



WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION

Cultural Resources Technical Report



August 2010

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Alternatives Analysis
ADA	<i>Americans with Disabilities Act</i> (42 USC 126)
AIN	Assessor Identification Number
APE	area of potential effects
APM	automated people mover
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BRS	blast relief shafts
BRT	bus rapid transit
CCTV	closed-circuit television
CEQA	<i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> (PRC 21000-21177)
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CSOP	control standard operating procedure
EIR	environmental impact report
EIS	environmental impact statement
Expo 1	Exposition Boulevard Light Rail Phase 1
Expo 2	Exposition Boulevard Light Rail Phase 2
FAI	fresh air intakes
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GLAVA	Greater Los Angeles Veterans Affairs
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HOV	high-occupancy vehicle
HPOZ	historic preservation overlay zones
HRT	heavy rail transit
HRV	heavy rail vehicles
I-10	Interstate 10 Freeway
I-405	Interstate 405 Freeway
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LAWA	Los Angeles World Airports
LAX	Los Angeles Airport
LPA	Locally Preferred Alternative

LRT	light rail transit
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MOS	minimum operable segments
mph	miles per hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321-4347)</i>
NHPA	<i>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470)</i>
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OTE	over track exhaust
PA	programmatic agreement
PRC	State of California Public Resources Code
RCPG	<i>Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide</i>
RTP	<i>Regional Transportation Plan</i>
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP	standard operating procedure
SR 90	State Route 90
TPIS	transit passenger information system
TPSS	traction power substation
TSM	Transportation Systems Management
TVM	ticket vending machines
UPE	under platform exhaust
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report examines the potential impacts of construction and/or operation associated with the Westside Subway Extension Project on historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. If the resources being affected are deemed significant under applicable state or federal criteria, the impacts, if not appropriately mitigated or avoided, could seriously impair the progress of the Project. Issues that will be addressed will include appropriately identifying and classifying such resources, identifying the nature and extent of potential impacts, and identifying appropriate mitigation for the identified impacts deemed to be significant.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Do not review. For project description information, refer to the project description item in the Westside Extension Transit Corridor Study Draft EIS/R + ACE Project Site:

Westside Extension Transit Corridor Study Draft EIS/ R + ACE/ 14.0 - Draft EIS/ EIR Preparation/ FINAL PROJECT PLANS PACKAGE/ Project Description
https://www.projectsolve2.com/eRoom/PBLosAngeles/WETCSDEISRACE/0_f799

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES

3.1 Introduction

This report examines the potential impacts of construction and/or operation on historic resources associated with the Westside Subway Extension Project.

3.2 Area of Potential Effect

A proposed project-specific Area of Potential Effect (APE) was established in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.16 (d), which defines an APE as

...the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

The proposed project-specific APE was delineated as part of the identification of significant historic-period built environments that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and/or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or the local registries that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed Project. The APE was established through guidance from California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Metro planning and engineering personnel, methodologies consistent with previous Metro projects, information and data obtained from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), agency records (e.g., City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, County of Los Angeles Assessor), field survey, and historical research (e.g., Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, local historical societies and archives). The APE was delineated in accordance with Stipulation II.A.1 of the Section 106 PA, executed in April 2010 (refer to Appendix A).

For historic and architectural resources, the built environment APE extends one parcel past the limits of the above-ground project improvements and/or direct impacts for the stations, service areas, and any above-ground facilities. For parcels that contain entire complexes or rows of structures, only the front row of structures is included in the APE.

The built environment APE for the underground portions of the alignment areas located between the stations includes the areas that are expected to be directly or indirectly affected by either construction or operation, areas where property takes are required, and areas that maybe affected by noise and vibration from the construction and operation of the proposed project. In areas where the project will be contained within the right-of-way, the APE does not consider adjacent properties and is limited to the existing roadway. Along areas of each alternative, there are underground construction easement areas. These easement areas will be located below the existing property at a great depth (e.g., ~50-foot deep), and are not expected to cause temporary or permanent effects to historic-period built environment properties, such as a change in use to the historic property, physical destruction or damage, alterations not consistent to the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, removal, or neglect of the property.

In addition, the built environment APE generally did not consider properties that met one or more of the following criteria:

- Properties set far back from the edge/boundary of their parcel (e.g., where there is a sliver impact)
- Entire complexes or rows of structures on a parcel or multiple parcels (e.g., shopping center)—only the front row of structures are included in the survey area
- Properties elevated high above the alignment due to topographic features
- Properties separated from the Project improvements by frontage roads or large retaining/sound barrier walls
- Empty lots
- Surface parking lots
- Buildings built in or before 1968 that were altered beyond recognition since 1968 (definition of “altered beyond recognition is provided in Section 3.4)
- Very large or linear properties beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the Undertaking—this study considered whether the segment in the APE could be a contributor or non-contributor to a larger significant property as a whole should that larger property ever be determined eligible
- Parcels containing only buildings constructed after 1968

Because a selected alternative is expected to be constructed by 2019, historic property identification efforts focused on parcels containing improvements constructed in or before 1968 (2019-50 years = 1969, less another year to be conservative). Information regarding the date of improvement was obtained from the Los Angeles County Assessor (in June 2009), historical research, and/or visual survey.

In addition, as noted in Section 3.1, there are two maintenance yard areas included as part of this Project. These areas are located within existing railroad yard and service areas. The built environment APE for the maintenance yard areas included the areas that would be temporarily used as part of the Project, which can be characterized as underdeveloped vacant portions of large industrial properties. This would include structures and railroad tracks.

The existing Rail Operations Center (ROC) would also be expanded to provide an integrated control facility that accommodates the expansion programs and enables Metro to effectively manage the operation and maintenance of its expanded rail network, including any future growth.

In accordance 36 CFR Part 800.3, FTA and Metro initiated the Section 106 process with the SHPO and OHP personnel from the OHP on June 22, 2009, via a notification letter. The notification letter detailed the Project need, description and alternatives, the proposed APE and its delineation methodology, consultation coordination, and scoping efforts to date. Further, the letter granted Metro the opportunity to consult directly with SHPO addressing Section 106 requirements, on behalf of FTA. No response was received from the SHPO and OHP in regard to the notification letter.

On August 17, 2009, Mr. Roger Martin, AICP, Transportation Planning Manager, Westside Planning for Metro, along with consultant team members, met with OHP staff Ms. Natalie Lindquist, Historian II, Mr. William Soule, Associate State Archaeologist, and Mr. Tristan Trozer, State Historian I, in Sacramento, CA, at the OHP office to further discuss the Project, delineation of the APE, methods for identification of historic properties, and documentation standards for the Project. Meeting notes from the August 17, 2009 meeting are included in Appendix A.

As the design and conceptual engineering of the Project progressed, and due to project description refinements (i.e., slight modifications to alternatives and options) were made, FTA sent an additional notification letter to the SHPO on in June 2010, which summarized the present Project, results of consultation efforts to date, the proposed APE and its delineation methodology, and documentation standards for the Project. The June 2010 letter also requested SHPO and OHP review and concurrence of the proposed APE and requested that Metro continue to be granted the authority to consult directly with SHPO, on behalf of FTA.

Of note, since the initiation of the historic-period built environment studies in March 2009, FTA and Metro have actively used Secretary of Interior-qualified historic preservation professionals to provide “up-front” and continued guidance throughout the design process to achieve the project goals while adhering to the nation’s best historic preservation treatment guidance (e.g., avoiding impacts to historic properties and application of the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation).

As a result, during the preliminary engineering phases of the Project (March—August 2009), the APE considered an area larger than the present APE boundaries of the APE. Initially, the APE included the first row of parcels adjacent to both sides of the proposed project alignment, including stations, subway or open cut construction areas, and areas proposed for acquisition (in addition to areas subject to visual, audible effects, or settlement effects).

As the engineering progressed, the majority of the proposed alignment portions remained within the right-of-way boundaries of the main arterial roadways (e.g., Santa Monica Boulevard and, Wilshire Boulevard), and the likelihood of an underground subway affecting the adjacent properties along these roadways when the project remains within the right of way limits was not likely or was negligible. Consequently, and based on guidance received from OHP staff at the August 17, 2009 meeting referred to above, the APE boundaries were refined to reflect its current appearance, as noted in the March 2010 Section 106 Draft PA, which will be submitted in April 2010 to OHP.

APE maps are provided in are located in the Historic Survey Report, April 2010. The maps are aerial-based at a scale of one inch equals 200 feet, and depict the following:

- Project improvement boundaries inclusive of station footprint boundaries and potential property takes, which may be used as construction staging areas, station portals, construction areas, and other infrastructure-uses;
- Stations, Alignment, and Options delineated and identified by name;
- APE Boundaries;

- Assessor Identification Number/Assessor Parcel Number (used interchangeably by Los Angeles County Assessor) for parcels within the APE and project improvement boundaries;
- Built Year and Effective Year (per Los Angeles County Assessor records [June 2009]) for parcels within the APE and project improvement boundaries; and
- Location of historic properties identified as part of the Project.

3.3 Historic Preservation Regulatory Framework

This section of the Cultural Resources Technical Report addresses pertinent federal, State, and local historic preservation laws. The Section 106 process set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is summarized below to provide context.

Historic resource (cultural resource) regulations are also articulated in both regional and local plans, as well as state and local ordinances.

3.3.1 Federal Regulations

Since it is the intent of Metro to apply for Federal funds, this Project is considered a federal action. As a federally funded Project, the Metro Westside Subway Extension requires conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires federal agencies to use all practicable means to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.

In addition to compliance with NEPA, the Project is being prepared in conformance with Section 106, 110, and 112 of the NHPA, as amended. Section 106 requires federal agencies with either direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed undertaking to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties. Section 110 requires federal agencies to assume the responsibility for the preservation of historic properties under their jurisdiction or control. Section 112 of the NHPA establishes professional standards for federal agencies that have the responsibility to protect historic properties.

Historic properties are defined as prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, as well as artifacts, records, and remains related to such properties (NHPA Section 301[5]). Under 36 CFR Section Part 800.3, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consult with the SHPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects to historic properties. As part of the Section 106 process, agency officials apply the NRHP eligibility criterion to a potential historic property. Under 36 CFR Section Part 60.4, historic properties may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP if they "... possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association..." and if they meet at least one of the following criterion:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect to a historic property if the undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, characteristics of a historic property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish its aspects of historic integrity (36 CFR Section Part 800.5).

Table 3-1 presents a list summarizes the Federal regulations addressing cultural resources that may be applicable to this Project.

Table 3-1: Summary of Federal Regulations

Regulation	Requirements
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, Public Law 91-190	Requires the analysis of the effect of federal undertakings on the environment to include the effect on cultural resources.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, Public Law 102-575	Requires identification, evaluation, preservation, and mitigation of effects to historic properties that are listed or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended, Public Law 96-95	Provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and Indian lands.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Public Law 101-601	Requires federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding to return Native American cultural items and human remains to their respective peoples. Cultural items include funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended	Prescribes penalties for the theft or destruction of archaeological resources on public land and establishes procedure for issuance of permits for the conduct of research on cultural resources on public land.
Executive Order No. 11593: Protection And Enhancement Of The Cultural Environment, 1971	Requires Federal agencies to administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans, and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained and institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

In addition, the National Register has other criteria considerations as follows:

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

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or*
- (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.*
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or*
- (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or*
- (f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or*
- (g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.” [This exception is described further in NPS’s “How To” booklet No. 2, entitled “How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years,” available from NPS.]”*

The cultural resources investigations and reports for the Project were conducted in accordance with the CEQA, PRC, Section 21000 et seq., and the CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000. Consideration of significance as a “historical resource” is measured by cultural resource provisions considered under CCR Section 15064.5 and 15126.4. Generally, a historical resource is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. These criteria are set forth in CCR Section 15064.5, and include resources that:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- Are associated with lives of persons important in our past
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

CCR Section 15064.5 and Section 21084.1 further state that a resource not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in an historical resources survey can still be considered a historical resource (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[j] and 5024.1) by a lead agency.

Under CCR Section 15064.5(b), a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource (*i.e.*, a cultural resource eligible to CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains. The types of substantial adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource.

¹ National Register Evaluation Criteria. March 11, 2008. Available at: <http://www.achp.gov/nrcriteria.html>.

In many cases, determination of a resource’s eligibility to the NRHP or CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research. As such, the best alternative to preserve historic resources is the no action alternative; however, because this alternative is not always feasible, any project should consider alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen the effects to these resources. Where possible and to the maximum extent possible, impacts to resources should be avoided. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the CRHR, it will be formally addressed under CCR Section 15064.5 and 15126.4.

Table 3-2 presents a list summarizing additional State regulations addressing cultural resources that may be applicable to this Project.

Table 3-2: Summary of State Regulations

Regulation	Requirements
CEQA of 1970, as amended	Applies to discretionary projects causing a significant effect on the environment and a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical or archaeological resource.
PRC Section 5020-5029.5	Establishes the CRHR criterion, creates the California Historic Resources Commission, details the responsibilities of the Office of Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officer, and authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to designate registered Historical Landmarks and registered Points of Historical Interest; establishes criteria for the protection and preservation of historic resources.
Senate Bill 922 (Ducheny 2005)	Exempts from California Public Records Act Native American graves, cemeteries, archaeological site information, and sacred places in the possession of the Native American Heritage Commission and other state or local agencies.
Senate Bill 18 (Burton 2004)	Provides for the protection and preservation of Native American Traditional Cultural Places during city and county general plan development.
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 87 (1994)	Provides for the identification and protection of traditional Native American resource gathering sites on state land.
Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 4307	States that no person shall remove, injure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value.
Government Code, Sections 6253, 6254, 6254.10	States that disclosure of archaeological site information is not required for records that relate to archaeological site information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission.
Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5	Requires construction or excavation stopped near human remains until a coroner determines whether the remains are Native American; requires the coroner to contact the NAHC if the remains are Native American.
Health and Safety Code, Section 7051	Establishes removal of human remains from internment, or from a place of storage while awaiting internment or cremation, with the intent to sell them or to dissect them with malice or wantonness as a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a state prison.
Health and Safety Code, Section 7052	States that willing mutilation of, disinterment of, removal from a place of disinterment of, and sexual penetration of or sexual contact with any remains known to be human are felony offenses.
Penal Code, Title 14, Section 622.5	Provides for a misdemeanor offense for any person, other than the owner, who willfully damages or destroys archaeological or historic features on public or privately owned land.
PRC 5097-5097.6	Provides guidance for state agencies in the management of archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites affected by major public works project on state land.
PRC 5097.9-5097.991	Establishes regulations for the protection of Native American religious places; establishes the Native American Heritage commission; California Native American Remains and Associated Grave artifacts shall be repatriated; notification of discovery of Native American human remains to a most likely descendent.

CCR Section 1427	Recognizes that California’s archaeological resources are endangered by urban development; the Legislature finds that these resources need preserving; it is a misdemeanor to alter any archaeological evidence found in any cave, or to remove any materials from a cave.
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 43	Requires all state agencies to cooperate with programs of archaeological survey and excavation, and to preserve known archaeological resources whenever reasonable.

3.3.2 Local and Regional Regulations

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the region. The SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), updated in 2008, and the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG), updated in 2008, are tools used to identify the transportation priorities of the Southern California region.

The cultural resources mitigation program outlined in the SCAG RTP includes the following measures:

- Obtaining consultations from qualified cultural and paleontological resource experts to identify the need for surveys and preservation of important historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources
- Implementing design and siting measures that avoid disturbance of cultural and paleontological resource areas, such as creating visual buffers/landscaping or capping/filling the site to preserve the contextual setting of the resource
- Monitoring construction activity in areas with moderate to high potential to support paleontological resources and overseeing salvage operations of paleontological resource
- Consulting local tribes and the Native American Heritage Commission for project impacts to sacred lands and burial sites

Further, the SCAG RCPG identifies as a Best Practice that SCAG “should encourage the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites.”

In addition, the Cities of Los Angeles, West Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica; and the County of Los Angeles have specific policies related to cultural resources within their municipal codes and general plans. Table 3-3 presents a list summarizes local and regional regulations addressing cultural resources that may be applicable to this Project.

Table 3-3: Summary of Local and Regional Regulations

Regulation	Requirements	Jurisdiction
SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) (2008)	Establishes the framework for a cultural resources mitigation program that applies to projects causing a significant effect on the environment and a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical, archaeological, or paleontological resource.	SCAG Regional and Comprehensive Planning Department
SCAG Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG), Best Practices, OSN-6	Establishes the policy that SCAG should encourage the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites.	SCAG Regional and Comprehensive Planning Department

Table 3-3: Summary of Local and Regional Regulations (continued)

Regulation	Requirements	Jurisdiction
City of Los Angeles General Plan, Conservation Element (2001)	Objective: Protect the City's archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes; and Objective: Protect important cultural and historical sites and resources for historical, cultural, research, and community educational purposes. Directs that the identification and protection of resources be achieved through the establishment of permit processing, monitoring, enforcement, and periodic revision of regulations and procedures by the departments of Building and Safety, City Planning, and Cultural Affairs; and through continued survey of 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 the surrounding structures by the departments of Building and Safety, City Planning, Cultural Affairs, and the Community Redevelopment Agency.	Los Angeles City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles, Administrative Code, Division 22, Chapter 9, Article 1 (Ordinance No. 178,402) (1962)	The ordinance established the Cultural Heritage Commission to identify and protect architectural, historical, and cultural buildings, structures, and sites important to the city's history and cultural heritage; and established significance criteria.	Los Angeles City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles, Municipal Code, Chapter I, Article 2, Section 12.20.3 (Ordinance No. 175891) (1979, amended 2004)	This code contains procedures for the designation and protection of new Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) for any area of the City of Los Angeles with buildings, structures landscaping, natural features or lots having historic, architectural, cultural, or aesthetic significance. It describes the powers and duties of HPOZ Boards and the review processes for projects within HPOZs.	Los Angeles City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles, Cultural Heritage Master Plan (2000)	Establishes a citywide framework for developing public policies involving the preservation and care of the City's cultural resources and contains numerous important policy recommendations on historic preservation in Los Angeles, many of which shaped the creation and early work of the Office of Historic Resources.	Los Angeles City Planning Department
City of West Hollywood, Municipal Code, Section 2.4.100 et seq.	Outlines the powers and duties of the Historic Preservation Commission (formerly the Cultural Heritage Commission), which include periodically updating the City's Historic Resources Survey and recommending to the Planning Commission and City Council the designation of cultural resources including structures, portions of structures, improvements, natural features, landmarks, sites, objects, historic districts, multiple resource or thematic groupings of structures sharing common characteristics or uses.	City of West Hollywood Planning Division
City of Santa Monica General Plan, Historic Preservation Element	GOAL 1: Develop and implement a comprehensive, citywide, historic preservation program. GOAL 2: Identify and evaluate historic and cultural resources on a regular basis. GOAL 3: Increase public awareness of the history of Santa Monica and historic preservation in the City. GOAL 4: Protect historic and cultural resources from demolition and inappropriate alterations. GOAL 5: Promote the preservation of historic and cultural resources through incentives and technical assistance. GOAL 6: Integrate historic preservation into the community and economic development strategies.	City of Santa Monica Planning and Community Development Department
City of Santa Monica, Municipal Code, Chapter 9.36 and 9.60	The code establishes the City's historic preservation policies including the establishment of a Landmarks Commission aimed at preserving historic resources of merit within the City and designating them as landmark properties and historic districts. In addition, the City has set up preservation incentives for homeowners by waiving fees for certain permits.	City of Santa Monica Planning and Community Development Department

Table 3-3: Summary of Local and Regional Regulations (continued)

Regulation	Requirements	Jurisdiction
City of Santa Monica, Municipal Code, Section 9.04.10.16.010	This demolition ordinance requires that the City cannot issue demolition permits for structures 50 years or older until the application has been sent for review to the Landmarks Commission.	City of Santa Monica Planning and Community Development Department
City of Santa Monica, Municipal Code, Section 9.04.18.020	Provides that nonconforming features removed from any existing building designated a City of Santa Monica Landmark, listed on the California Register of Historic Resources, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places may be replaced if the Landmarks Commission determines that such feature contributes to the building’s historic architectural integrity and that the reconstruction conforms to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.	City of Santa Monica Planning and Community Development Department
City of Beverly Hills, General Plan, Community Conservation and Development Element	Goal HC 1: Value and Preserve Significant Cultural Resources Goal HC 2: Promotion of the City’s Historic Resources	City of Beverly Hills Planning Division
City of Beverly Hills, Municipal Code, Title 10, Chapter 3, Article 32	Establishes the duties of the City Landmark Advisory Commission, significance criteria, powers and duties of the advisory commission, and procedures for notification of a landmark designation.	City of Beverly Hills Planning Division
County of Los Angeles, General Plan, Land Use Element (1980)	Objective: To encourage more efficient use of land, compatible with and sensitive to natural ecological, scenic, cultural and open space resources. Plan includes guidelines for review of any action that is proposed for designated historic sites or structures.	Los Angeles County Regional Planning
Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 3.30	Establishes the Historical Landmarks and Resources Commission and specifies powers and duties.	Los Angeles County Regional Planning

3.4 Methodology

All cultural resources work for the Project has been conducted by personnel who meet the Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History. The following sections discuss in detail the research methodology, field methodology, and identification methodology for the Project.

3.4.1 Project Team Meetings and SHPO Consultation

As noted earlier, since the initiation of the historic-period built environment studies in March 2009, FTA and Metro have actively used Secretary of Interior-qualified historic preservation professionals to provide “up-front” and continued historic preservation guidance throughout the design process to achieve the project goals while adhering to the nation’s best historic preservation treatment guidance (e.g., avoiding impacts to historic properties and application of the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation). Accordingly, there have been meetings and breakout sessions consisting of members of the Metro Project team members, including planners, designers and engineers teams, and historic preservation professionals held at the Metro offices in Los Angeles. At the meetings, historic preservation professionals provided Metro staff with critical data (e.g., field survey results, historic research materials [primary and secondary source information]) regarding the presence, location, and concentration of historic-period

properties in proximity of the proposed Project. These were measures critical to the study methodology in order to effectively avoid adverse effects to historic properties and significant impacts to historical resources. As the design of the Project progressed, adaptive uses for historic-period properties that may be used for station development were identified in order to meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

In addition, to facilitate the transfer of project-related information and data among the Project team, a secure Project community-based website (ProjectSolve), entitled Westside Extension Transit Corridor Study Draft EIS/R + ACE, was created on January 23, 2009. On a near daily basis, project related information was uploaded to the project website, such as project maps, engineering data, special design concepts, EIS/EIR information, and community outreach efforts.

As noted in Section 3.2, in accordance 36 CFR Part 800.3, FTA and Metro initiated the Section 106 process with the SHPO and personnel from the OHP on June 22, 2009, via a notification letter. This was followed by a meeting in August 2009 to further discuss the proposed Project, delineation of the APE, methods for identification of historic properties, and documentation standards for the project. Meeting notes from the August 17, 2009 meeting are included in Appendix A.

As the design and engineering of the Undertaking Project progressed, and due to project description refinements (i.e., slight modifications to alternatives and options) were made, FTA sent an additional letter to the SHPO on in June 2010, which summarized the present Project, results of consultation efforts to date, the proposed APE and its delineation methodology, and documentation standards for the Project.

3.4.2 Agencies, Jurisdictions, and Historical Societies/Preservation Groups

Project consultant team members coordinated with local agencies and jurisdictions on behalf of the FTA and Metro in order to identify cultural resources listed pursuant to ordinance by the agency, or recognized by any local historical or archaeological society or museum within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. The SCCIC records search results were provided to the agencies, in addition to project maps and engineering information. The following agencies were contacted via letters and emails between September 22, 2009 and March 9, 2010:

- City of Beverly Hills
- City of Los Angeles
- City of Santa Monica
- City of West Hollywood

To date, no responses were received from the City of Beverly Hills and the City of Santa Monica. The cities of Los Angeles and West Hollywood responded; Los Angeles provided a list of all designated Historic-Cultural Monuments and Historic Preservation Overlay Zones within a half-mile search radius of the APE, and the City of West Hollywood provided a list of all designated city landmarks. Appendix B and C contains a table which details the results of these consultation efforts.

On May 15, 2009, Project consultant team members met with Mr. Ken Bernstein, Manager of the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, regarding the proposed Project, delineation of the APE, and methods for identification of historic properties. Information regarding, in addition to requesting the location of the cultural resources listed pursuant to ordinance by the City, or recognized by any local historical or archaeological society or museum within the quarter-mile search radius of the Project APE was also requested.

Following the meeting, Project consultant team members coordinated further with Mr. Edgar Garcia, Preservation Planner for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources City of Los Angeles on January 10, 2010 to identify cultural resources in the record search areas. The Project consultant team also met with Mr. Edgar Garcia, Preservation Planner for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources and, based on these consultation efforts, the record search radius for the City of Los Angeles was increased to a half-mile radius on either side of the APE and project improvements (creating a one-mile wide records search corridor for the City of Los Angeles). The purpose of increasing the records search radius within the City of Los Angeles was multifold. Since the majority of the Project is located within the City of Los Angeles, a larger records search area would foster the identification of important development, planning, and design trends in the City; assist the prediction, quality, type, and location of resources expected to be encountered during survey; aid the development of historic context statements; and, provide additional data for the design team to consider in order to effectively avoid adverse effects to properties, if refinements or alterations in the alignment occurred.

In addition to local agency consultation (located in Appendix D), Project consultant team members consulted with local historical societies and preservation groups to identify historic-period properties that these groups and organizations may find significant in a quarter-mile search radius from the APE and project improvements. The SCCIC records search results were provided to the agencies, in addition to project maps and engineering information. The following agencies were contacted via letters and emails between July 20, 2009 and March 9, 2010:

- Los Angeles Conservancy
- Los Angeles City Historical Society
- Beverly Hills Historical Society
- Santa Monica Historical Society
- Hollywood Heritage

On March 23, 2010, the Los Angeles Conservancy responded with a list of properties located near the APE. A review of the list of properties indicates many of these properties were addressed as part of intensive or reconnaissance survey activities. Appendix G of the *Historic Survey Report* (Metro, April 2010) contains a table which details the results of these consultation efforts.

On January 13, 2010, members of the Project team from Metro, and the Project consultant team met with agency officials from the Department of Veterans Affairs at the

campus of the Veterans Affairs Center to identify historic-period properties on the campus, as well as to review potential project improvements planned for the area (e.g., Westwood/VA Hospital Station). As a private federal facility, public access prior to January 13, 2010 site was limited.

In addition to the above-mentioned methods, Project consultant team members conducted independent research on various agency websites and reviewed certified planning documents in order to identify additional historic resources to supplement the other background research efforts completed. These efforts occurred in March 2009, July 2009, October 2009, and March 2010.

Appendix B and C contains a tabular listing of the historic-period properties identified by the SCCIC and from other sources of information (i.e., local agency research) within the record search areas and the APE.

The following state and local government agencies that encompass the project APE were contacted for information related to the presence of historic properties. Table 3-4 summarizes the coordination efforts with local governments.

