reduce the impact to be less than significant:

MM-CUL-1:

All construction personnel shall be trained regarding the recognition of cultural resources and protection of all cultural resources. This training shall take place before the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of cultural resources, general cultural items, including the prehistoric and historic use of the area, as well as pictures of typical cultural resources that can be found during construction. This training should stress applicable state, federal, and local laws, and include information on what to do in case an unanticipated discovery is made by a worker. All construction personnel should be instructed to stop work within a 100-foot radius of the find and immediately inform their field supervisor upon any discovery in the Project Area.

Regulatory Compliance Measure

RCM-CR-1. In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. At which time the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified archaeologist who shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section to PRC Section 21083.2 and shall determine the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

RCM-CR-2. In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 which requires that no further ground disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event human skeletal remains are discovered during construction or during any ground disturbance

activities, the following procedures shall be followed:

Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:

1104 N. Mission Road
Los Angeles, CA 90033
(323) 343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday) or
(323) 343-0714 (After Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)

- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.
- The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

REFERENCES

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith
1978 "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8. California*. Volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

BLM GLO (Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office)
2008 Land Grant Records Search Tool. Available online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp. Last accessed January 23, 2021.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe 1886 History of California, Volume 1, 1542-1800. The History Company Publishers, San Francisco, California.

Britannica (Editors of Encyclopedia)
2022 *Hollywood. Encyclopedia Britannica.* Available online at: https://www.britannica.com/place/Hollywood-California

Byrd, B.F. and L.M. Raab
2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215-227. AltaMira Press, New York

City of Los Angeles
2011 Conversation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan. City Plan Case No. 2001-0413-GPA. Council File No. 01-1094
2023 1.1 Tribal Cultural Resources- Formal Consultation Results.

Chartkoff, J.L., and K.K. Chartkoff
1984 The Archaeology of California. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Erlandson, J. and R. Colten
1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. *Hunter- Gatherers of the Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. Erlandson and R. Colten.

Fagan, B.
1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Greenspon, Chris
2020 Who Owns History? New Book Reconsiders San Gabriel Valley's Pioneer Past. KCRW. Available at: https://www.kcrw.com/news/shows/greater-la/lausd-police-el-monte/sgv-el-monte-history-book . Last accessed August 4, 2021.

Guinn, James Miller
1915 *A history of California and an extended history of Los Angeles and environs, Volume 2*. Historic Record Co. p. 98

Gumprecht, Blake 2001 The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Johnson, B. E.

1962 "California's Gabrielino Indians". *Fedrick Webb Hodge Anniversary Fund Publication* No. 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Koerper, H.C., and C.E. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County, The Case from CAOra-119-A. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 19(2):1-34.

Koerper, H., and R. Mason, M. Peterson
2003 Complexity, Demography and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. In Erlandson, J. and T. Jones (eds), Catalysts to Complexity: The Late Holocene on the California Coast. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A.L.
1976 *Handbook of Indians of California*. Reprint of 1925 original edition, Dover Publications, New York.

La Brea Tar Pits
2022 *La Brea Tar Pits History.* Available at: https://tarpits.org/la-brea-tar-pits-history. Last accessed on November 29, 2022

Los Angeles Almanac
2019 "Map of Territories of Original Peoples with County Boundaries in Southern California". Derived from Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California, William C. Sturtevant (Gen. Editor) & Robert F. Heizer (Vol. Editor), 1978. Available at: http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi05.php].

Mason, R., H. Koerper, and P. Langenwalter
1997 Middle Holocene adaptations on the Newport Coast of Orange County. In Erlandson, J. and M. Glassow, Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene, Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Material Culture Consulting
2023 *Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment: 1151 N. Las Palmas Hollywood Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles.* Prepared for Kimley-Horn.

McCawley, W.
1996 *First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press, Banning, CA.

Mission San Gabriel Arcángel
2021 "History." Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Available at: https://parish.sangabrielmissionchurch.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=170484&type=d&pREC_ID=1809386

Moratto, M. J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.

Paddison, J., Ed.
1999 *A World Transformed: Firsthand Accounts of California before the Gold Rush*. Berkeley: Heyday Books

Padon, B.
1998 Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County. Available at South Coast Central Information Center.

Seaman, Florence Josephine
1914 *A Brief History of Rancho La Brea*, Historical Society of Southern California, Vol IX, pp 253-256

Talley, R. Paige
1984 Prehistory and History Ethnographic Summary. Addendum to Eastern Corridor Alignment Study, Orange County, California. R.D. Mason. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Report Number O752.

UC Santa Barbara
2022 Aerial Photography via Frame Finder. UC Santa Barbara Library. Available at: https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1897 Los Angeles, California. Department of Interior. *Topoview*.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1924 Los Angeles, California. Department of Interior. *Topoview*.

Wallace, W. J.
1955 "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology". *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.* Vol 2: 214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast". In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3).

APPENDIX A:
Resumes

TRIA BELCOURT, M.A.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

PROFILE

For the past 18 years, Tria Belcourt has led and managed several complex cultural resources compliance projects throughout California and Nevada. As the owner, CEO, and Principal Archaeologist at MCC, she is responsible for quality control, client services, corporate operations, and assuring that MCC's deliverables are completed within regulatory compliance and MCC's quality standards. Tria is responsible for applying a broad range of professional knowledge and understanding of archaeological facts, principles, theories, methods, techniques, and procedures necessary for the management of a large variety of archaeological, cultural, and historic resources in diverse ecosystems. She specializes in archaeological, cultural, and historic resources for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Antiquities Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. Tria meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications for Archaeology and holds a Cultural Resources Use Permit with the Bureau of Land Management and a Permit for Archaeological Investigations with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

EXPERIENCE

18 years

EDUCATION

M.A. Anthropology, University of Florida, 2009

B.A. Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles 2006

CERTIFICATIONS

- Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, 2014
- Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resources Use Permit – Principal Investigator, CA
- Qualified Riverside County Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Society of Historical Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project: Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11
Southern California Edison ∞ Kern, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA
Principal and Project Archaeologist. Ms. Belcourt contributed to this project for over seven (7) years in several capacities, including acting as an archaeological monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and Principal Investigator. Notably, she provided complex regulatory and project management oversight of all aspects regarding cultural and paleontological resources and developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) and the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Ms. Belcourt oversaw the preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans (HRTP) and the fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations at ANF. She also coordinated with ANF archaeologists on the discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Furthermore, she provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during

construction. Finally, she was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase and coordinated with the project GIS team. The TRTP was one of the largest green-energy projects in North America, involving the reconstruction of existing transmission facilities and new construction of 500kV transmission lines to carry electricity from wind generation sites in the Tehachapi Mountains to the greater Los Angeles area, Kern County, and San Bernardino County, covering more than 170 miles.

Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project
Southern California Edison ∞ San Bernardino County, CA
Environmental Project Manager. Ms. Belcourt performed project management duties, including tracking and reporting efforts of three cultural and paleontological resources subconsultants, maintaining project schedules, and ensuring the timely submittal of deliverables to agency reviewers. She served as a communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Prior to submittal to the BLM, Ms. Belcourt conducted quality control and quality assurance review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report, including over 1,000 cultural resources and the Historic Built Environment Report (HBER). The proposed project would upgrade infrastructure at the Coolwater Substation in Daggett and Lugo Substation in Hesperia, construct approximately 65-75 miles of new 220kV and 500kV transmission lines from the Coolwater Substation to the Lugo Substation, construct approximately 35 miles of new telecommunications cable on new and existing poles between the Gale Substation in Daggett and the Pisgah Substation in Newberry Springs, and construct the new Desert View Substation southeast of Apple Valley (initially as a 220kV switchyard).

Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project
Southern California Edison ∞ San Bernardino County, CA and Clark County, NV
In-house Consultant for Archaeology. Ms. Belcourt provided complex regulatory and project management oversight of all aspects regarding cultural and paleontological resources for this 35-mile, 220kV transmission line. Notably, she developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams; developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the project mitigation measures; and coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She also provided environmental analyses and drafted technical reports and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction. Ms. Belcourt also developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team. The project will provide electrical facilities and additional transmission capacity needed to interconnect and deliver up to 1,400 megawatts of new renewable generation (primarily solar) near the southern California-Nevada border.

Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR): Kern River 66kV
Southern California Edison ∞ Kern and Los Angeles Counties
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt provided oversight and quality control and assurance of a cultural resources inventory report that included an intensive pedestrian survey and a report of findings. A supplemental records search was completed prior to the start of fieldwork at the request of SCE. The inventory was completed in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and other applicable legislation. The proposed project will mitigate multiple discrepancies through the subtransmission system. The project traverses approximately 80 miles in central Kern County and northwestern Los Angeles County. The project is located on private property, lands administered by the Sequoia National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Fort Tejon State Park, and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project (WWTP)
Rosamond Community Services District ∞ Kern County, CA
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the cultural monitoring program and performed quality control and quality assurance of the Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for this project in the Antelope Valley. During construction monitoring, two inadvertent cultural resources were identified and 25 paleontological resources, including fossilized bone fragments of a llama, Large American camel, small horse, and a common coot. The project expanded the existing WWTP from a treatment capacity of 0.5 million gallons per day to 1.27 mgd by duplicating the existing Biolac/clarifier system, activated sludge system, secondary clarifier, and sludge drying beds. The project area was comprised of approximately 20 acres.

Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR): CWA L007 G.O. 131-D Project – Angeles National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, and Private Lands
Southern California Edison ∞ Valencia, Los Angeles County, CA
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt provided oversight of two cultural resources surveys across two separate periods. The first survey was performed for the Pardee-Pastoria and Bailey-Pardee 220kV circuits consisting of 321 poles and 71 work areas totaling approximately 562 acres. The second survey was performed along the same circuit but consisted of the remaining 223 poles and associated work areas. The surveys were designed to support the overall analysis of the project.

Erika McMullin, B.A.
Archaeologist; GIS Specialist

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

Erika McMullin is an archaeologist with over five years of archaeological experience, and three years of cultural resource management (CRM) experience. Ms. McMullin has worked on projects subject to Federal, State, and local government regulations within California. She has served as a field director for monitoring, survey, site recording, and excavation throughout California and internationally. Ms. McMullin specializes in bioarchaeological techniques, including identifying and exhuming human burials. She has served as a bioarchaeology supervisor at the Blackfriary Archaeology Field School in Co. Meath, Ireland. In addition to field work, she has performed laboratory analysis of human remains on a Maya population in Belize and conducted biological profiles for previously undetermined individuals with varying ancestries. She has also conducted laboratory analysis on prehistoric artifacts from the Mojave Desert and southwestern extent of the Great Basin. Ms. McMullin has experience with gathering and maintenance of field data with Android and Apple tablets using Collector and Juniper Geode submeter receivers. She has her certificate in GIS, and thus, is proficient in ESRI software ArcMap Versions 10.8 and ArcGIS Pro. Ms. McMullin's duties include but are not limited to California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches, Native American correspondence and outreach, background research, curation, lab work, field work, and recordation and evaluation of prehistoric and historic resources. She has contributed to writing technical reports and California State Department of Parks and Recreations 523 series forms.

EDUCATION

2021 M.A. in Bio Anthropology: Bioarchaeology Opt. (in progress), California State University, Los Angeles
2019 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, California State University, Los Angeles
2014 B.A. in Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

WORK HISTORY

- 2019-Present: Archaeologist, Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
- Anthropological Association of Biological Anthropology (AABA)
- ACRA Webinar: Technical Editing for CRM (August 2021)
- CEQA Essentials Workshop: Introduction and Intermediate-Level Training Workshop (November 2019)
- GIS Certificate from California State University, Los Angeles

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

- Technical: Microsoft Office, Microsoft Outlook, Microsoft Excel, Adobe Acrobat Pro, ArcGIS Pro, ArcMap, ArcCatalog, ArcWeb, Esri's Collector application, Esri's Survey123 application
- Regulation: National Historic Preservation Laws, CEQA, Section 106, NEPA, and NAGPRA
- Bioarchaeological methods

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Nittobo America, City of Murrieta, Riverside County (October 2021). Ms. McMullin provides cultural and paleontological resourcemonitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project**.** Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, Southern California Edison (SCE), Lands administered by the BLM, USFS, and Private lands Various locations throughout California. Cultural Resources Studies and Monitoring Services (2020- present).
Field Director and Crew Chief. Ms. McMullin provided field support, including surveys, cultural and paleontological

resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. In addition, Ms. McMullin assisted with preparation of California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

Creek Fire Restoration Emergency Work, SCE, Sierra National Forest, Cultural Resource Studies and Monitoring Services (October 2020-December 2020). Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support including field surveys, monitoring support for emergency fire restoration activities, including line clearing and tree work along SCE's right-of-way (ROW) due to recent fires in the Sierra National Forest (SNF). Her duties included maintaining communication with prime consultant and construction crews, performing testing alongside Forest Archaeologists, attendance of project meetings, and completing and submitting paperwork, photographic records, and Survey123 to the client in a timely matter.

Vegetation Management Program, SCE (2020- present). Ms. McMullin conducts archaeological field survey for SCE vegetation management activities located on lands administered by the ForestService. Duties include surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts.

Helix Environmental Planning, Inc., telecommunication reports (2020 - present) Ms. McMullin serves as a desktop reviewer for this on-going project. Tasks include conducting California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches and online series of local Historic Districts and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for various counties throughout the state of California, analysis of telecommunication candidatelocations in relation to nearby National Register of Historic Places (NR) listed or eligible Historic District and co - authoring the resulting reports.

Relocation Lewis/Chino Preserve–Chino-Cimgen-Kimball and Archibald-Chino-Corona 66kV Subtransmission Line, SCE (April 2020- present). Ms. McMullin led the intensive pedestrian survey, recording of prehistoric and historic isolates and sites, and provided monitoring for all ground disturbance for cultural and paleontological resources. Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. She is also responsible for preparing the surveyand monitoring report for this project.

CWA L0035 Transmission Line Rating and Remediation (TLRR)/ SCE Eldorado-Pisgah-Lugo Project, SCE, Across BLM and Private Lands in San Bernardino County (February to March 2020) Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support to prime contractor's Field Directors for this project. She was lead field archaeologist on her survey crew. Duties included surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts. She used tablets to create in field Series 523 forms and collect spatial data using Collector and sub meter geodes. Ms. McMullin was responsible for maintaining cultural data for both new and previously recorded resources.