Table 3-4: Government Agency Contacts

Agency	Contact Person	Date(s) Contacted
California Office of Historic Preservation	Natalie Lindquist	June 2009, August 2009, February 2010
City of Beverly Hills	D. Reyes	7-20-09, 9-22-09
City of Beverly Hills	Donna Jerex	9-22-09, 3-12-10
City of Los Angeles (Office of Historic Resources)	Ken Bernstein	7-20-09, 3-12-10
City of Los Angeles (Office of Historic Resources)	Edgar Garcia	7-20-09, 3-12-10
City of Los Angeles (Office of Historic Resources)	Lambert Giessinger	7-20-09, 3-12-10
City of Los Angeles (Office of Historic Resources)	Janet Hansen	7-20-09, 9-22-09, 3-12-10
City of Santa Monica	Scott Albright	7-21-09, 9-22-09, 3-12-10
City of Santa Monica	Roxanne Tanemori	7-20-09, 9-22-09, 3-12-10
City of West Hollywood	J. Chase	7-20-09, 9-22-09, 3-12-10

3.4.3 Archival Repositories

The following section summarizes the research efforts undertaken at archival repositories for the project.

3.4.3.1 Methodology of Research

In order to establish an evaluative historic context and as preparation for the field investigations, background research was conducted at numerous repositories and through a range of primary and secondary sources. Overall, the research provided insight into the historic contexts and themes of the area, specific information concerning the properties within the APE (e.g., date of construction, architect/builder, and historic landownership), and an inventory of previously recorded cultural resources.

This background research was primarily conducted at/with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), various municipalities and agencies, Los Angeles County Assessor, southern California libraries, historical societies and preservation groups, and

numerous online (e.g., *California Historic Topographic Map Collection*) and printed sources (e.g., Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps).

In total, there were 290 previously recorded historic-period properties identified in the records search area. The record search area consisted of a quarter-mile radius of the APE. Of the 290 previously recorded historic-period properties, 245 of the properties appear to be listed or eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, California State Historic Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, or within the local registers.

Of those 290 previously recorded historic-period properties, 24 of the properties are located in the APE. Of the 24 previously recorded historic-period properties located in the APE, four of the properties appear to be individually listed or eligible for listing to the NRHP, and sixteen appear to be listed or eligible for listing to the local registers. The following sections detail the record search methodologies, and the Historic Resources Report contains a tabular listing, site forms (when available), and maps for the historic-period properties identified by the SCCIC and from other sources of information (i.e., local agency research) within the record search areas and the APE.

SCCIC Records Search

A cultural resources record search for the proposed project was performed on May 14, 2008 at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton. The record search was updated on August, 20, 2009, to reflect revisions to the Project alignment. The record search included a review of the available documents and site records within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. Researchers searched relevant previous investigations and previously recorded buildings, structures, objects, districts, and selected historic-period archaeological sites completed for the APE and a quarter-mile search radius past the APE (creating a half-mile corridor). Information reviewed by researchers included location maps, site record forms and updates, previous investigation boundaries and National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for associated reports, historic maps, and historic addresses. In addition to these records, the following sources of information were consulted as part of the record search:

- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historic Resources
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California State Historic Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory
- Caltrans State and Local Bridge Survey

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Investigations

The SCCIC records search identified 20 previously conducted cultural resources investigations within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. Twelve of these investigations are within or immediately adjacent to the APE and project improvements.

A summary of previously conducted cultural resource investigations is summarized in Section 4.0 of this report.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified previously recorded buildings, structures, objects, districts, and selected historic-period archaeological sites within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. The Historic Resources Report of this report includes maps, site records, and a tabular listing of the previously recorded historic-period properties within the records search area. Of note, the map also identifies the location of prehistoric and other archaeological resources, which are addressed in Archaeological portion of this report (Refer to Section 4.0).

In addition, to the above-mentioned previously recorded properties, investigators completed a search through the SCCIC's Historic Property Data Inventory File, which is another tabular listing of properties that have been evaluated as part of federal and state-level discretionary projects, and other types of resource evaluation projects. In total, there were over 464 properties located within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE; however, the Historic Property Data Inventory File does not include the results for all eligibility evaluations, as well as site records, locational maps, or addresses for the properties. A copy of the relevant information from the SCCIC Historic Property Data File listing, which includes these properties, is included in Section 4.0.

Los Angeles County Assessor Data

The consultant team requested from the Los Angeles County Assessor parcel data in GIS format for the project areas in July 2009. The data included Assessor Identification Numbers (AIN)/Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN), addresses, limited ownership data, parcel boundaries, and Effective Date/Year/Built date for the project area parcels. Of note, the "Year Built" date refers to the construction of the property, according to the Los Angeles County Assessor office. The "Effective Year" reflects the year of an adjusted change in the assessed value of the property, and typically followed a major alteration, rehabilitation, demolition, or improvement.

The primary purpose for obtaining the Los Angeles County Assessor parcel data as a part of the pre-field research included:

- Identification of properties constructed in or before 1968 within the APE, according to the Los County Assessor office; and
- Identification of predicted areas of sensitivity. Based on construction dates and historic patterns of planning, certain areas where identified prior to field survey which could have a concentration of historic-period properties.

Of note, parcel data was not available for most public properties (i.e., federally-, state, or locally-owned) and some private properties. The parcel data received from the Los Angeles County Assessor for the properties located within the APE are included in the APE maps included in Appendix C.

Archival Repositories

Throughout the course of our investigation research was conducted at southern California libraries and numerous online sources (e.g., *California Historic Topographic*

Map Collection, Los Angeles Times online database). Between May and July 2009, consultant team (URS Corporation) visited the Los Angeles Central Library, the Los Angeles City Historical Society, and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority archives.

In April 2009, the consultant team (URS Corporation) visited the Los Angeles Central Library to attain copies of historic topographic maps that include the Project APE. The following maps were reviewed:

- Beverly Hills 1950
- Beverly Hills 1966
- Beverly Hills 1966 (photorevised 1972)
- Hollywood 1953
- Hollywood 1966
- Hollywood 1968 (photorevised 1972)
- Topanga 1952
- Topanga 1952 (photorevised 1967)
- Topanga 1952 (photorevised 1981)

The purpose for conducting archival research was to:

- Review accounts and resources related to the history and development of the community, identifying personalities and events that have shaped the physical environment;
- Obtain biographical information about architects and contractors that may have worked within the APE;
- Identify any information regarding potential historic-period properties in the APE.

Relevant and representative copies of this research are included in the Historic Resources Report.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps

Between April and May 2009, consultant team (URS Corporation) obtained electronic PDF versions of the 1906—1955 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the proposed station locations and project alignment areas for the project at it were defined at the time. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps provide an approximate construction date and types of changes that have been made to buildings and surrounding properties. Additional reviews of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map were completed in March 2010 to reflect the revised APE, and to supplement historic research for specific properties. The Sanborn Maps detail on a parcel-by-parcel basis the buildings' footprints, land uses, and construction type/building materials. Overall, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were used throughout the identification and evaluation phases of the investigation; however, there were portions of the project area which did not have Sanborn Fire Insurance Map coverage (e.g., Century City).

In summary, the purpose for obtaining the maps was to:

- Characterize the types of resources anticipated to be encountered during subsequent surveys with special consideration given towards each of the station locations;
- Note the general distribution, location, and setting of properties located within the project area;
- Provide baseline data regarding justification of the APE delineation; and
- Facilitate the identification of original, historic-period, and/or character defining features of the properties.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map research assisted with application of the Criterion of Adverse Effect, codified as 36 CFR Part 800.5(a). Relevant copies of the Sanborn Map research are included in the Historic Resources Report.

3.4.4 Field Surveys Methodology

On April 3, 2009, consultant team (URS Corporation) architectural historians conducted a reconnaissance windshield survey of the Project's proposed project station locations and alignment alternatives. The purpose of the windshield survey was similar to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map research, which was to:

- Identify any key constraints, considerations, or fatal flaws that were apparent
- Characterize the types of resources anticipated to be encountered during subsequent surveys with special consideration given towards each of the station locations
- Note the general distribution, location, and setting of properties located within the project area
- Provide baseline data regarding justification of the APE delineation
- Early identification of potentially significant historic-period properties
- Facilitate the identification of affect original, historic-period, and/or character defining features of the properties

Investigators took photographs of representative properties, and detailed field notes were recorded for reference. The results of the windshield survey were shared with the Project team (April 3, 2009) engineers, planners, designers) via an April 3, 2009, memorandum, as a measure to facilitate the avoidance of impacts to potentially significant historic-period properties either through physical avoidance or implementation of the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, as well as to avoid delay of the progress of the Project. The results of the windshield survey are included in the Historic Survey Report, April 2010.

3.4.4.1 Field Survey

On April 3, 2009, URS architectural historians conducted a reconnaissance windshield survey of the Undertaking's proposed station locations and alignment alternatives. The purpose of the windshield survey was similar to the Sanborn map research, which was to:

- Identify any key constraints, considerations, or fatal flaws that were apparent

- Characterize the types of resources anticipated to be encountered during subsequent surveys with special consideration given towards each of the station locations
- Note the general distribution, location, and setting of properties located within the project area
- Provide baseline data regarding justification of the APE delineation
- Early identification of potentially significant historic-period properties
- Facilitate the identification of affect original, historic-period, and/or character defining features of the properties

Investigators took photographs of representative properties, and detailed field notes were recorded for reference. The results of the windshield survey were shared with the Project Team (including engineers, planners, designers) via a memorandum, as a measure to facilitate the avoidance of impacts to potentially significant historic-period properties either through physical avoidance or implementation of the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, as well as to avoid delay of the progress of the project.

3.4.4.2 Intensive Field Survey—April to October 2009

Between April and October 2009, URS Corporation Architectural Historians performed an intensive field survey of the built environment APE, as it was defined at the time. The survey was conducted by individuals who meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) in Architectural History, History, or Archaeology, and survey methods met the Secretary of Interior Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR Part 61). The survey was conducted on-foot, with Architectural Historians physically inspecting the properties located within the APE. Survey priority was given to the proposed station areas first and then to the alignment areas between the stations.

As noted in Section 3.2, during the preliminary engineering phases of the project (March—August 2009), the APE considered an area larger than the present boundaries of the APE. Consequently, the APE included the first row of parcels adjacent to both sides of the proposed project alignment, including stations, subway or open cut construction areas, and areas proposed for acquisition, in addition to areas subject to visual, audible effects, or settlement effects. As the engineering progressed, the majority of the proposed alignment portions remained within the right-of-way boundaries of the main arterial roadways (e.g., Santa Monica Boulevard, Wilshire Boulevard), and the likelihood of an underground subway affecting the adjacent properties along these roadways where the project remains within the right of way limits was not likely and/or negligible. In addition, along areas of each alternative there are underground construction easement areas. These easement areas will be located below the existing property at a great depth (~50 ft deep) and are not expected to cause temporary or permanent effects to historic-period built environment properties, such as a change in use to the historic property, physical destruction or damage, alternations not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, removal, or neglect of the property. As a result and based on guidance received from OHP staff at the August 17, 2009 meeting, the APE boundaries were refined to reflect its current appearance.

As also noted in Section 3.2, the built environment APE did not include properties that met one or more of the criteria listed.

- Properties set far back from the edge/boundary of their parcel (e.g., where there is a sliver impact)
- Entire complexes or rows of structures on a parcel or multiple parcels (e.g., shopping center)—only the front row of structures are included in the survey area
- Properties elevated high above the alignment due to topographic features
- Properties separated from the Project improvements by frontage roads or large retaining/sound barrier walls
- Empty lots
- Surface parking lots
- Buildings built in or before 1968 that were altered beyond recognition since 1968 (definition of “altered beyond recognition is provided in Section 3.4)
- Very large or linear properties beyond the area reasonably subject to effect by the Undertaking—only considered whether the segment in the APE could be a contributor or non-contributor to a larger significant property as a whole (should that larger property ever be determined eligible)
- Parcels containing only buildings constructed after 1968

The above property types were noted in the field records and photographed at the surveyors’ discretion (as back-up documentation), but they were not evaluated for eligibility.

Prior to the commencement of the field survey, materials were prepared for field reference, including Field Tracking Maps, Field Data Forms, and a Survey Protocol Document. The field maps were composed of aerial images overlaid with the Undertaking data (i.e., station and alignment locations and extent of improvements), the parcel data obtained from the Los Angeles County Assessor office (i.e., GIS data depicting each parcel’s boundaries, effective year/construction year and APN/AIN), and relevant record search information. The Field Tracking Maps were updated during the survey period to accommodate changes in the Undertaking, and used in the field by investigators to facilitate survey activities. As part of this effort, every investigated parcel on the tracking maps received a coded symbol, which indicated its survey status. For example, the properties which were excluded from survey (see above) were marked on the field, based on the type of property (e.g., SB symbolized setback, NC symbolized new construction, UC symbolized under construction, PL symbolized parking lot, A symbolized altered beyond recognition, etc.). Additionally, surveyors often marked on the maps other information regarding the excluded properties (e.g., Ralph’s Grocery Store), and assigned each property a numbering system that correlated to the Field Data Forms (known as the Assigned Resource Number).

Field Data Forms were completed for all surveyed properties, which included the properties encountered within the APE boundaries that met the survey criterion. The Field Data Forms captured relevant data and information, which was used to complete

architectural descriptions and evaluations for the properties within the APE. For every property that received a Field Data Form, several photographs were taken to document the properties' conditions at the time of the survey. The Field Data Forms contained the following fields of information. As the survey progressed, the forms and photographs were scanned/downloaded and organized electronically by location within the Project APE. Concurrently, the results of the survey findings were manually recorded on the field maps. The maps were then converted to GIS.

- Address/Location/APN/AIN
- City (or Community)
- Building Type (Residential, Commercial, Industrial)
- Building Function
- Date of Construction
- Architect/Builder
- Building Style
- Placement of Building on Lot
- General Relationship to Surrounding Buildings
- Building Orientation
- Overall Shape/Plan Form
- Number of Bays/Arrangement
- Foundation Type, Structural Type
- Building Size
- Roof Form/Shape
- Roof Orientation
- Roof Pitch
- Roofing Materials
- Other Roof Structures
- Exterior Walls and Wall Covering
- Window Arrangement
- Window Types
- Entrance/Doors
- Porch/Stoops
- Additions to Building
- Related Buildings/Features
- Building Condition Notes
- Building Integrity

- Eligibility Notes
- Other Notes
- Surveyor
- Survey Date

Guidance on using the Field Tracking Maps and Field Data Forms were included in the Survey Protocol. In addition, the Survey Protocol document included an architectural style guide summarizing the local Los Angeles architectural styles that were based on area knowledge and windshield survey results, character defining features of each style (for residential, commercial, institutional uses), and certain property types (i.e., commercial building types). The Survey Protocol Document included representative photographs and line drawings of the styles and property types. Additionally, the Survey Protocol Document featured Building Condition Notes (summarized in Section 3.4.4 below as part of the identification and evaluation methodology), and guidance on completing field photograph records.

The overall purpose of the Survey Protocol Document was to ensure consistency among surveyors, especially as it related to architectural style classifications, identification of character defining features, and consideration of building condition, while providing the framework for managing the plethora of field data collected as part of the Undertaking.

As the survey progressed, Field Tracking Maps, Field Data Forms, and photographs were scanned and uploaded onto a central secure computer server on a daily or semi-daily basis. The information was then organized electronically by the survey coordinators, and a project Field Data Summary Table. The Field Data Summary Table included relevant information gleaned from the Field Tracking Maps and Field Data Forms, such as Station Name, Street Address, City, APN/AIN, Photograph Numbers, construction year, surveyor name, assigned resource number, and map sheet number. Concurrently, the results of the survey findings were manually recorded on the field maps. The maps were then converted to GIS.

The Historic Resource Report contains relevant portions of the Field Tracking Maps, Field Data Forms, the Survey Protocol Document, and the Field Summary Data Table.

3.4.4.3 Reconnaissance Survey—December 2009 to March 2010

Between December 2009 and March 2010, Metro made a series of slight modifications and refinements to several of the Alternatives—identifying them as Alternative “options.” The modifications in some areas altered the location of certain alignments and, in some instances, extended to areas that were not intensively surveyed as part of the Undertaking between April and October 2009. Overall, these areas are partially located on Map Sheets 10a, 10b, 11a, 12, 13a, 14, 15, 18, and 27, and are primarily located in the Westwood and Beverly Center areas (refer to the Appendix E - APE).

In order to consider the Undertaking’s effects to historic properties from the above-mentioned slight modifications to the Alternatives, a thorough reconnaissance survey was completed for these areas in the APE. As part of the reconnaissance activities, investigators completed the following activities in a manner similar to other aspects of the Undertaking:

- Record searches at the SCCIC, and with various municipalities, agencies, and preservation groups
- Obtain Parcel Data from Los Angeles County Assessor
- Research at southern California libraries, historical societies and preservation groups, and through numerous online (e.g., *California Historic Topographic Map Collection*) and printed sources (e.g., Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps)

This reconnaissance survey facilitated the preliminary identification of potentially significant historic-period properties, as well as areas where significant concentrations or linkages of historic-period properties existed.

3.4.5 Historic Resource Identification

The following section details the identification and evaluation methodologies used as part of this Undertaking.

The guidelines set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4, 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a), and the criteria outlined in PRC Section 5024.1 were used to evaluate properties in the Project APE. In addition, to facilitate consistency among the survey team and to better manage the survey data, the Survey Protocols Document defined the thresholds for architectural physical condition and included representative photographs:

- **Unaltered**—The inventoried resource appears to be in its original configuration, or extremely minor alterations have occurred so early in the history of the resource as to be almost contemporary with the creation of the resource
- **Minimally Altered**—The inventoried resource appears to be in close to its original configuration, or minor reversible alterations have occurred, or a few minor alterations have occurred that cumulatively do not alter the resource beyond its original design intent;
- **Heavily Altered**—The inventoried resource appears to no longer be close to its original configuration, or alterations have occurred that are not easily reversible, or several alterations have occurred that cumulatively obscure the resource beyond its original design intent. However, the overall original massing is discernible. Typical alterations include additions that do not match stylistically the original resource, or alterations that create a different style, and window replacements that do not coincide with the original openings;
- **Altered Beyond Recognition**—The inventoried resource appears to no longer be close to its original configuration and the overall original massing is no longer discernible.

Those properties that appeared to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, or considered historical resources for CEQA were listed within an Eligible Property Database, a working document with fields for APN/AIN, Street Address, Field Map Sheet Number, Eligibility Notes, Registration Identifier, and Alterations of Note. The database was revised frequently in response to amendments to the APE, and based on subsequent historical evaluations.

Limited historical research was also conducted to confirm age, architect, and other information for properties identified as being potentially eligible through the sources noted in Section 3.4.2. Investigators conducted as-needed building permit research at the Cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and West Hollywood in March 2010 and developed construction chronologies for the potentially significant historic-period properties that had the potential to be affected by the Undertaking. The building permit research identified whether proposed uses and improvements would affect original, historic-period, and/or character defining features of the properties. This research assisted the application of the Criterion of Adverse Effect, codified as 36 CFR Part 800.5(a).

Potential historic districts were identified wherever a significant concentration of eligible properties or linkages of related properties appeared to be present in the Project APE. For the most part, these historic districts appeared to be geographically-related historic districts, which are defined as a geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. Of note, the identification of the contributing resources to a potential district was undertaken as part of the identification and evaluation process for the Undertaking. Per federal guidance, complex resources (such as historic districts) rarely need to be recorded beyond the area reasonably subject to effect, nor does the project area need to be extended to include complex resources where potential effects on the whole would clearly be negligible. If a project has the potential to affect only a portion of a complex resource, the resources as a whole may be briefly examined and the portion subject to potential effects may then be evaluated in the context of the larger property. The evaluation would determine whether the portion in the project area would be a contributor or non-contributor to a larger significant property as a whole, should that larger property ever be determined eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, CRHR, or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Therefore, this Project identified and recorded the portion of Historic District 1 within the APE. Also, as part of the survey, several properties were identified and recorded which appeared to be contributors to a potential historic district, but did not appear to be individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Lastly, as a preliminary step to facilitate the identification of the historic district, windshield surveys in the general area revealed the presence of similar properties outside the APE that share characteristics such as the architectural styles and property type.

For the properties individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA, as well as the contributors to the potential historic districts (but which do not appear to be individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA), appropriate DPR 523 series forms were completed and are included in the Historic Property Survey (Metro 2010).

3.4.5.1 Historical Societies, Libraries, Archives, Other

In addition to local agency consultation, project consultant team members consulted and coordinated with local historical societies and preservation groups to identify historic-period properties that these groups and organizations may find significant in a quarter-mile search radius from the APE and project improvements. The SCCIC records search

results were provided to the agencies, in addition to project maps and engineering information. The following agencies were contacted via letters and emails between July 20, 2009 and March 9, 2010:

- Los Angeles Conservancy
- Los Angeles City Historical Society
- Beverly Hills Historical Society
- Santa Monica Historical Society
- Hollywood Heritage

On March 23, 2010, the Los Angeles Conservancy responded with a list of properties located near the APE. A review of the list indicates many of these properties were addressed as part of intensive or reconnaissance survey activities. Appendix D contains a table which details the results of these consultation efforts.

On January 13, 2010, FTA, Metro, and project consultant team members met with agency officials from the Department of Veterans Affairs at the campus of the Veterans Affairs Center to identify historic-period properties on the campus, as well as to review potential project improvements planned for the area (e.g., Westwood/VA Hospital Station). As a private federal facility, public access prior to the January 13, 2010 site access was limited.

3.4.5.2 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Investigations

The SCCIC records search identified 173 previously conducted cultural resources investigations within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. Sixty-one (61) of these investigations are within or immediately adjacent to the APE.

Of the 16 previously recorded buildings, structures, objects, districts, and selected historic-period archaeological sites located within the APE, five properties appear to be previously recommended as eligible for listing to the NRHP (with four of the properties also CRHR-listed per Status Code 2S2), one property appears to be previously recommended as eligible for listing to the CRHR, three properties appear to be listed as California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and two properties appear to be listed as California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). The Historic Resources Report includes a tabular listing of the 42 previously recorded buildings, structures, objects, districts, and selected historic-period archaeological sites within a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. Table 3-5 contains a tabular listing of the historic-period properties identified by the SCCIC as being within the APE.

Table 3-5: Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within the Project Area

Primary No.	Other	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded
19-003336	none	Historic trashes scatter of glass, wood, brick and porcelain underneath Barrington Avenue.	Beverly Hills	2000
19-170998	none	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles (5209 Wilshire Blvd., (1929)	Hollywood	1982
19-171007	CHL-170-NRHP	Hancock Park (5800 block Wilshire Blvd.), secured by gift from Captain George Allen Hancock in 1913	Hollywood	1982
19-173142	CHL-160	Plummer Park and Oldest House in Hollywood built in the 1870s by Eugene Raphael Plummer.	Hollywood	1980
19-174110	NR-92000969	Ralph's Grocery Store (1142-54 Wilshire Boulevard), a Mission / Spanish colonial Revival building (1929)	Beverly Hills	1992
19-174178	none	Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District, consisting of 102 commercial structures 1920s to 30s.	Hollywood	1980
19-175949	none	St. Paul the Apostle School, consisting of several on- and two-story Spanish Colonial Revival buildings (1937).	Beverly Hills	1995
19-176757	none	Blue Building and Green Building built in 1976 and 1985.	Beverly Hills	2001
19-176911	none	A 1920s rectangular commercial building at 7155 Santa Monica Blvd.	Hollywood	1987
19-177098	none	The El Rodeo de las Aquas School, consisting of a Spanish Renaissance Style structure, located at 605 Whittier Dr. (1927).	Beverly Hills	1994
19-186682	none	Beverly Hilton Hotel (9876 Wilshire Boulevard), a seven-story Y-shaped building (1955).	Beverly Hills	2001
19-187007	NR-03000426	Chateau Colline (10335 Wilshire Boulevard), a two-story apartment building built in 1935	Beverly Hills	2003
19-187439	none	Vanetta Building is a two-story brick, vernacular Beaux Arts building, built in 1924.	Hollywood	2002
19-187995	none	A prefabricated metal observatory and wooden shed at 24490 Table Mountain Road (1986).	Beverly Hills	2005
19-188224	none	An industrial building consisting of five contiguous brick and stucco buildings constructed in 1926, 1927, 1951, 1952 and 1958.	Beverly Hills	2007

3.4.6 Consultation Efforts

The extensive effort to contact, identify, and consult with various cultural and ethnic groups to identify traditional cultural properties and cultural practices during the Cultural Resource analysis was documented as part of consultation efforts for the Section 106 consultation process. The purpose of consultation is to identify cultural resources and other concerns relating to the Project's potential effects on cultural resources. Information was sought from individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of potential resources in the study area.

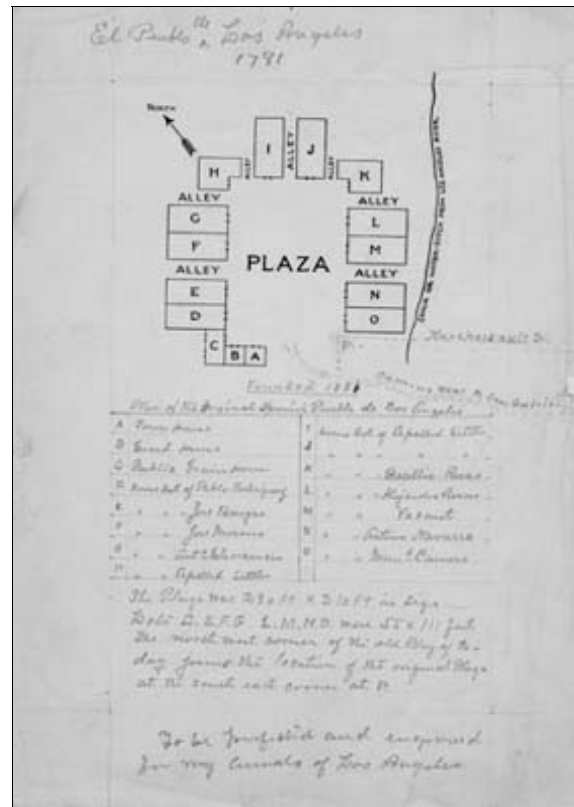
On August 17, 2009, Metro, PB, and URS personnel met with SHPO personnel to further discuss the proposed undertaking, methods for identification of historic properties, and documentation standards.

3.5 Affected Environment

The result of the cultural resources survey is the preparation of a Historic Resource Report in accordance with the Section 106 process and with CEQA. At this level of preliminary design, research was conducted only for those areas potentially affected by construction or other substantial activities. The goal was directed at identifying any areas providing basic documentation about potentially significant structures. An evaluation of the eligibility of resources for listing in the National Register was completed, as applicable.

3.5.1 Spanish Period

Exploration of California first occurred in 1540 when a land expedition under the command of Hernando de Alarcon traversed inland along the Colorado River in an attempt to meet up with the party of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who was searching the Southwest for the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola (Gold). Two years later, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was commissioned by the Spanish government to investigate the western shores of the newly acquired territory. His investigation was restricted to the southern California coast, with only brief stops onshore to gather water and supplies. The first documented description of Los Angeles County comes from Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Apparently, his ship made land fall at what is today San Pedro, taking on fresh water and other supplies. He did not explore the area, but sailed on.