CWA L0030 Transmission Line Rating and Remediation (TLRR)/ SCE Ivanpah-Coolwater-Kramer-Inyokern Project, SCE, Across BLM and Private Lands, Inyo, LA, and San Bernardino Counties (June 2019 to February 2020) Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support to prime contractor's Field Directors for this project. She was lead field archaeologist on her survey crew. Duties included surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts. She used tablets to create in field Series 523 forms and collect spatial data using Collector and sub meter geodes. Ms. McMullin was responsible for maintaining cultural data for both new and previously recorded resources.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement, Project TD1305808 along the Borel-Havilah-Loraine-Monolith-Walker Basin 66kV Circuit, SCE, near unincorporated community of Loraine, BLM Bakersfield, Kern County, California (December 2019). Ms. McMullin was responsible for preparing and co-authoring the monitoring report for SCE.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, SCE, located near Bishop BLM Bishop, Inyo County, California (November 2019). Ms. McMullin assisted in co-authoring monitoring reports and writing California State Department of Parksand Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

Christ's Church of the Valley Campus Expansion and Improvements, in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (November 2019). Ms. McMullin created a sensitivity training pamphlet for the worker's environmental awareness program training.

Grovedale And Richvale Residential Project, In East Whittier, Los Angeles County, California (November 2019).

Ms. McMullin conducted California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches and facilitated Native American correspondence and outreach for this project. She also assisted in writing of CRMP and PRMP report and is co-author.

SCE Deteriorated Pole Replace Program, San Bernardino National Forest (June 2019). Ms. McMullin provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring servicesduring ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

SCE Deteriorated Pole Replace Program, Inyo National Forest (May 2019 – August 2019). Ms. McMullin lead and managed a survey crew. She conducted intensive pedestrian surveys. She provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involvedparties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records

Ontario Ranch Logistics Center Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (April 2019 to Present). Ms. McMullin provides cultural and paleontological resourcemonitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project**.** Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, SCE, Various locations throughout California. (2019- present). Ms. McMullin provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. In addition, Ms. McMullin assisted with preparation of California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

OSTEOLOGY EXPERIENCE

Blackfriary Archaeological Field School, Trim, County Meath, Ireland. Bioarchaeology Supervisor. (2021; 120 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin served as a bioarchaeology supervisor. She was in charge of supervising and teaching students methods and techniques. Her duties included identifying human remains, identifying faunal remains, identifying grave cuts and grave fill, excavating human burials, mapping burials using Nikon total station, planning burials, and filling out all paperwork including grave fill, grave cut, and burial sheets. Ms. McMullin also assisted in post-excavation efforts of burials, including washing, bagging, and properly storing burials.

Mesoamerican Archaeology Lab, California State University, Los Angeles. Lab Manager and Graduate Student (2018-Present; 200 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin worked under the supervision of Dr. James Brady. Her duties included cataloguing, organizing, and identifying bone and bone fragments from skeletal collection of Midnight Terror Cave excavation. Collection includes over 10,000 bones of disarticulated, commingled remains. Her research centered around using various long bone measurements to determine probable sex (thesis research). Ms. McMullin was also in charge of supervising and teaching students methods and techniques for identification and cataloging.

Blackfriary Archaeological Field School, Trim, County Meath, Ireland. Intern. (2018; 240 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin was an intern at this field school where she helped supervise students in excavation. She participated in bioarchaeological and landscape archaeological excavations. She also participated in zooarchaeology and community archaeology workshops. Her duties included site planning, artifact cataloging, identify human remains, identify faunal remains, survey, record data, record coordinates, site plans, elevation drawings, total station, post-excavation, clean artifacts, assist students, and community outreach.

Bioarchaeology Lab, California State University, Los Angeles, Research Assistant (2017; 50 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin worked under the supervision of Dr. Christine Lee. Her duties included determining biological profiles of skeletal remains including age, sex, race, and paleopathologies.

APPENDIX B:
CONFIDENTIAL
CHRIS Results

APPENDIX C:
NAHC Results
and Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

October 20, 2022

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com & accounting@materialcultureconsulting.com

Re: Las Palmas Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/20/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Las Palmas Project, Los Angeles County.

October 21, 2022

RE: Las Palmas Project in the City of Los Angeles; Hollywood USGS 7.5'Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California.

Greetings,

Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the above project to support preparation of environmental review documents. The proposed project entails the development of approximately 89,725 square-foot area in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (see attached map). As part of our background research and a forthcoming field survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources located within or near the Project Area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to City of Los Angeles as the Lead CEQA Agency.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 9, 2022 to request review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on October 20, 2022 stating that the SLF review resulted in **negative** results and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The proposed Project proposes the development of the approximately 89,725 square-foot area located at 1149 Las Palmas. The Project Area is a developed area. The western portion area exists as a paved parking lot and the eastern portion is established with buildings. The Project is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. It is bounded to the north by buildings and Lexington Avenue, to the west North McCadden Place, and to the south and east by buildings. North Las Palmas Avenue runs through the Project Area. Specifically, the Project Area may be found on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 9, 10, 11, 14, 16 of Township 1 South, Range 15 West (San Bernardino Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with Project Manager Julia Carvajal via telephone at 909-224-7420, email at julia@materialcultureconsulting.com; with Project Manager Meghan Lamb via telephone at 213-541-7699, email at meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com; or via standard mail to MCC's Pomona Office. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	On December 1, 2022, Mr. Morales returned MCC's phone call and stated that there is a concern for excavation and there may be resources subsurface due to tribes having villages within the area. He continued stating at the time of development, Native American artifacts would not have been a concern and some resources may have been overlookedMr. Morales stated the Project warrants Native American participation and monitoring.	MCC thanked Mr. Morales for returning the call and will add his response to our final report.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	NA	NA	On 11/7, Ms. Conley responded via email that the tribe had no comment regarding the Project.	MCC thanked Ms. Conley for her response and will include it in our final report.

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	NA	NA	On 11/7, Ms. Conley responded via email that the tribe had no comment regarding the Project.	see above
Charles Alvarez Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a

Gmail

Meghan Lamb <meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com>

1149 Las Palmas

1 message

Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu> Mon, Nov 7, 2022 at 6:22 PM
To: meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com
Cc: Robert Dorame <gtongva@gmail.com>

We have no comment.

tehoovet taamet
C H R I S T I N A C O N L E Y
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land
•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island)
•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

G A B R I E L I N O T O N G V A I N D I A N S O F C A L I F O R N I A
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California are recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area and the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente

NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory

Appendix C-3
Paleontological Resources Assessment

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:
1151 N. LAS PALMAS AVENUE PROJECT
CITY AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles City Planning Department
200 N. Spring Street, Room 621
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Principal Investigators/Authors:
Betsy Kruk, M.S., Professional Paleontologist
Marianne Litwin, B.S., Technical Editor

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767
626-205-8279

December 2022

Type of Study: Paleontological resources assessment
Paleontological Resources within Project Area: The locality search at NHMLA reported six significant vertebrate fossil localities from similar sediments to Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) in close proximity to the Project Area.
Geologic Units: Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae)
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s): Hollywood, Section 00 of Township 01 S, Range 14 W
Key Words: Paleontology, CEQA, Pleistocene, Moderate Paleontological Potential, Los Angeles County, City of Los Angeles

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project (Project) proposes the demolition of an existing parking lot and construction of a three-story creative office building with a subterranean parking garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time The Project is within Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) City and County of Los Angeles. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a paleontological assessment of the Project Area. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local regulations and guidelines. This assessment included an examination of geologic maps and paleontological literature, and a locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

The entirety of the Project Area is mapped as moderate paleontological potential Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae). The locality search at NHMLA reported six significant vertebrate fossil localities from similar sediments to Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) in close proximity to the Project Area.

The potential for encountering significant paleontological resources within the Project Area is considered moderate where Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) is present in the subsurface. Therefore, MCC recommends that a paleontological resources management plan (PRMP) be prepared that includes procedures for paleontological full-time monitoring during activities within moderate potential sediments, and an inadvertent fossil discovery plan.

All notes, photographs, correspondence, and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY **i**

INTRODUCTION **1**

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 1

PROJECT PERSONNEL 1

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT **4**

STATE REGULATIONS 4

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 4

California Public Resources Code 4

LOCAL REGULATIONS 5

County of Los Angeles General Plan 5

METHODS **5**

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH 5

PALEONTOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT 5

BACKGROUND CONTEXT **7**

RESULTS **9**

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH 9

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS **10**

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS 10

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS 10

REFERENCES **11**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Vicinity. 2
Figure 2. 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Area. 3
Figure 3. 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Geology. 8

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. NHMLA Paleontological Record Search Results

APPENDIX A: Paleontological Resources Records Search Results

INTRODUCTION

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project (Project) proposes the demolition of an existing parking lot and construction of a three-story office building with a subterranean parking garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time.. The Project Area is located on 89,725 square-feet of land located on the block of 1149 Las Palmas Avenue, within Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) City and County of Los Angeles. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a paleontological assessment of the Project Area. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local regulations and guidelines. This assessment documents the potential for encountering paleontological resources during construction and operation of the Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources. The County of Los Angeles is the lead agency under CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Hollywood within the City and County of Los Angeles on N. Las Palmas Avenue between Santa Monica Boulevard and Lexington Avenue (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north by buildings and Lexington Avenue, to the west North McCadden Place, and to the south and east by buildings. North Las Palmas Avenue runs through the Project Area (Figure 2). Specifically, the Project Area may be found on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 00 of Township 1 South, Range 14 West (San Bernardino Meridian). The Project proposes a new development on an 89,725 square-feet site. The development site consists of nine parcels, identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5532-021-003, 5532-021-004, 5532-021-015, 5532-021-016, 5532-021-017, 5532-022-003, 5532-022-004, 5532-022-005, 5532-022-006, and is currently developed with structures and a paved parking lot. The Project includes the demolition of the existing parking lot for construction of a three-story, 80,864 square-foot (sq. ft.) office building with three levels of subterranean parking. The project includes the renovation of an existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, by constructing an approximately 1,042 sq. ft., one-story addition to the primary façade and altering the rest for new office and retail use. The Project would retain the four existing buildings on the east side of N. Las Palmas Avenue (1128, 1134-36, 1138, and 1144-66) in their existing exterior condition with minor interior renovations currently anticipated.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Betsy Kruk, M.S., served as the Principal Paleontologist for the study and authored the report. Ms. Kruk has a M.S. in Biological Sciences (paleontology emphasis) from the University of Alberta and has over 13 years of paleontological experience. Ms. Kruk also provided GIS support. Marianne Litwin, B.S. performed the technical review.

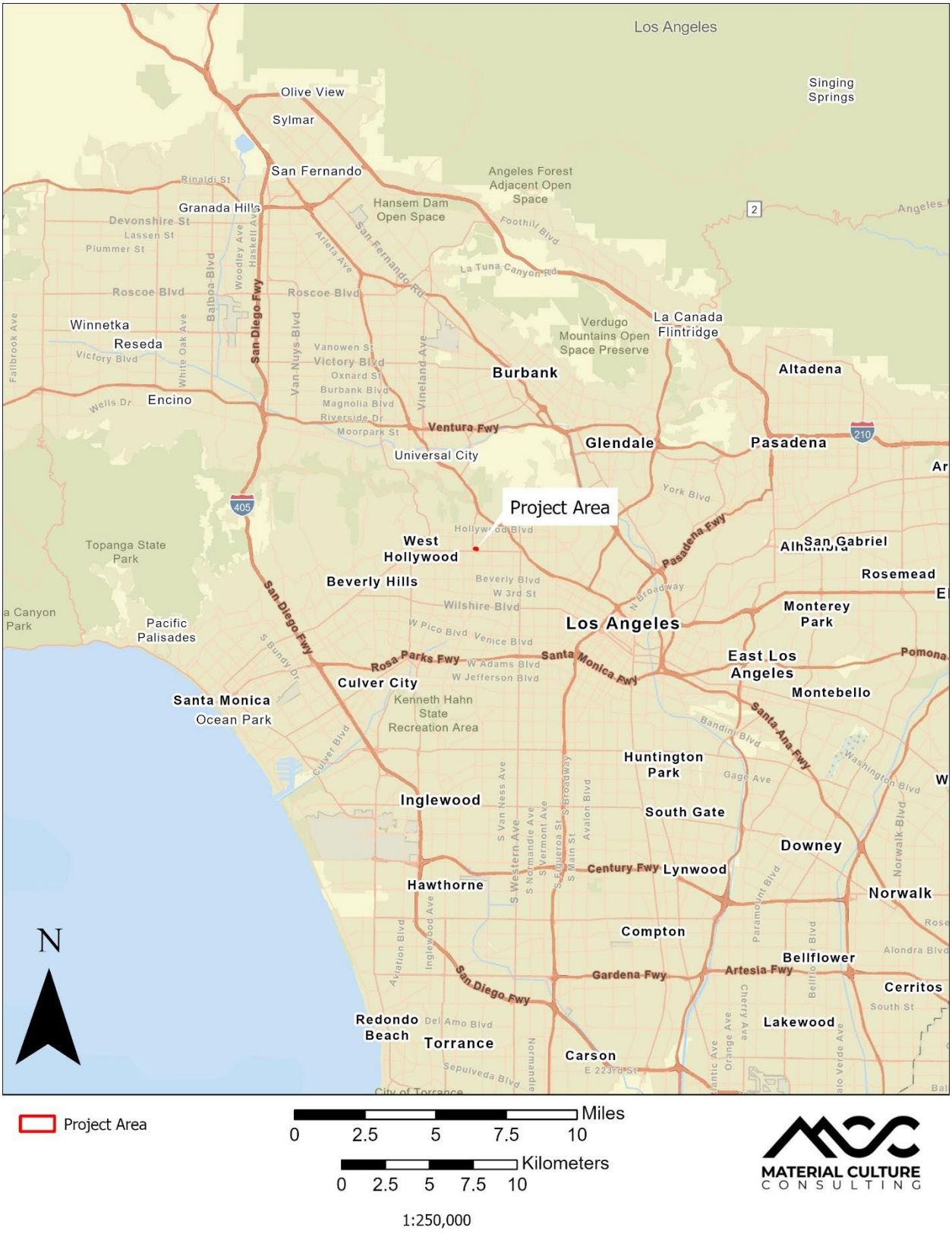


Figure 1. 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Vicinity.