Plan of the original Spanish pueblo de Los Angeles in 1781

During the early decades of the 19th century, independence groups sprang up throughout the Spanish Empire. Like the American colonists, the citizens of these Spanish colonies thought it was time for self-rule and abolition of the Viceroy system. At that time, California was considered a province of Mexico. Throughout the Spanish Period, California remained largely unsettled.

The Spanish arrival on the west coast of North America had one primary purpose: the search for the elusive “Northwest Passage” that would enable European merchants a

quick route to markets of the Far East. In 1771, the San Gabriel Arcángel mission, located in the area that would later be called Los Angeles, was constructed to link the missions in Monterey, the capitol of Alta California, and San Diego.

Los Angeles started out as a small farming town in an area inhabited by friendly Native American Indians. Under the orders of King Carlos III of Spain, a “pueblo” was founded in 1781 to grow food for soldiers guarding this far off territory of Spain as well as to establish a settlement at the Tongva/Gabrielino Indian Village of Yang-na in order to convert the indigenous people to Catholicism. This “pueblo” was named “Nuestra Senora de la Reina de Los Angeles” meaning, Our Lady Queen of the Angeles, now known as Los Angeles. By the end of the colonial period Los Angeles had nearly 850 residents, though composed mostly of Gabrielinos, Africans, and mestizos.²

By 1810, Anglo-Americans had established settlements throughout the middle of the continent and were encroaching on the Spanish colony of Mexico. In 1819, Spain and the United States opened formal negotiations to arrange delineation of their borders in the Americas. As a component of this treaty, known as the Adams-Onís Treaty, the 42nd parallel was used as a demarcation line between United States territory to the north, and Spanish territory to the south. The 42nd parallel remains the northern boundary of present day California.

3.5.2 Mexican Period

In 1821, as various Anglo-American insurgents attempted to wrest control of the Texas territory from Spain, a Spanish-Mexican officer, Agustín de Iturbide, led a successful coup over the Spanish-controlled government in New Spain. Mexico, a new independent country, spanned from Alta California to Texas and south to Guatemala. By the mid-1830s, the missions of California had been secularized



Mexican Man on Wagon, 1870, Los Angeles

and systems of land grants, known as the rancho system, were established to promote Hispano-Mexican settlement. Mexican control of Texas and California lasted for only 20 years. In 1845, the United States annexed Texas and acquired California after the successful invasion of Mexico in 1846 to 1848. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,

² PCR Services Corporation 2006: 23

signed at the nearby Gabrielino Village of Cahuenga (present day Cahuenga Pass), the United States also acquired all Mexican territory west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gila River, which included Alta California.

Combined, Spain and Mexico controlled California for nearly 70 years, yet the population composition of California was quite mixed at the time of annexation. Californian cities, such as Los Angeles were composed of a mixed, or *mestizos*, population of Native Americans (Gabrielinos), African slaves, *mulattos* and Spanish-Mexicans. These populations were commonly referred to as “Californios,” while native Spaniards were rarely seen in the urban areas of Alta California.

3.5.3 American Period

In 1850, only two years after California was acquired by the United States, it was admitted as the 31st state; mainly due to the discovery of gold in 1848 by the American James Marshall. Although gold had been discovered in California by 1842, Marshall’s discovery led to one of the greatest “gold rushes” in American history. Upon discovery of gold, California was transformed from a Hispanic backwoods frontier to the new Anglo-American “Golden State.” The settlement of northern California reflected this new influx of “gold-diggers,” while southern California remained sparsely settled, mostly by rural agriculturalists and herders. Along with the admittance of California to the union, Los Angeles was incorporated as a city on April 4, 1850 and was also made the county seat of Los Angeles County.

The period of 1880 to 1950, is probably the most formative period in Los Angeles history. It is marked by its growth from a small town to one of the largest cities in the United States. This transition can be attributed to several factors. First, the construction of a transcontinental railroad appears to have been the key for the large population movement to the west coast. The Central Pacific, later renamed the Southern Pacific, first arrived in San Francisco in 1869 and by 1876, a line had been constructed to connect with Los Angeles. The railroad, combined with an expanding orange-growing industry supported tremendous growth in the population of Los Angeles. By 1889 more than 13,000 acres were planted in citrus, which included portions of the project site. By 1900, the population of Los Angeles had jumped to 100,000 from just 2300 in 1860. As Los Angeles and the rest of California moved further away from its Spanish origins, a Hispano-revivalism took place. In fact, the population composition shifted from one dominated by “Californios” to one where Anglo-Americans were the majority. From the 1880s to the beginning of the 20th century, new architectural styles arose throughout California, particularly in southern California where so-called “Mission Revival” was becoming quite popular.

By 1900, the population in Los Angeles had grown beyond its capacity of safe drinking water. In 1904, water bureau superintendent William Mulholland devised a plan to create an aqueduct system to carry water from Owens River Valley, located 230 miles northeast of the city. In 1913, construction of the aqueduct was complete and carried nearly 26 million gallons of water per day into the city.

3.5.4 Project Environs Context (Development History)

This section will discuss more specifically the properties in the APE, the neighborhoods, and key people/events by alternative.

3.5.4.1 Beverly Hills (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options C, G, H)

In 1838, the Mexican governor of California deeded the land grant El Rodeo de las Aguas (which includes present-day Beverly Hills) to Maria Rita Valdez Villa. Villa built an adobe ranch house near the intersection of present day Sunset Boulevard and Alpine Drive, and raised cattle and horses on her rancho. In 1852, Villa's rancho was ambushed by three Native Americans. Discouraged by these events, in 1854, Maria Vita sold her rancho to Benjamin D. Wilson and Henry Hancock for \$3,000. Wilson and Hancock proceeded to subdivide and sell portions of the Rancho de las Aguas (Pitt and Pitt 1997).

By the end of the 19th century, nearly the entire 4,500 acre rancho had been subdivided and sold into 75-acre farm lots. Charles Denker and Henry Hammel, managers of the United States Hotel in Los Angeles, formed the Hammel and Denker Ranch from the acquired parcels and planted lima beans on the property (Wanamaker 2005). In 1900, a group of investors formed the Amalgamated Oil Company and purchased the Hammel and Denker Ranch holdings for the exploration of oil. After drilling for oil and instead striking water, the company reorganized as the Rodeo Land and Water Company in 1906. This new corporation, headed by Burton E. Green, would focus on creating a new residential community with broad tree-lined streets, spacious lots, and generous parks. The proposed community received the name "Beverly," after Beverly Farms in Massachusetts, an area known for its beautiful landscape. Beverly was renamed Beverly Hills and on January, 23, 1907, the new subdivision was officially recorded.

Green hired landscape architect Wilbur D. Cook to plan the area. The City's first streets: Rodeo, Canon, Crescent, Carmelita, Elevado and Lomitas, as well as Santa Monica Park, were constructed in 1907.

In order to heighten interest in the new Beverly Hills community, the Beverly Hills Hotel was built by Margaret and Stanley Anderson, who were proprietors of the nearby Hollywood Hotel. The hotel's grand design and construction, completed in 1912, attracted visitors who were then encouraged to take tours of prospective home sites (Wanamaker 2005). The city of Beverly Hills incorporated on January 28, 1914, and was literally built around the hotel. At the time vegetable fields surrounded Beverly Hills (raising crops like beans), but the area quickly grew into a bustling residential community characterized by large lots and estates.

Attracted to an elegant lifestyle made possible by the hotel, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford led the wave of movie stars that resided in Beverly Hills when they built their mansion, Pickford, in 1919. Gloria Swanson, Will Rogers, Thomas Ince, Charlie Chaplin, Tom Mix, Carl Laemmle, Ronald Coleman, King Vidor, John Barrymore, Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd, Jack Warner, Clara Bow, Marion Davies, Harry Cohn and Rudolph Valentino soon followed and built stylish residences.

3.5.4.2 Mid Wilshire/Miracle Mile (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

The area of Wilshire Boulevard spanning from roughly La Brea to Fairfax Avenues, known as Miracle Mile, is recognized as one of the first outlying commercial corridors developed to challenge the hegemony of downtown Los Angeles and to take advantage of the emerging popularity of automobiles. The development of this commercial corridor was dubbed a “miracle” for several reasons. First, it occurred in spite of restrictive residential zoning that had been established by the original owner, Gaylord Wilshire. Second, it was developed in the absence of a previously established residential or retail community.

At the time that A.W. Ross, a relatively unknown real estate agent, began to assemble property along Wilshire Boulevard, the area was substantially undeveloped. The area was within a 4-mile radius of Los Angeles’ wealthiest residential districts of the period: Westlake, Hollywood, and Beverly Hills. It promised to be in the path of western expansion from downtown, and its lack of established infrastructure allowing the developer to be designed and oriented toward the newly popular automobile. Ross gambled that people living within a few miles of his new retail district would “prefer the drive to the Miracle Mile to the journey downtown if the right goods were available,” and if parking was easy and accessible. To diffuse traffic and make the whole development look larger, Ross placed each of the major buildings at “least one block from one another rather than clustered around an intersection.”

The first major retail establishment developed in the Miracle Mile was Desmond’s, a prominent clothing store with three downtown locations. After Desmond’s, a number of retailers were lured to the new Miracle Mile. Myer Siegel (women’s apparel) and C.H. Baker (shoes) opened stores. Other major retailers included Ralph’s Grocery, Coulters, and the May Company. Between these large anchor buildings at each major intersection, low-rise retail structures were designed to front on Wilshire Boulevard.

Built during the late 1920s and 1930s, the majority of buildings in the Miracle Mile exhibit aspects of the Art Deco style—Zig Zag Moderne and Streamline Moderne—popular during the period. Today, this area contains one of the best and most concentrated collections of Art Deco buildings in Los Angeles.

3.5.4.3 Historic Neighborhoods in the Mid-Wilshire Area**Wilshire Square (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOSs 1 and 2)**

Land records, circa 1868, indicate that Canadians John C. and Cecilia Plummer obtained, for farming purposes, 640 acres of land. In 1885, during the height of the Los Angeles’ first big land boom, a syndicate of real estate investors bought 200 acres of the Plummer property. These two hundred acres include the area that today is between Wilshire and Beverly, Plymouth and Bronson. This group was the Windsor Square Land Company. In 1911, that group sold the land to the Windsor Square Investment Company, which began the subdivision process.

In 1911, Mr. Robert A. Rowan initiated a residential development and called it Windsor Square. The “Square” ran from Wilshire Boulevard to Third Street and from Irving Boulevard to Plymouth Boulevard. This constituted a private square in which the property owners would own the streets as well as their homes. Deed restrictions set a minimum

cost of \$12,550 on each home to be built, in order to assure handsome homes in an exceptionally beautiful setting. Intervening walls or fences were discouraged so that one garden ran into another creating a park-like setting. Windsor Square was the first area in the city to have the power lines below grade, an extraordinary innovation for 1911. The English flavor was enhanced by the street names: Irving, Windsor, and Plymouth.

The area west of this original Windsor Square (Lucerne and Arden from Fifth to Third Streets) had been a part of the original Rancho La Brea and was subdivided by different developers as the Wilshire Hills tract. Soon after the original portion of Windsor Square opened in 1913, the developers planned to proceed with New Windsor Square, north of Third Street. World War I intervened, and New Windsor Square did not open for lot sales until 1920. Nearby tracts within the 200 acres were called Marlborough Square and Windsor Heights (Windsor Square Association 2003: 1-2).

Hancock Park (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOSS 1 and 2)

Hancock Park boundaries include Rossmore to Highland Avenues and Melrose Avenue to Wilshire Boulevard. There are approximately 1200 homes in the area. Hancock Park owes its name to developer-philanthropist G. Allan Hancock who sub-divided the property in the 1920's. Hancock, born and raised in a home near the La Brea tar pits, inherited the 440 acres which his father, Major Henry Hancock, had acquired from the Rancho LaBrea property owned by the family of Jose Jorge Rocha.



1941 View of Hancock Park- La Brea Tar Pits pond

A 23-acre site where the Hancock family home stood was donated to the County in 1923 and is called Hancock County Park. This land is also now the site of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and Page Museum.

Nine years later Hancock subdivided the property from Rossmore to Highland Avenues between Wilshire Boulevard and Melrose Avenue into residential lots. He leased 105 acres to the Wilshire Country Club with an option to buy. Hancock also insisted that his master plan include concrete streets and the location of utility lines at the rear of each development, out of sight of homeowners. Another condition was that homeowners build no less than 50 feet from the curb. He also gave \$100,000 to the Los Angeles Railway to extend its tracks along Third Street (which stopped at Larchmont Boulevard) west to La Brea Avenue. Architects such as Paul Williams, A.C. Chisholm and John Austin were hired to design homes for many of the city's pioneer families including the Dockweilers, Duques and Bannings (Windsor Square-Hancock Park Historical Society).

Carthay Circle (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOSS 1 and 2)

J. Harvey McCarthy developed Carthay Circle, originally known as Carthay Center, between 1922 and 1944. He envisioned the neighborhood, named after a variation of his surname, as a complete community with a church, elementary school, hotel, theater, commercial center and a variety of housing opportunities. Captivated by California history, McCarthy named the streets in honor of prominent figures of the California Gold Rush. Carthay Circle was the first subdivision in Los Angeles to be planned with underground utilities, maintaining the streetscape free of the clutter of telephone poles and electric wires. The architecture of this primarily residential area is dominated by the Spanish Colonial Revival style, in keeping with its founder's fascination with California history, although examples of the Tudor, French, and American Colonial Revival styles can also be found. Once home to the famed Carthay Circle Theater, site of such film premieres as *Snow White* and *Gone with the Wind*, the multicolor tiled circular dome atop the theater tower and the circular auditorium inspired the community to change the name from "Carthay Center" to "Carthay Circle" (Office of Historic Resources).



1943 Carthay Circle—Premiere of "Song of Bernadette"

Wilshire Park (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOSS 1 and 2)

Located about five miles west of downtown Los Angeles, Wilshire Park is a neighborhood that grew quickly after its first house appeared in 1907, spurred by the expansion of the downtown business district, new choices in methods of transportation, the development of Wilshire Boulevard, social change precipitated by war, and a speculative boom in the late 1910s and early 1920s. By 1926, there was a home on almost every lot. The houses vary in architectural styles, ranging from the early 20th century Craftsman, Prairie, and Mediterranean derivatives to Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and a largest collection of Dutch Colonial Revival (Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources website, nd).

3.5.4.4 Hollywood (Alternatives 4, 5)

Hollywood was first home to the Gabrielino Indians, who gave the area the name *Cahuenga*, or little hills. During the Spanish and Mexican colonial periods, Hollywood was open land and the governments offered large tracts to settlers to encourage colonization. The western portion of Hollywood and most of West Hollywood were part of the Rancho La Brea. The La Brea tar pits that give the area its name were used by the Gabrielino for fuel and later by settlers to waterproof their homes.

In 1847, General Pico surrendered to the United States and ended the war with Mexico at the Casa de Adobe de Cahuenga in the Cahuenga Pass, now the site of Universal City. In the 1860s, increasing numbers of white settlers began making their homes in the

Cahuenga Valley as a result of the aggressive marketing of Los Angeles as a garden wonderland and temperate oasis. Harvey Wilcox, a Kansas prohibitionist and land spectator, purchased the original Hollywood tract in 1886. Hollywood remained a small country town of lemon and vegetable growers until the turn of the century, when Paul de Longpre, a French flower painter, turned several lots on Cahuenga Avenue into a studio and flower garden. A railway, hotels and restaurants were built to serve the tourists who subsequently flocked to the area, and it became an increasingly popular suburb in which to live year-round. Hollywood was incorporated as a city in 1903 before consolidating with the city of Los Angeles in 1910.

Quiet, officially “dry” Hollywood began its transformation in the nineteen-teens when it became the center of the budding motion-picture industry. Echo Park was the temporary first site of Los Angeles’ motion picture industry. When the studios decided to stay permanently, they opted for the convenience of streetcar line-adjacent sites and chose Hollywood, repeating a pattern of settlement followed by the growing number of suburban housing developments. The Horsley brothers’ founded the first movie studio in



Hollywood 1927, Old Settlers Parade

Hollywood in 1911. In 1922, Sid Grauman opened Hollywood’s first theater, the Egyptian Theater, on Hollywood Boulevard. The 1927 Chinese Theater, a concoction of Chinese, Japanese, and Art Deco styles, was opened. While unusual even for Los Angeles, the theaters fit perfectly with the city’s freewheeling sensibilities and habit of liberal architectural borrowing and experimentation.

Hollywood’s movie studios also reflected Los Angeles’ eclectic architectural styles. One of the most distinctive of the early studios was Charlie Chaplin’s collection of English country style cottages on the corner of Sunset and La Brea Avenue, which he purchased in 1919. In 1926, Paramount Studios moved to Melrose Avenue and grew to be one of the largest studios in Hollywood.

3.5.4.5 West Hollywood (Alternatives 4, 5; Option C)

Most of West Hollywood was part of the Rancho La Brea and was used for ranching and agriculture. Rancho La Brea consisted of 4,439 acres and was granted to Antonio Jose Rocha and Nemisio Dominguez by Jose Antonio Carillo in 1828. The area remained largely undeveloped until the late 19th century, being used for pumping oil in the tar fields by the Hancock family, who were the last owners of Rancho La Brea. Moses Sherman, along with his partners in the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway, established the town of Sherman there because it was midway between the beach and downtown. Sherman was the Pacific Electric Railway’s location for the main shops, yards and car barns; early residents were employees of the railroad.

The residents of the town of Sherman eventually changed the town's name to West Hollywood by 1925 to capitalize on the popularity of nearby Hollywood, but it remained an unincorporated area of the City of Los Angeles, under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County.

Because of the lack of city regulations, including law enforcement and building codes, West Hollywood gained favor with those associated with the movie industry. Architecturally significant apartments and hotels were built, and restaurants, clubs and bars along Sunset Strip—which begins and ends in West Hollywood—all became very popular with residents and tourists.

3.5.4.6 Century City (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H, P, Q, R, S, T, U)

Century City is a section of the City of Los Angeles that was master-planned in 1964 to 1966 on 180 acres of land purchased from Fox Studios by the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). The land was formerly the back lot of Fox Studios, and was a major real estate holding and one of the studio's most valuable assets. The entire Fox holding was a rectangle oriented north-to-south and bounded by Santa Monica Boulevard to the north, Pico Boulevard to the south, Century Park West to the west, and Century Park East to the east. The parcel was divided into four quadrants by major cross streets, with Olympic bisecting the site from east to west and Avenue of the Stars bisecting it from north to south. The quadrant south of Olympic and west of Avenue of the Stars was retained by Fox and it remains the historic Fox Studios lot. The remaining three quadrants were developed by Alcoa as Century City.

Century City was conceived as a "city within a city," a 180-acre site master planned by Charles Luckman Associates that would contain high rise office space, high rise and low rise condominium and apartment buildings, a shopping mall, an 800-room hotel, and cultural-entertainment facilities all connected by landscaped boulevards, bridges, and tunnels oriented to pedestrians. Among the first buildings developed were the "gateway" buildings flanking the north end of Avenue of the Stars, the Century Plaza Hotel just north of the center of the cross axis, and residential towers at the south end at Olympic Boulevard. The future ABC Entertainment Center was aligned with the hotel to the west and the future site of the twin office towers to the east. The residential buildings were concentrated in the southeast quadrant, south of Olympic Boulevard.



1928 Aerial of Fox land

The portion of Century City planned in the 1960s to contain the "Cultural Center," among other uses, was a 12-acre site, originally designated Block 8 and eventually named the "Theme Plaza", occupying six percent of Century City's acreage. The Theme Plaza was to contain a large office building over fifty stories tall towering over an open plaza that was flanked by two buildings, one holding a legitimate theater and the other holding

multiple cinema auditoriums. The ABC Entertainment Center contains low-profile buildings on a small percentage of the overall land of Century City, less than three percent.

3.5.4.7 **Santa Monica (Alternatives 3, 5)**

The area which is now the City of Santa Monica was originally a part of the Rancho San Vicente, a land grant given to Francisco Sepulveda in 1828 for his services as a soldier for the Mexican government and confirmed in 1839 by Governor Alvarado. Sepulveda built three houses on his rancho which also contained an orchard and 500 head of cattle, along with 50 head of sheep. He died in 1853 having willed his rancho to his wife, Ramona.

In 1872 Colonel R.S. Baker of San Francisco, a “forty-niner,” purchased Rancho San Vicente from the Sepulveda heirs for \$55,000 in order to establish a sheep ranch. He later purchased adjoining property to the northwest and southeast which he stocked with sheep. In 1875, a wealthy Nevada senator, John P. Jones, purchased two-thirds interest in the Baker ranch in 1875 and the construction of a wharf and a railroad to Los Angeles were initiated. The original town site of Santa Monica was surveyed and the town was laid out and recorded on July 10, 1875, bounded on the northwest by Montana Avenue, on the southeast by Railroad Avenue (now Colorado) on the northeast by 26th Street and on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean.

The *Santa Monica Outlook* began publication in November of 1875 announcing that “Santa Monica continues to advance. We now have a wharf... two hotels, one handsome clubhouse...two private schools.” Jones completed the Los Angeles and Independence railroad from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, raising expectations that Santa Monica was destined to become a great port city. However, these expectations were dashed in 1876 when the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Los Angeles. Awarded the Los Angeles to San Pedro narrow gauge railroad as a bonus, the much larger Southern Pacific began a rate war that resulted in the sale of Jones’ Santa Monica-Los Angeles railroad to the Southern Pacific, which immediately increased rates and diverted business to San Pedro.



1938 Santa Monica Blvd. and 4th Streets

Following this loss, Santa Monica experienced further difficulties, including a smallpox epidemic and a severe drought that brought an end to the local sheep industry. Baker and Jones attempted to stem the tide of a dwindling population by encouraging tourism and transforming Santa Monica into a resort community. These first efforts were a failure, to the extent that by 1880, lots that once brought hundreds of dollars were selling for as little as ten cents down.

The boom of the late 1880s in Southern California had a revitalizing effect on Santa Monica, sparking a revival in home and hotel construction. In 1890-91, Collis P.

Huntington, the president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, attempted once again to transform Santa Monica into a regional port city, building a large new wharf for the purpose and aggressively lobbying the U.S. Congress for improvement funding. Ultimately, however, the City of Los Angeles prevailed in the long battle, and the federal port improvement funds went to San Pedro.

Santa Monica fell back on tourism, beginning a campaign advertising itself as a residential and resort community. In 1892 an amusement park was built at Ocean Park, known as South Santa Monica, along the beach, and the Santa Fe and Santa Monica Railroad built a line and station to encourage tourists to visit “the Coney Island of the Pacific.” Visitors were also attracted to the new golf courses, and race tracks which staged automobile races between 1909 and 1916. Santa Monica incorporated as a charter city in 1907.

Although Santa Monica had been growing steadily since the late 1880s, the regional boom of the 1920s marked the period of greatest growth, as Santa Monica’s mild climate and graceful residential areas were successfully marketed to buyers in the East and Midwest. Within easy commuting distance of Hollywood, Santa Monica also became a favorite among entertainment industry figures, many of whom built elaborate summer homes on the beach.

Also during the 1920s, Donald W. Douglas began a fledgling aircraft company which eventually became the Douglas Aircraft Company, one of the world’s largest aircraft manufacturers during the 1940s and 1950s. The main plant was located on eighteen acres on Ocean Avenue. Other manufacturing plants were built in Santa Monica during this time period, some on land outside of the original city boundaries.

3.5.4.8 UCLA/Westwood Village (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options F, K, L M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U)
Westwood Village was originally part of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres, which was granted to Jose Maximo Alanes by the Mexican Governor, Manuel Micheltoarena in 1843. Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres was purchased from Alanes by Don Benjamin Wilson in 1858. Wilson sold the Rancho in 1884 to John Wolfskill who maintained ownership of the Rancho from 1884 until he died in 1913. For a brief period in 1887, Wolfskill was involved in the sale of the property to the Santa Monica Land and Water Company in an attempt to develop the “City of Sunset”. However, these plans fell through and the land was quit claimed back to Wolfskill. Upon his death, the land was left in the control of the Wolfskill heirs, only to be sold to Arthur Letts in 1919.

Letts envisioned that the Rancho would be an ideal location for a new university and a college town complete with a business section, student housing, and residential area. However, Letts passed away before he saw his vision realized. The executors of Letts’ estate, Dr. Erwin and Harold Janss carried out Letts plans for the Rancho by transferring the property to the Holmby Corporation.

In the mid-1920s, the University of California’s southern branch had outgrown its 25-acre campus on North Vermont Avenue. A search for a new campus was conducted by the Board of Regents, and some 17 sites from Ventura County to San Diego County were formally considered. The Regents chose the site of Letts property.

Edwin Janss and Harold Janss, who controlled some 200 acres of the site, and Alphonzo Bell, owner of the rest of the 383-acre tract, offered to sell the land for \$1 million, though its value for subdivision purposes was several times this amount. The Janss brothers, in effect, made a gift on the order of \$3 million; Mr. Bell, a gift of \$350,000.

Shortly thereafter, the citizens of surrounding communities came forward with an offer to raise the remaining sum through a bond issue. Los Angeles provided \$70,000; Santa Monica, \$120,000; Beverly Hills, \$100,000; and Venice, \$50,000. Later, the City Council of Los Angeles augmented the gift fund by an appropriation of \$100,000.

On September 20, 1929, the first buildings were ready for occupancy. The first four buildings, the College Library, Royce Hall, the Physics-Biology Building, and the Chemistry Building, were located around a central quadrangle. Because the rolling terrain of the campus suggested northern Italy, a Romanesque or Italian Renaissance style of architecture was adopted, featuring red brick, cast stone trim, and tile roofs. Many of the early buildings were modeled from churches and universities in Bologna, Milan, and Verona.

3.5.4.9 Veterans Administration Medical Center (Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option F)

The Veterans Administration Medical Center (now called the Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System-West Los Angeles Healthcare Center) opened in 1888 in response to the growing number of veterans entering the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The 1884 changes in eligibility requirements allowed veterans with non-service related disabilities to enter a National Home branch. Located southwest of the University of California, Los Angeles and the Westwood area, the Center reflects changes that took place at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as well as Federal veterans benefits and programs during the 1920s. Buildings from both the post-Civil War and World War I eras are prominent at this site. The National Cemetery, dating from 1889, is located on the eastern edge of the campus.

In 1887, Congress authorized \$150,000 to establish a Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers located west of the Rocky Mountains. Senator Jones and Colonel Baker deeded 640 acres to the government to use for the branch. Jones also pledged \$10,000 a year for five years for the construction of buildings; his heirs donated an additional 113 acres instead of fulfilling the pledge monetarily. Construction of the campus began in 1888 with the Surgeon's Quarters. One thousand veterans arrived in 1888 and stayed in temporary barracks until the permanent quarters were completed in 1891 and 1893.

Several buildings from the early National Home period survive. The dual chapel (Building 20) housed two separate sanctuaries for Catholic and Protestant congregations: they have separate entrances and interiors that are decorated and furnished according to denominational customs. Two staff quarters for staff remain (National Park Service).