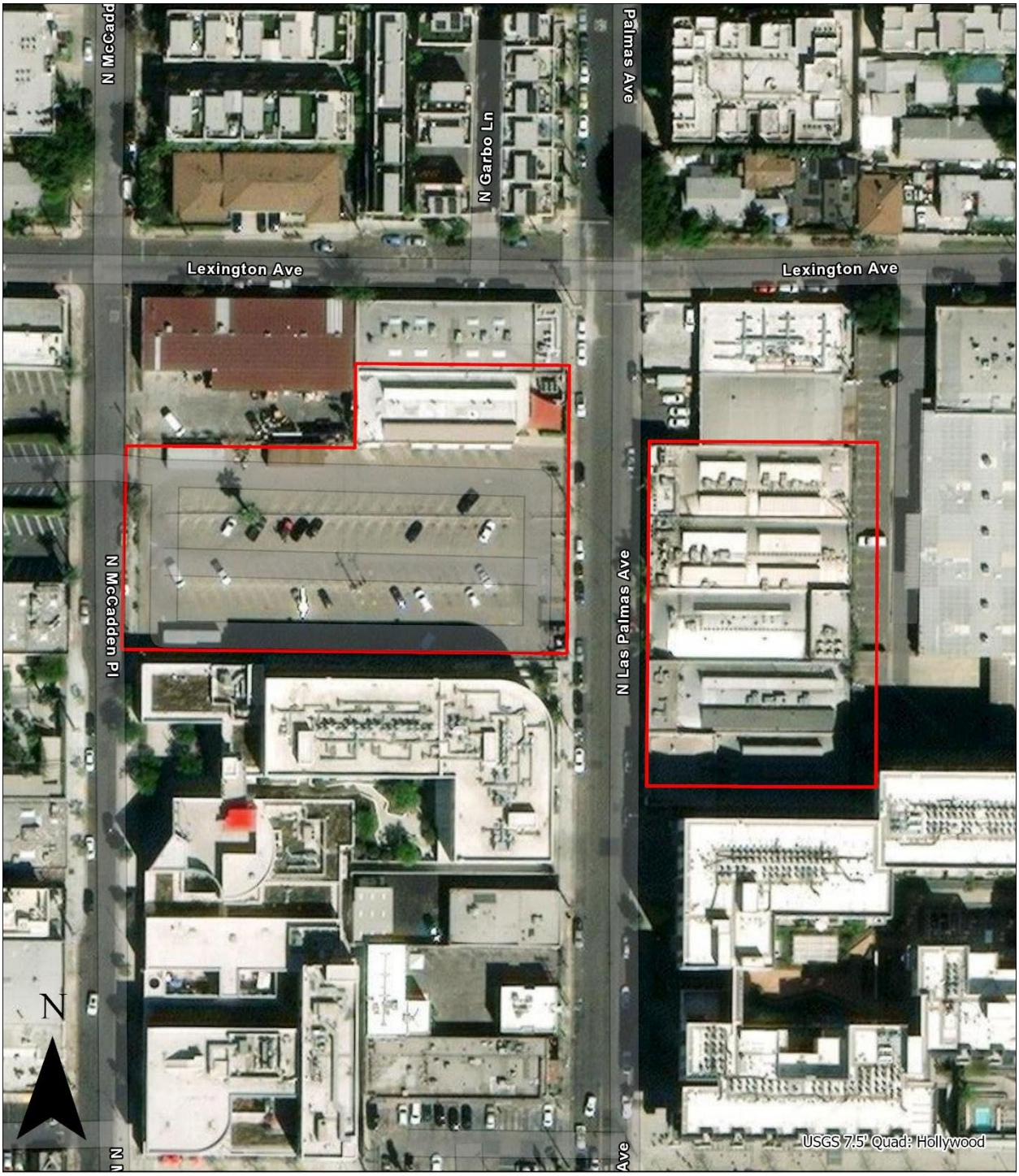


Figure 2. 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Area.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The Project is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding paleontological resources. These regulations require the identification of paleontological resources during the planning stage of new projects; include application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

STATE REGULATIONS

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

The CEQA Environmental Checklist includes one question regarding paleontological resources: “Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?” (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section VII, Part F). If paleontological resources are identified as being within a proposed project area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project impacts. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA does not provide a definition for unique paleontological resources. Therefore, many paleontologists and agencies utilize the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) criteria, which define significant (i.e., unique) paleontological resources as:

> “Fossils and fossiliferous deposits…consisting of identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils, and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, stratigraphic, and/or biochronologic information” (SVP 2010).

California Public Resources Code

Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 5, Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 and Division 20, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 30244 include additional state-level requirements for the assessment and management of paleontological resources. Section 5097.5 states that a person shall not 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. As defined in PRC Section 5097.5, public lands include any lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of the state, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 30244 requires reasonable mitigation measures where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Resources Element (2011) outlines the City's goal of protecting paleontological resources through implementation of the following objectives and policies:

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.

METHODS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the Project Area and a review of relevant published and unpublished geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the Project Area and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas well beyond the Project Area.

The purpose of a locality search is to establish the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and adjacent to the study area for a given project. On September 25, 2022, a locality search was conducted through NHMLA for the Project Area. This search identified any fossil localities in the NHMLA records that exist near the Project Area in the same or similar deposits.

PALEONTOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT

The federal PFYC system (BLM 2016) was used to assess the paleontological potential within the Project Area. The PFYC system provides baseline guidance for assigning the paleontological potential of geologic units, on a scale of 1 (very low potential) to 5 (very high potential), based on the abundance of significant paleontological resources and their sensitivity to impacts:

1 = Very Low Potential Geologic units are not likely to contain recognizable paleontological resources; units are igneous or metamorphic, excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units; units are Precambrian in age; the management concern is usually negligible, and impact mitigation is unnecessary except in rare or isolated circumstances.

2 = Low Potential Geologic units are not likely to contain paleontological resources; field surveys have verified that significant paleontological resources are not present or very rare; units are generally younger than 10,000 years old; recent eolian deposits; sediments exhibit significant physical and chemical changes (i.e., diagenetic alteration) that make fossil preservation unlikely; management concern is generally low, and impact mitigation is usually unnecessary except in occasional or isolated circumstances.

3 = Moderate Potential Sedimentary geologic units where fossil content varies in significance, and abundance, and predictable occurrence; marine in origin with sporadic known occurrences of paleontological resources; paleontological resources may occur intermittently, but these occurrences are widely scattered; the potential for authorized land use to impact a significant paleontological resource is known to be low to moderate; management concerns are moderate. Management options could include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring,

mitigation, or avoidance. Opportunities may exist for hobby collecting. Surface-disturbing activities may require sufficient assessment to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.

4 = High Potential Geologic units that are known to contain a high occurrence of paleontological resources; significant paleontological resources have been documented but may vary in occurrence and predictability; surface-disturbing activities may adversely affect paleontological resources; rare or uncommon fossils, including nonvertebrate (such as soft body preservation) or unusual plant fossils, may be present; illegal collecting activities may impact some areas; management concern is moderate to high depending on the proposed action. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist is often needed to assess local conditions. On-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. Avoidance of known paleontological resources maybe necessary.

5 = Very High Potential Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce significant paleontological resources; significant paleontological resources have been documented and occur consistently; paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities; unit is frequently the focus of illegal collecting activities; management concern is high to very high. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist is almost always needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.

U = Unknown Potential Geologic units that cannot receive an informed PFYC assignment; geologic units may exhibit features or preservation conditions that suggest significant paleontological resources could be present, but little information about the actual paleontological resources of the unit or area is known; geologic units represented on a map are based on lithologic character or basis of origin, but have not been studied in detail; scientific literature does not exist or does not reveal the nature of paleontological resources; reports of paleontological resources are anecdotal or have not been verified; area or geologic unit is poorly or under-studied; BLM staff has not yet been able to assess the nature of the geologic unit; until a provisional assignment is made, geologic units with unknown potential have medium to high management concerns. Field surveys are normally necessary, especially prior to authorizing a ground-disturbing activity.

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geological Survey 2002). A geomorphic province is a geographical area of distinct landscape character with related geophysical features, including relief, landforms, orientations of valleys and mountains, type of vegetation, and other geomorphic attributes (Harden 2004). In contrast to the other mountain ranges in California, which are aligned north to south, the Transverse Ranges are aligned to the northwesterly trending San Andreas Fault and span east to west approximately 520 kilometers, beginning at the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park with the Mojave Desert and Colorado Desert on the North American Plate, crossing the San Andreas Fault at the Cajon Pass, and terminating at San Miguel Island on the Pacific Plate (Prothero 2017). Separated by the San Andreas Fault, the Transverse Ranges are divisible into two distinct provinces each with a distinct geological history: the Western Transverse Ranges, which lie west of the San Andreas Fault on the Pacific Plate; and the Eastern Transverse Ranges, which lie east of the San Andreas Fault on the North American Plate (Harden 2004; Norris and Webb 1990; Prothero 2017). The Project Area is specifically within the western Transverse Ranges.

The Project Area is entirely mapped as late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) (Dibblee et al. 2010; Figure 3). Due to the Project Area's previous disturbance activities, it is likely that modern artificial fill directly underlies the Project Area.

Artificial fill (af) consists of previously disturbed sediments placed by construction operations and are variable in color. These sediments are not mapped within the Project area but may be encountered within previously disturbed areas of the Project. Fossils found within these sediments will have been removed from their original location and therefore lack scientific contextual data. Consequently, these sediments have a low potential (Class 2); however, they may overlie older, more paleontologically sensitive sediments.

Elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) consists of clay, sand, and gravel of alluvial fan sediments that is unconsolidated to weakly consolidated and is dissected and eroded when elevated (Dibblee et al., 2010).

This unit, or units temporally and sedimentologically similar, have produced specimens of mammoth, horse, camel, and other Pleistocene megafauna throughout Southern California, as well as significant plants and smaller vertebrate and invertebrate fauna. Pleistocene-age sediments within Los Angeles County, similar to the Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) sediments within the Project Area, have produced specimens of mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), mastodon (*Mammuthus primigenius*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), cotton tail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.*),* black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.), packrat (*Neotoma* sp.), felid (Felinae undet.), horse (*Equus* sp.), whitetail deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), bison (*Bison* sp.), whale (Cetacea undet.), colubrid snake (Colubridae undet.), duck (Anatidae undet.), cormorant (*Phalacrocorax* sp.), pelican (*Pelecanus sp.*), and turtle (*Clemmys* sp.) (Jefferson, 1991; PBDB, 2022, UCMP, 2022). This geologic unit is considered to have moderate paleontological potential (Class 3).

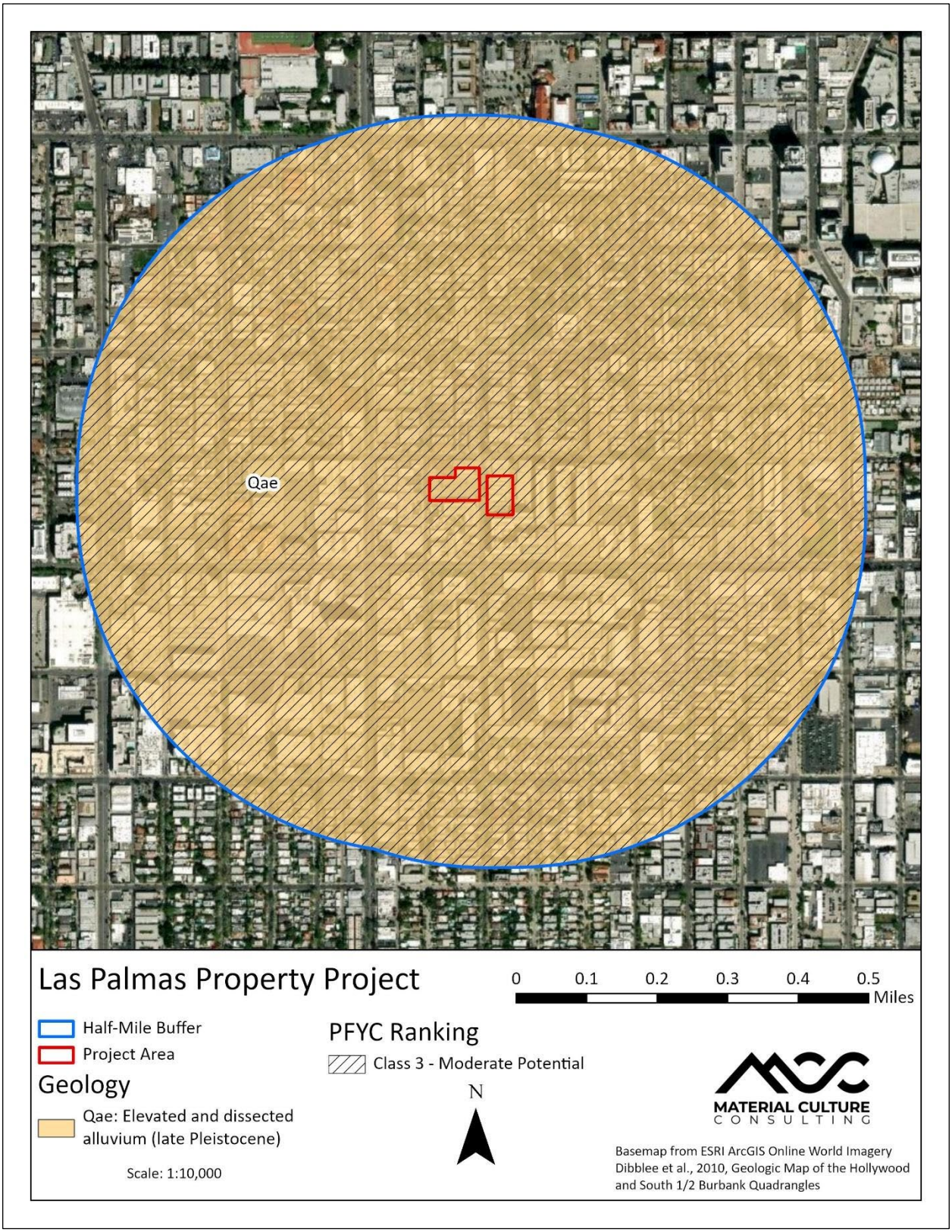


Figure 3. 1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue Project Geology.

RESULTS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The locality search at NHMLA reported six significant vertebrate fossil localities from similar sediments to Late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) in close proximity to the Project Area, within 2 miles. Fossil localities LACM VP 3371, 3261, 7495, and 7478 were discovered southwest of the Project Area and produced specimens of bison, elephant, camel, horse, mammoth, rabbit, kangaroo rat, vole, pocket gopher, and turtle (Bell 2022; see Appendix A). Fossil localities LACM VP 6297-6300 were discovered northeast of the Project Area during Metro Red Line construction and produced specimens of horse, mastodon, bison, and camel (Bell 2022; see Appendix A). Finally, fossil locality LACM VPO 5845 was discovered southeast of the Project Area and produced mastodon specimens (Bell 2022; see Appendix A).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The paleontological resource assessment of the Project Area included a locality records search at NHMLA, geological, map and literature reviews. Six significant vertebrate fossil localities were identified within 2 miles of the Project Area during the locality search. Based on the results of the study, the late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae), which is mapped within the Project Area, has a moderate paleontological potential.

PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The potential for encountering significant paleontological resources within the Project Area is considered moderate where late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae) is present at the surface or in the subsurface. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resources management plan (PRMP) should be prepared. The Project's PRMP should include the following paleontological mitigation measures which, when implemented, would reduce the impact to be less than significant:

- **MM-GEO-1:** Full-time paleontological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within the late Pleistocene-age elevated and dissected alluvium (Qae). A Paleontological Monitor is a paleontologist who has a minimum of a bachelor's or equivalent degree in geology or paleontology and no less than one year of experience performing paleontological monitoring and salvaging fossil materials in the relevant geologic province; or an equivalent degree in biology or pursuit of a degree in geology or paleontology and no less than two years of comparable experience.
- **MM-GEO-2:** If a probable paleontological resource is uncovered during earthwork or construction, all work shall cease within a minimum distance of 50 feet from the find until a Qualified Paleontologist has been retained to evaluate the find in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. Temporary flagging shall be installed around the find in order to avoid any disturbance from construction equipment. Any paleontological materials that are uncovered shall not be moved or collected by anyone other than a Qualified Paleontologist or his/her designated representative such as a Paleontological Monitor. If cleared by the Qualified Paleontologist, Ground Disturbance Activities may continue unimpeded on other portions of the site. The found deposit(s) shall be treated in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's Standard Procedures. Ground Disturbance Activities in the area where resource(s) were found may recommence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by the Qualified Paleontologist. A report that describes the resource and its disposition, as well as the assessment methodology, shall be prepared by the Qualified Paleontologist according to current professional standards and maintained for a minimum of five years after the Certificate of Occupancy is issued. If appropriate, the report should also contain the Qualified Paleontologist's recommendations for the preservation, conservation, and curation of the resource at a suitable repository, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, with which the Applicant or Owner must comply.
    - Qualified Paleontologist. A paleontologist who meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards for a Principal Investigator or Project Paleontologist; has demonstrated competence in field techniques, preparation, identification, curation, and reporting and/or a graduate degree in paleontology or geology or a publication record in peer reviewed journals; at least two years professional experience with administration and project management experience; proficiency in recognizing fossils in the field and determining their significance; expertise in local geology, stratigraphy, and biostratigraphy; and experience collecting vertebrate fossils in the field.
- **MM-GEO-3:** Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. Significant remains then will be transferred to a fossil repository for curation.

- **MM-GEO-4:** A qualified paleontologist shall prepare a report of findings made during all site grading activity with an appended itemized list of fossil specimens recovered during grading (if any).

- **MM-GEO-5**: Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, a preconstruction meeting shall take place during which the qualified paleontologist shall provide all construction personnel with paleontological sensitivity training via a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). This training program will provide information regarding the potential to encounter subsurficial paleontological resources during installation of Auger Pressure Grouted Displacement (AGPD) piles and the need to protect such resources. The training will inform construction personnel of the location(s) and boundaries of any areas with a high paleontological resource potential. Instruction will be provided as to the appropriate procedures and notifications to be undergone should paleontological resources be discovered during Project construction. The training will also emphasize that unauthorized collections or disturbances of protected fossils on or off the Project area are prohibited and may result in criminal penalties and fines. The qualified paleontologist or qualified paleontological monitor may attend tailgate meetings to brief the construction crew on paleontological monitoring protocols.

REFERENCES

Bell, A.
2022 Paleontological resources for the Las Palmas Project. Paleontological locality records search completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Letter dated September 25, 2022.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
2016 Potential Fossil Yield Classification System: BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2016-124.

California Geological Survey
2002 California Geomorphic Provinces, Note 36, California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Available online: https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/34134/CGS-2002-California-Geomorphic-ProvincesNote-36-PDF

City of Los Angeles
2011 City of Los Angeles General Plan. Available Online: https://planning.lacity.org/plans-policies/general-plan-overview

Dibblee, T.W. Jr., Ehrenspeck, H.E., and Minch J.A.
2010 Geologic Map of the Hollywood and South ½ Burbank Quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California. Dibble Geology Center Map #DF-30, scale 1:24,000.

Harden, D.R.
2004 California Geology, Second Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 552 p.

Jefferson, G.T.
1991 A catalogue of late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part Two, Mammals. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Reports 7:1-129

Norris, R.M., and Webb, R.W.
1990 Geology of California, Second Edition: John Wiley & Sons, New York, 541 p.

Paleobiology Database (PBDB)
2022 Available online: https://paleobiodb.org/

Prothero, D.R.
2017 California's Amazing Geology, CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, New York, 480 p.

University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP)
2022 Available online: https://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu/loc.html

Appendix A:
Paleontological Resources Records Search Results

CONFIDENTIAL

Appendix C-4
Tribal Resources Assessment

December 2022 *REVISED January 2023*

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

1151 N. LAS PALMAS PROJECT

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Material Culture Consulting™

© 2022 All Rights Reserved.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:
1151 N. LAS PALMAS
HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CPA) OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles City Planning Department
200 N. Spring Street, Room 621
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Principal Investigators/Authors:
Tria Marie Belcourt, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist
Erika McMullin, B.A.

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767
626-205-8279

December 2022 *REVISED January 2023*

Type of Study: Tribal Cultural Sensitivity Assessment
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s): Hollywood, Section 00 of Township 01 S, Range 14 W
Survey Area: 89,725 square-feet
APN(s): 5532-021-003, 5532-021-004, 5532-021-015, 5532-021-016, 5532-021-017, 5532-022-003, 5532-022-004, 5532-022-005, 5532-022-006
Date of Fieldwork: November 21, 2022
Key Words: Archaeology, CEQA, Tribal cultural sensitivity assessment, low sensitivity, Los Angeles County, Hollywood Community Plan Area, City of Los Angeles

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area), proposes the demolition of an existing parking lot and construction of a three-story creative office building with a subterranean parking garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time The Project Area is located on 89,725 square-feet of land located on the block of 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue, within Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a tribal cultural resource assessment of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The City of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency under CEQA. It is required by CEQA for the lead agency to determine whether a tribal cultural resource is present, supported by substantial evidence, and may be adversely affected by a proposed project. This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with nine Native American tribal representatives, an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area, and a review of background/literature research to determine the likelihood or presence of tribal cultural resources.

The CHRIS records search was conducted by MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin at the SCCIC California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California on November 10, 2022. The cultural resources records search identified 56 prior cultural resources investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. None of these studies intersect the Project Area. A total of 167 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area; however, none of these are documented directly within the Project Area. A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicated the area surrounding the Project has been developed since the 1890s, with increasing development throughout the decades. Numerous structures were built in the 1940s and 1950s. As of today, five of the structures remain. A separate historic resource technical report was conducted to determine if the buildings have any historical significance, which MCC reviewed.

The SLF search was negative for previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Project Area or within 1-mile of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for nine tribes/individuals. MCC sent letters to all nine Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email, or phone call were made. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received two responses from tribes/contacts. Of these responses, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated an interest in the Project. None of the tribes shared specific information regarding tribal cultural resources within the Project Area or immediate vicinity of the Project Area. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

MCC Archaeologist Bonnie Rush conducted the cultural site visit of the Project Area on November 21, 2022. During fieldwork, survey conditions were fair. A portion of the parking lot was inaccessible due to it being fenced off. A reconnaissance survey of that area was performed. During the survey, it was determined the area is highly developed and five historic-age structures were present. One of the structures was found eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and Local listing. No additional archaeological resources were observed.

The potential for encountering tribal cultural resources is low due to the disturbance of soils from the construction and development of the Project Area within the last 100 years. In addition, no prehistoric sites have been recorded within 1-mile of the Project Area.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All notes, photographs, correspondence, and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY **1**
INTRODUCTION **6**
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 6
PROJECT PERSONNEL 6
REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT **10**
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) 10
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES **11**
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST 12
BACKGROUND **14**
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 14
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT 14
ETHNOGRAPHY 15
HISTORICAL SETTING 17
METHODS **20**
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 20
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 20
SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT 20
RESULTS **21**
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 21
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 34
SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSIONS **35**
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS 35
SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT 35
REFERENCES **36**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Location (1:250,000) 7
Figure 2. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:24,000, as depicted on Hollywood USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle) 8
Figure 3. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:1,000, as depicted on aerial photograph) 9
Figure 5. Map of Southern California Native American Tribes with General Project Location Indicated by Red Star (Los Angeles Almanac 2019) 15
Figure 6. Map of the Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County 18
Figure 7. Project Area with No Structures (as depicted on 1894 historic topographic map, USGS 1897) 32
Figure 8. Project Area with Increased Development (as depicted on 1924 historic topographic map, USGS 1924) 32
Figure 9. Project Area with Continued Development and Current Structures (as depicted on 1960 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022) 33
Figure 10. Project Area with Continued Development and How it Exists Today (as depicted on 2005 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022) 33

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1 -mile Radius of Project Area 21
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area 24

APPENDIX A: Staff Qualifications
APPENDIX B: CONFIDENTIAL Cultural Resources Records Search Results
APPENDIX C: NAHC and Native American Correspondence

INTRODUCTION

The 1151 N. Las Palmas Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area), proposes the demolition of an existing parking lot and construction of a three-story office building with a subterranean parking garage and the renovation, expansion, and change of use of an existing manufacturing building on an 89,752-square-foot site located in the Hollywood Community Plan area at 1128-1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue, 1139-1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, and 1138-1150 N. McCadden Place (Project Site) in the City of Los Angeles (the City). The Project would demolish the existing 45,000-square-foot parking lot and construct a three-story, approximately 45-foot tall (50-foot tall to the top of the parapet), 80,987 square-foot, creative office building with a three-level subterranean garage at 1139-1149 N. Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would also renovate the existing building at 1155 N. Las Palmas Avenue, change its existing use to office, and construct an approximately 695 square-foot retail and office addition on the ground floor. The Project would also retain the four existing buildings located at 1128 to 1146 N. Las Palmas Avenue and minor interior renovations are currently anticipated. No exterior renovations, change in use, or expansion of these buildings are proposed at this time. The Project Area is located on 89,725 square-feet of land located on the block of 1151 N. Las Palmas Avenue, within Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by Kimley-Horn to conduct a tribal cultural resource assessment of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The City of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency under CEQA. It is required by CEQA for the lead agency to determine whether a tribal cultural resource is present, supported by substantial evidence, and may be adversely affected by a proposed project. This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with nine Native American tribal representatives, an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area, and a review of background/literature research to determine the likelihood or presence of tribal cultural resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Hollywood within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County on N. Las Palmas Avenue between Santa Monica Boulevard and Lexington Avenue (Figure 1 and 2). It is bounded to the north by commercial buildings and Lexington Avenue, to the west by North McCadden Place, and to the south and east by commercial buildings. North Las Palmas Avenue runs through the Project Area (Figure 3). Specifically, the Project Area can be found on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 00 of Township 1 South, Range 14 West (San Bernardino Meridian). The Project proposes new development on an 89,725 square-feet site. The development of the site consists of contiguous nine parcels, identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5532-021-003, 5532-021-004, 5532-021-015, 5532-021-016, 5532-021-017, 5532-022-003, 5532-022-004, 5532-022-005, 5532-022-006, and is currently developed with structures and a paved parking lot.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of MCC, served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the project and performed editorial review of this report. Ms. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles, over 18 years of experience in California archaeology (Appendix A). MCC Cultural Resource Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin, B.A., conducted the record search at SCCIC and provided co-authorship of the report along with GIS support. MCC Archaeologist Bonnie Rush, B.A., conducted the field survey.

Figure 1. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Location (1:250,000)

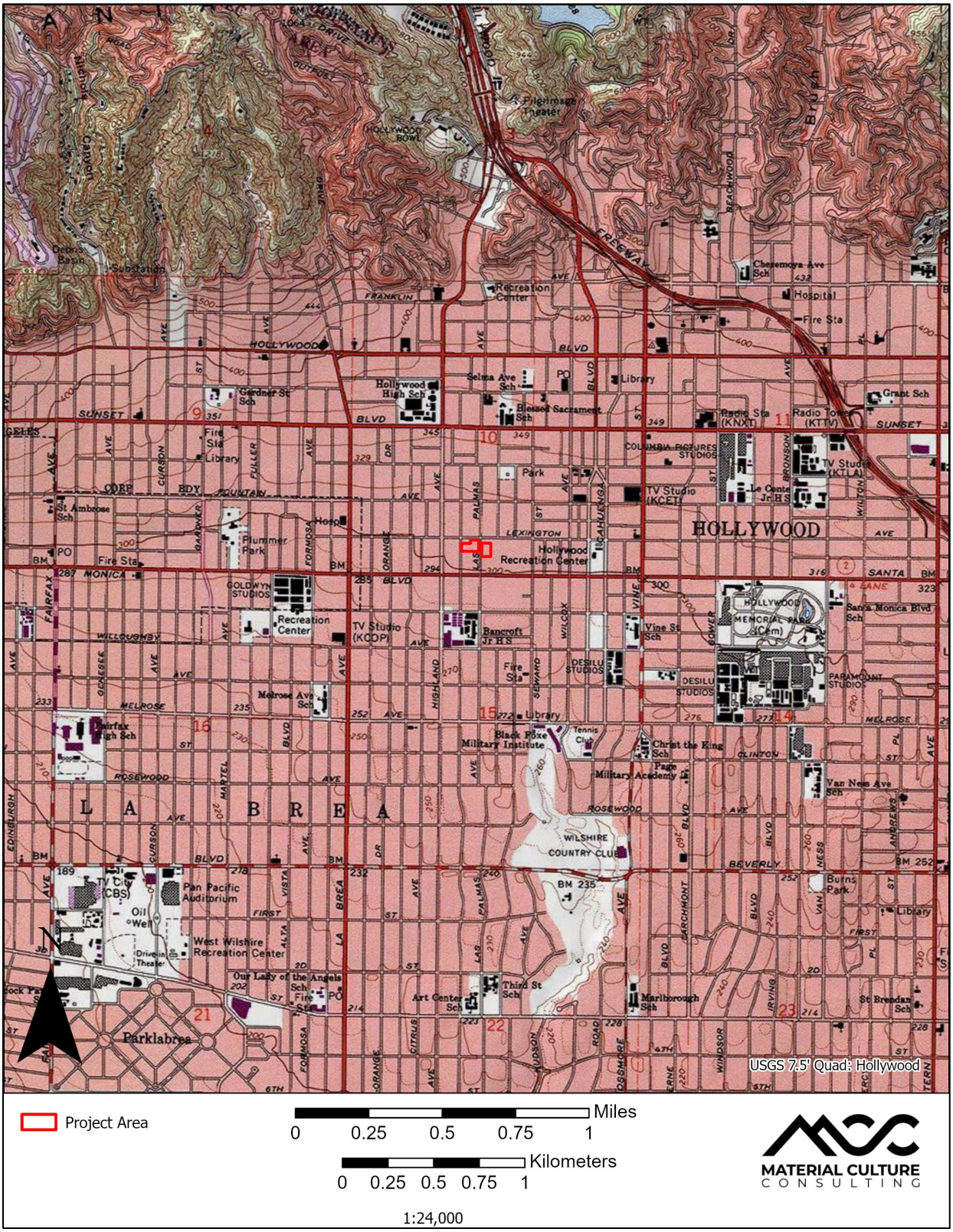


Figure 2. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:24,000, as depicted on Hollywood USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle)