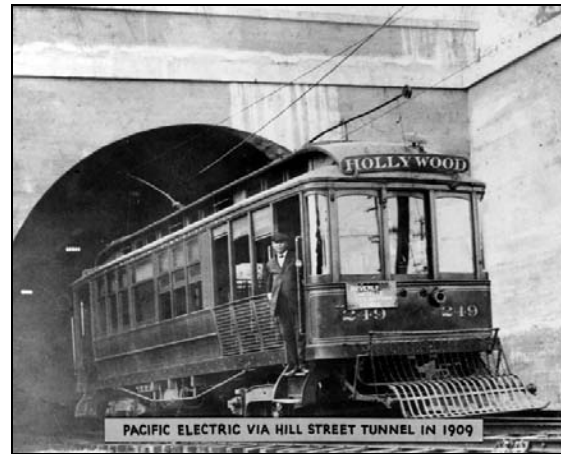
In 1921, Congress authorized additional money for new replacement hospitals and domiciliary additions at the National Home branches. The Veterans Administration Medical Center's tuberculosis hospital dates from the early 1920s and used the standard design created by the Treasury Department for Veterans Bureau hospitals. The new buildings were constructed in the Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival style and consisted

of three buildings, only one of which still stands. The Pacific Branch also added barracks to temporarily house unemployed veterans during the Great Depression. Built in 1932 and named for the president at that time, Hoover Barracks is the only one of the eight wooden barracks that still stands (National Park Service).

3.5.4.10 Streetcar System

At the southwest corner of Pershing and Dewey Avenues, the Streetcar Depot (Building 66) was the stop at the Veterans Administration Medical Center for the street car system. This building was designed by Peters and Burns and built in 1900. It was listed on the National Register in 1972 (“Streetcar Depot”-National Register of Historic Places).

In 1906, the Los Angeles Pacific Company, a trolley line (i.e., the Los Angeles Pacific Balloon Route) that took tourists over the wharf and the sea, leased the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad line from the port in Santa Monica. By 1910-11, it had electrified the line from Santa Monica to downtown Los Angeles. By 1913, the Pacific Electric Railway Company assumed control of Los Angeles Pacific. Under control of both Los Angeles Pacific and Pacific Electric, the rail line from Los Angeles to Santa Monica was known as the “Santa Monica Air Line” because once outside the city limits of Los Angeles, it made a straight line to the beaches of Santa Monica (Exposition Construction Authority 2009: 3.7-2).



1909 Pacific Electric Railway Line Via Hill Street Tunnel

A second electric railway line, the Venice Short Line (also a part of the Los Angeles Pacific Balloon Route), connected Downtown Los Angeles with the beach communities of Venice and Santa Monica. Construction of the easternmost portion of the line, from downtown Los Angeles to Vineyard, was completed in 1897 by the Pasadena & Pacific Railway Company. Los Angeles Pacific gained control over the line by 1902 and completed the portion of the route from Vineyard to Ocean Park. The Venice Short Line ran along a private ROW in the median of Venice Boulevard.

The expansion of trolley lines increased the development of autonomous communities between Santa Monica and Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Pacific’s Balloon Route Trolley sightseeing excursion brought more visitors into the area after 1902. East of Santa Monica, the communities of Sawtelle, Home Junction, and Palms, located on former lands of Rancho La Ballona, slowly developed from agricultural fields to residential and commercial centers. Santa Monica continued to develop as a resort city with the help of the Santa Monica Air Line and other lines that serviced the popular beach areas. Hundreds of thousands of tourists had come by railway, and then by electric streetcars (Exposition Construction Authority 2009: 3.7-12).

3.5.5 Summary of Historic Resources by Alternative

In total, as a result of identification and evaluation efforts within the APE, there were 58 significant historic-period properties which appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. In addition, there were four previously unidentified historic districts, and two previously identified historic districts in the APE. Of the 58 historic-period properties, nine of the properties were also considered contributing resources to existing or potential historic districts in addition to being individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Also, there was an additional 27 historic-period properties which are considered contributors to a historic district, and are not considered individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA within the APE. Therefore, a total of 91 historic-period properties were recorded and evaluated on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms.

Table 3-6 identifies the significant historic-period properties which appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA which are located in the Station areas of the project within the APE. These properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and are included in the Historic Resources Report, and are depicted on the APE maps (Appendix E).

Table 3-7 identifies the significant historic-period properties which appear eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA which are located in the alignment areas of the project located within the APE. These properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and included in the Historic Resources Report and are depicted on the APE maps included in (Appendix E).

Table 3-8 identifies the historic-period properties which are considered contributors to a potential historic district, and are not considered individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA within the APE. These properties were recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and included in the Historic Resources Report and are depicted on the APE maps included in (Appendix E).

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/4th Station			
WSE 1	APN/AIN 4291002001	1202 Third Street Promenade, Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 1 is a Streamline Moderne-style commercial building (former JC Penney) designed by Milton L. Anderson and constructed in 1949. It occupies the entire corner lot and has a north and east orientation. It is a two story building with a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with a round fluted tower structure on the northeast corner. The windows are arranged irregularly, with large square and rectangular fixed glass plate storefront windows on the ground story of the east and north elevations, and narrow, horizontal bands of square fixed window sashes on the second story of the north and east elevations. The walls are clad in stucco with horizontal banding on the ground floor. The ground level also has tile cladding in places. A flat metal awning wraps around the east elevation and northeast corner, separating the ground story from the upper story. The entries are on the east and north elevations through steel-frame commercial doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors on the ground story have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3CS—WSE 1 was designated as Santa Monica City Landmark #87 in 2008. Based on site investigations and historic research, it appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne architectural style.</p>
WSE 2	APN/AIN 4291003021	310 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 2 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style commercial building (Edwin Building) designed by Paul Williams and constructed in 1928. It occupies the entire lot. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with a shed roof overhang supported by a decorative cornice. The lower floor features three fixed paned windows on either side of the commercial entrance, above all of which there is a transom. The window bays on the upper story contain multi-light casement window sashes with multi-light transoms in four groups of two. The primary façade is asymmetrical with two entries. The commercial entrance is recessed and housed beneath rectangular awning; it is filled with wood doors with large glass panes and lower inset panels. West of the commercial space on the primary elevation, is a highly ornamented Plateresque frontispiece that leads to a recessed entry area and a small lobby. The frontispiece is embellished with a Mudejar style arched opening, stylized floral patterns, cartouches, a pair of helmeted conquistador profiles in relief, and a decorative balconet. A metal-framed glass door is located within the entry area. The exterior walls of the building are clad in stucco and feature highly ornate Plateresque ornament. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1970, but the details are currently unknown. The following alterations have been documented: 1953, the storefront pilasters flanking entrance were altered; 1955, alterations to storefront (remove old plate glass, install new glass, remove tile under glass windows, install new Flagcrete, paint front of building); 1973, sign attached to north-facing rooftop; and 1982, storefront remodel (unspecified).</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3 CS—WSE 2 was previously identified and evaluated in the City's Historic Resources Inventory (1983) and assigned a National Register 5D rating code. The City's Historic Resources Inventory Update (1995) upgraded the subject property's status to 3S. The City's Historic Resources Inventory Update of the Central Business District and The Third Street Promenade (1998) reconfirmed the property's 3S status code. WSE 2 was designated as Santa Monica City Landmark #84 in 2008. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 2 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 3	APN/AIN 4291004015	412 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 3 is a Vernacular Two-Part Commercial Block-style building (“Cheyenne Building”) constructed in 1926. It occupies the entire lot and has a northeast-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch side gable roof covered in red clay tile. There are six window bays on the ground floor of irregular size and distribution, which are filled with metal frame fixed pane window sashes, and which are topped with soldier course brick lintels. The second story has nineteen window bays on the primary elevation, which are filled with multi-pane casement window sashes with multi-light transoms, soldier course brick lintels, and sills. The walls are clad in brick, including a decorative brick belt course between the ground and upper story to differentiate building levels; the band course forms a pediment above the main entrance. There is a simple cornice beneath the roof eave. The primary façade is generally symmetrical with a large main entryway centrally located on north elevation. The entrance is deeply recessed, with glass panel walls and metal frame doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Assessor records show an alteration date of 1950, though it appears to have been altered after that date. In particular, the ground story on the north elevation appears to be altered; the storefront openings and brick cladding on the ground story do not appear to be original. Some upper story windows have been filled with brick.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 3 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Vernacular Two-Part Commercial Block architectural style.</p>
WSE 4	APN/AIN 4291005003	520 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 4 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style commercial building that was constructed in 1928. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch roof that is gabled on the north portion, hipped at the northwest corner, and flat on south portion of building. The roof is covered in red clay tile. The primary (north) elevation window bays are regularly located, in general. Storefront openings on ground floor have large multi-pane glass panels and upper floors have multi-pane sliding, casement and double-hung sashes with wood lintels, faux shutters, and small window boxes. The west elevation window bays are irregularly located and are comprised of one large fixed picture window sash with window box on the ground floor of the north end and a set of casement window sashes with faux shutters, wood lintel, and window boxes on the second floor. The walls are clad in brick and the north elevation features a belt course, shed roof with asphalt shingles between ground and upper floor and a band of semi circular accents at cornice with four rows of thin stretcher bricks and brick dentils below. The primary façade is asymmetrical with three entries corresponding to the three storefronts, two which contain standard metal frame commercial doors and one which has eclectic double doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the ground story appears to be altered. The storefront openings are not original and the windows on the west and north elevations appear mismatched.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 4 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 5	APN/AIN 4292012025	507 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 5 is comprised of a Streamline Moderne-style commercial building façade designed by W. Douglas Lee and constructed in 1940, which is backed by a modern mixed-use building. It occupies the entire lot and has a south-facing orientation. The façade is two stories and the modern building behind is five stories. The building has a rectangular plan and irregular massing. The building features a flat roof, with a wide tower that rises out of the façade featuring staggered edges and glass block center. The window bays are arranged irregularly on both the façade and the modern building. On the façade, the ground floor is filled with metal frame, fixed single pane storefront sashes that are slightly recessed and the second story window bays contain two narrow horizontal bands filled with casement-style, multi-light sashes with projecting sills above and below. The walls of the façade are clad in stucco, and the walls of the modern building are clad in metal and stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with numerous entries to the storefronts on the ground floor, all filled with metal frame single fixed pane glass commercial doors. The façade appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition; however, the rest of the original building is no longer present. The modern building behind appears unaltered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 2005, which likely refers to the demolition of the original building (leaving the façade intact) and construction of the modern building behind the façade. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors of the façade storefronts may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3CS—The façade of WSE 5 was designated as Santa Monica City Landmark #49 on February 10, 2003. Based on site investigations and historic research, the façade of WSE 5 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne architectural style.</p>
WSE 6	APN/AIN 4292013010	431 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 6 is a Futurist/Googie-style commercial building constructed in 1954. It occupies the entire lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is one story with a generally rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof. There is a large two-sided sign pylon with attached metal and Plexiglas lettering, approximately 25 feet in height (from the sidewalk) by 15 feet in width that rises from the roof of the building's southwest corner (1962). The windows are irregularly arranged and filled with large, metal frame, fixed glass window walls. There is a large square picture window on the south elevation. The building is clad in stucco, stone veneer, brickwork, and wood. The building features deep overlapping, angled canopies. The primary façade is asymmetrical with an entrance on the southeast corner below an overhang. The entry is filled with a double, aluminum frame, fixed pane commercial door. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors may be new construction. Building permits indicate that the subject property was constructed in 1954 for owner Shoff & Company. In 1962, a sign permit application was submitted by Zucky's Restaurant for a two-sided 175 square foot surface area combination "Zucky's" and small "OPEN 24 HOURS" sign. The building has been restored since 2005.</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3CS—The rooftop sign at WSE 6 was listed as a Santa Monica Cultural Landmark #64 on June 16, 2005. Based on site investigations and historic research, the sign and building at WSE 6 appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a sign and building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Futurist-Googie architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 7	APN/AIN 4292020004 APN/AIN 4292020012	311 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica 315 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 7 is three connected Art Deco-style commercial building constructed in 1936 and 1937. They occupy the majority of both lots and have a south-facing orientation. The buildings are two stories with a rectangular plan. The buildings feature a flat parapet roof. The primary (south) elevation is composed of large plate glass storefronts on the ground floor. The walls are clad in stucco. The three buildings are differentiated by geometrically cut columns that extend beyond the roofline. Smaller posts similar to the columns are located at regular intervals between the columns which extend through the cornice line. Decorative plaster work (floral, fleur-de-lis) are located within each interval of posts. The upper walls of the west elevation are identical to the south elevation. The ground story of the west elevation contains a multi-pane glass window wall and painted concrete block on the north end. Small fixed windows are located below the decorative plasterwork on the west and south elevations. The primary façade appears generally symmetrical with standard commercial glass entrance doors asymmetrically arranged according to the use of interior space. Awnings are located above each storefront. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors on the ground floor storefronts may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 7 appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
WSE 8	APN/AIN 4291032905	Ocean Avenue at Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 8 is a Works Project Administration Moderne-style statue of Saint Monica sculpted by Eugene H. Morahan and dedicated in 1935. The statue is cream-colored concrete and mounted on a stepped pedestal. It surrounded by a non-historic age heart-shaped planter containing a patch of grass. It has an east-facing orientation. It appears unaltered and is in good condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S, 3CS, and 5S1; Primary No. 19-177904—The statue at WSE 8 was listed as individual significant as a work of public art and as a contributing object to Santa Monica Designated Cultural Landmark #79 (Palisades Park) in 2007. Based on site investigations and historic research, the statue at WSE 8 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a statue that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Moderne style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/16th Station			
WSE 9	APN/AIN 4281011028	1401 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5
<p>WSE 9 is an Art Deco-style commercial bank building constructed in 1931. It occupies the southern portion of the lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is two stories and has a generally rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with horizontal stripe accents along the cornice line. Ground floor windows on the south and west elevations are large vertical plate glass with decorative metal grilles on the upper portion of the windows. The second floor of the south elevation has a ribbon of ten square window sets composed of two casements, a transom, and sidelights. The building has a stone base and stucco-clad exterior walls with simple engaged pilasters, which create divisions on the south and west elevations. The primary façade (south) is asymmetrical with two entries, a large central entrance and a smaller entrance at the east end of the façade. The central entrance is recessed and contains standard glass commercial double doors with transom and sidelights. The smaller entrance at the east end contains metal frame standard glass commercial double doors. The north elevation also has a recessed entrance with metal frame standard glass commercial double doors. A metal trellis structure with round posts is located along the north elevation, adjacent to the entrance. An exterior staircase is leading to the rooftop is also located on the north elevation. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, alterations have included the addition of the trellis, the replacement of entrance doors, and the addition of the exterior staircase. The northeast portion of the building also appears to be an addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 9 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
Westwood/VA Hospital Station			
Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District	San Diego Freeway to the east, Federal Avenue to the west, and remaining Veterans Affairs land to the north and south		MS 7, 8; Alternatives 2, 3, 5; Option F
<p>The following buildings, constructed in 1900 and 1940, are contributors to the Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District: WSE 41 and WSE 42. WSE 41 is a theater and WSE 42 is a chapel, the former built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the latter in the Carpenter Gothic. The district is located in a park like setting. Only the portion of the district within the APE was investigated.</p>			<p>Primary No. 19-173043—The Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Keeper in 1981 under Criterion A (Military, Politics/Government, and Social/Humanitarian) and Criterion C (Architecture) for its association with the government’s development of veteran’s health care and for its distinctive architecture.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Westwood/UCLA Station			
WSE 10	APN/AIN 4363023032	10921 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options M, O, Q, S, U; MOS 2
<p>WSE 10 is an International-style commercial building constructed in 1962/1963. It occupies the southern portion of the lot and has a south-facing orientation. This nine-story building with a flat roof is located atop a three-story pedestal. A mechanical box is located on the rooftop. The building is eight bays wide on the north elevation, with half bays at the ends. The bays are divided by protruding marble-sheathed columns that extend slightly beyond the roofline. Each bay features a row of four windows separated by protruding vertical metal plates. The exterior walls between the rows of windows on each story are sheathed with metal plates. The east and west elevations have identical, alternating rows of windows and metal plates, without the marble column separations and the vertical metal plates. The ground floor of the building has an east wing extension that features black marble bulkheads and large plate glass, which appear to be of non-historic age. The entrance to the building is centrally located and recessed, and appears to be original. The building appears to be minimally altered and in good condition. Based on observation, the east wing extension may be a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years old, it must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration G. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 10 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the International architectural style.</p>
Century City Station			
WSE 11	APN/AIN 4319004109	2025 Avenue of the Stars, Century City	MS 13B; Options H, P, Q, R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 11 is a New Formalism-style hotel designed by Minoru Yamasaki and constructed in 1965. It occupies the center of the lot and has a northwest-facing orientation. It is twenty stories with a curved plan. The building features a flat, overhanging roof ornamented by an aluminum panel entablature with an abstracted egg-and-dart design. The longitudinal sides consist of a rhythmic series of bays of recessed concrete hotel room balconies with metal railings that are separated by aluminum-clad concrete vertical walls. The floors of the balconies are rectangular with concave corners and the rooms have sliding glass doors and fixed metal window sashes. The ends of the building have three bays. The middle bays feature balconies and the side bays are covered in aluminum panels. The southwest elevation features two towers evenly spaced in the center and clad with rectangular aluminum panels. Both protrude from the roof. The northern tower is flush with the wall surface, while the rectangular tower on the south protrudes about five panels from the wall surface. The primary façade (northeast elevation facing Avenue of the Stars) is symmetrical with central, four-story glazed, multi-bay entrance under a non-historic age canopy and through non-historic age doors. A pool and gymnasium (probably non-original or heavily remodeled original garden structure) are at the rear of the property (southwest and west of building). In front (northeast) of the building is a plaza with pedestrian access to the plaza fountain on Avenue of the Stars. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation and historic research, the gymnasium at the south corner of the parcel may be new construction or a heavy remodel of the original garden structure. The entry doors and canopy on the first floor do not appear to be original.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years old, it must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration G. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 11 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style and as the work of master architect Minoru Yamasaki.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 12	APN/AIN 4319016029	2029 Century Park East, Century City	MS 13B; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 12 is a New Formalism-style commercial skyscraper designed by Minoru Yamasaki and constructed in 1973. It occupies the center of the lot. It is forty-four stories, including the ground floor pedestal, with a triangular plan. The building features a flat roof, twenty-three vertical bays on each side that are filled with aluminum frame, fixed pane window sashes, and concrete and steel cladding. The façades are symmetrical with a front entrance on Constellation and a rear entrance from the other side. The entries are slightly recessed and filled with metal frame glass pane doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1977, but the details are currently unknown. Due to security concerns, the original lobby, which was open, was enclosed in mullion-free glass at some point. Based on observation, the building remains otherwise unaltered.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years old, it must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration G. Based on site investigations and initial historic research, WSE 12 appears to possess the exceptional significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style and as the work of master architect Minoru Yamasaki.</p>
Wilshire/Rodeo Station			
WSE 13	APN/AIN 4328032014	9504 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 13 is an Italian Renaissance-style, hotel/residential building (Beverly Wilshire Hotel) designed by Walker and Eisen and constructed in 1930. It ranges in height from three to thirteen stories with an E-shaped plan that gradually steps back. It is situated near the front of the lot and the main entry faces north toward Wilshire Street. The building features a flat roof, fixed window sashes arranged symmetrically to their respective sides, and Tuscan stone, Carrara marble, and brick cladding. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Code 1S—WSE 13 was listed in the NRHP in 1987 (NR 87000908) under Criteria A and C. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 13 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criteria A and C of the NRHP and Criteria 1 and 3 of the CRHR, as a building that has made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 14	APN/AIN 4328033001	9460 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 14 is an International style commercial building (Union Bank) constructed in 1957. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is an approximately nine-story building with a U-shaped plan, which has the appearance of a group of rectangular blocks adjoined, stacked, and overlapping each other. The blocks are of various heights (from one to nine stories), with the vertical blocks on the east end mounted on the roof of a long single-story block and supported by a pedestal. An additional one-story block is adjacent to the long one-story block on the west end. The building features a flat roof. The pedestal ground story contains curtain walls filled with fixed pane glass in metal frame sashes. The upper story window bays are recessed and extremely narrow, containing fixed pane, metal framed sashes with thick metal mullions. The ground story is clad in stucco and stone wainscoting and the upper stories are clad in steel and stucco, applied in a grid of horizontal and vertical strips. The primary façade is asymmetrical with recessed entries for each respective storefront which are filled with steel-frame commercial doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the pedestal ground floor storefronts have been altered by the replacement of window sashes and doors, perhaps in the 1980s. The westernmost block may be a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 14 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the International architectural style.</p>
WSE 15	APN/AIN 4331001045	9430 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 15 is a New Formalism-style commercial building constructed in 1957. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is four-stories with a C-shaped plan. The building features a flat roof with T-shaped rafters and a wide eave overhang. The upper stories extend out over the ground floor and are supported by square columns. The ground floor window bays are irregularly spaced and filled with metal frame commercial glass window walls. The upper story windows are also arranged irregularly, with long vertical fixed glass panes joined to form vertical strips of glass between square engaged columns. The building is clad in travertine. The primary façade is asymmetrical with a recessed entrance offset to the east, filled with metal frame commercial glass doors. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 15 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/Beverly Station			
WSE 16	APN/AIN 4331001049	9450 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 16 is a New Formalism-style commercial building (Glendale Federal Savings) designed by Langdon Wilson and constructed in 1968. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is eleven stories, including the pedestal ground story, with a rectangular plan. The building has a flat roof with wide overhang featuring distinctive stained glass filled eaves that are supported by concrete rafters. The ground story is deeply recessed below the upper floors and filled with metal frame fixed pane window walls. The upper story window bays are regularly spaced, and form vertical strips of metal frame, fixed pane glass (two types of glazing). The building is clad in concrete composed of square engaged columns that stretch from the ground floor to the roof. The primary façade is symmetrical with a deeply recessed entry on the west elevation that has a revolving glass door flanked by two sets of double doors. Other entries are present on the north and west elevations for the respective store fronts. All the doors are filled with metal frame commercial glass double doors with side lights and transoms. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The storefronts may have been altered by the replacement of window sashes and doors that are not of historic age.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years old, it must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration G. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 16 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>
Wilshire/Rodeo Station			
WSE 17	APN/AIN 4343013011	9429 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 17 is an Art Deco-style commercial building (California Bank Building) designed by John Parkinson and Daniel B. Parkinson and constructed in 1929. It occupies the entire triangular lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is seven stories with triangular base and rectangular-plan upper stories that step up toward a central tower. The building features a flat roof. The window bays are symmetrically arranged and contain metal frame, fixed pane storefront window walls on the ground story and metal frame, fixed pane sashes on the upper stories. The building is clad in stucco with fluted, engaged pillars, gold relief accents at the cornice line of each stack on central tower, chevrons above the ground floor, and a molded cornice with diamond gold accents separating the ground story from the upper stories. The primary façade is symmetrical with a recessed central arched entry filled with a gold colored, metal frame, glass double door. The storefront entries are filled with metal frame, standard commercial fixed pane doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes and door frames may have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 17 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/La Cienega Station			
WSE 18	APN/AIN 4333018030	8554 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option C; MOS 2
<p>WSE 18 is an Art Deco-style theater (Fine Arts/Regina Theater) constructed in 1938. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is one-story with a roughly rectangular-shaped plan. The building features a flat roof with a symmetrical, steeply stepped parapet on the primary façade. The façade is stucco clad, with fluted bands enframing the metal frame, fixed pane window wall. The primary façade is symmetrical with three entries, the central filled with a metal frame, fixed pane double door and the two on either side filled with a metal frame, fixed pane single doors. A three-sided marquee is mounted above the central entry that has stylized ornamentation. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1947, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors appear to be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 18 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
WSE 19	APN/AIN 4333018035	8620 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option C; MOS 2
<p>WSE 19 is a Contemporary-style (with Googie/Futuristic influences) commercial building constructed in 1951. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is one story and has a generally rectangular plan. The building is supported on heavy piers and walls, and there is a parking lot beneath. The building features a low-pitch, front gable roof with deep boxed eaves, window walls filled with metal frame, fixed panes, and stucco and stone cladding. The primary façade is asymmetrical with an entry near the center, filled with a single metal frame, fixed pane standard commercial door. The door is reached by a staircase. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1961, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 19 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Contemporary architectural style.</p>
WSE 20	APN/AIN 4333018009	8668 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option C; MOS 2
<p>WSE 20 is a Colonial Revival-style commercial building constructed in 1939. It occupies the entire lot and has north and west-facing orientations. It is two stories with a generally rectangular plan, which is rounded on the northwest corner. The building features a flat roof with a low-pitch shed roof (faux hipped) covered in composite shingles. The window bays are symmetrically placed. The windows on the ground floor contain metal frame, fixed pane storefront sashes surrounded by engaged columns and topped with a cornice and hood. The upper story windows are filled with metal frame, casement, 15-lite sashes; the windows feature faux shutters or engaged columns on either side. The building is clad in brick, cement engaged columns, cornices and plain pediments (one on the north elevation and one on the west elevation). The building is symmetrical with a central entry on the northwest corner and entries for the respective storefronts, all of which are filled with metal frame, fixed pane doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the windows sashes and doors may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 20 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 21	APN/AIN 4333029018	8430 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option C; MOS 2
<p>WSE 21 is an Art Deco-style theater and commercial building (Wilshire Theater) constructed in 1930. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is eight stories with a rectangular plan and irregular massing, which features a two-story section on the north, a tower on the northwest corner, and a five story block on the south. The building features a flat roof with an ornamental parapet. The window bays are regularly spaced and arranged in sunken vertical panels on the tower portion. The window bays on the ground floor are filled with metal frame, fixed pane window walls and the window bays on the upper stories are filled with narrow, metal frame, multi-light casements with multi-light transoms. The building is clad in stucco, which is decorated with plaster accents such as floral reliefs and vertical fluted engaged columns. The primary façade is asymmetrical with several entries; all filled with metal frame, fixed pane standard commercial doors. A three-sided marquis is mounted above the main entrance on the north elevation. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1940, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors on the ground floor appear to have been replaced and are not of historic age. The building was under renovation at the time of the survey.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 21 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
WSE 22	APN/AIN 4334021060	8447 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option C; MOS 2
<p>WSE 22 is a New Formalism-style commercial building constructed in 1962. It occupies the entire lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is six stories, including the ground story pedestal, with a generally square plan. The building features a flat roof. The ground story is recessed below the upper stories, which are supported by engaged concrete pillars that rise from the ground level to above the roof, where they stop at a horizontal concrete band that wraps around the building above the roofline. The ground story windows are metal-frame, fixed glass pane window walls. The spaces between the pillars on the upper stories are filled with metal-frame fixed pane (in two glazes) window walls that form vertical bands of glass between the concrete pillars. The primary façade is generally symmetrical, with an entry to the parking garage on the west end and the main entrance to the building on the east. The east entry is filled with metal-frame, fixed glass pane commercial doors. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. There are abstract sculptures near the main entrance that may be related features.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and initial historic research, WSE 22 appears to possess the exceptional significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/Fairfax Station			
WSE 23	APN/AIN 5510027035	6101 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 23 is a Futurist-Googie-style restaurant building (Johnie’s Coffee Shop Restaurant) constructed in 1956. It occupies the southeast corner of the lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is one story with a generally rectangular plan. The building features an asymmetrical folded roof covered in composite roll roofing and studded with marquee-style lights and metal cursive letters that spell “Johnie’s Coffee Shop Restaurant” on the south elevation and “Coffee Shop Restaurant” on the east elevation. Aluminum-frame, fixed pane glass sashes form a continuous band of glass around the building. Wall cladding includes veneer rock at the wall junctions, stucco, and wood panel siding below the windows. The primary façade is asymmetrical with an entry on the south elevation that is filled with a metal frame, fixed pane glass standard commercial door with transom. The building appears to be unaltered and is in poor condition (vacant).</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 23 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Futurist-Googie architectural style.</p>
WSE 24	APN/AIN 5508017007	6067 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 24 is a Streamline Moderne-style commercial building (May Company Wilshire/LACMA West) designed by Albert C. Martin and Samuel A. Marx and constructed in 1939-40. It occupies the southwest corner of the lot and has a southwest-facing orientation. It is four stories with a generally square plan. The building features a flat roof. The southwest corner contains a massive gold, round column that rises from the second story to the roof and is backed by a curved black tile surround. The ground level window bays are steel frame fixed pane glass window walls, which are tucked beneath a cantilevered roof that curves around the southeast corner. The window bays on the top story are narrow horizontal bands, slightly protruding from the wall, that are filled with metal frame, fixed, single pane sashes. The walls are coated in stucco. The primary façade is generally symmetrical with a main entry on the northwest corner filled with metal frame, fixed glass pane, standard commercial doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefront window sashes and doors may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3CS—WSE 24 was listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #566 on September 30, 1992. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 24 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/La Brea Station			
WSE 25	APN/AIN 5089002002 APN/AIN 5089002003	5354 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5352 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 22; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 25 is an Art Deco-style commercial building with an addition constructed in 1937. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. The main building is a three-story building with a rectangular plan. The main building features a flat roof with parapet, topped with a vertical narrow, tall signage board located on the north end. There are four symmetrically arranged window bays on the third story of the primary (north) elevation that have been covered (material beneath is unknown, though they appear to contain square awning window sashes each with four horizontal panes). The windows on the east and south elevations are similar, with those on the second floor of the east elevation recessed within a decorative horizontal band that separates the second story from the third story. The wall cladding is primarily stucco with geometric designs and a vertical emphasis, and tile and glass block on the primary façade's east end of the ground floor. The primary façade of the main building is generally symmetrical with a two entries, the eastern featuring a steel frame commercial double door and the western entry featuring a steel frame commercial door that is recessed and framed by engage fluted pilasters. The one-story addition to the west has a flat roof and stucco cladding. The entry is through a steel frame commercial door. A band of wide stuccoed paneling is mounted between the ground and upper floors on the primary façade. The building and its addition appear to be minimally altered and are in good condition. The band of wide stuccoed paneling that is mounted between the ground and upper floors appears to be a later addition, as does the one-story addition to the west of the main building. Actual dates of these apparent additions are unknown.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 25 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
WSE 26	APN/AIN 5089002022	5358 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 22; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 26 is a Streamline Moderne and Futurist/Googie-style commercial building that appears to have been constructed in the 1930s. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building has a flat roof and three distinct façades. The easternmost façade is Streamline Moderne style and features large metal frame, fixed pane storefront windows on the ground floor and several recessed windows bays on the second story (now covered) that are set in a band of horizontal stripes. The façade is clad with stucco, metal framing accents, and a metal belt course between the ground and second story. The entry is filled with a metal frame, fixed pane glass commercial door with a transom. The center façade is Futurist-Googie style and features a massive faux camera with a round window and a transom of glass blocks on the ground floor. The entry is recessed and contains a metal frame, fixed pane glass commercial door. The walls are clad in stucco (painted in vertical stripes on the upper story), metal panels, and plastic. An awning is mounted above the entry. The western façade is simple Futurist-Googie style and features large metal frame, fixed pane storefront windows on the ground floor and a wide raised band of concrete on the upper story. The entry contains a double metal frame, fixed pane glass commercial door with transom. It is clad in stucco. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. Based on observation, the storefronts may contain new doors.</p>			<p>Status Codes 5S1, 3S, and 3CS—The center façade of WSE 26 was listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #451 (Darkroom) on August 1, 1989. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 26 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne (eastern façade) and Futurist-Googie (central and western façades) architectural styles.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 27	APN/AIN 5089003008	5410 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 22; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 27 is an Art Deco-style commercial building constructed in 1931. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is approximately eleven stories with a rectangular plan. The massing is irregular, with a two story base that fills the entire lot and a central, stepped, rectangular tower of approximately nine stories that sits atop the base. The building features a flat roof. The window bays on the base are metal frame fixed pane storefront windows. The window bays on the tower are rectangular, narrow and filled with casement windows with transoms. Some of the windows and transoms have a decorative iron grille. The walls are clad in stucco and feature fluting, chevrons, florals, and zig-zag ornamentation. The primary façade is symmetrical with numerous entries associated with the respective storefronts. The entries are filled with metal frame fixed pane commercial doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1935, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the window sashes and doors on the base have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 27 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
Wilshire/Crenshaw Station			
WSE 28	APN/AIN 5504008009	4201 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 25; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 28 is a New Formalism-style commercial building constructed in 1958. It occupies the front of the lot (a parking lot is at the rear) and has a south-facing orientation. It is six stories, including the ground floor pedestal, with a rectangular plan and an irregular mass comprised of two symmetrical blocks and a tower between. The ground floor is recessed below the upper floors. The building features a flat roof. The window bays are symmetrically and evenly spaced vertical bands of slightly recessed, metal frame, fixed, single pane sashes on the upper stories, and fixed pane window walls on the ground level. The ground floor is clad in black marble tile and the upper floors are clad in cream marble tile. The cladding is set in an enframed window wall pattern which features pilasters between the vertical bands of windows and which is topped with a horizontal cap that stretches across the top of the highest level of windows of the two symmetrical blocks. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes and entry may have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 28 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>
WSE 29	APN/AIN 5504009002	4121 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 25; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 29 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residential building (Los Altos Hotel and Apartments/Los Altos Apartments) designed by Edward B. Rust and Luther Mayo and constructed in 1925. It occupies the entire lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is six stories with a U-shaped plan. The building features a flat roof with shed roof (faux hipped) on the west, south, and east elevations, which is covered in red clay tile. The windows are regularly spaced and are of various sizes. Most are slightly recessed, rectangular shaped, and filled with wood frame casement and double-hung sashes, some with colonette mullions and decorative boxes beneath and awnings above. The walls are clad in stucco with plateresque ornament. The primary façade is symmetrical and contains a highly decorative entry with plateresque detail. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. In 1993, architectural firm M2A was hired to rehabilitate the structure.</p>			<p>Status Codes 1S and 5S1; Primary No. 19-173428—WSE 29 was listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #311 on October 17, 1986. The property was listed in the NRHP on July 1, 1999 (NR 99000765) under Criterion C. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 29 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/Crenshaw Station			
WSE 30	APN/AIN 5093006030	3780 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 26; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 30 is an Art Deco-style theater and commercial tower (Pellissier Building with Wiltern Theater, Franklin Life Building) designed by Stiles O. Clements and constructed in 1931. It occupies the front of the lot and has a north- and northwest facing orientation. Overall, the building has a rectangular plan and irregular massing. It has a two-story commercial base with a half-story tower (northeast corner) and a twelve-story tower (northwest corner). The towers are stepped back. The building features a flat roof and the two towers have medium-pitch round roofs. The windows are regularly arranged. On the base, the recessed window openings are ornamented with decorative plaster panels, and on the tower, the windows form vertical bands that are surrounded by engaged pilasters. The ground story contains fixed pane storefront sashes, the second story of the base contains large metal frame, multi-pane window sashes, and the twelve-story tower contains narrow vertical fixed pane window sashes. A wide band separates the ground and upper floor of the base. The primary façade is asymmetrical with several entries that are filled with metal frame commercial doors; some are topped with awnings. The building is clad in blue-green terracotta tile. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefront window sashes and doors may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 1S and 5S1—WSE 30 was listed as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #118 on May 16, 1973. It was listed in the NRHP (NR 79000488) on February 23, 1979 under Criterion C. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 30 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>
WSE 31	APN/AIN 5503031001	3807 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 30; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 31 is a New Formalism-style commercial building (Pierce National Life) designed by Welton Becket and constructed in 1967/1969. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is thirteen stories, including the ground story pedestal, with a square plan. The building features a flat roof. The ground story is recessed below the upper stories and is supported by columns that stretch from the ground level to the parapet. Some of the ground story storefronts protrude out from beneath the building. The window bays are symmetrically and evenly spaced, slightly recessed, and have flared concrete surrounds. The bays are filled with metal frame, fixed, three-pane (two vertical with a transom) glass sashes on the upper stories, and fixed glass window walls on the ground level. The building is clad in concrete and stucco. The building is symmetrical with various entries that are filled with metal sash, fixed glass pane commercial doors. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefront window sashes, storefront doors, and the protruding storefronts may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years old, it must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration G. Based on site investigations and initial historic research, WSE 31 appears to possess the exceptional significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Beverly Center Station			
WSE 32	APN/AIN 4334009161	8560 Burton Way, West Hollywood	MS 27; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 32 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style (with Italian Renaissance ornamentation) church (Our Lady of Mt. Lebanon St. Peter Cathedral) constructed in 1937/39. It occupies the southeast corner of the lot, adjacent to two other church buildings, and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is one story with a traditional church rectangular plan (nave and transepts). The building features medium-pitch front gable roof and symmetrical shed roofs on either side, all covered in red clay tiles and without an overhang. The windows bays are recessed and contain wood frame casement multi-light sashes, some with stain glass. The entries on the southeast and northwest elevations are recessed, with a classical molded trim, and filled with double wooden doors, each containing a single etched fixed glass pane. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade in particular is ornamented with engaged columns, molded cornices, a rounded arch, and a small window topped with a broken pediment and a ledge below. A molded cornice wraps around the entire building at about two-thirds height point. The primary façade is symmetrical. The building appears to be unaltered altered and is in good condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 32 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial (and Italian Renaissance-style ornamentation) architectural style.</p>
Santa Monica/San Vicente Station			
WSE 33	APN/AIN 4339007012	8703 Santa Monica Blvd., West Hollywood	MS 30; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 33 is a Gothic Revival-style commercial building constructed in 1928. It occupies the front of the lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is one story on the west end and two stories with a corner tower and thin tower on the east end. It has a rectangular plan and irregular massing. The building features a medium-pitch gable roof on the one-story portion and a medium-pitch pyramidal roof on the tower; the roofs are covered in red clay tile. The windows are arranged irregularly, with rounded arch, metal frame, fixed pane glass storefront sashes on the ground floor. The second floor has a cantilevered bay window on the southeast corner filled with wood frame, multi-light casement sashes and topped with delicate tracery. The second story also contains two window bays with pointed arch tracery above and engaged pilasters on the sides and a group of four rectangular window bays surrounded by tracery; the bays are filled with wood frame, multi-light casement sashes. The walls are clad in stucco and a beige masonry veneer. The main entry is recessed on the southwest corner; the main entry and other entries to the respective storefronts are filled with metal frame, fixed pane glass commercial doors. The primary façade is asymmetrical. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefront window sashes and doors may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S, 3CS, and 5S1—WSE 33 was listed as a West Hollywood Cultural Resource (Resolution 94-1255) in 1994. Based on site investigations and historic research, APN 4339007012 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Gothic Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Santa Monica/La Brea Station			
WSE 34	APN/AIN 5531017020	7118 Santa Monica Blvd., West Hollywood	MS 34; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 34 is comprised of an out-of-service streetcar and a Block-style commercial building (Formosa Café) constructed circa 1925. It occupies the northwest corner of the lot (the rest of the lot is occupied by a shopping center constructed in 2003) and has a north- and west-facing orientation. The Block addition is primarily one story, with a two-story portion at the rear, and a rectangular plan. The building has a flat roof; the streetcar retains its rounded roof with apparent pipes and other equipment mounted on top. The streetcar has metal frame window sashes and a striped awning mounted on the west elevation. The building has metal frame windows with striped awnings on the west elevation and metal frame window walls on the north elevation. The streetcar is metal clad, and the building is stucco clad. The building is not ornamented. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition.</p>		<p>Status Codes 3S, 3CS, 5S1—WSE 34 is considered a City of West Hollywood Cultural Resource under a development agreement. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 34 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion A of the NRHP and Criterion 1 of the CRHR, as a building that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history based on its association with the movie business and movie celebrities.</p>	
WSE 35	APN/AIN 5531018001	1041 North Formosa Avenue, West Hollywood	MS 34; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 35 is a large movie studio lot (Warner Hollywood Studio, “The Lot”) that occupies the block on Santa Monica Boulevard between North Poinsettia Place and North Formosa Avenue. It was first constructed in 1919. The movie studio lot includes seven sound stages, post-production facilities, and office buildings, including group of rectangular buildings arranged in an L-shape at the corner of Santa Monica Boulevard and North Formosa Avenue. These buildings feature Colonial Revival and Italianate detailing, asphalt shingle-clad hipped roofs with wide eave overhangs, and stuccoed exterior walls. One of the buildings along Santa Monica Boulevard, near the intersection of North Formosa Avenue has a square cupola with wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets. Windows on these buildings are generally single or multi-light double-hung sash or multi-light casements. The primary façades of the buildings face the interior of the studio lot and are not visible from the street. The buildings appear to be minimally altered with air conditioning units installed in the walls and windows. The buildings appear to be in fair condition. The Assessor dates of construction and alterations/additions are not available and details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the buildings have had numerous air conditioning units installed in the walls and windows of the buildings.</p>		<p>Status Codes 3S, 3CS, and 5S1—WSE 35 is considered a City of West Hollywood Cultural Resource under a development agreement. Based on site investigations and historic research WSE 35 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion A of the NRHP and Criterion 1 of the CRHR, for its association with significant events in Hollywood’s movie history such as serving as the Pickford-Fairbanks Studios, the home of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, in 1922, and Samuel Goldwyn Studios.</p>	
Hollywood/Highland Station			
Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District (HBCED)		6200-7000 Hollywood Blvd., N. Vine St., N. Highland Ave., and N. Ivar St.	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>The following buildings, constructed between 1922 and 1937, are contributors to the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District within the APE: WSE 36, WSE 37, WSE 38, and WSE 39. The district’s most prevalent property type is the commercial building, which is built in a Revival architectural style. The district is located in a heavily developed urban commercial setting along Hollywood Boulevard.</p>		<p>Primary No. 19-174178—Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District was listed in the NRHP in 1985 (NR 85000704) under Criteria A (events) and C (architecture) for its association with the “Golden Age” of Hollywood and for its distinctive architecture.</p>	

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 36	APN/AIN 5547012001	6778 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE is an Eclectic Revival-style (Neoclassical and Spanish Colonial Revival) commercial building constructed in 1914 and remodeled by Morgan, Walls and Clements in 1935/1936. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is one-story with a rectangular plan. It is a one-part commercial block. The north elevation contains seven bays and the west elevation contains nine bays (one is an entrance). The building features a flat roof with cornice and parapet of hipped roof-shape and that is covered in red clay tile. The windows are symmetrical arranged. The walls are clad in concrete and stucco. Pilasters line the west elevation and a frieze of medallions and shield-like designs is above the pilasters and then crowned by a cornice. Between the cornice and parapet, there is wall signage. The ends of the walls are decorated with cast stone medallions. The primary façade is symmetrical with three central entrances filled with non-historic age doors and transoms. The building appears to have been minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1993, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the doors have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 1D, 3S, and 3CS; Primary No. 19-174178—WSE 36 was listed in the NRHP and CRHR as a contributor (#59) to the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District (NR District 85000704) (along with WSE 37, WSE 38, and WSE 39) in 1985 under Criteria A and C of the NRHP (Commerce and Entertainment/Architecture). Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 36 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Eclectic Revival architectural style, more specifically the Neoclassical and Spanish Colonial Revival styles, as applied to a one-part commercial block.</p>
WSE 37	APN/AIN 5547012009	1666 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 37 is an Art Deco-style commercial building constructed in 1916 according to the Los Angeles County Assessor and modernized and redesigned by S. Charles Lee in 1931/1935. It occupies the north part of the parcel and has a west-facing orientation. The building is four stories on the north and one story on south, with an overall rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof, metal framed windows, and stucco walls. The four-story façade is symmetrical and consists of three bays divided by fluted pilasters without capitals. Each bay is topped by curved pediment-like parapets with floral ornamentation above and a medallion below. The ground story window bays contain protruding marble surrounded window display cases. The cases are framed by half-circle pediments decorated with the floral motif and swags and a metal lintel. The window sashes are concave on the second and third floors and separated by marble panels. The top set of triple windows is crowned with a pediment of a central floral motif and stars. On either side of the windows there are narrow reeded columns with a spike at the top. The central entry to the four-story portion is framed with marble and topped by a floral and scroll ornament with two stylized metal lanterns on each side. The one-story portion of the building is the same style. The façade is symmetrical and consists of five bays. The windows and display cases are identical to those on the ground story of the four-story portion. The lower third of the wall is clad in marble with a decorative band at top and metal trim. A neon sign has been added in the past ten years to the one-story façade. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The south part of the parcel contains surface parking. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1968, but the details are currently unknown. “Mel’s Drive In” neon sign was added in the past ten years.</p>			<p>Status Codes 1D, 3S, 3CS, and 5S1; Primary No. 19-174178—WSE 37 is listed in the NRHP and CRHR as a contributor (#58) to the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District (NR District 85000704) (along with WSE 36, WSE 38, and WSE 39) in 1985 under Criteria A and C of the NRHP (Commerce and Entertainment/ Architecture). It was listed as HCM #593 in 1994 as the Max Factor Make-Up Salon. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 37 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion A and C of the NRHP and Criterion 1 and 3 of the CRHR, as a building that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco architectural style.</p>

Table 3-6: Historic Properties Within Station Area APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 38			
WSE 38 is included in Table 3-8.			
WSE 39			
WSE 39 is included in Table 3-8.			
WSE 40	APN/AIN 5548014900	1521 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 40 is a New Formalist-style theater building constructed circa 1954. It occupies the northeast corner of the parcel and has an east-facing orientation. It ranges from one to three stories and has a roughly rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch gable roof behind a parapet, a curtain wall separated by concrete stringcourses, and stucco paneling on the north elevation. The primary façade is symmetrical with a row of double doors. The main façade (south elevation) features small square tile (gray with white and black mosaic patterning) and a row of pylons. The entrance is marked by a flat, rectangular canopy. The entrance is reached by a flight of concrete steps with brick podium foundation. The north elevation is a symmetrical arrangement of rectangular blocks and features five glazed windows between simple pilaster-like projections. The stucco panels on the south elevation are covered by a mural of famous alumni. The north elevation is covered by a mural of the school mascot, the Sheik. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The murals appear to be more recent, perhaps added sometime in the past ten years.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 40 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style as applied to a theater or auditorium.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE