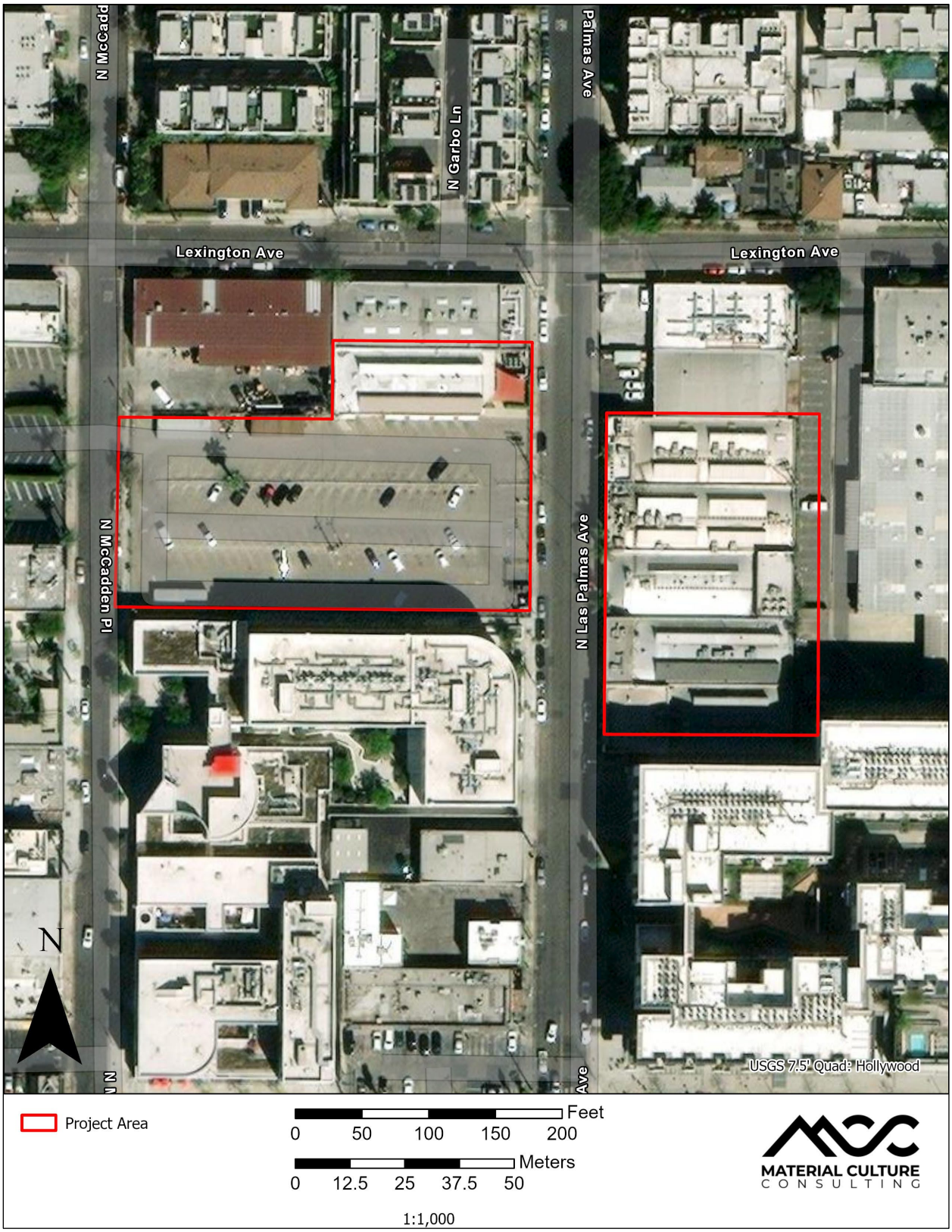


Figure 3. 1151 N. Las Palmas Project Area (1:1,000, as depicted on aerial photograph)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The current study is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural resources. These regulations require the identification of cultural resources within the Project Area, which should be considered during the planning stage of new projects; include application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities". It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental impacts of a proposed project. If a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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 or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must retain integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains

the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074, and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government to government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

a) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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 or the United States;
2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values;
4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or
4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Los Angeles County Coroner shall be immediately notified and must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC,

who will in turn, notify the person they identify as the Most-Likely-Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN

The City of Los Angeles' General Plan emphasizes its part in aiding the effort of conserving and preserving of natural resources as stated in Goal 1: a city that preserves, protects and enhances its existing natural and related resources (City of Los Angeles 2001). Within Chapter II: Resource Conservation, under Section 3: Archaeological and Paleontological of the General Plan it states the city has a primary responsibility in protecting significant archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes (City of Los Angeles 2001). The policy states to "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. The implemented program aims to permit processing, monitoring, enforcement and periodic revision of regulations and procedures. Section 4: Conversation in sum discusses the managed or controlled use of natural, cultural, and historical resources. Section 5: Cultural and Historical states it aims to "To identify, protect and preserve historic sites and structures for the enrichment of future generations various city, state and federal procedures have been promulgated (City of Los Angeles 2001)." The most significant for Los Angeles are described in the general plan Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element.

The Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element primary responsibility is to identify and protect its cultural and historical heritage that fall into five types of historic protection:

> (1) Historic-Cultural Monument designation by the city's Cultural Heritage Commission and approved by the City Council; (2) placement on the California Register of Historical Resources or (3) the National Register of Historic Places (1980 National Historic Preservation Act); (4) designation by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) as being of cultural or historical significance within a designated redevelopment area; and (5) classification by the City Council (recommended by the planning commission) as an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone. Designations help protect structures and support rehabilitation fund requests.
>
> (City of Los Angeles 2001)

To implement the city's policy, four programs are in place:

> **Program 1:** development permit processing, monitoring, enforcement and periodic revision of regulations and procedures.
> **Program 2:** prepare the Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element of the general plan.
> **Program 3:** continue to survey buildings and structures of any age in neighborhoods throughout the city in order to develop a record that can be used in the present and future for evaluating their historic and cultural value as individual structures and within the context of surrounding structures.
> **Program 4:** continue to establish Historical Preservation Overlay Zones throughout the city.
>
> (City of Los Angeles 2001)

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed Project Area is located in Hollywood, within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Project Area is surrounded by existing residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. The city is situated within a broad alluvial plain known as the Los Angeles Basin defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. Specifically, the Project is south of Hollywood Hills and north of Baldwin Hills. The major waterways within the Los Angeles Basin include the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. The river and washes assisted in supporting a riparian environment. Currently, it is highly urbanized with minimal native habitat area. Elevations within the Project Area average 88 meters (290 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The climate of the area is characterized as Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural chronology for the proposed Project Area is based on chronological information provided by Wallace (1955), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Morrato (1984), Mason, Koerper and Langenwalter (1997), Koerper, Mason and Peterson (2003), and Byrd and Raab (2007). There are four prehistoric periods for the southern coastal region, which are defined as: Horizon I (Paleo-Indian), Horizon II (Milling Stone Assemblages), Horizon III (Intermediate), and Horizon IV (Late Prehistoric).

Horizon I/Paleo-Indian

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before present (YBP)). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The oldest archaeological sites known in the California are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material. The closest local example of the San Dieguito is a site located on the bluffs above Middle Newport Bay (Padon 1998).

Horizon II/Milling Stone Period

The Milling Stone Period dates back well over8,000-3,000 YBP and is characterized by warmer and drier climates, also known as the Altithermal (Fagan 2003). Subsistence characteristics altered, with a generalized plant collecting economy supplemented by hunting and fishing suggested by the artifact assemblage of millingstones and handstones. Sites from this period appear to be part of an expansion of settlement to take advantage of new habitats and resources that became available as sea levels stabilized between about 6,000to 5,000 years ago. Most sites were in coastal areas and huge shell mounds near these coastal habitats suggest increase sedentary occupation and population increase (Fagan 2003). Around 3500 YBP, the archaeological data suggests an economic shift to more reliance on hunting with the appearance of large projectile points. Unique artifacts associated with this period include discoidals and cogged stones (Padon 1998). This period persisted over thousands of years without great change (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al.

2003).

Horizon III/Intermediate Period

The Intermediate Period dates from roughly 3000-1000 YBP and sites attributed to this time period indicate an increased reliance on coastal resources with continued reliance on hunting and collecting strategies. Along the coasts, deep sea fishing begins, with circular fishhooks and perforated stones (possibly associated with larger nets) observed within the artifact assemblage (Drover et al. 1983; Koerper and Drover1983). Artifact assemblage for this time period are characterized by the appearance of the bow and arrow, evidence of increased quantities of bone tools, and increased reliance on the mortar and pestle. Most sites were in coastal areas (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003). The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Horizon IV/Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period dates from 1, 350 YBP to 150 YBP and is characterized by an increasing political-economic-social complexity. Villages tend to be larger with evidence of increase in smaller satellite sites established for seasonal support for the main village. Intensive exploitation of localized resources, and social contacts and economic influences appear accelerated through trade and social interaction. Artifact assemblage changes included the replace of the atlatl and dart with bow and arrows, introduction of soapstone bowls, shell ornaments, steatite effigies, emergence of Tizon brownware, and cremations (Padon 1998). These changes have been linked to the arrival of Shoshonean peoples in the area. Settlement expanded into the hills and canyons inland (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Area has historically been occupied by the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation people (Figure 5). Surrounding native groups include the Chumash and the Tataviam to the north, the Serrano to the east, and Luiseno and Juaneno to the south. Interaction between the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade has been well-documented.

Figure 4. Map of Southern California Native American Tribes with General Project Location Indicated by Red Star (Los Angeles Almanac 2019)

Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño//Kizh Nation

Ethnographic records identify the lands in the Los Angeles basin as inhabited by a large Native American population at the time of European contact. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today some of the tribes refer to themselves "Tongva", meaning "people of the earth". The Tongva or Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) or Kizh Nation culture area is roughly identified as being bounded by Aliso Creek to the south, present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River to the east, the San Fernando Valley to the north, and portions of the Santa Monica Mountains to the west. The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Due to their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, ethnographic sources suggest this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). After European contact, many Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation were coerced to live at Mission San Gabriel, originally located in present-day Whittier Narrows on a small tributary of the San Gabriel River (Garabedian and Ruud 2016). They were then given the Spanish name "Gabrielino" in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. Most Mission Indians were trained as vaqueros, sheepshearers, farm laborers and domestic laborers and continued in those professions after the mission were secularized (Talley 1984).

Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation villages were comprised of 50-100 people. Each community included one or more patrilineal extended families or lineal kinship groups (clans) (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Each village was united under the leadership of a chief who inherited the position from his father. The chief was the leader of the religious and secular life of the community and served as chief administrator, fiscal officer, war leader, legal arbitrator and religious leader (Harrington 1942; Bean and Smith 1978). The chief was assisted by a Council of Elders consisting of the heads of the lineages residing in the community. Shamans were also important as doctors, therapists, philosophers and intellectuals (Bean 1974).

The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with tribal subsistence activities include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Earthen hearths were used to cook and prepare food (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996).

The arrival of Europeans marked the end of traditional lifestyle of the Native American populations in the region and throughout California. The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation population faced forced conversions, subjugations, compulsory relocation to the San Gabriel Mission, San Fernando Mission, and the institution of slave labor (Garabedian and Ruud 2016). European diseases also decimated the Native American population. The following years into the American Period (post 1848) did not improve conditions for Native American populations in California, including the Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation and Chumash. New laws during this time period had adverse effects on the Native Americans in California. New labor laws virtually turned the Native population into slaves, with many Euro-Americans exploiting the situation as well as fostering the institutionalization of kidnapping Native children throughout California (Castillo 1978).

Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation *Villages*

The Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation village, Yaangna (or *Yangna*, *Iyáangȧ* or *Yang-Na)* is presumed to have been the largest village. It was an important trading center and is estimated to have housed upwards of 200 people

(Los Angeles Almanac 2022). While today, the exact location of the village is unknown, it is estimated it was located by present-day City Hall (Prats, J. 2021). It's believed location is marked with a Historical Marker.
Maugna is a Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Kizh Nation village that was located in present-day Hollywood and/or Elysian Park. It was in close proximity to now-Griffith Park, a scared natural spring (City of Los Angeles 2022). The village was a part of the Mexican rancho, Rancho Los Feliz (Tongva People 2022).

HISTORICAL SETTING

The post-contact history of California is divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1822), Mexican Period (1822-1848), and American Period (1848-present). Before the start of the Spanish Period, Russian and English explorers also visited the area for brief periods between the mid-1500s and 1700s. The establishment of the Spanish settlement of San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 marks the beginning of the Spanish Period. The Mexican Period is signaled by the independence from Spain. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War indicates the start of the American Period.

While indigenous peoples adapted to environmental conditions in what is now California, those same lands remained isolated from European and Asian cultures until the early-sixteenth century. In 1521, Spain sent explorer and conquistador Hernan Cortes and his army into what is now Mexico to conquer the indigenous Aztecs and capture the wealth of the land and its people. "New Spain," as the region soon became known, quickly became the hub of Spanish colonial efforts in the New World. Cortes, hopeful of finding comparable wealth in the northern Pacific, authorized the first explorations, and in 1535, founded the first nonnative settlement in Baja (or Lower) California. Inspired by Cortes' success in the New World and hoping to find a waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Spanish dispatched Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 to explore the northwest coast of New Spain. It is believed that Cabrillo sailed as far north as the Oregon border, and that he became the first European to see what was then termed "Alta (or Upper) California" (Paddison 1999: xi). During his explorations, Cabrillo documented the Native American village, Yaangna, in present day Los-Angeles along the Los Angeles River (Bilodeau 2007).