Description		Eligibility/Notes
Westwood/VA Hospital Station		
Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District	San Diego Freeway to the east, Federal Avenue to the west and remaining Veterans Affairs land to the north and south	MS 7, 8; Alternatives 2, 3, 5; Option F
The following buildings, constructed in 1900 and 1940, are contributors to the Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District within the APE: WSE 41 and WSE 42. WSE 41 is a theater and WSE 42 is a chapel, the former built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the latter in the Carpenter Gothic. The district is located in a park like setting. Only the portion of the district within the APE was investigated.		The Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Keeper in 1981 under Criterion A (Military, Politics/Government, and Social/Humanitarian) and Criterion C (Architecture) for its association with the government’s development of veteran’s health care and for its distinctive architecture.
WSE 41	APN/AIN 4365008904 Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District—Wadsworth Theater	MS 7; Option F
WSE 41 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style theater (Wadsworth Veterans Theater) constructed in 1940. It occupies a small part of a much larger lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a front-gabled red tile roof; decorative vents; rectangular window bays filled with multi-paned window sashes; and stucco cladding. The primary façade is symmetrical with three central double door entrances. On the first story, the entrances are framed by small, low-pitched red-tile shed roofs and a stringcourse with shallow decorative brackets. On the second story, above the entrances, the north elevation has a front-gabled roof with lower roofline than the theater space, and two symmetrically arranged square towers with front-gabled red tile roofs and decorative vents. On either side of the towers are two-story masses with red tile, hipped roofs and several windows. Around the windows are decorative hoods and below the vents are decorative stucco balconettes. The west and east elevations are solid walls with buttresses. At the front of the south elevation is a two-story rectangular box (houses the stage inside) that is covered by a flat roof with parapet. Around this box are two symmetrical small red-tile, shed-roofed wings with a few evenly-spaced windows. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.		Status Codes 2D, 3S, and 3CS; Primary No. 19-173043—WSE 41 has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributor to the NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District (along with WSE 42) under Criteria A and C (1981). Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 41 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criteria A and C of the NRHP and Criterion 1 and 3 of the CRHR, as a building that is associated with the federal government’s development of veterans’ health care, as the domiciliary theater that replaced the Ward Theater, and as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description		Eligibility/Notes
WSE 42	APN/AIN 4365008904 Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District—Catholic-Protestant Chapels or Wadsworth Chapel	MS 8; Option F
<p>WSE 42 is a Victorian with Gothic Revival-style (more specifically Carpenter Gothic) religious building (Catholic-Protestant Chapels) designed by J. Lee Burton and constructed in 1900. It occupies a small part of a much larger lot and has northwest and southeast facing orientations. The building consists of two chapels that share a wall. It is two stories with a masonry foundation and a rectangular plan. The building features a two cross-gabled roofs (the one facing Eisenhower Avenue is slightly smaller), picturesquely wood-frame lancet windows and diamond-paned, rectangular windows, and horizontal redwood siding. The two primary façades are asymmetrical with entry through a central arcaded porch for the Protestant Chapel and a front-gabled west corner entrance on the northeast elevation for the Catholic Chapel. The arcaded porch has three arches, reminiscent of Romanesque porches. There are three square towers of varying sizes (two on the southeast; one with octagonal belfry in the middle of the northeast elevation); solid, arched knee braces, wooden window hoods, decorative brackets under windows and balconies, decorative and patterned balustrades, arched windows, and crosses at the apexes of roofs. The northwest elevation features an apse that consists of a one-story tower with cone-shaped roof attached to the wall and only one window. The building appears to be unaltered and is in poor condition.</p>		<p>Status Codes 1S and 2D; Primary No. 19-167175 and 19-173043—WSE 42 was listed in the National Register (NR 72000229) and California Register in 1972 under Criterion C as a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style. Additionally, it has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributor to the NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District (along with WSE 41) under Criteria A and C (1981). Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 42 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criteria A and C of the NRHP and Criterion 1 and 3 of the CRHR, as a building that is associated with the federal government's development of veterans' health care, as one of the earliest non-military construction of religious facilities by the federal government, and as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Victorian and Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic) architectural style.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description		Eligibility/Notes
WSE 43	APN/AIN 11000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 8; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options F, M, O, Q, S, U
<p>WSE 43 is a New Formalism-style institutional office building complex (Westwood Federal Building) designed by Welton Becket and Associates with Paul R. Williams and A. C. Martin and Associates and constructed in 1966. It occupies the northwest part of the parcel and is set back from Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue. It has a north-facing orientation. The rectangular-plan, eighteen-story skyscraper is set on a rectangular-plan podium and organized axially. Attached perpendicularly on the south side is a one-story, square-plan structure, which is subsequently attached perpendicularly to a one-story, rectangular plan building on the south. Combined, the three buildings have an H-shaped plan. The skyscraper features a flat roof, symmetrically organized metal-framed fixed windows, and concrete clad walls. Centered on the south elevation are two solid large rectangular towers that are about three stories higher than the main skyscraper. The skyscraper's bands of windows are continuous across the elevation and alternate horizontally with solid black bands. The bands are deeply recessed behind a screen of projecting vertical concrete mullions that resemble louver window slats. At the shorter ends of the skyscraper there are concrete-panel walls that extend out, ending with a vertical line of concrete panels; a solid wall of concrete that appears to be set away from the wall plane, rises the full length of the shorter sides. The primary façade is symmetrical with entry from Veteran Avenue (east) through the middle one-story structure. The middle structure has a flat roof of concrete with overhanging eaves, floor-to-ceiling windows with protruding metal mullions, and access by stairs with custom-designed benches. The southern building is four bays wide and twenty-one bays deep. Each bay consists of stone panel walls framed by simple concrete piers and a flat cornice-like band. For the central seven bays, the piers remain but are without walls or roof, creating a landscaped courtyard that connects to the center structure. The complex appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. The buildings are surrounded by formal landscaping and there is a parking lot to the south.</p>		<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years of age, it must meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 43 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Westwood/UCLA Station			
WSE 44	APN/AIN 4363022009	1142 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T
<p>WSE 44 is a Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival-style commercial building (Ralph’s Grocery Store; Bratskeller-Egyptian Theater) designed by Russell Collins and constructed in 1929. It occupies the entire roughly V-shaped corner lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is one story with an irregular plan characterized by two colonnades and a central tower. The building features low-pitched side-gable roofs on the two colonnades and a round, low-pitch roof with a denticulated cornice above an arcaded band of ornament with shell shapes that alternate upward and downward on the tower. The tower is crowned by a low octagonal cupola with vent openings. The roofs are covered in red clay tile. Under the colonnade roofs, there are decorative bracket-like rafters. The building features mission-style gables. The building is clad in stucco, which has been scored to give the appearance of large stone shingles. The primary façade is symmetrical with the tower entry filled with a recessed metal frame, double door with transom and a surround comprised of cast stone pilasters and a pediment. The text “Ralph’s Grocery Store” is barely visible as having been carved beneath the pediment. The transom windows of the eastern four arches (facing Lindbrook Drive) are filled. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1968. The alteration date may refer to the remodel for the Bratskeller restaurant, which had a medieval castle design from 1968 to the mid-1980s. In 1968-89, the east end was used as a movie theater and the transom windows were filled in that area. The exterior was restored in 1991-92. Many of the window sashes and doors appear to be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 1S and 5S1; Primary No. 19-174110—WSE 44 was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C as being associated with the history of Westwood and as representing the original architectural style of Westwood in 1986. It was listed in the National Register (NR 92000969) and in the California Register in 1992 as significant on the local level. It was also listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #360 in 1988. Based on site investigations and historic research, APN 4363022009 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criteria A and C of the NRHP and Criteria 1 and 3 of the CRHR.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 45	APN/AIN 4363022010	1139 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T
<p>WSE 45 is located at 1139 Glendon Avenue in a heavily developed urban commercial setting. It is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style two-part commercial block building (Gardens) designed by N. Timmerman and constructed in 1933. It occupies the entire irregularly-shaped corner lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is a largely one story, though it is two stories on the south elevation. The building has an irregular plan. On the south and east elevations, the building features a gable roof that is covered with red clay tile, sometimes with visible wooden decorative brackets. The window bays are recessed and contain multi-pane and bay window sashes, some with decorative iron grill screens. The building is clad in brick. The upper story may have originally served as an office; it features a wood frame casement window sash and decorative iron grill balcony. The north and southwest corners contain one-story towers with circular roofs covered in red clay tile and topped with a finial; they also feature bands of decorative brick and tile under the eaves. The primary corner façade contains an original wood door with decorative metal work screen, which is framed by an inlaid brick pediment. There are also two chimneys with decorative brick and tile work. In the middle of the roof, there is a glass dome that appears to have enclosed a previously open courtyard. Entrance is through commercial glass double doors on the east and south elevations. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1975, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the recorded alterations probably refer to the addition of a glass dome in the middle of the property and the glass entry doors on the south and east elevations. The building has also been seismically retrofitted with concrete lintels and metal ties visible on the north elevation.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 45 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
Historic District 1	Wilshire Boulevard, Malcolm Avenue, Lindbrook Drive, and Glendon Avenue		MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T
<p>The following buildings, constructed between 1933 and 1940, appear to be contributors to Historic District 1: WSE 46, WSE 47, WSE 48, and WSE 61. The district's most prevalent property type is the multiple family apartment building, which is built in a Revival architectural style, such as Spanish Colonial Revival or Monterey Revival. The only building that is not a multiple family apartment building is WSE 49, which is a church. The district is located in a heavily developed urban mixed-use setting. The identification of Historic District 1 is preliminary and is not intended to include the full extent of the district. The complete boundaries of the district are not currently known.</p>			<p>Historic District 1 appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Revival architectural styles, specifically as applied to multiple family properties. The Revival styles represented in the district include Spanish Colonial Revival, Monterey Revival, and Late Gothic Revival.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 46	APN/AIN 4360003031 to 43	10830, 10836 Lindbrook Dr., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T
<p>WSE 46 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style courtyard apartment complex (Lindbrook Village) designed by Frederick N. Clark and constructed in 1936. It occupies the east half of the parcel and has a courtyard-facing orientation. It is two stories with a roughly U-shaped plan. The building features cross-gabled red tile roofs that are hipped at the corners and have exposed rafter tails; asymmetrically arranged recessed, metal fixed, bay, and casement window sashes, some with decorative grilles or shutters; and stucco and lower-story brick clad walls. On the elevation facing Lindbrook Drive, there is a brick chimney with decorative brick chimney stack. Entries are filled with historic-age wood panel doors; the entries feature a variety of details, such as a brick arch, stairs clad in square terracotta tiles and surrounded by wrought iron railings, small canopies, and/or brick stairs. There are trees and shrubs, stained wooden ceiling beams, and a glazed-tile panel of a ship in the courtyard. At the rear (southeast) are two rectangular plan two-story buildings in the same style as the apartment complex with parking spaces. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1972, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3B, 3CB, and 5S1—WSE 46 was listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #446 on September 1, 1989, based on its architectural value. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 46 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style as applied to the courtyard apartment complex. It also appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR as a contributor to potential Historic District 1 (along with WSE 47, WSE 49, and WSE 61).</p>
WSE 47	APN/AIN 4360003044 to-52	10840 Lindbrook Dr., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T
<p>WSE 47 is a Monterey Revival-style courtyard apartment complex designed by A.W. Angel and constructed in 1933. It occupies the west half of the parcel and has a courtyard-facing orientation. It is two stories with a roughly U-shaped plan. The building features rambling cross-gabled red tile roofs that are hipped at the corners and have exposed rafter tails; asymmetrically arranged recessed, metal frame, fixed, bay, and casement window sashes, some with decorative grilles or shutters; and mostly stucco and some lower-story brick cladding. On the elevation facing Lindbrook Dr., there is a chimney with stucco cladding and a decorative brick chimney stack. Entries contain historic-age wood panel doors and feature a variety of details, such as a metal canopy with scalloped metal sheet, terracotta square tile stairs with wrought iron railings, iron light fixtures, small canopies, and/or brick stairs. The second stories feature projecting balconies with wood supports, exposed roof beams, wrought iron railings, and board and batten siding. There is a variety of low tropical landscaping, brick pavement, and curved brick walls in the courtyard. At the rear (southeast) are two rectangular plan two-story buildings in the same style and parking spaces. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1972, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3B, 3CB, and 5S1—WSE 47 was listed as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #447 on September 1, 1989, based on its architectural value. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 47 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Monterey Revival architectural style as applied to the courtyard apartment complex. It also appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR as a contributor to potential Historic District 1 (along with WSE 46, WSE 49, and WSE 61).</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 48	APN/AIN 4325005054	10822 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options M, N, O, Q, S, T, U
<p>WSE 48 is a Late Gothic Revival-style church building (Westwood Presbyterian Church) constructed in 1938. It occupies the front of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a T-shaped plan. The sanctuary features a low-pitch gable roof with a cross mounted at the gable peak, a rose window on the primary façade, and board-formed concrete cladding. On the side (east and west) elevations, there are simple buttresses between pointed arch stained-glass windows and small one-story wings. The wing on the west elevation is a small vestibule with a window. On the east elevation, the one-story wing is an arched entrance with a small flight of stairs for the sanctuary. The primary façade is symmetrical with a main entry from Wilshire Boulevard through the historic-age wooden, pointed arch double door and side entrances on the east that are covered by a rectangular-plan roof. Historic-age small, recessed and diamond-paned window sashes with hoods are on either side of the main door. In front of the entry are low, wide stairs, lawn, and trees. Connected to the entrance wing, is another rectangular-plan, gable-roof wing/addition that is set at an angle aligned with the boundaries of the lot. At the end of the wing is a square-plan, one-story building that has a flat roof. The rest of the parcel contains a surface parking lot. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1944, but the details are currently unknown. It was moved to the site in 1950 according to the church's history. The sanctuary was built in 1953 according to the church's own history. Based on observation, this building appears to be unaltered. An education building (this is probably the connecting wing between Hoffman Hall and the sanctuary) was added by 1963.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 48 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Late Gothic Revival architectural style in a modern manner.</p>
WSE 49	APN/AIN 4360003014	10801 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, P, Q, R
<p>WSE 49 is a Late Gothic Revival-style church building (University Bible Church) constructed in 1940. It occupies the front of the parcel and has a south-facing orientation. It is two stories with an L-shaped plan. At the southeast corner, there is a two-story square tower with a multi-sided spire. The building features a medium-pitch, cross-gable roof covered with non-historic age composite shingles; pairs of pointed arched window bays filled with fixed diamond-paned window sashes; and stucco cladding. The primary façade is asymmetrical with a pointed arch entry on Malcolm Avenue that is filled with historic-age wooden double doors. The side elevation and east elevation feature evenly spaced, pointed-arch stained glass windows with sills. The gable-front, east elevation also has a row of wood frame, small, rectangular windows with sills. The tower features vents and two louver, diamond-paned window sashes with sills. A wing perpendicular to the sanctuary connects the sanctuary to another gabled entrance off of Malcolm Avenue. Landscaping fronts both street sidewalks. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the building appears to have been re-roofed.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3B and 3CB—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 49 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Late Gothic Revival architectural style in a modern manner. It also appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR as a contributor to potential Historic District 1 (along with WSE 46, WSE 47, and WSE 61).</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 50	APN/AIN 4360004046	10787 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Option Q
<p>WSE 50 is a Postmodern-style with International-style influences residential building (Marie Antoinette Apartments) designed by Weber and Nicholson and constructed in 1962. It occupies the center of its lot and has a south-facing orientation. It is a sixteen story building with a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof, evenly-spaced, aluminum frame, sliding windows with projecting precast concrete frames (rectangular-shaped outside and boomerang/triangular-shaped inside near the windows), and exposed aggregate gunite exterior cladding. There are cantilever balconies with metal railings on all four corners. On the main façade (south elevation), there is a center concrete bay of four columns of windows. The bay appears to be flat and detached from the façade. Between the window rows are angled projecting panels of concrete that look like the spine of a book. They are centered under the space between the window frames. The primary façade is symmetrical with entry from two metal sliding glass doors recessed under a canopy cover. This entrance is approached from a U-shaped driveway off of Wilshire Boulevard. There are two levels of underground parking with an entrance at the southeast corner of the building. On the north elevation, the penthouse has long, rectangular window bays. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1970, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the building appears to be unaltered.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than fifty years of age, it must meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 50 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Postmodern (with International influences) architectural style.</p>
Historic District 2			MS 10B; Options N, O, T, U
<p>The following buildings, constructed between 1930 and 1938, appear to be contributors to Historic District 2: WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 66, WSE 67, WSE 68. The district's most prevalent property type is the single family residence, which is built in the Minimal Traditional or Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. The district is located in a heavily developed urban residential setting. The identification of Historic District 2 is preliminary and is not intended to include the full extent of the district. The complete boundaries of the district are not currently known.</p>			<p>Historic District 2 appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Century City Station			
WSE 51	APN/AIN 4317002009	1812 Holmby Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 51 contains a Colonial Revival-style single-family residence, a similar style apartment building, and a similar style garage. The buildings were constructed in 1931. The buildings occupy the majority of the lot and have a generally west-facing orientation. The single family residence is one-story; the apartment and garage and two stories; all have rectangular plans, stucco exterior, wood-stained clapboards at their gables, and newly shingled roofs. The single-family residence features a steeply sloped side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and a chimney. The window bays are irregularly arranged and filled with wood frame, multi-light double hung sashes, some with shutters. The residence also features brick cladding at the foundation. The apartment building is reached through the alley and features a steeply sloped side-gable roof. There are two single doors (one appears to be original) with single shed-gable canopies. The windows on the first story are two-over-one double hung sashes and, at the ends, casements. The second story window bays contain small casements and larger double casements at the ends. The garage features a steeply sloped roof with exposed rafter tails; wooden-porch supports around the wooden garage doors; and a slight second story overhang. The primary façades of the three buildings appear to be symmetrical. The buildings appear to be minimally altered and are in good condition. Based on observation, the buildings are minimally altered. The window sashes on the rear buildings appear to have been replaced with metal sliders.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3SC—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 51 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as buildings that significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 52	APN/AIN 4317002006	10456 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options N, O, R, S
<p>WSE 52 contains Streamline Moderne-style multiple family residential buildings arranged in a bungalow court plan that were constructed in 1937. The court consists of four buildings bilateral-symmetrically organized around a central walkway. The buildings occupy the entire parcel and have a courtyard-facing orientation. The parcel slopes higher to the south and the buildings terrace up from one story at the street, to two stories and three stories at the rear. The buildings have rectangular plans with rounded corners facing the walkway on the one story buildings and rounded corners facing outward on the rear buildings. The buildings feature flat roofs with coping, evenly spaced wooden double-hung sash windows, and stucco cladding and horizontal concrete bands under the sills. The rear buildings have non-historic age metal frame sliding windows. The primary façade of the street facing buildings are symmetrical. The entrances to the apartments along the center concrete walkway are filled with single-leaf doors. The center walkway is concrete with stairs at the rear and landscaping on either side. The buildings appear to be minimally altered and are in good condition. Based on observation, the buildings are minimally altered. Two sets of windows on the rear buildings appear to have been replaced with metal sliders.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 52 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne architectural style as applied to the multiple family residences arranged in a bungalow court plan.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Historic District 3			MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>The following buildings, constructed between 1928 and 1947, appear to be contributors to Historic District 3: WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75. The district’s most prevalent property type is the single family residence, which is built in Spanish Colonial Revival or Ranch architectural style. The district is located in a heavily developed urban residential setting. The identification of Historic District 3 is preliminary and is not intended to include the full extent of the district. The complete boundaries of the district are not currently known.</p>			<p>Historic District 3 appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival and Ranch architectural styles.</p>
WSE 53	APN/AIN 4319011017	1948 Fox Hills Dr., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 53 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1936. It occupies the center of the lot and has a southwest-facing orientation. It is one story with an irregular plan. The building features a gable roof covered in red clay tile with a medium-depth overhang at the front. The rear features a flat roof. There is one visible chimney. The windows are irregularly arranged, recessed, and filled with wood frame, multi-light casement and fixed sashes. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with the entrance recessed below a wide porch that extends over the driveway and features rounded arches and a side gable roof covered in red clay tile. There is a detached garage at the rear (north) corner of the lot. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3B and 3CB—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 53 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. The property also appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75).</p>
WSE 54	APN/AIN 4319009030	10300 Santa Monica Blvd. , Los Angeles	MS 13A; Options P, Q
<p>WSE 54 is a New England barn-style commercial and residential building (The Barn) constructed in 1949-1950. It occupies the majority of the parcel and has main elevations facing Fox Hills Drive and Santa Monica Boulevard. It is two stories with an L-shaped plan. The building features a moderate pitch, cross-gable, asphalt shingled roof with small eave overhang and exposed rafters. The roof has non-historic age skylights and roof vents. In general, the window bays are regularly arranged and filled with grille covered window sashes on the ground story; wood frame, three-over-two double-hung window sashes on the second floor; and metal frame, square window sashes on the north elevation gable. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding with end boards. The primary façade is symmetrical with entry from Fox Hills Drive. The entrance contains non-historic age plywood panels attached to the sides of a large, deeply recessed square entry and a small flight of tiled steps. A second entry from Santa Monica Boulevard is a recessed, end-boarded square entry with a casement style, multi-light window sash. Above the second entry is a large dormer with a square, multi-light window sash. The remaining ground floor doors have been filled with plywood panels. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. Based on observation, the window sash on the north elevation and the plywood may be new construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Though the building is more than fifty years old, it achieved significance less than fifty years of age (1965-79) so it must meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G in order to be eligible. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 54 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion B of the NRHP and Criterion 2 of the CRHR, as a building that is associated with the later career of architect Archibald Quincy Jones who bought the property in 1965 and used it as his residence and studio from 1965 until his death in 1979.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 55	APN/AIN 4319001900	241 S. Moreno Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 14; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 55 is a French Eclectic-style assembly of educational buildings (Beverly Hills High School), constructed in 1936-37. Additions to the main building were designed by Rowland H. Crawford and the Streamline Moderne pool was designed by Stiles O. Clement. The property occupies the east side of the parcel (west of Health Avenue) and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with a roughly U-shaped plan that wraps around a large central lawn. Access to the property is from Moreno Drive by way of a flight of steps featuring metal crossed and circular patterned railings. The buildings feature moderate-pitch, hipped roofs, covered with composite shingles, and dormer vents. The window bays are regularly arranged and filled with metal frame sash window. The walls are clad in stucco and brick with quoins. The primary façade is asymmetrical with multiple entries framed by cast concrete surrounds with segmental pediments. In the center there is a square tower with a round clock and finial. On the south side of the parcel is a Streamline Moderne cylindrical-roofed swimming pool. The projecting end areas of the pool building have rounded corners, horizontal bands, glass block windows, and coping above the windows. There are new classrooms and a science center to the west of Health Avenue, a private street which divides the parcel. The buildings appear to be minimally altered and are in excellent condition. Major additions (north wing to main building, five-story building with classrooms and two-level parking garage) occurred in 1967-70 and were designed by Rowland H. Crawford. In 2005-2007, the Science and Technology Center designed by LPA was added.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 55 (Beverly Hills High School and pool) appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the French Eclectic and Streamline Moderne architectural styles.</p>
Wilshire/Rodeo Station			
WSE 56	APN/AIN 4328014035	9720 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options G, H; MOS 2
<p>WSE 56 is a New Formalism-style commercial building (Perpetual Savings Plaza/Pacific Mercantile Bank) designed by Durrell Stone and constructed in 1962. It is set back approximately thirty feet from Wilshire Boulevard, occupying the rear half of the lot. The building is nine stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with a parapet and glass curtain walls of fixed metal-framed sashes enframed in a concrete grille of flaring arches (14 arched bays on each floor of primary north façade). The primary façade is symmetrical with the main entrance centered on the first floor. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Since the building is less than 50 years of age, it must meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G in order to be eligible. Based on site investigations and initial historic research, however, WSE 56 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/La Cienega Station			
Historic District 4			MS 18, 27; Option G
<p>The following buildings, constructed between 1926 and 1953, appear to be contributors to Historic District 4: WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86. The district's most prevalent property type is the multiple family residence, which is built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The only buildings that are not Spanish Colonial Revival style are WSE 80 (Ranch), WSE 82 (Minimal Traditional), and WSE 86 (Streamline Moderne). The district is located in a heavily developed urban mixed-use setting. The identification of Historic District 4 is preliminary and is not intended to include the full extent of the district. The complete boundaries of the district are not currently known.</p>			<p>Historic District 4 appears to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial, Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Streamline architectural styles, specifically as applied to multiple family properties.</p>
WSE 57	APN/AIN 4334022047	138 N. Hamilton Dr., Los Angeles	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 57 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residential building constructed in 1928. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a medium-pitch gable roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. The window bays are irregularly arranged and are filled with wood frame, fixed and casement style multi-pane window sashes. There is small recessed balcony with wooden French doors. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with center entry through recessed arched doorway with decorative voussoirs and two historic-age lamps. Past the entry, there is a flight of concrete stairs and a wood frame door. The center of the second story features a multi-paned rectangular window, a rectangular balcony, and an arched balcony supported by two large brackets. The lower story has two arched, multi-paned windows. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1938, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3B and 3CB—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 57 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. In addition, the property appears to be eligible as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86).</p>
Santa Monica/La Cienega Station			
WSE 58	APN/AIN 4336008909	715 N. San Vicente Blvd., West Hollywood	MS 29; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 58 is a Contemporary-style educational building (San Vicente Branch Library) designed by Edward H. Fickett and constructed in 1960. It occupies the west-center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is one-story with a rectangular plan. The building features a primarily flat roof. Centered on the flat roof is a double folded-plate roof with glazed front-gables to mark the entry. The window bays are symmetrically located and contain metal-frame, fixed-pane window walls. The façade features brick end walls and painted metal panels above the doors and windows. The primary façade is symmetrical with an entry underneath the south gable through metal-frame commercial doors. The north and south ends of the building's façade are adjacent to a fence, which is connected to the roof of the building by horizontal metal beams. The five feet between the fence and the building are filled with flat concrete blocks and landscaping. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the entrance doors have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 58 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Contemporary architectural style and as the work of master architect Edward H. Fickett.</p>

Table 3-7: Historic Properties within Alignment APE (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 59	APN/AIN 4337017041	8687 Melrose Ave., West Hollywood	MS 29; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 59 is a slick-skin, postmodern-style commercial building (Pacific Design Center, Blue Building) designed by Cesar Pelli and constructed in 1975. It occupies the northwest section of the parcel and has a south-facing orientation. It is six stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with centered, linear skylight; blue-glaze glass, slick-skin curtain wall with black mullions; and on the south elevation, a clear-glass cylindrical tower. Near the roof line, the wall juts out and is lined by a band of clear glaze windows. The primary façade is asymmetrical with two-story entry on the north elevation. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S, 3CS, 5S1; Primary No. 19-176757—Since the building is less than fifty years of age, it must meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G. WSE 59 (and the adjacent Green Buildings) was listed as West Hollywood Designated Cultural Resource (Resolution 03-2983) in 2003 based on its architectural value. It was first recorded in 1987 in a historic survey. Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 59 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Postmodern architectural style.</p>
Hollywood/Highland Station			
WSE 60	APN/AIN 5532006037	1206 N. Citrus Ave., Los Angeles	MS 35; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 60 is a Colonial Revival-style residential duplex constructed in 1923. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The window bays are arranged symmetrically and contain vinyl frame, horizontal sliding, window sashes. The building is clad in thin wood clapboard, end boards, and a horizontal wood band that divides the second story from the gable. The primary façade is symmetrical with two entries on the ground floor. Each is reached by concrete steps and covered by a porch supported by columns. The porch roof is front gable pediment with a vent and wood siding in the gable. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1975, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, all the windows have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3S and 3CS—Based on site investigations, WSE 60 appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, as well as considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a building that significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Hollywood/Highland Station			
WSE 38	APN/AIN 5548006017	6800 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 38 is a Streamline Moderne-style commercial building with traditional Neoclassical elements (cornice and pilasters) designed by B.D. Bixby and constructed in 1935/1937. It occupies the east half of the parcel and has east- and north-facing orientations. It is a two-part commercial block of two stories with a single-story addition at the rear (south bay of east elevation), and a rectangular plan. The east elevation is five bays wide and the north elevation is two bays. The bays are divided by fluted pilasters and the parapet is topped by a heavy simple cornice. The building features a flat roof, asymmetrically arranged windows on the east elevation and symmetrically arranged windows on the west elevation, and stucco walls. The first floor windows on the west elevation are horizontal fixed metal-frame windows with security grilles. Some windows have been painted over, such as the two slightly recessed, horizontal bands of windows on the second floor of the west elevation. The building is organized around the rounded northeast corner with recessed entry covered by a terrazzo design. The north elevation has two large storefront entries, which each occupies their entire bay. One has only a security gate and the other has multi-pane sliding glass doors and security gates. The west elevation has three doors. The building appears to be moderately altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefronts are new construction.</p>			<p>Status Code 1D; Primary No. 19-174178—WSE 38 was listed in the NRHP and CRHR as a contributor (#57) to the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District (NR District 85000704) (along with WSE 36, WSE 37, and WSE 39) in 1985 under Criteria A and C of the NRHP (Commerce and Entertainment/Architecture). Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 38, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion A of the NRHP and Criterion 1 of the CRHR, as a contributor to the district.</p>
WSE 39	APN/AIN 5548006017	6808-20 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles	MS 36; Alternatives 4, 5
<p>WSE 39 is a Vernacular style commercial building constructed in 1922/1924. It occupies the west half of the parcel and has a north-facing orientation. It is a two-part commercial block of three stories with a three-story addition at the rear (east), and a rectangular plan. The north elevation is three bays wide. The easternmost bay is an addition, which has with two storefronts, three bays on the upper floors of the north elevation and two bays on the south elevation. The building features a flat roof, evenly arranged horizontal sliding windows with small sills on the upper stories, and stuccoed brick walls. The windows of the upper stories of the building's north elevation have been filled in. The north elevation has a wide, decorative chevron pattern belt course between the first and second stories and an entablature of chevrons and sunburst shapes. The west elevation is brick with segmental arched recessed windows of non-original metal sliders on the upper two stories and filled-in openings at the ends and first story. The exterior of the south elevation is painted brick and has a small number of rectangular, recessed windows of non-original metal sliders. The north elevation consists of six storefronts. A single recessed doorway with a wood door is located at the west end of the north elevation. The west elevation has two centrally located side entrances. The south elevation has four rear entrances on the main building and one rear entrance on the addition. The building appears to be moderately altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the storefronts and metal-framed window sashes are new construction. There are visible metal ties on the building indicating that it has been seismically retrofitted.</p>			<p>Status Code 1D; Primary No. 19-174178—WSE 39 was listed in the NRHP and CRHR as a contributor (#56) to the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District (NR District 85000704) (along with WSE 36, WSE 37, and WSE 38) in 1985 under Criteria A and C of the NRHP (Commerce and Entertainment/Architecture). Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 39, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion A of the NRHP and Criterion 1 of the CRHR, as a contributor to the district.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Westwood/UCLA Station			
WSE 61	APN/AIN 4360003003	10824 Lindbrook Dr., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, L, N, P, R, T; MOS 1; MOS 2
<p>WSE 61 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style courtyard apartment building (Dracker Apartments/Lindbrook Manor) constructed in 1938. It occupies the entire lot and has a north-facing orientation. It is four stories with rectangular plan containing a large, central rectangular-plan courtyard. The building features low-pitch hipped roofs with exposed rafters. It is covered in red clay tile and has a chimney on the west side. The window bays are regularly arranged and filled with two-over-one double-hung sash windows with shutters and narrow sills, small rectangular double sash window sashes, and glass block windows. The building is clad in stucco. The corners of the building are marked by decorative quoins. Other features include wrought iron railings, historic-period light fixtures. On the northwest corner of the fourth story, there is an overhanging balcony and a round cupola. The primary façade is asymmetrical with central entrance to the courtyard through a cast concrete arch and up a flight of concrete steps paved with square terracotta tile and divided by a center balustrade. Entries to the individual apartments from the courtyard are through original, wooden doors. There are also three wood frame, multi-paned glass doors along the north elevation. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The courtyard contains a small, shallow pool and is paved in square terracotta tile. Based on observation, the fencing is not original and a window on the fourth story (northwest corner) has been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 61, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 1 (along with WSE 46, WSE 47, and WSE 49), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 62	APN/AIN 4325010001	10806 Wellworth Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U
<p>WSE 62 is a Minimal Traditional-style residence constructed in 1936. It occupies the center of the corner lot and has a northeast-facing orientation. It is one-story with a V-shaped plan. The building features a low- to medium-pitch gable roof with medium eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a brick chimney. The roof is covered in composite shingles. The windows primarily contain vinyl frame, double-hung sashes. The house is clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with a main entrance on the northwest elevation, which is recessed and contains a wooden door. The attached garage and driveway are on Malcolm Avenue, on the south elevation. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1942, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the windows have been replaced recently and shutters have been removed. The garage may also be a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 62, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 66, WSE 67, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 63	APN/AIN 4325010002	10812 Wellworth Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options N, T
<p>WSE 63 is a Minimal Traditional-style (with Colonial Revival influences) residence constructed in 1937/1938. It occupies the center of the lot, with a driveway on the east elevation that leads to the garage. It is one story with an irregular plan. The building features a medium-pitched side gable roof with a chimney and a small dormer with pediment and lead-pane window sash. A bump-out on the west end has a hipped roof. The roof has a shallow eave overhang and is covered in asphalt shingles. The primary façade features a lead-pane bay window sash and horizontal sliding metal window sashes with shutters. The entry is through a recessed entrance framed with wainscoting, engaged columns, and an entablature. The attached two-car garage is on the east side of the primary façade and features a wooden door. The walls are clad in stucco. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the garage may be a later addition and the metal-frame horizontal sliding window sashes may have replaced earlier lead pane sashes, such as those found in the bay window and the dormer.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 63, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 66, WSE 67, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional (with Colonial Revival influences) architectural style.</p>
WSE 64	APN/AIN 4325010016	1315 Malcolm Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U
<p>WSE 64 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1930. It occupies the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with an L-shaped plan. The building features a low-pitch gable roof covered in red clay tile. The windows are irregularly arranged, recessed, and filled with wood frame, multi-light casement and double-hung sashes with wood sills below. The second story has a balconette. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical; the entrance is not visible. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. There is a detached garage at the rear (southwest) corner of the lot. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1932, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 64, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 65, WSE 66, WSE 67, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 65	APN/AIN 4325010015	1321 Malcolm Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U
<p>WSE 65 appears to be a Colonial Revival-style residence, though tall trees partially block the view. It was constructed in 1936. It occupies the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories, with the first story overhanging the first, and a rectangular plan. The building features a medium-pitch, side gable roof covered in composite shingles. A full length balcony, supported by rounded rafters and covered by an extension of the main roof, is on the primary façade of the second story. The windows that are visible appear to be irregularly spaced and filled with wood frame, double-hung, multi-light sashes, with shutters and flower boxes. The walls are clad in stucco. The main entry was not visible. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. There is a detached garage at the rear (southwest) corner of the lot. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1950, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the stucco cladding may not be of historic age.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 65, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 66, WSE 67, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 66	APN/AIN 4325011019	1316 Malcolm Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10A; Options O, U
<p>WSE 66 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1927. It occupies the center of the lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with an L-shaped plan. The building features a low-pitch gable roof covered in red clay tile. The windows are irregularly spaced, recessed, arched, and filled with vinyl frame, multi-light casement sashes with wood surrounds. The second story has a set of wood frame French doors leading to a cantilevered balcony. The residence is clad in smooth stucco and features iron balconettes beneath some windows. The primary façade is asymmetrical; the entrance is not visible. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. There is a detached garage at the rear (south) corner of the lot and a trellis on the north. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1933, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the window sashes have been replaced with vinyl frame sashes.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 66, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 67, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 67	APN/AIN 4325011020	1322 Malcolm Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10B; Options N, O, T, U
<p>WSE 67 is a Minimal Traditional-style residence constructed in 1935. It occupies the center of a corner lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is one story with a rambling irregular plan that is roughly U-shaped. The attached garage is on the northwest corner. The building features a steep-pitch gable roof with medium overhang and exposed rafter tails. The roof of the garage contains two gables and there is a chimney on the southwest corner. The roof is covered in composite shingles. The windows are irregularly arranged and contain vinyl frame, fixed, casement, and double-hung sashes with wood surrounds. The residence is clad in stucco and, at the gable ends, wood clapboard. The primary façade is asymmetrical with an entry on the west elevation filled with a wooden door. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes have been replaced and the stucco has been reapplied. The garage may also be a later addition, based on the upswept roof and gables present that are not found anywhere else on the residence.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 67, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 66, and WSE 68), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional architectural style.</p>
WSE 68	APN/AIN 4325014006	10792 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles	MS 10B; Options N, O, T, U
<p>WSE 68 is a Ranch-style residence constructed in 1935. It occupies the center of a corner lot and has a northwest-facing orientation. It is one story with an irregular plan and a detached garage. The building features a low-pitch hipped roof with a quarter-story square tower on the west elevation. The roof has a deep overhang and exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered in wooden shingles. The windows are irregularly spaced and contain wood frame, double-hung multi-light sashes with wooden surrounds and some with shutters. The walls are clad in stucco and board-and-batten wooden siding. The main entrance, which is filled with a wooden door, is on the northwest corner and is reached by a brick walk. The building appears to be unaltered and in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 68, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 2 (along with WSE 62, WSE 63, WSE 64, WSE 65, WSE 66, and WSE 67), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Century City Station			
WSE 69	APN/AIN 4319009018	1869 Benicia Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options T, U
<p>WSE 69 is a Spanish Colonial-style residence constructed in 1936. It is located in the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is one story with an irregular plan. The building features a low-pitch, cross-gable roof covered in red clay tiles. There is a large stuccoed chimney located on the north elevation. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco. The primary façade has one large fixed multi-light window sash with a wrought iron grille. A short stuccoed wall forms a small courtyard/patio area in front of the window. No other windows are visible from the street. The main entrance to the building is not located on the primary façade and is not visible from the street. A driveway on the south side of the building provides access to a detached garage through an archway. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1947, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the building appears to be minimally altered.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 69, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 70	APN/AIN 4319014007	1868 Benicia Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options T, U
<p>WSE 70 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1940. It is centrally located within the lot and has a west-facing orientation. The building appears to be two-story structure, but is likely a single-story residence situated on a slope with a two-car garage below built at a lower grade. It has an L-shaped plan. It has low-pitch hipped roof covered in red clay tile. There is a short, centrally-located chimney visible from the street. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with the main entrance located beneath a small entry porch supported by thin, rounded posts. Windows on the primary façade are generally multi-light, double-hung sashes with faux shutters. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1946, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, there have been no major alterations or additions.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 70, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 71	APN/AIN 4319011024	10338 La Grange Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 71 is a Split-level Ranch-style residence constructed in 1947. It is centered on the lot and has a west-facing orientation. The building has a two-story garage unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing and a generally rectangular floor plan. The building features a low-pitch hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and a short brick chimney with cap located on the one-story wing. The window bays are asymmetrically arranged and are filled with multi-light double-hung, fixed, or sliding sashes. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with main entrance located beneath a small entry porch. The porch has a single, decorative metal support. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the building appears to be minimally altered; however, it is possible that the two-story garage unit is a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 71, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 72, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Split-level Ranch architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 72	APN/AIN 4319011025	10350 La Grange Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 72 is a Ranch-style residence constructed in 1936. It is built on a slope with the garage wing situated at a slightly lower grade than the house. The building is centrally-located on the lot with a southwest-facing orientation. It is one story with an irregular plan. The building features low-pitch hipped roofs covered with asphalt shingles, eyebrow dormers, and a short horizontal chimney located on the main wing. The window bays are asymmetrically arranged and are primarily filled with multi-light fixed or casement window sashes. The walls are clad in stucco at the base and wood clapboard siding above. The primary façade is asymmetrical with the main entrance centrally-located beneath a small entry porch. The porch has a small shed roof supported by thin square posts connected by decorative metal webbing. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1939, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the windows do not appear to be original.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 72, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 73, WSE 74, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch architectural style.</p>
WSE 73	APN/AIN 4319011028	10323 Dunkirk Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 73 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1929. It is located at the center of the lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is one story on a slope with a two story, two-car garage unit built at a lower grade on the south side. The building has a generally rectangular plan. The building has low-pitch shed and front-gable roofs on the primary façade. The rear of the building has a flat roof. The shed and gabled roofs are covered in red clay tiles and the flat roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a short, stuccoed chimney located on the primary facade. and the exterior is stucco-clad. The primary façade is asymmetrical and the main entrance is located on the north portion of the primary façade, beneath a small shed roof porch. The windows are asymmetrically arranged and are filled with multi-light casement sashes. The window in the gable end has a decorative iron grille. Above the garage, there is a two-bay wide covered porch with a shed roof covered in red clay tile. The building appears to have been minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the building appears minimally altered; however, the two-story garage unit may be a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 73, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 74, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 74	APN/AIN 4319011029	10317 Dunkirk Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 74 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1928. It is located in the center of the lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is a one and two-story structure situated on a slope with a two-car garage unit built at a slightly grade lower on the south side. The building has a low-pitch, cross gable roof with multiple rooflines and a T-shaped plan. The roof is clad in red clay tiles and there is a stuccoed chimney located on the east elevation above the one-story portion of the house. The primary façade is asymmetrical and the main entrance is located slightly off-centered, beneath a small shed roof porch. The building is clad in stucco and has decorative square vents at the gable ends. The recessed window bays are asymmetrically arranged and vary in size. They are primarily filled with primarily multi-light casement or single fixed pane sashes. The gable ends of the primary façade have large fixed picture windows; the one above the garage has a decorative grille. The building appears to have been minimally altered and is in good condition. The Assessor reports alterations/additions that took place in 1936, but the details are currently unknown. Based on observation, the two-story garage unit may be a later addition and the window sashes may not be of historic age.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 74, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, and WSE 75), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 75	APN/AIN 4319011030	10311 Dunkirk Ave., Los Angeles	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U
<p>WSE 75 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1928. It occupies the center of the lot and has a southeast-facing orientation. It is two stories with an irregular plan. The building features a low-pitch gable roof with shallow eave overhang. The roof is covered in red clay tiles. There is one visible chimney. The windows are irregularly spaced, recessed, and filled with wood frame, casement and fixed multi-light sashes. Some of the windows have metal awnings. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with the entrance recessed below a porch, which is supported by columns and three arches. The entry is filled with a wooden door. There is an attached garage on the north side. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. Based on observation, the attached garage may be a later addition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 75, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 3 (along with WSE 53, WSE 69, WSE 70, WSE 71, WSE 72, WSE 73, and WSE 74), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 76			
WSE 76 was not included as part of this study.			

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
Wilshire/La Cienega Station			
WSE 77	APN/AIN 4334022051	128 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Option G
<p>WSE 77 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residence constructed in 1926. It occupies the center of the parcel and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with a roughly rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch hipped roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. There is a chimney on the south elevation. The recessed window bays are symmetrically arranged and filled with metal frame casement and fixed pane window sashes. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is symmetrical with entry through an arcaded central porch with three separate single-leaf doors. On either side are red tile shed roof extensions of the porch. The extensions contain arched windows with wooden grilles. There are non-historic age security grilles on one window and the doors. The second-story of the façade features a balcony with arcaded balustrade, a pediment with round vent, and an awning. The rear of the building is an unadorned rectangular box with evenly spaced wood frame, rectangular window sashes. On either side of the first story are also arcaded wing walls. The one on the south contains a gate to a small garage in the back. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, some of the window sashes and the security grilles appear to be later construction.</p>		<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 77, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>	
WSE 78	APN/AIN 4334022052	126 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Option G
<p>WSE 78 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple-family residence constructed in 1928. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with a roughly rectangular plan. The north wing projects out from the south end of the building. The south side of the façade features a slightly overhanging second story with an arcaded base. The building features a low-pitch hipped roof covered in red clay tile and a flat roof at the rear. The hipped roof has simple exposed rafter tails. The recessed window bays are irregularly arranged and filled with wood frame fixed and casement window sashes. The second story has two, deeply recessed narrow rectangular windows with simple metal grilles as well as metal balconettes. On either side of the entry are two large rectangular windows. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with center entry through an arched doorway topped with a red tile-covered shed roof. A small, decorative arched opening is to the left of the arch entry. On either side of the façade are two wing walls. The north wall is stepped at the top and features a small, decorative arched opening; the south wall is large and has a curved square shape and supports a second story balcony. There is a one-story garage in the rear. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. Based on observation, new security grilles have been applied on the first story windows.</p>		<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 78, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>	

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 79	APN/AIN 4334021064	123 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 18; Option G
<p>WSE 79 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residence constructed in 1929. It occupies the majority of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch front- and side-gable roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. The window bays are irregularly arranged and filled with wood frame fixed and casement window sashes. More specifically, the ground floor features a grouping of three multi-pane casement windows to the left of the entry and a large window with a small canopy and wooden grille on the right of the entry. The second story has two tall casement windows with wrought iron balconettes, two small window sashes with projecting wood sills in the center, and two medium size multi-light casement window sashes grouped above a concrete sill on the right. There is decorative rectangular opening with a wood grille in the front gable. The building is clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with a center entry through an arch featuring decorative voussoirs. The entry contains four historic-age doors, one for each apartment, and a flight of concrete stairs. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in excellent condition. There is a lawn in front (west) of the property and a detached garage with apartments above on the rear of the lot.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 79, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
Beverly Center Station			
WSE 80	APN/AIN 4334021065	125 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 80 is a rare two-story Ranch-style multiple family residence constructed in 1953. It occupies the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. The building has a rectangular plan. It features a low-pitch, hipped roof with deep, boxed eaves. The roof is covered with composite shingles. There is a chimney on the south side. The window bays are irregularly placed and filled with metal frame multi-pane fixed and casement sashes. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding on the ground floor and stucco on the upper floor. The south side has decorative concrete grates and a recessed porch on the ground floor and a recessed porch on the upper floor. The façade is asymmetrical with entries and stairways to the upper units on the south side. The entries are filled with wooden doors. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. There is a detached, multi-car garage on the rear (west) side of the lot.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 80, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rare two-story Ranch architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 81	APN/AIN 4334021066	127 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 81 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residence constructed in 1928. It occupies most of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch side and front gable roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. The window bays are recessed and arranged irregularly; some are rectangular and others are arched. They are filled with a variety of window sash types including metal frame sliders, double-hung, and fixed multi-light sashes (unclear if they are wood or vinyl material), some with decorative grating. The second story features a cantilevered balcony with square posts supporting the red clay tile roof. The entry to the balcony is filled with a metal frame, sliding glass door. The building is clad in stucco. The façade is asymmetrical with a recessed entrance reached through a round arch featuring decorative voussoirs. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, some of the window sashes have been replaced and the sliding glass door to the balcony is later construction.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 81, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 82	APN/AIN 4334021068	133 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 82 is a Minimal Traditional-style multiple family residence constructed in 1946. It occupies the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is one to two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a medium-pitch hip roof covered in composite shingles. The window bays are irregularly arranged and are filled with what appear to be wood frame, double hung, multi-light sashes (some of the lights are set in a diamond pattern). Some of the window bays protrude from the wall and have a wooden surround; most window bays have faux shutters. The walls are clad primarily in stucco, with vertical siding and brick on the south end of the east corner. The primary façade is asymmetrical with a small porch and shed roof. The porch contains the main entry that appears to be filled with a wooden door. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 82, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 83, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional architectural style.</p>
WSE 83	APN/AIN 4334021075	147 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 83 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residence constructed in 1931. It occupies the majority of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch side gable roof with shallow overhang and exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered in red clay tile. There is a chimney on the north end. The recessed window bays are arranged irregularly and are filled with metal frame double-hung, multi-light sashes with wooden sills. The building is clad in stucco with a molded belt course between the ground floor and the upper floor on the primary façade. There is a small balcony on the south end of the primary façade (second floor) that has a shed roof covered in red clay tile. The porch is trimmed with wood banisters and pillars. The primary façade is asymmetrical. The entries were not visible. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the window sashes have been replaced.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 83, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 84, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 84	APN/AIN 4334021076	149 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 84 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple family residence constructed in 1928. It occupies the center of the lot and has an east-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a medium-pitch, side gable roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. The window bays are recessed and arranged symmetrically; some are rectangular and others are arched. The window bays are filled with wood frame double-hung and fixed window sashes, some with metal security bars and one set with faux shutters. Two of the upper story primary façade windows feature balconettes with metal railings. The building is clad in stucco with a concrete belt course between the lower and upper stories and decorative quoins. The building is symmetrical with a recessed entrance, surrounded by brick, with a large awning above. The entry is filled with a wood door. There is a detached garage at the rear of the lot. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 84, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 85, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>
WSE 85	APN/AIN 4334022049	134 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 85 is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style multiple-family residence constructed in 1934. It occupies most of the lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with an irregular plan. The north end of the primary façade projects out for a wing. The building features a low-pitch side gable and hipped roof covered in red clay tile on the front and a flat roof at the rear. There is a chimney on the north elevation. The window bays are regularly arranged and primarily contain metal frame fixed pane window sashes with projecting wood sills. On the first story of the primary façade, there is a wood frame bay window with wood spindle mullions. On the second floor, there is a recessed segmental-arch filled with a triple window sash with smaller wood spindle mullions. The walls are clad in stucco. The primary façade is asymmetrical with center entry through a porch on the first floor or exterior staircase to the second floor porch entry. The second-story porch and the exterior stair have thick pier supports. The porch and windows are covered with non-original security grilles and similar railings on the porch and exterior staircase. A driveway to the south of the building leads to a one-story garage at the rear. The building appears to be minimally altered and is in good condition. Based on observation, the railings and security grilles are non-original and were probably added in the past twenty years</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 85, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, and WSE 86), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.</p>

Table 3-8: Contributors to Potential Historic District and not Individually Eligible or Listed (continued)

Description			Eligibility/Notes
WSE 86	APN/AIN 4334022046	140 N. Hamilton Dr., Beverly Hills	MS 27; Option G
<p>WSE 86 It is a Streamline Moderne-style (with Neoclassical details) multiple family residence constructed in 1938. It occupies the majority of the lot and has a west-facing orientation. It is two stories with a rectangular plan. The building features a low-pitch hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The north side of the main façade projects westward and has its own hipped roof. The window bays are irregularly arranged and filled with wood frame, multi-paned casement window sashes. The window bays on the north and south elevations are evenly spaced and contain wood frame windows with projecting sills. The walls are clad primarily in stucco, though much of the primary façade is obscured by vines. pilaster and denticulated cornices. Over the main entrance there is a balcony with rounded sides and two recessed bands on the bottom. It is topped by a metal railing similar to the design of the main gate. A historic-age wood multi-paned door accesses the balcony. The balcony has a historic-age iron light fixture. The primary façade is asymmetrical with center entry through a decorative wire gate with a geometric leaf design. Two historic-age fixtures, like that found on the balcony, are affixed to either side of the main door. On the north end, there is a wing wall topped with a denticulated cornice and containing a gate of similar design to the main gate. The building appears to be unaltered and is in excellent condition.</p>			<p>Status Codes 3D and 3CD—Based on site investigations and historic research, WSE 86, as an individual resource, does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. However, the property does appear to be eligible under Criterion C of the NRHP and Criterion 3 of the CRHR, as a contributor to potential Historic District 4 (along with WSE 57, WSE 77, WSE 78, WSE 79, WSE 80, WSE 81, WSE 82, WSE 83, WSE 84, and WSE 85), because it significantly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Streamline Moderne architectural style.</p>

Table 3-9 identifies the other historic-period properties which met the Undertaking’s survey criterion (refer to Section 3.2), but did not appear to be contributors to a potential historic district, and are not considered individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA within the APE. These properties were not recorded via DPR 523 series forms; however, during intensive field surveys, the properties were recorded via Field Data Forms.

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4292021019	1948	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4292020011	1925	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4292013020	1940	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4291004013	1946	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4291003020	1949	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4292013020	1940	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4292013011	1956	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4292012027	1952	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4291005020	1947	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4291003025	1935	MS 1; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281011025	1947	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281011012	1952	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281011011	1925	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281005026	1932	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281005025	1950	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281005024	1926	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4281005011	1938	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4282003021	1950	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4282003001	1953	MS 3; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276001026	1950	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276001025	1941	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276019031	1961	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276019004	1939	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276019005	1940	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276020004	1948	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276019007	1923	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276020001	1950	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4276020003	1955	MS 4; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4263003003	1937	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4263003012	1936	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4263003008	1953	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4263003007	1965	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4263005037	1956	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4263005038	1949	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4265016046	1955	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4265016045	1973	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4265016044	1967	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4265016042	1937	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4265016041	1937	MS 6; Alternatives 3, 5	6Z
4365008904 (Army Reserve Building)	N/A	MS 7; Alternatives 2, 3, 5	6Z
4363023029	1976	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options K, L, N, P, R, T, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4363021018	1962	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options K, L, N, P, R, T, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4360002032	1978	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options K, L, N, P, R, T, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4360002037	1938	MS 9; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options K, L, N, P, R, T, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4360004012	1954	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option Q, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4360004013	1940	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option Q, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4360004183 (1 of 90)	1972	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option Q, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4325005009	1931	MS 10A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option Q, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4325005008	1950	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4325005007	1935	MS 10A; Options O, U	6Z
4325005016	1927	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4325005015	1924	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4325010001	1936	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4325010015	1936	MS 10A; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4325011017	1925	MS 10A; Options O, U	6Z
4325011018	1937	MS 10A; Options O, U	6Z
4325010014	1932	MS 10B; Options N, O, T, U	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4317003003	1940	MS 12; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4317003002	1947	MS 12; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4317003001	1950	MS 12; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4317002008	1948	MS 12; Options N, O, R, S, T, U	6Z
4317002007	1954	MS 12; Options N, O, R, S, T, U	6Z
4317002005	N/A	MS 12; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4317002042	1964	MS 12; Options N, O, T, U	6Z
4317002003	1949	MS 12; Options N, O	6Z
4317002026	194	MS 12; Options T, U	6Z
4317002025	1942	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4317001038	1946	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4317001010	1928	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4317001011	1950	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4319009015	1940	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4319009018	1936	MS 12; Options T, U	6Z
4319014009	1950	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4319014010	1950	MS 12; Options R, S	6Z
4319014008	1938	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319014011	1936	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319014006	1939	MS 12; Options T, U	6Z
4319014013	1942	MS 12; Options T, U	6Z
4319014030	1937	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319014029	1937	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319014031	1940	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011025	1936	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011024	1947	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011028	1929	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011023	1936	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011030	1928	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011031	1924	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319013025	1947	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011015	1995	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319011016	1939	MS 12; Options R, S, T, U	6Z
4319009033	1953	MS 13A; Options L, M, N, O, P, Q	6Z
4319009032	1954	MS 13A; Options L, M, N, O, P, Q	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4319009031	1953	MS 13A; Options L, M, N, O, P, Q	6Z
4319009030	1949	MS 13A; Options L, M, N, O, P, Q	6Z
4327017015	1935	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4327017019	1947	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4327018010	1958	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4327018011	1941	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4327018012	1956	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4327018014	1933	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4319002046	1963	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4319002057	1971	MS 13A; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1 and 2	6Z
4319003063	1966	MS 13B; Options P, Q, R, S, T, U	6Z
4319003064	1964	MS 13B; Options P, Q, R, S, T, U	6Z
4319003065	1990	MS 13B; Options H, P, Q, R, S, T, U	6Z
4319002060	1980	MS 13B; Options G, H	6Z
4319001007	1965	MS 13B; Options G, H	6Z
4319001008	1963	MS 13B; Options G, H	6Z
4319001803	1967	MS 13B; Options G, H	6Z
4328008001	1958	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option H, MOS 1	6Z
4328020001	1947	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H, MOS 1	6Z
4328021019	1928	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H, MOS 1	6Z
4328021002	1947	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H, MOS 1	6Z
4328021001	1939	MS 15; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H	6Z
4343014022	1961	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H, MOS 1	6Z
4331001001	1957	MS 16; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Options G, H, MOS 1	6Z
4334010056	1930	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4334010041	1952	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4334010058	1955	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4334013019	1960	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018008	1953	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018007	1957	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018006	1955	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4333018004	1946	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018005	1946	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018036	1949	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333018031	1938	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4334017045	1951	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4334017046	1964	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Option C, MOS 1	6Z
4333027014	1959	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4333027028	1964	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4333029017	1957	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4333029015	1935	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4334021060	1962	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6Z
4334022061	1929	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4334022062	1955	MS 18; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
4334021058	1957	MS 18; Option C	6Z
4334021062	1965	MS 18; Option C	6Z
4334021063	1965	MS 18; Option C	6Z
5510027037	1957	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5088015003	1959	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5088002038	1938	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5088002035	1925	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5508009029	1990	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5508009001	1936	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5508008027	1928	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5089001026	1936	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6Z
5089001027	1942	MS 20; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1	6Z
5093005006	1962	MS 26; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6Z
5093005005	1962	MS 26; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6Z
5093027119 (Complex, Not on Assessor's Website)	1962	MS 26; Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6Z
4334021067	1959	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021069	1950	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021070	1934	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021072	1923	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021071	1953	MS 27; Option D	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
4334021073	1955	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021074	1961	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021077	1953	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021078	1927	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021081	1927	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334021084	1953	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022041	1958	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022042	1951	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022043	1938	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022045	1941	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022048	1954	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4334022050	1957	MS 27; Option D	6Z
4337021068	1976	MS 28; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337021030	1926	MS 28; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018034	1926	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018033	1936	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018032	1925	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018031	1940	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018062	1948	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018061	1933	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018026	1928	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337018027	1928	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4336008910 (Recreation Center)	N/A	MS 29; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337014065	1948	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337013034	1950	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4337013016	1941	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4339006022	1950	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4339007014	1948	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
4339007013	1927	MS 30; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530002022	1926	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530002047	1924	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530002025	1929	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530003023	1922	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530012003	1970	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z

Table 3-9: Non-significant Historic-Period Properties within the APE (continued)

APN/AIN	Construction Year	Map Sheet Number (MS); Alignment Alternative Name, Option Name	NRHP Status Code
5530012004	1922	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530013001	1918	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530013003	1954	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530013006	1924	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530013031	1982	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530014002	1921	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530014003	1923	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530014004	1924	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5530014005	1935	MS 32; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5531007020	1923	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5531007021	1924	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5531010020	1921	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019019	1931	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019002	1925	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019001	1946	MS 34; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532017019	1936	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532018010	1968	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019018	1951	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019019	1931	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019002	1925	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019001	1946	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532019013	1946	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532006012	1923	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532006007	1946	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5532006029	1941	MS 35; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547020007	1952	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547020008	1951	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547020046	1957	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547020011	1960	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547013008	1993	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z
5547013010	1923	MS 36; Alternatives 4,5	6Z

3.6 Environmental Impacts/Environmental Consequences

As noted in Section 3.4 there were 58 significant historic-period properties in the APE which appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or are considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Of the 58 historic-period properties, nine of the properties were also considered contributing resources to existing or potential historic districts in addition to being individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Also, there were an additional 27 historic-period properties which are considered contributors to a historic district, and are not considered individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA within the APE. Per federal regulations, the criteria of adverse effect (as amended 36 CFR Part 800.5[a]) was applied to these properties in order to determine if the undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the property's historic integrity.

As part of this undertaking, three types of potential effects were identified: non-adverse indirect effects, non-adverse direct effects, and adverse effects. These types of effects to each historic property were considered as part of the application of the criterion of adverse effect. The following table provides a brief discussion of those types of effects.

3.6.1 Identification of Effects and Adverse Effects by Alternative

Pursuant to CEQA, an impact to historical resources would be considered significant has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.

The Build Alternatives would result in a significant impact to three historic properties, which may be demolished in whole or part. All of the Build Alternatives, except MOS 1, would result in significant impacts on two historic properties (Union Bank and Ace Gallery) at the Wilshire/Rodeo Station. However, of the two properties, only one may be impacted depending on depending on the alternative and station entrance selected. MOS 1 would not result adverse effects at this location since it does not extend to Wilshire/Rodeo. Also, Alternatives 3 and 5 would result in an adverse effect on Cheyenne Building at the Wilshire/4th Street Station.

Table 3-10 identifies the types of effects (no adverse and adverse effect) that can occur from construction of the project to historic properties, as a result of this Project. Of note, the analysis of adverse effects to significant historic-period properties is still considered 'preliminary' and following FTA's final determination of effects, the analysis will be finalized as part of the transmittal of the document to SHPO."

In total, there are 14 properties identified that could be affected.

3.6.2 CEQA Determination

Pursuant to CEQA, an impact to historical resources would be considered significant has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.

The Build Alternatives would result in a significant impact to three historic properties, which may be demolished in whole or part. All of the Build Alternatives, except MOS 1, would result in significant impacts on two historic properties (Union Bank and Ace Gallery) at the Wilshire/Rodeo Station.

However, of the two properties, only one may be impacted depending on depending on the alternative and station entrance selected. MOS 1 would not result adverse effects at this location since it does not extend to Wilshire/Rodeo. Also, Alternatives 3 and 5 would result in an adverse effect on Cheyenne Building at the Wilshire/4th Street Station.