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The southern California coast was explored by Spanish explorers between the mid-1500s through mid-1700s. In search of the Northwest Passage, Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo stopped at present-day San Diego Bay in 1542. Cabrillo and his crew continued north and made subsequent stops on present-day Catalina Island, San Pedro, and Santa Monica bays. Later on, Spanish naval office Sebastián Vizcaíno and crew also stopped at the above-mentioned locations, giving them their current name. Vizcaíno's exploration led to the extensive mapping of much of the California and Oregon coast. With the surveys conducted by Carbillo and Vizcaíno, the Spanish crown laid claim to California (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

The process of exploration and colonization of Alta California began in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. The plan called for the Spanish to converge on San Diego by land and sea, and to use the newly established San Diego settlement as a base to begin further colonization and mission-building activities along the California coast. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

The Portola expedition consisted of colonists to settle in selected pueblos or towns; missionaries to convert the natives and prepare them to become "civilized" enough to assume control of the land which the missions held in trust for the Indians; and soldiers to establish military strong points or "presidios" to protect both groups, as well as to keep foreign interests such as Russia or England from invading lands claimed by Spain. After Portola visited the village Yaangna, he described it as a "delightful place" and later constructed two missions in the area (Bilodeau 2007). The Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in 1771 and controlled the valley's land (Mission San Gabriel Arcángel 2021; Figure 6).

THE OLD
SPANISH AND MEXICAN
RANCHOS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Alamos y Agua Caliente
La Liebre
MOJAVE DESERT
Temescal
San Francisco
Simi
Tujunga
La Mission de San Fernando
La Canada
El Escorpion
El Encino
El Camino Real
Las Virgenes
Providencia
San Rafael
San Pascual
Santa Anita
Azusa de Duarte
Azusa Dalton
Addition to San Jose
San Jose
Los Nogales
San Francisquito
Potrero Grande
Potrero de Felipe Lugo
Potrero Chico
La Puente
Rincon de La Brea
La Habra
El Camino Real
El Cahuio
San Vicente y Santa Monica
San Jose de Buenos Ayres
Rodeo de Las Aguas
La Brea
Pueblo de Los Angeles
San Gabriel Arcangel
La Merced
Las Cienegas
Rincon de los Bueyes
Boca de Santa Monica
Topanga
Malibu
Sequit
La Ballona
Cienega o Paso de la Tijera
San Antonio
Paso de Bartolo
Aguaje de La Centinela
Rancho Rincon de los Bueyes
Rancho Boca de Santa Monica
Rancho Sequit
Rancho Topanga
Rancho Malibu
Rancho La Ballona
Rancho Cienega o Paso de la Tijera
Rancho

In obtaining Rancho La Brea, the Rocha family accrued major legal expenses which left them broke and unable to maintain the rancho. It was deeded to Henry Hancock, who paid the Rocha family a large sum for the land. After Hancock's death in 1883, his son Captain George Allan Hancock subdivided and developed the land (Seaman 1914, Guinn 1915). George Hancock owned Rancho La Brea Oil Company and donated 23-acres of Hancock Park to Los Angeles County in 1924 in order to preserve and exhibit the fossils excavated from the La Brea Tar Pits (La Brea Tar Pits 2022). The tar pits are now a registered National Natural Landmark.

American Period (1848 to present)

In 1853, only a small adobe stood in present-day Hollywood. Over the next few decades, agriculture thrived in the community known as Cahuenga Valley (Britannica 2022). Agriculture was soon replaced by electric railways and residential development in the early 20th century due to H.J. Whitely, a real estate developer known as the "Father of Hollywood." He was responsible for bringing the new suburb into the 20th century by developing telephone, electric, and gas lines. By this time in 1900, the area had a post office, newspaper, hotel, and two markets. A single-track streetcar line ran down Prospect Avenue (now Hollywood Boulevard). In 1903, Hollywood was officially incorporated as a municipality. Due to an insufficient water, residents voted to consolidate with City of Los Angeles in 1910 in order to have access to water supply and the Los Angeles sewer system (Britannica 2022).

The early 20th century saw a boom in the film industries and *The Count of Monte Cristo* was the first storytelling movie to be completed in Hollywood after filming began in Chicago. In 1911, the first studio, Nester Film Company, was built on Sunset Boulevard. Soon afterwards, 20 companies began producing films in Hollywood and the immediate surrounding area. Studios moved west to Hollywood in order to try to evade enforcements of Thomas Edison's Motion Picture Patents Company of New Jersey who often sued motion-picture companies which halted productions. In 1913, Jesse Lasky Feature Play Company (now known as Paramount Pictures) was formed in Hollywood. By 1915, Hollywood had become the epicenter for the American film industry and four major motion-picture studios, Paramount, Warner Bros, RKO, and Columbia, has studios in Hollywood (Britannica 2022). The film and entertainment industry became the main economic driver for Hollywood. The Hollywoodland sign was erected in 1923 in the Hollywood Hills to draw attention of real estate developers. By 1926, the film industry generated $1.5 billion, which 90-percent was comprised from U.S. films, with the majority being created in Hollywood.

After World War II, many studios stopped filming on lots and sound stages and moved to filming outside on location. The growth of the television industry in the 1960s changed Hollywood and it was soon home to many American network television studios. In addition to numerous studios, Hollywood also became home to many music venues and theatres, such as the Greek Theatre and Grauman's Chinese Theatre. Hollywood became a major tourist destination and attracted visitors to see the movie and television studios, the Hollywood Walk of Frame, the Hollywood sign, and celebrities of the time.

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On November 10, 2022, MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin conducted the record search at the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located at the California State University, Fullerton, Orange County. The search covered any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. MCC conducted a supplemental review of background research pertaining to the history of the Project Area including historic aerials and topographic maps.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a SLF search from the NAHC on September 9, 2022. The NAHC responded on October 20, 2022, stating the SLF search was negative for any previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Project Area or within 1-mile of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for nine tribes/individuals to reach out to for additional information. MCC sent letters on October 21, 2022, to all nine Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on November 18, 2022, and November 30, 2022. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The sensitivity assessment is based on conclusions drawn on the potential for an unknown resource to be present when no known tribal cultural resources have been recorded within the vicinity. The determinations consider the historical use of the Project Area along with the environmental setting. Specifically, the physical setting is assessed to understand the possibility of buried deposits of resources. Determination ranges on a spectrum from low to high and is factored into the assessment impact under CEQA.

The sensitivity is based on the evidence of likelihood of activity based on known locations to Native American sites and natural features such as waterways, flat terrain, and food and mineral resources. Additionally, disturbances to the Project Area and surrounding area are also taken into consideration. The disturbances include natural processes (e.g., erosion, animal burrowing, floodplains) and/or human activity (e.g., building and road development). The extent of disturbance is determined horizontally and vertically based on available data of soils, geomorphology, and historical developments. It is possible for intact resources to be preserved below the level of disturbance; although, the greater the intensity and spatial extent of disturbances, the greater reduction in preservation and sensitivity.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 56 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer (see Table 1). None of the previously conducted cultural studies are within the Project Area. The 56 studies conducted within the one-mile buffer search area date between 1983 and 2013 and include 33 telecommunication projects, 13 development projects, and 10 railway projects

Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1 -mile Radius of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-01240	McIntyre, Michael J.	1983	*Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Pacific Telephone Cable Relocation*	U.S. Forest Service	Within 1-mile
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	*Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Westec Services, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-03319	Foster, John M.	1995	*Archaeological Investigations at Highland/Hollywood Station*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-03354	Maki, Mary K.	1995	*A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of 0.53 Acre at 1151,1155, 1201, and 1212 Detroit Street City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County , California*	Fugro West, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04345	McLean, Deborah K.	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 650-01, 6344 Fountain Avenue, Community of Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04575	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 455-02, County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04580	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-04909	Atchley, Sara M.	2000	*Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California*	Jones & Stokes	Within 1-mile
LA-05070	Sylvia, Barbara	2000	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report:20290k*	Caltrans District 7	Within 1-mile
LA-05081	Lapin, Philippe	2000	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 650-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-06409	Marvin, Judith and Duke, Curt	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. C884 Los Angeles County, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-06434	Starzak, Richard	1999	*Nhpa Section 106 Review, Per Fcc Direction, of At&t Wireless Services Wireless Communication Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, Located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California*	Myra L Frank & Associates, Inc. (MFA)	Within 1-mile
LA-06467	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	*Nextel Communications Site CA-7846a, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	McKenna et al.	Within 1-mile
LA-06527	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	*Records Search Results for Nextel Telecommunications Facility Ca6522h (the Fountain Site), Located at 6665 Santa Monica Blvd. in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07354	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm183-01 City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California*	Kyle Consulting	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-07562	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1987	*Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07564	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1998	*Archaeological Status Report: Collections and Reports*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07565	Unknown	1987	*Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07566	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	1987	*Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Greenwood and Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-07772	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2003	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 182-02 West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-07981	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	*Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La70xc424a (ca Surplus Mart), 6263 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-08000	Dice, Michael H.	2002	*Records Search Results for Bechtel Communications Facility 6lad485 (Hollywood and Orange), 7036 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-08020	Anonymous	1987	*Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study*	Southern California Rapid Transit District	Within 1-mile
LA-08251	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	2004	*Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings*	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-08352	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2005	*Phase I Archaeological Study for the Mayflower Gardens Ii Low Income Housing Project (APN#3204-016-066) West of Avenue M and 67th Street, City of Lancaster, County of Los Angeles, California*	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	Within 1-mile
LA-09227	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate EL0078-03 (Rooftop Beachwood Drive), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09233	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570E (Surplus RT), 1106 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09304	Ehringer, Candace, Angel Tomes, and Monica Strauss	2007	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Formosa Specific Plan at Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood Los Angeles County, California*	EDAW, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-09549	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2008	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09550	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2008	*Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles County, CA.*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09612	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah H. Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2008	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT), 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-09799	Candace Ehringer and Angel Tomes	2008	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Movietown Specific Plan Project, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA*	EDAW, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-09802	Dana Supernowicz	2009	*Cultural Resources Study of the 6161 Santa Monica Blvd. Project, Royal Street Communications Site No. LA3927, Los Angeles County, CA*	Historic Resource Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-09807	Christopher A. Joseph	2008	*Draft Environmental Report- Hollywood Community Plan Area, 959 Seward St.*	Christopher A. Joseph & Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10446	Loftus, Shannon	2008	*Historic Structures Survey Report Movietown Plaza, 7300-7328 Santa Monica Blvd. City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	*Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Westec Services, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10568	UNKNOWN	1987	*City of West Hollywood Historic Resources Survey 1986-1987 Final Report*	Johnson Heumann Research Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10679	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2010	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11673-C (Hollywood High Rise), 7080 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10760	Maxon, Patrick	2010	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hollywood/La Kretz Customer Service Center Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	BonTerra Consulting	Within 1-mile
LA-10915	Bonner, Wayne	2010	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
LA-10916	Bonner, Wayne	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Telecommunications Facility LAC633-01, USID 11760 (Cahuenga/Sunset), 6515 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-10917	Bonner, Wayne	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility LAC779-01, USID 11770 (Melrose/La Brea), 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	Within 1-mile
LA-11005	Unknown	2010	*Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report*	Cogstone	Within 1-mile
LA-11216	Maki, Mary	2011	*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Approximately0.27 Acre for the Courtyard at La Brea Project 1145-1151 North La Brea Avenue, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	Conejo Archaeological Consultants	Within 1-mile
LA-11225	Shannon, Loftus	2011	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, Clearwire Site CA-LOS4750A, 1519 (1523) North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90028*	ACE Environmental, LLC	Within 1-mile
LA-11285	Loftus, Shannon	2010	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey - Clear Wireless, LLC Site CA-LOS4743B, 6311 Romaine Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90038*	ACE Environmental, LLC	Within 1-mile
LA-11472	Akeh, Roman	2011	*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report: For the United States Post Office, Los Angeles Wilcox Station, 6457 Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90038*	Baytek Engineering	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Author	Year	*Title of Study*	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
LA-11678	Johnson, Brent	2011	*Cultural Resources Records Search And Site Visit, LAC428/Hollywood/West, 7401 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90046, Los Angeles County*	Environmental Assessment Specialists	Within 1-mile
LA-11797	Chattel, Robert	2010	*Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area*	Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation	Within 1-mile
LA-11944	Bonner, Wayne	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00097A (LA097 LA-097-00), 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12153	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00238A (SMBaklayan Bldg) 7408 Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12154	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood) 1519 North McCadden Place, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12155	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03615E (Wilcox) 1557 Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12157	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT) 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile
LA-12412	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAC779 (Melrose/La Brea) 716 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California CASPR No. 3551278788*	AT&T	Within 1-mile
LA-12530	Bonner, Wayne	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00247A (SM183 Public Storage), 6801 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	MBA	Within 1-mile