Table 3-10: Types of Effects

Type of Effect	Definition
No Adverse Effect	<p>There are two types of effect which are not considered adverse effects to historic properties—direct and indirect effects.</p> <p>The indirect effects are associated primarily with audible, vibration, visual, shadow, changes in use, or atmospheric changes that do not diminish the integrity of the property's significant features. Typically, these effects stem from improvements occurring at adjacent properties or near a historic property, and are not associated with physical alterations to the historic property.</p> <p>The indirect effects are expected to meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, and therefore would not have an adverse effect to a historic property. The direct effects are associated primarily with alterations to a historic property (e.g., restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, etc.) which are consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, or does not diminish the significance or historic integrity of a historic property, or does not cause a change of the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting.</p> <p>The Non-Adverse Direct Effects are expected to meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, and therefore would not have an adverse effect to a historic property.</p>
Adverse Effect	<p>Adverse effects are associated with adverse indirect and/or direct effects; which include alterations that are not consistent to the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, physical destruction or damage to all or part of a historic property (e.g., demolition); removal of a property from its historic location; change in the character or use of a property's physical features within its setting that contributes to a historic property's significance; introduction of audible, vibration, visual, shadows, changes in use, or atmospheric changes that diminish the integrity of the property's significant features; neglect of a property that causes its deterioration; and, transfer, lease, or sale out of Federal ownership without conditions to ensure long-term preservation.</p>

Table 3-11: Effects Table

Historic Properties with Section 4(f) Use	Station/Alignment	Effect under Section 106	Alternatives
Individual Historic Properties			
Johnie's Coffee Shop	Wilshire/Fairfax	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1, 2; All Options
LACMA/May Co Building	Wilshire/Fairfax	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1, 2; All Options
Sterling Plaza/Bank of California	Wilshire/Rodeo	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2; All Options
Ace Gallery	Wilshire/Rodeo	Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2; All Options
Union Bank Building	Wilshire/Rodeo	Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2; All Options
Century Plaza Hotel	Century City/ Constellation Blvd	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2; Options P, Q, R, S, T, U
Gateway Building	Century City/Santa Monica Blvd	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2; Options J, K, L, M, N, O
10830-10836 Lindbrook Drive— Lindbrook Village	Westwood/UCLA— alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options J, L, N, P, R, T (Underground easement)
10840 Lindbrook Drive—Lindbrook Village	Westwood/UCLA— alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options J, L, N, P, R, T (Underground easement)
1139 Glendon	Westwood/UCLA— alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options J, L, N, P, R, T (Underground easement)
University Bible 10801 Wilshire	Westwood/UCLA Hospital	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options K, M, O, Q, S, U (Underground easement)
Westwood Medical Plaza	Westwood/UCLA	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 1, 2; All Options
Catholic-Protestant Chapel	Westwood/VA Hospital	No Adverse Effect	Alt 2, 3, 4, 5; All Options
Wadsworth Theater	Westwood/VA Hospital	No Adverse Effect	Alt 2, 3, 4, 5; All Options
Cheyenne Building	Wilshire/4th	Adverse Effect	Alt 4, 5; All Options
Our Lady of Mt Lebanon—8560 Burton Way	Beverly Center Area— alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 4, 5; All Options (Underground easement)
Public Library 715 N San Vicente	Santa Monica/San Vicente—alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 4, 5; All Options (Underground easement)
Potential Historic Districts			
Century City District	Century City/ Constellation and Century City/Santa Monica Blvd	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOS 2\All Options
Apartment District—Lindbrook (from Hilgard to Malcolm)— includes 2 individual properties above	Westwood/UCLA Off- Street alignment	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Options J, L, N, P, R, T (Underground easement)
Westwood-UCLA District	Westwood/UCLA	No Adverse Effect	Alt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; All Options
VA Hospital Historic District — includes 2 individual properties above	Westwood/VA Hospital	No Adverse Effect	Alt 2, 3, 4, 5; All options
Beverly Center Area District	Beverly Area Station	No Adverse Effect	Alt 4, 5; All options
Hollywood Blvd Commercial & Entertainment	Hollywood/Highland	No Adverse Effect	Alt 4, 5; All options

3.7 Mitigation Measures

In regard to historic buildings and structures, preferred mitigation is to avoid adverse effects/impacts to historical resources through Project redesign. If the resource and impact effect cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible mitigation measures to minimize harm to the resource shall be taken. Depending on Project effects/impacts, mitigation measures can include, but are not limited to:

- Implementing the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
- Preparing an historic resource management plan (e.g., Historic Structures Report)
- Adding new construction that is compatible in size, scale, materials, color, and workmanship to the historic resource (such additions, whether portions of existing buildings or additions to historic districts, shall be clearly distinguishable from historic fabric)
- Screening incompatible new construction from view through the use of berms, walls, and landscaping in keeping with the historic period and character of the resource

As noted in Section 3.5, there are 14 historic properties which may be affected, either directly or indirectly, as part of the Project. To avoid and resolve adverse direct and indirect effects to significant historic-period properties that may be affected as part of this Project, FTA, with the assistance of Metro, has developed specific mitigation measures which are consistent with the March Section 106 PA. The following details the mitigation measures planned as part of the Project in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a) and 800.6(b)(1):

- **HR-1**—To the extent possible, each phase of the Project shall be designed in adherence to Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1997). Designs shall ensure the preservation of the character defining features of the built environment properties, and shall avoid damaging or destroying materials, features, or finishes that are important to the property, while also considering economic and technical feasibility. Of note, some of the more relevant Standards for this Project, in order to avoid adverse effects, require the preservation of distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques; avoid destroying historic materials with new additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction; new additions and adjacent/related construction shall be undertaken in a manner that allows the unimpaired removal in the future; avoid creation of a false sense of history, such as adding elements from other buildings; and the removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a buildings shall be avoided.
- **HR-2**—In the event that activities associated with the Project cannot be implemented in a manner which meets adherence to Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties, FTA, with the assistance of Metro, shall prepare appropriate records (e.g., HABS/HAER documentation, pursuant to Section 110(b) of

the NHPA, for properties which will be adversely affected. The following provides more detail for HR-2.

Prior to any action, a Secretary of Interior-qualified professional shall perform photo-recording and documentation consistent with the standards of the National Parks Service Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). HABS/HAER documentation is described by the National Parks Service as “the last means of preservation of a property; when a property, is to be demolished, its documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost” (Russell, 1990). HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs, and written data (e.g., historic context, building descriptions) that provide a detailed record which reflects a property’s significance. For the properties which are contributing resources to a historic district, HABS/HAER documentation is only required for the portions subject to an adverse effect, and full documentation of the district is not needed or required. Whenever possible, HABS/HAER documentation Level 2 shall be employed whenever measured drawings for a property are available. *Level II* documentation differs from Level I by substituting copies of existing drawings (either original or alteration drawings) for recently executed measured drawings. While existing drawings are rarely as suitable as as-built drawings, they are adequate in many cases for documentation purposes. If measured drawings are not available, HABS/HAER documentation Level 1 shall be employed.

Following completion of the HABS/HAER documentation, the materials shall be placed on file with the Lead and Responsible Agencies, historical societies and preservation groups, local university and community libraries, and other appropriate local repositories and archives, as identified by the Lead Agency.

- **HR-3**—In connection with HABS/HAER documentation, the Lead Agency shall develop a public website concerning the history of the adversely affected properties. The website would be based on the photographs produced as part of the HABS/HAER documentation, and historic archival research previously prepared as part of the Project and historic documentation. A public website shall be prepared and maintained for ten- year period, which provides and historic and documentary information regarding the historic properties that will be substantially altered or demolished as a result of the Project.

3.7.1 Effects Remaining After Mitigation

Mitigation measures are actions undertaken to alleviate or offset an adverse impact or replace an appropriated resource. The Project Team will consult with the SHPO and relevant community groups in establishing specific mitigation measures for the Project.

Section 106 regulations direct the Federal (or designated) agency to consult with the SHPO, to develop “modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties” (36 CFR 800.6).

The preferred mitigation measure for all adverse effects is avoiding any type of effect on any resource identified along the study corridor. This section also discusses avoidance measures for each resource.

If planning considerations cannot reduce a finding of adverse effect to a finding of no effect, a Memorandum of Agreement will be prepared in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation given an opportunity to comment (36 CFR Part 800.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1 Introduction

This report examines the effected archaeological resource impacts associated with the Project.

Construction activities required to implement the APE could result in disturbance or potential destruction of known or unknown archaeological resources. Disturbance and the potential for destruction to archaeological resources shall be adequately identified and appropriately mitigated.

4.2 Regulatory Framework

Several federal, State, and local laws apply to the identification, treatment, and protection of archaeological resources. Because the Project would receive federal funds, the following laws and regulations are applicable.

4.2.1 Federal

4.2.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA addresses Federal government actions in relation to all aspects of the human environment, which is defined as the “natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment” (40 CFR 1508.14). NEPA requires consideration of any potentially adverse environmental effects that could result from proposed federal action.

4.2.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The NHPA establishes a general policy for supporting and encouraging the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources for present and future generations. Under NHPA, Section 106 requires that Federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, which refers to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. Given this perspective, a historic property’s traditional cultural significance is derived from the role it plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (National Register Bulletin 38:1998:1).

Section 106 declared a national policy of historic preservation and encourages such preservation. It established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and provided procedures for the federal agency to follow if a federal undertaking could affect a property included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ACHP’s developed 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 helps define how federal agencies could meet their statutory responsibilities under the NHPA.³

³ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. March 24, 2006 -updated. Section 106 Regulations: 36 CFR Part 800—Protection of Historic Properties. Available at: <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>.

4.2.1.3 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NRHP is the official list of historic properties recognized for their significance and deemed worthy of preservation. The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation offers guidance for federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment. As established in the NHPA, to be listed in the NRHP, or to be determined eligible for listing, properties must meet certain criteria for historic or cultural significance. Qualities of significance may be found in aspects of American history, architecture (interpreted in the broadest sense to include landscape architecture and planning), archaeology, engineering, and culture.

For archeological resources, a property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.⁴

4.2.2 State**4.2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act, Section 15064.5(c): “Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources”⁵**

CEQA applies to effects on archaeological resources:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historic resource,
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subdivision (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and

⁴ National Park Service. 1998. National Register Bulletin, 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Washington D.C.: National Park Service. Available at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>.

⁵ California Resources Agency. 11 December 2003. California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter 2.6, '21084.1: "Historical Resource; Substantial Adverse Change." Available at: http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/stat/Ch_2-6.html.

the effect on it are noted in the EIR, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

In addition, Section 15064.5(d) addresses the process of treatment of Native American human remains and the general prohibition of disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than the dedicated cemetery.

4.2.2.2 California Penal Code, Section 622.5

Section 622.5 of the California Penal Code establishes a misdemeanor penalty for injuring or destroying objects of historical or archaeological interest located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner.⁶

4.2.2.3 California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5

Section 5097.5 of the California PRC establishes a misdemeanor penalty for the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands.⁷

4.2.2.4 California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR is used as a guide by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's cultural and historical resources, including archaeological resources, and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The CRHR, as instituted by the California PRC, automatically includes all California properties already listed in the NRHP and those formally determined to be eligible for the NRHP. The CRHR also may include various other types of resources that meet the criteria for eligibility, including the following:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.2.2.5 State Historic Resources Commission and the Office of Historic Preservation

In accordance with state law (California PRC Section 5020.4), the primary responsibility of the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC) is to review applications for listing historic and archaeological resources on the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest registration programs.

The SHRC is also charged with the responsibilities of conducting a statewide inventory of historical, including archaeological, resources and maintaining comprehensive records of

⁶ State of California. California Penal Code, Section 622.5. Available at: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>

⁷ State of California. California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5. Available at: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/waisgate?WAIISdocID=60334228069+12+0+0&WAIISaction=retrieve>.

these resources; and establish policies and guidelines for a comprehensive statewide historical, including archaeological, resources plan, among others.

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is the governmental agency primarily responsible for the statewide administration of the historic preservation program in California. The chief administrative officer for the OHP is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO is also the executive secretary of the SHRC. The mission of the OHP and the SHRC, in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California’s irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.⁸

The OHP is responsible for carrying out its mission by meeting the following goals:

- Identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties, including archeological sites
- Ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations
- Cooperating with traditional preservation partners while building new alliances with other community organizations and public agencies
- Encouraging the adoption of economic incentives programs designed to benefit property owners
- Encouraging economic revitalization by promoting a historic preservation ethic through preservation education and public awareness, and, most significantly, by demonstrating leadership and stewardship for historic preservation in California

4.2.3 Regional

Archaeological resource (cultural resource) regulations are articulated in both regional and local plans. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) defines cultural resources as well as principles for the treatment of identified resources.

SCAG serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the region. The SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), updated in 2008, and the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG), currently being updated, are tools used for identifying the transportation priorities of the Southern California region. The policies and goals of the RTP and RCPG that focus on the need to identify and treat cultural resources within the region will be described with respect to their relation to archaeological resources.

4.2.4 Local

4.2.4.1 City of Los Angeles

This section identifies cultural resource objectives and programs within the City of Los Angeles and the Office of Historic Resources (OHR). It describes the City of Los Angeles

⁸ Office of Historic Preservation. 12 June 2002. “About OHP.” Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1066.

Historic Period Overlay Zones (HPOZ), and City designated Historic Cultural Monuments (HCM).

The HPOZ provision of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 12.20.3 contains procedures for the designation and protection of areas that have structures, natural features, or sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or aesthetic significance. 24 areas of the city are presently classified as HPOZs, and 16 other areas are under study.⁹

4.2.4.2 City of West Hollywood

The City of West Hollywood has a Commission to assist the Planning Commission in decisions that may affect historic and cultural resources. The powers and duties of the Commission are outlined in West Hollywood Municipal Code Section 2.40.100 et seq. and include periodically updating the City’s Historic Resources Survey and recommending to the Planning Commission and City Council the designation of cultural resources including structures, improvements, natural features, landmarks, sites, objects, historic districts, multiple resource or thematic groupings of structures sharing common characteristics or uses.¹⁰

4.2.4.3 City of Beverly Hills

The City of Beverly Hills General Plan Update outlines the Cities policies for identifying and protecting cultural resources within the city. 11

As defined by the Beverly Hills Municipal Code (Section 10-3-3202-Definition of Landmark), a “historical or cultural landmark” is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building, or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City, such as historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified, or which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history, or which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius reflects his age.

4.2.4.4 City of Santa Monica

The City of Santa Monica’s Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan contains ordinances for the preservation of historic properties (2002). The City of Santa Monica is strongly committed to historic preservation. The commitment is reflected in the programs and policies of the City including a Landmarks and Historic Districts Ordinance, three major historic resource surveys and two survey updates conducted since 1982, an established Landmarks Commission, and the recognition of the City by the State Office of Historic Preservation as a Certified Local Government.^{12, 13}

⁹ preservation.lacity.org/hpoz, preservation.lacity.org/hpoz/proposed

¹⁰ <http://www.weho.org/index.cfm/fuseaction/nav/navid/372/>

¹¹ <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/state%20plan-fd.pdf>

¹² http://www01.smgov.net/planning/planningcomm/2006_07_HRI_Update.htm

¹³ <http://www01.smgov.net/planning/planningcomm/historicpreserve.html>

4.2.4.5 County of Los Angeles

Cultural resources within Los Angeles County include historic buildings, structures, artifacts and sites. They also include districts of historic, architectural, archaeological, or paleontological significance. Recognized resources are important parts of the built and natural environments within Los Angeles County.¹⁴

Underneath the Goal C/OS 12 of the County of Los Angeles is the protection of cultural heritage resources goal. There are four key policies. The first one is Policy C/OS 12.1, it supports an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances the County's cultural heritage resources. The second one is Policy C/OS 12.2; it supports initiatives that improve the effectiveness of the Los Angeles County Landmarks Commission and the preservation of historic buildings. The third policy is C/OS 12.3, and it ensures proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004). And finally Policy C/OS 12.4 promotes public awareness of the County's cultural heritage resources.¹⁵

4.2.4.6 Specific Plans

There are no Specific Plans within the project area that address cultural or historic resources.

4.2.4.7 Methodology

This section summarizes the methodology of the research efforts undertaken for the project, such as the collection and review of:

- Record search results from the South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (SCCIC)
- Sanborn maps
- Historic topographic maps
- Historic aerial photographs
- Previously prepared environmental documentation (Metro Library)
- Coordination with local Offices of Historic Resources.

4.2.4.8 Field Investigation Methodology

Prior to implementation of field efforts, an archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) was established for the project. An APE is defined as, "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking (project, activity, program or practice) may cause changes in the character or use of any cultural resources present."¹⁶ For the purposes of the project, a radius of 100-feet was established along the alignment, and a 500-foot radius for all station locations. The APE was determined by reviewing the project's engineering

¹⁴ Los Angeles County. 2007. *Draft General Plan Update 2007*. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2007-draft.pdf, page 138

¹⁵ Los Angeles County. 2007. *Draft General Plan Update 2007*. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2007-draft.pdf, page 140

¹⁶ NRCS. 2010. Cultural Resources Training Series Part 1. Glossary of Terms. Available at: <http://elearning.sc.egov.usda.gov/courses/culturalresources/glossary.html>

drawings and ascertaining the areas to be disturbed by construction and operation activities. (See APE Map Set—Appendix A)

Archival research was conducted to determine the nature and substance of existing documentation on archaeological resources within the APE. Research was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) for known archaeological sites and previously conducted surveys within a .25-mile radius of the APE. The search also included a review of the Historic Property Data File, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and State and local landmarks. In addition, the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor's Office of early land ownership records was searched.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey was conducted along the proposed Archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) using standard 15-meter transects where feasible. The Phase I archaeological survey of the project study area was conducted to provide data about the presence, absence, distribution, surface condition and potential significance of archaeological resources. This study included an assessment of the project area for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

Most of the APE encompassed a built environment, which precluded the observation of the ground surface, construction methods, materials, and surface ruptures. Therefore, structural built dates were noted and used to analyze the level of subsurface disturbance and the likelihood of in-situ deposits. The staging areas were also surveyed throughout the alignment. In addition, all open-space and exposed surface soils were inspected for the presence and indication of cultural resources. Portions of the APE were not surveyed because the survey crew was not granted access to private property. Private property was observed and photographed, but only from the edge of the roadway. The survey was conducted by URS Archaeologists Laurie Solis, M.A., and Nathan Orsi, B.A. The survey was conducted from June 17 to June 18 2009; June 22 to June 25, 2009; June 30, 2009, July 2, 2009, January 13, 2010; February 10, 2010; February 17, 2010; March 18, 2010; March 25, 2010. A preliminary predictive model feasibility study was undertaken by URS Archaeologist Mark Neal, M.A. in August of 2009.

Any discovered cultural resources were mapped and recorded with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites were revisited by the survey crew and mapped and re-recorded in a similar manner, where feasible. Surface integrity of all such resources visited during the field study was evaluated for evidence of disturbance or degradation.

Potential disturbance or damage to identified archaeological resources was determined by the relation to the project alignment alternatives and construction methods. Avoidance options were offered where appropriate. Where avoidance was not deemed possible, subsequent mitigation activities were identified, potentially including more detailed documentation (evaluation) and, in some instances, data recovery.

4.2.4.9 Agency Coordination Efforts

Agency coordination was undertaken with affected cities and the County. Knowledge concerning cultural resources in the respective jurisdictions was requested and coordination efforts focused on the identification of cultural resources within the project area.

City of Los Angeles

Coordination efforts have been undertaken with the City of Los Angeles to determine the presence of historic properties that may be affected by the APE. A letter was sent to the city in July 2009 requesting information. A meeting was held with the city on January 7, 2010 in which the city provided a list of properties that has been identified as potentially significant.

Native American Heritage Commission

A Sacred Lands Record Search with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was undertaken for knowledge of sacred sites or cultural resources that may be affected by the APE. The request was sent via facsimile on May 28, 2009 by Laurie Solis, M.A., an archaeologist with the URS Corporation. The response from the NAHC in Sacramento, CA was sent on June 3, 2009 as a facsimile.

The NAHC recommends early communication with Native American tribes in order to avoid unforeseen archaeological discoveries once the project has started. Sometimes the only way to know where specific sites are located is to talk to the people in the tribe, because certain things are only recorded as oral history, so there might be no way to know where specific sites are with just a record search.

The NAHC file search indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources within one half mile of the APE. The proposed alignments were indicated to have Native American cultural resources that need to be taken into consideration.

The NAHC's main concern is that wherever possible a policy of avoidance should be instituted to preserve the fragile state of uncovered archaeological resources. If any human remains were to be found action should be taken as per CEQA regulations, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, unless the remains are located within an already designated cemetery. The NAHC also noted that within the environmental documents created for the project the aforementioned topics should be discussed.

Please see Appendix A for a complete record of coordination efforts, including correspondence noted above.

The NAHC provided a list of individuals who may have knowledge pertaining to the APE. The individuals identified by the NAHC are Ron Andrade, Cindi Alvitre, John Tommy Rosas, Anthony Morales, Robert Dorame, Felicia Sheerman, and Bernie Acuna. Letters requesting information regarding the presence of sacred sites or cultural resources within the study area were sent via certified mail to all of the above individuals identified by the NAHC, with the exception of John Tommy Rosas; who received an email as opposed to a letter because no address was listed for him in the NAHC response. The letters were followed up by phone-calls to the notified Native American

individuals/groups and all coordination efforts were documented. See Appendix A for complete documentation of the NAHC coordination process.

Anthony Morales, John Tommy Rosas, and Ron Andrade responded with questions and comments. Mr. Rosas wrote several emails asking procedural questions, objecting to the project and what was termed as its defective process, objecting to alleged violations to their indigenous rights, and objecting to the growth inducing negative impacts under CEQA. His first email was sent on July 27, 2009 and he continued communication through August 4, 2009. He objected to the claimed land titles by project (owners) because it is native land and thus the land claims are illegal. He wanted to see construction drawings of excavations when they become available.

On July 30, 2009 Mr. Morales had a phone conversation with Laurie Solis, (M.A., Archaeologist) about wanting to preserve archaeological resources as part of this Metro project. He also discussed the importance of a Native monitor on-site during excavations. Culturally sensitive areas near the La Brea Tar Pits and Century City were discussed because of previously identified village sites in those areas. Mr. Morales was interested in how he could stay involved, and it was agreed that he would be kept informed via email. Mr. Morales stated that he had previous negative experiences with metro.

On July 31, 2009, Mr. Andrade called Nathan Orsi, (B.A., URS Archaeologist) to inform him that he had no concerns regarding cultural resources or Native American sacred sites. Mr. Andrade said that he usually defers to the Gabrielino Tribe and that he would coordinate with Mr. Morales to see if there were any concerns.

4.2.4.10 California Office of Historic Preservation

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is the governmental agency primarily responsible for the statewide administration of the historic preservation program in California. The chief administrative officer for the OHP is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO is also the executive secretary of the SHRC. The mission of the OHP and the SHRC, in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.¹⁷

Coordination with the OHP was undertaken throughout the cultural resources analysis. A letter was submitted to OHP in June 2009 on behalf of FTA/MTA to initiate identification of historic properties. In addition, on August 17, 2009 URS cultural staff Laurie Solis, M. A. and Jeremy Hollins, M.A. met with OHP staff in Sacramento. Also in attendance were (PB) (Natalie Lindquist, Bill Soule, Tristan Tozer, Susan Killen) and Roger Martin (MTA). Additional efforts were concluded in January and February of 2010. Meeting minutes and OHP letters are included in the Historic Resources Report.

¹⁷ Office of Historic Preservation. 12 June 2002. "About OHP." Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1066.

Coordination was undertaken with the OHP concerning the APE. Archaeological and Architectural APE maps depicting the proposed alignment and alternatives were submitted to the OHP along with a coordination letter describing the project.

Coordination with the OHP concerned cultural resource identification methods, the effect the project may have on cultural resources, and potential mitigation measures to avoid or reduce potential project effects to cultural resources.

4.3 Affected Environment

4.3.1 Natural Setting

4.3.1.1 Natural Environment

Present day Los Angeles is most akin to a Mediterranean climate and averages approximately 320 days of sun each year. There is very little precipitation, averaging around 40 days of rainfall each year, approximately 15 inches annually. Rainfall usually happens during the spring and winter months. From November to April temperatures are much milder, and rain can be expected during that time. Average highs range from the high sixties and low seventies, with the average lows ranging from the high forties to the low fifties. Winter can bring temperatures as low as 40 degrees or as high as eighty on occasion.

Temperatures can vary significantly from the coast to inland areas, sometimes as much as eighteen degrees, and thus the Los Angeles region is comprised of microclimates. In late spring and early summer fogginess in the morning is typical, but by mid-day it usually burns off and the sun comes out.

Because of the diverse nature of Los Angeles environments, there are a wide variety of plant species. The mountains, along with the wetlands and the beaches make for a myriad of vegetation. Coastal Sage scrub is the predominant environment, made up of primarily chaparral. The California poppy, Coast Live Oak, toyon, matijila poppy, and the Giant Wildrye are some of the native plants that can be found in and around the Los Angeles area.¹⁸

The temperature in and around Rancho La Brea during the Pleistocene seems to be similar to the present day climate. There is a lack of fossilized evidence of animals from cold weather climates and desert or tropical environments, which suggests a more suitable place for a broad range of animals. There was a wide variety of fish and smaller herbivores that suggest an ecosystem that was capable of sustaining the large carnivores that have subsequently located in the tar pits. The similarity of the types of species alive today and those that have been fossilized perpetuates the theory that the climate was comparable to today. There are not many plants that have been preserved but those that were indicate that winters were most likely closely related to modern winters, and the summers were milder but possibly had a higher humidity than the dry heat that is so typical of Los Angeles today.¹⁹

¹⁸ Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia. Accessed February 24, 2010. Climate and Flora. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles

¹⁹ Stock, Chester. 2001. 7th ed. Rancho La Brea, A record of Pleistocene life in California. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Pages 10-13.

4.3.1.2 Physiography

The Study Area is located near the northern edge of the Los Angeles Basin (Basin), a short distance southeast of the Elysian Park Hills. The Elysian Park Hills, along with the Repetto Hills to the north and east of the Study Area, comprise a group of low hills at the northern edge of the Basin. The highest point in this line of hills is Mount Washington, at an elevation of 846 feet. These hills and adjacent lowlands presently comprise a heavily populated portion of metropolitan Los Angeles.²⁰

The Los Angeles Basin is a geologic area underlain by a thick (several thousand feet) sequence of Tertiary age sedimentary rocks. From oldest to youngest, these rocks are represented by the Topanga Formation, Puente Formation (also known as the Monterey Formation), and Fernando Formation²¹. Each formation is comprised of rock layers alternating between sandstone, conglomerate, and siltstone. Tertiary marine sedimentary rocks are exposed in the Elysian Park and Repetto Hills.

Younger Quaternary (Holocene) alluvial fan deposits cover the bedrock formations in many areas, such as the Study Area. These deposits consist predominantly of sand and silt, along with smaller amounts of gravel and clay. Descriptions of materials encountered in most test boreholes, for unrelated previous projects at various locations throughout the Los Angeles Quadrangle, report loose to moderately dense sand. Where saturated within 40 feet below the ground surface, these sedimentary units are considered susceptible to liquefaction. These young Quaternary units underlie the Study Area. Most soils within the Study Area have been modified and disturbed by grading and earthmoving associated with previous land uses²². Therefore, it is unlikely that undisturbed native soils are present in the Study Area. Available maps and reports suggest that most alluvial material in the Study Area is predominantly sand and silt. Smaller amounts of gravel and clay are also known, along with cobbles and boulders. The high percentage of granular material and low clay content of these deposits and associated soils are not generally suggestive of significant unstable geologic conditions.

The presence of oil sands, shale, and sandstones underneath the Pleistocene strata at Rancho La Brea is the reason that the asphalt is created. The irregularity of the landscape could have also played a role in the increased amount of the fossiliferous asphalt filling in depressions and creating pools six or seven feet square. It has also come to the attention of