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project Area; however, it did identify 167 cultural resources within the one-mile search buffer. These resources are listed in detail below (See Table 2). All of the resources are of historic-era. The resources include 154 buildings, 8 districts, 4 sites, and 1 object. No prehistoric resources were recorded within 1-mile of the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-002393	CA-LAN-002393H	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05	1995 (Mark D. Selverston, Greenwood & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-003302	CA-LAN-003302H	Site	Historic	AH04	2003 (Robin Turner, Victoria Avalos, Cogstone Resource Management)	Within 1-mile
P-19-003545	CA-LAN-003545H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-167078		Building	Historic	HP09	1978 (R. Mouck, J. Miller, R. Chattel, R. Lehrer, D. Miller, Los Angeles Conservancy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167089		Site	Historic	HP02	1969 (R. Cokewood, Dept of Parks & Rec)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167177		Building	Historic	HP02	1970 (E. McCoy, University of California Santa Barbara)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167272		Building	Historic	HP07	1979 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167273		Building	Historic	HP06	1976 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum); 1979 (M. La Kretz, Crossroads of the World)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167544		Object	Historic	HP39	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalizing); 2000	Within 1-mile
P-19-167554		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP10	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167559		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02; HP04	1985 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, & D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167566		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP07	1978 (B. Gielle, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167579		Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167580		Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167582		Building	Historic	HP39	1985 (C. McAvoy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167586		Building	Historic	HP07	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, and D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167589		Building	Historic	HP06	1978 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, and D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167596		Building	Historic	HP06; HP07	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167616		Building	Historic	HP03	1985 (D. Jacobson and C. McAvoy, Johnson Research Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-167953		Building	Historic	HP04; HP06; HP07	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168045		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168050		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168051		Building		HP14	1984 (D. Robertson, Beland/Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168059		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Chasteen, Carrie, Jones & Stokes)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168060		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Chasteen, Carrie, Jones & Stokes)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168063		District	Historic		1979 (Miller, Denver, and Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee, Inc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168068		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168069		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168070		Building	Historic	HP15; HP16	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168071		Building	Historic	HP16	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168073		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168074		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168076		Building	Historic	HP07	(D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168077		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168078		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168079		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168080		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168083		Building	Historic	HP10	(Max Loder, ESA)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168084		Building	Historic	HP10	1979 (Denver Miller, Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization); 2009 (Christy McAvoy, Avigail Charnov, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168085		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168086		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168087		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168088		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168089		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168090		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168091		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168092		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168093		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168094		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168095		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168096		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168097		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168098		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168099		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168100		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168101		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168102		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168103		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168104		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168105		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168106		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168107		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168108		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168109		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168110		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168111		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168112		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168113		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168114		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168115		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168116		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168117		District	Historic	HP39	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168245		Building	Historic	HP03	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168268		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168269		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168270		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168271		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168272		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168273		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168274		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168275		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168276		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-168277		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168278		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168279		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168280		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168281		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168282		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168283		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168284		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168285		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168286		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168287		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168288		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168289		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168290		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168378		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168437		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168451		Building	Historic	HP03	2005 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168773		Building	Historic	HP02	1995 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-168948		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169087		District	Historic	HP02; HP03; HP06; HP08	1980 (D. Miller & C Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169136		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169137		Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-169138		Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-169139		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169183		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169258		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169259		Building	Historic	HP07	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-169260		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169261		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169262		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169263		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169264		Building	Historic	HP08	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169265		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169266		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169267		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169268		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169269		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169270		Building	Historic	HP06	(D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169271		Building	Historic	HP07	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169272		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169273		Building	Historic	HP06	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169285		Building	Historic	HP14	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee); 1985 (D. Jacobson, Hollywood Heritage)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169287		Object	Historic	HP26; HP29	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169289		Site	Historic	HP31	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169295		Building	Historic	HP38	1980 (Executive Committee, Hollywood El Centro-Lexington Preservation Association)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169320		Building	Historic	HP03	1984 (R. Hatheway & R. Starzak, Roger Hatheway & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169321		Building	Historic	HP16	1987 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169323		Building	Historic	HP03	(C. McAvoy, J. Ritz, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169333		Building	Historic	HP03	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization); 1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-169336		Building, District	Historic	HP03	2003 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-170690		Building	Historic	HP06	1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171016		Building	Historic	HP07	1982 (C. Johnson, Questmark Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171017		Building	Historic	HP03	1984	Within 1-mile
P-19-171030		Building, Element of district	Historic	HP10; HP15	2010	Within 1-mile
P-19-171033		Building	Historic	HP06	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-171036		Building	Historic	HP03	2000 (R. Starzak & G. Miller, Myra L Franck & Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-173142		Building	Historic	HP02	1959 (Wendell K. Davis); 1980 (J. Arbuckle); 1987 (George Casen, Caltrans)	Within 1-mile
P-19-174178		District	Historic		1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage); 2010	Within 1-mile
P-19-174200		Building	Historic	HP10	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-175206		Building	Historic		Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-19-175323		Building	Historic	HP15	1996 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-175398		Building	Historic	HP15	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-175456		Building	Historic	HP15	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Within 1-mile
P-19-176750		Building	Historic	HP03	1983 (M. A. Brown, The Los Angeles Conservancy)	Within 1-mile
P-19-176911		Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (J. Triem); 2007 (A. Tomes, S. Dietler)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187262		Building	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187319		District	Historic	HP02	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187439		Building	Historic	HP06	2002 (J. Marvin, LSA); 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187937		Building	Historic	HP06	1984 (L. Heumann & C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage/CRA)	Within 1-mile
P-19-187963		Building	Historic	HP03; HP07	2005 (K. Crawford); 2013	Within 1-mile
P-19-188224		Building	Historic	HP08	2007 (A. Tomes & S. Dietler, EDAW)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188458		Building	Historic	HP03	2008 (Crawford, K.A., Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Shannon L. Loftus)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188481		Building	Historic	HP07	2009 (Supernowicz, Dana E., Historic Resource Associates)	Within 1-mile

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Type	Site	Attribute Code	Year (Recorded by)	Relation to Project Area
P-19-188890		Building	Historic	HP06; HP28	2010 (Pam Daly, Daly & Assoc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-188891		Building	Historic	HP05; HP28	2010 (Pamela Daly, Daly & Assoc.)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189256		Building	Historic	HP06; HP39	2010 (Unknown)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189738		Building	Historic	HP07	2010 (Shannon L. Loftus, ACE Environmental)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189950		Building	Historic	HP06	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services); 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189954		Building	Historic	HP07	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-189990		District	Historic	HP15	2012 (Edson Beall, NPS)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190067		Building	Historic	HP07	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190265		Building	Historic	HP05	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Within 1-mile
P-19-190575		Building	Historic	Unknown	2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	Within 1-mile
P-19-191940		Building	Historic	HP03	2015 (Andrew Bursan, ICF)	Within 1-mile
P-19-191941		Building	Historic	HP03	2015 (Andrew Bursan, ICF)	Within 1-mile

Key: AH02-foundations, AH04-Privy pits/refuse scatter, AH05- Well/cistern, HP02-Single family property, HP03- Multiple family property, HP05-Hotel/motel, HP06- 1-3 story commercial bldg., HP07-3+ story commercial bldg., HP08- Industrial bldg., HP09-Public utility bldg.., HP10- Theater, HP14-Government building, HP15- Educational building, HP16- Religious building, HP26- Monument/mural/gravestone, HP28-Street furniture, HP29-Landscape architecture, HP31- Urban open space, HP39-other.

The complete results of the CHRIS resources records searches are included as Confidential Appendix B of this report.

REVIEW OF HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps shows a progression of development within and surrounding the Project Area since the late 1890s (Figure 7). During the early stages of development, washes were observed on the 1894 topographic map. The washes were located south of the Project Area and extended south and east towards the Los Angeles River. The Project Area had some development in the 1920s (Figure 8) with heavy commercial and residential development throughout the area. The Project Area had increased development during the 1940s through the 1960s (Figure 9). During this time, the current structures and a parking lot were developed. Very little changes have occurred to the Project Area since at least 2005 (Figure 10).

Figure 6. Project Area with No Structures (as depicted on 1894 historic topographic map, USGS 1897)

Figure 7. Project Area with Increased Development (as depicted on 1924 historic topographic map, USGS 1924)

Figure 8. Project Area with Continued Development and Current Structures (as depicted on 1960 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022)

Figure 9. Project Area with Continued Development and How it Exists Today (as depicted on 2005 aerial photograph, UCSB 2022)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a result of the effort to contact the nine Native American Tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC, MCC received two responses. These responses came in the form of letters, emails, and phone calls. Below is a summary of the responses provided by these Native American Tribes.

On November 7,2022 MCC received an email from Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council. Ms. Conley stated the Tribe has no comment regarding the Project.

On December 1, 2022, Anthony Morales, Chairperson for the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated that there is a concern for excavation and there may be resources in the subsurface due to tribal villages being located within the area. He continued stating that at the time of development, Native American artifacts would not have been a concern and some resources may have been overlooked. Mr. Morales stated the Project warrants Native American participation and monitoring.

As of December 1, 2022, MCC has not received any additional responses from the remaining NAHC-listed groups or individuals we contacted for information. Should MCC receive additional responses once the final report is submitted, the information will be passed on to EPD to be added to the report as an addendum. The outreach was conducted as an informational purpose only and formal consultation will be conducted by the Lead Agency. Additionally, all requests were acknowledged and will be provided to the Lead Agency. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and our communication log are provided as Appendix C.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, background research, a field pedestrian survey, and a review of a supplemental historical resource technical report. The cultural resource records and background search identified 56 previously conducted cultural investigations and 167 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. No prehistoric resources are present within 1-mile of the Project Area. Review of historic aerials and topographic maps show that residential and commercial development has been occurring within the area since the late 1890s and saw an increase during the 1940s-1960s. There are a few Native American sites located near the Project Area. The village Yaangna is located approximately 6-miles southeast, the village Maugna was located approximately 3 miles northeast, the La Brea Tar Pits are located approximately 2-miles southwest, and the Los Angeles River is 5-miles east. Other water resources included washes that were visible on the 1984 topographic map. The washes were located south of the Project Area, expanding south and east toward the Los Angeles River. During NAHC outreach efforts, one Native American tribe/contact, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated the Project Area is close to known villages and therefore has an interest in the Project. No additional archaeological resources were observed.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Although there are two Native American villages nearby, it is likely the large village of Yaangna and its immediate surrounding area would have had a higher concentration of people living due its close proximity to the Los Angeles River. In addition, the village of Maugna in the Hollywood Hills would have relied on streams and washes as their water source and, likely, the northern portion of the Los Angeles River. With over 100 years of development, the Project Area is highly disturbed with the construction and demolition of roads, buildings, and parking lots. The level of disturbance below the surface is unknown. It is likely that if any resources were present, their preservation is poor due to mechanical excavation over the years. Therefore, MCC concludes tribal cultural resource sensitivity is low. Pending the results of formal consultation with the City of Los Angeles, mitigation may be required, but based on the available information MCC does not recommend mitigation.

REFERENCES

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith
1978 "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8. California*. Volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

BLM GLO (Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office)
2008 Land Grant Records Search Tool. Available online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp. Last accessed January 23, 2021.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe 1886 History of California, Volume 1, 1542-1800. The History Company Publishers, San Francisco, California.

Gumprecht, Blake 2001 The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Britannica (Editors of Encyclopedia)
2022 *Hollywood. Encyclopedia Britannica.* Available online at: https://www.britannica.com/place/Hollywood-California

Byrd, B.F. and L.M. Raab
2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215-227. AltaMira Press, New York

City of Los Angeles
2011 Conversation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan. City Plan Case No. 2001-0413-GPA. Council File No. 01-1094
2022 Los Angeles Zoo Vision Plan. *Cultural and Tribal Resources*. Draft EIR. City of Los Angeles. Available at: https://eng2.lacity.org/sites/g/files/wph726/f/3.4_CulturalTribalResources.pdf

Chartkoff, J.L., and K.K. Chartkoff
1984 The Archaeology of California. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Erlandson, J. and R. Colten
1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. *Hunter- Gatherers of the Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. Erlandson and R. Colten.

Fagan, B.
1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Greenspon, Chris
2020 Who Owns History? New Book Reconsiders San Gabriel Valley's Pioneer Past. KCRW. Available at: https://www.kcrw.com/news/shows/greater-la/lausd-police-el-monte/sgv-el-monte-history-book . Last accessed August 4, 2021.

Guinn, James Miller
1915 *A history of California and an extended history of Los Angeles and environs, Volume 2*. Historic Record Co. p. 98

Johnson, B. E.

1962 "California's Gabrielino Indians". *Fedrick Webb Hodge Anniversary Fund Publication* No. 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Koerper, H.C., and C.E. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County, The Case from CAOra-119-A. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 19(2):1-34.

Koerper, H., and R. Mason, M. Peterson
2003 Complexity, Demography and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. In Erlandson, J. and T. Jones (eds), Catalysts to Complexity: The Late Holocene on the California Coast. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A.L.
1976 *Handbook of Indians of California*. Reprint of 1925 original edition, Dover Publications, New York.

La Brea Tar Pits
2022 *La Brea Tar Pits History.* Available at: https://tarpits.org/la-brea-tar-pits-history. Last accessed on November 29, 2022

Los Angeles Almanac
2019 "Map of Territories of Original Peoples with County Boundaries in Southern California". Derived from Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California, William C. Sturtevant (Gen. Editor) & Robert F. Heizer (Vol. Editor), 1978. Available at: http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi05.php].

Mason, R., H. Koerper, and P. Langenwalter
1997 Middle Holocene adaptations on the Newport Coast of Orange County. In Erlandson, J. and M. Glassow, Archaeology o the California Coast during the Middle Holocene, Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

McCawley, W.
1996 *First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press, Banning, CA.

Mission San Gabriel Arcángel
2021 "History." Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Available at: https://parish.sangabrielmissionchurch.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=170484&type=d&pREC_ID=1809386

Moratto, M. J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.

Paddison, J., Ed.
1999 *A World Transformed: Firsthand Accounts of California before the Gold Rush*. Berkeley: Heyday Books

Padon, B.
1998 Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County. Available at South Coast Central Information Center.

Prat, J.J.
2021 *Yanga- The Founders of the City of Los Angeles. Historical Marker Database.* Available at: https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=162868

Seaman, Florence Josephine
1914 *A Brief History of Rancho La Brea*, Historical Society of Southern California, Vol IX, pp 253-256

Talley, R. Paige
1984 Prehistory and History Ethnographic Summary. Addendum to Eastern Corridor Alignment Study, Orange County, California. R. D. Mason. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Report Number O752.

UC Santa Barbara
2022 Aerial Photography via Frame Finder. UC Santa Barbara Library. Available at: https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1897 Los Angeles, California. Department of Interior. *Topoview*.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1924 Los Angeles, California. Department of Interior. *Topoview*.

Wallace, W. J.
1955 "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology". *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.* Vol 2: 214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast". In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3).

APPENDIX A:
Resumes

TRIA BELCOURT, M.A.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

PROFILE

For the past 18 years, Tria Belcourt has led and managed several complex cultural resources compliance projects throughout California and Nevada. As the owner, CEO, and Principal Archaeologist at MCC, she is responsible for quality control, client services, corporate operations, and assuring that MCC's deliverables are completed within regulatory compliance and MCC's quality standards. Tria is responsible for applying a broad range of professional knowledge and understanding of archaeological facts, principles, theories, methods, techniques, and procedures necessary for the management of a large variety of archaeological, cultural, and historic resources in diverse ecosystems. She specializes in archaeological, cultural, and historic resources for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Antiquities Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. Tria meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications for Archaeology and holds a Cultural Resources Use Permit with the Bureau of Land Management and a Permit for Archaeological Investigations with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

EXPERIENCE

18 years

EDUCATION

M.A. Anthropology, University of Florida, 2009

B.A. Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles 2006

CERTIFICATIONS

- Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, 2014
- Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resources Use Permit – Principal Investigator, CA
- Qualified Riverside County Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Society of Historical Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project: Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11
Southern California Edison ∞ Kern, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA
Principal and Project Archaeologist. Ms. Belcourt contributed to this project for over seven (7) years in several capacities, including acting as an archaeological monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and Principal Investigator. Notably, she provided complex regulatory and project management oversight of all aspects regarding cultural and paleontological resources and developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) and the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Ms. Belcourt oversaw the preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans (HRTP) and the fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations at ANF. She also coordinated with ANF archaeologists on the discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Furthermore, she provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during

construction. Finally, she was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase and coordinated with the project GIS team. The TRTP was one of the largest green-energy projects in North America, involving the reconstruction of existing transmission facilities and new construction of 500kV transmission lines to carry electricity from wind generation sites in the Tehachapi Mountains to the greater Los Angeles area, Kern County, and San Bernardino County, covering more than 170 miles.

Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project
Southern California Edison ∞ San Bernardino County, CA
Environmental Project Manager. Ms. Belcourt performed project management duties, including tracking and reporting efforts of three cultural and paleontological resources subconsultants, maintaining project schedules, and ensuring the timely submittal of deliverables to agency reviewers. She served as a communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Prior to submittal to the BLM, Ms. Belcourt conducted quality control and quality assurance review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report, including over 1,000 cultural resources and the Historic Built Environment Report (HBER). The proposed project would upgrade infrastructure at the Coolwater Substation in Daggett and Lugo Substation in Hesperia, construct approximately 65-75 miles of new 220kV and 500kV transmission lines from the Coolwater Substation to the Lugo Substation, construct approximately 35 miles of new telecommunications cable on new and existing poles between the Gale Substation in Daggett and the Pisgah Substation in Newberry Springs, and construct the new Desert View Substation southeast of Apple Valley (initially as a 220kV switchyard).

Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project
Southern California Edison ∞ San Bernardino County, CA and Clark County, NV
In-house Consultant for Archaeology. Ms. Belcourt provided complex regulatory and project management oversight of all aspects regarding cultural and paleontological resources for this 35-mile, 220kV transmission line. Notably, she developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams; developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the project mitigation measures; and coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She also provided environmental analyses and drafted technical reports and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction. Ms. Belcourt also developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team. The project will provide electrical facilities and additional transmission capacity needed to interconnect and deliver up to 1,400 megawatts of new renewable generation (primarily solar) near the southern California-Nevada border.

Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR): Kern River 66kV
Southern California Edison ∞ Kern and Los Angeles Counties
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt provided oversight and quality control and assurance of a cultural resources inventory report that included an intensive pedestrian survey and a report of findings. A supplemental records search was completed prior to the start of fieldwork at the request of SCE. The inventory was completed in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and other applicable legislation. The proposed project will mitigate multiple discrepancies through the subtransmission system. The project traverses approximately 80 miles in central Kern County and northwestern Los Angeles County. The project is located on private property, lands administered by the Sequoia National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Fort Tejon State Park, and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project (WWTP)
Rosamond Community Services District ∞ Kern County, CA
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the cultural monitoring program and performed quality control and quality assurance of the Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for this project in the Antelope Valley. During construction monitoring, two inadvertent cultural resources were identified and 25 paleontological resources, including fossilized bone fragments of a llama, Large American camel, small horse, and a common coot. The project expanded the existing WWTP from a treatment capacity of 0.5 million gallons per day to 1.27 mgd by duplicating the existing Biolac/clarifier system, activated sludge system, secondary clarifier, and sludge drying beds. The project area was comprised of approximately 20 acres.

Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR): CWA L007 G.O. 131-D Project – Angeles National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, and Private Lands
Southern California Edison ∞ Valencia, Los Angeles County, CA
Principal Investigator. Ms. Belcourt provided oversight of two cultural resources surveys across two separate periods. The first survey was performed for the Pardee-Pastoria and Bailey-Pardee 220kV circuits consisting of 321 poles and 71 work areas totaling approximately 562 acres. The second survey was performed along the same circuit but consisted of the remaining 223 poles and associated work areas. The surveys were designed to support the overall analysis of the project.

Erika McMullin, B.A.
Archaeologist; GIS Specialist

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

Erika McMullin is an archaeologist with over five years of archaeological experience, and three years of cultural resource management (CRM) experience. Ms. McMullin has worked on projects subject to Federal, State, and local government regulations within California. She has served as a field director for monitoring, survey, site recording, and excavation throughout California and internationally. Ms. McMullin specializes in bioarchaeological techniques, including identifying and exhuming human burials. She has served as a bioarchaeology supervisor at the Blackfriary Archaeology Field School in Co. Meath, Ireland. In addition to field work, she has performed laboratory analysis of human remains on a Maya population in Belize and conducted biological profiles for previously undetermined individuals with varying ancestries. She has also conducted laboratory analysis on prehistoric artifacts from the Mojave Desert and southwestern extent of the Great Basin. Ms. McMullin has experience with gathering and maintenance of field data with Android and Apple tablets using Collector and Juniper Geode submeter receivers. She has her certificate in GIS, and thus, is proficient in ESRI software ArcMap Versions 10.8 and ArcGIS Pro. Ms. McMullin's duties include but are not limited to California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches, Native American correspondence and outreach, background research, curation, lab work, field work, and recordation and evaluation of prehistoric and historic resources. She has contributed to writing technical reports and California State Department of Parks and Recreations 523 series forms.

EDUCATION

2021 M.A. in Bio Anthropology: Bioarchaeology Opt. (in progress), California State University, Los Angeles
2019 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, California State University, Los Angeles
2014 B.A. in Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

WORK HISTORY

- 2019-Present: Archaeologist, Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
- Anthropological Association of Biological Anthropology (AABA)
- ACRA Webinar: Technical Editing for CRM (August 2021)
- CEQA Essentials Workshop: Introduction and Intermediate-Level Training Workshop (November 2019)
- GIS Certificate from California State University, Los Angeles

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

- Technical: Microsoft Office, Microsoft Outlook, Microsoft Excel, Adobe Acrobat Pro, ArcGIS Pro, ArcMap, ArcCatalog, ArcWeb, Esri's Collector application, Esri's Survey123 application
- Regulation: National Historic Preservation Laws, CEQA, Section 106, NEPA, and NAGPRA
- Bioarchaeological methods

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Nittobo America, City of Murrieta, Riverside County (October 2021). Ms. McMullin provides cultural and paleontological resourcemonitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project**.** Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, Southern California Edison (SCE), Lands administered by the BLM, USFS, and Private lands Various locations throughout California. Cultural Resources Studies and Monitoring Services (2020- present).
Field Director and Crew Chief. Ms. McMullin provided field support, including surveys, cultural and paleontological

resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. In addition, Ms. McMullin assisted with preparation of California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

Creek Fire Restoration Emergency Work, SCE, Sierra National Forest, Cultural Resource Studies and Monitoring Services (October 2020-December 2020). Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support including field surveys, monitoring support for emergency fire restoration activities, including line clearing and tree work along SCE's right-of-way (ROW) due to recent fires in the Sierra National Forest (SNF). Her duties included maintaining communication with prime consultant and construction crews, performing testing alongside Forest Archaeologists, attendance of project meetings, and completing and submitting paperwork, photographic records, and Survey123 to the client in a timely matter.

Vegetation Management Program, SCE (2020- present). Ms. McMullin conducts archaeological field survey for SCE vegetation management activities located on lands administered by the ForestService. Duties include surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts.

Helix Environmental Planning, Inc., telecommunication reports (2020 - present) Ms. McMullin serves as a desktop reviewer for this on-going project. Tasks include conducting California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches and online series of local Historic Districts and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for various counties throughout the state of California, analysis of telecommunication candidatelocations in relation to nearby National Register of Historic Places (NR) listed or eligible Historic District and co - authoring the resulting reports.

Relocation Lewis/Chino Preserve–Chino-Cimgen-Kimball and Archibald-Chino-Corona 66kV Subtransmission Line, SCE (April 2020- present). Ms. McMullin led the intensive pedestrian survey, recording of prehistoric and historic isolates and sites, and provided monitoring for all ground disturbance for cultural and paleontological resources. Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. She is also responsible for preparing the surveyand monitoring report for this project.

CWA L0035 Transmission Line Rating and Remediation (TLRR)/ SCE Eldorado-Pisgah-Lugo Project, SCE, Across BLM and Private Lands in San Bernardino County (February to March 2020) Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support to prime contractor's Field Directors for this project. She was lead field archaeologist on her survey crew. Duties included surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts. She used tablets to create in field Series 523 forms and collect spatial data using Collector and sub meter geodes. Ms. McMullin was responsible for maintaining cultural data for both new and previously recorded resources.

CWA L0030 Transmission Line Rating and Remediation (TLRR)/ SCE Ivanpah-Coolwater-Kramer-Inyokern Project, SCE, Across BLM and Private Lands, Inyo, LA, and San Bernardino Counties (June 2019 to February 2020) Ms. McMullin provided archaeological support to prime contractor's Field Directors for this project. She was lead field archaeologist on her survey crew. Duties included surveying, identifying and recording historic and prehistoric resources along multiple landscapes and contexts. She used tablets to create in field Series 523 forms and collect spatial data using Collector and sub meter geodes. Ms. McMullin was responsible for maintaining cultural data for both new and previously recorded resources.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement, Project TD1305808 along the Borel-Havilah-Loraine-Monolith-Walker Basin 66kV Circuit, SCE, near unincorporated community of Loraine, BLM Bakersfield, Kern County, California (December 2019). Ms. McMullin was responsible for preparing and co-authoring the monitoring report for SCE.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, SCE, located near Bishop BLM Bishop, Inyo County, California (November 2019). Ms. McMullin assisted in co-authoring monitoring reports and writing California State Department of Parksand Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

Christ's Church of the Valley Campus Expansion and Improvements, in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (November 2019). Ms. McMullin created a sensitivity training pamphlet for the worker's environmental awareness program training.

Grovedale And Richvale Residential Project, In East Whittier, Los Angeles County, California (November 2019).

Ms. McMullin conducted California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record searches and facilitated Native American correspondence and outreach for this project. She also assisted in writing of CRMP and PRMP report and is co-author.

SCE Deteriorated Pole Replace Program, San Bernardino National Forest (June 2019). Ms. McMullin provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring servicesduring ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

SCE Deteriorated Pole Replace Program, Inyo National Forest (May 2019 – August 2019). Ms. McMullin lead and managed a survey crew. She conducted intensive pedestrian surveys. She provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involvedparties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records

Ontario Ranch Logistics Center Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (April 2019 to Present). Ms. McMullin provides cultural and paleontological resourcemonitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project**.** Her responsibilities include maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records.

Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, SCE, Various locations throughout California. (2019- present). Ms. McMullin provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring services during ground disturbing phases of the project. Her responsibilities included maintaining communication with all involved parties and completing and submitting paperwork and photographic records. In addition, Ms. McMullin assisted with preparation of California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for the Project.

OSTEOLOGY EXPERIENCE

Blackfriary Archaeological Field School, Trim, County Meath, Ireland. Bioarchaeology Supervisor. (2021; 120 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin served as a bioarchaeology supervisor. She was in charge of supervising and teaching students methods and techniques. Her duties included identifying human remains, identifying faunal remains, identifying grave cuts and grave fill, excavating human burials, mapping burials using Nikon total station, planning burials, and filling out all paperwork including grave fill, grave cut, and burial sheets. Ms. McMullin also assisted in post-excavation efforts of burials, including washing, bagging, and properly storing burials.

Mesoamerican Archaeology Lab, California State University, Los Angeles. Lab Manager and Graduate Student (2018-Present; 200 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin worked under the supervision of Dr. James Brady. Her duties included cataloguing, organizing, and identifying bone and bone fragments from skeletal collection of Midnight Terror Cave excavation. Collection includes over 10,000 bones of disarticulated, commingled remains. Her research centered around using various long bone measurements to determine probable sex (thesis research). Ms. McMullin was also in charge of supervising and teaching students methods and techniques for identification and cataloging.

Blackfriary Archaeological Field School, Trim, County Meath, Ireland. Intern. (2018; 240 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin was an intern at this field school where she helped supervise students in excavation. She participated in bioarchaeological and landscape archaeological excavations. She also participated in zooarchaeology and community archaeology workshops. Her duties included site planning, artifact cataloging, identify human remains, identify faunal remains, survey, record data, record coordinates, site plans, elevation drawings, total station, post-excavation, clean artifacts, assist students, and community outreach.

Bioarchaeology Lab, California State University, Los Angeles, Research Assistant (2017; 50 hrs.)
Ms. McMullin worked under the supervision of Dr. Christine Lee. Her duties included determining biological profiles of skeletal remains including age, sex, race, and paleopathologies.

APPENDIX B:
CONFIDENTIAL
CHRIS Results

APPENDIX C:
NAHC Results
and Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

October 20, 2022

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com & accounting@materialcultureconsulting.com

Re: Las Palmas Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/20/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Las Palmas Project, Los Angeles County.

October 21, 2022

RE: Las Palmas Project in the City of Los Angeles; Hollywood USGS 7.5'Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California.

Greetings,

Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the above project to support preparation of environmental review documents. The proposed project entails the development of approximately 89,725 square-foot area in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (see attached map). As part of our background research and a forthcoming field survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources located within or near the Project Area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to City of Los Angeles as the Lead CEQA Agency.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 9, 2022 to request review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on October 20, 2022 stating that the SLF review resulted in **negative** results and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The proposed Project proposes the development of the approximately 89,725 square-foot area located at 1149 Las Palmas. The Project Area is a developed area. The western portion area exists as a paved parking lot and the eastern portion is established with buildings. The Project is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. It is bounded to the north by buildings and Lexington Avenue, to the west North McCadden Place, and to the south and east by buildings. North Las Palmas Avenue runs through the Project Area. Specifically, the Project Area may be found on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 9, 10, 11, 14, 16 of Township 1 South, Range 15 West (San Bernardino Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with Project Manager Julia Carvajal via telephone at 909-224-7420, email at julia@materialcultureconsulting.com; with Project Manager Meghan Lamb via telephone at 213-541-7699, email at meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com; or via standard mail to MCC's Pomona Office. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	On December 1, 2022, Mr. Morales returned MCC's phone call and stated that there is a concern for excavation and there may be resources subsurface due to tribes having villages within the area. He continued stating at the time of development, Native American artifacts would not have been a concern and some resources may have been overlookedMr. Morales stated the Project warrants Native American participation and monitoring.	MCC thanked Mr. Morales for returning the call and will add his response to our final report.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	NA	NA	On 11/7, Ms. Conley responded via email that the tribe had no comment regarding the Project.	MCC thanked Ms. Conley for her response and will include it in our final report.

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	NA	NA	On 11/7, Ms. Conley responded via email that the tribe had no comment regarding the Project.	see above
Charles Alvarez Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS October 21, 2022	E-mail sent November 18, 2022	Phone call placed on November 30, 2022	n/a	n/a

Gmail

Meghan Lamb <meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com>

1149 Las Palmas

1 message

Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu> Mon, Nov 7, 2022 at 6:22 PM
To: meghan@materialcultureconsulting.com
Cc: Robert Dorame <gtongva@gmail.com>

We have no comment.

tehoovet taamet
C H R I S T I N A C O N L E Y
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land
•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island)
•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

G A B R I E L I N O T O N G V A I N D I A N S O F C A L I F O R N I A
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California are recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area and the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente

NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory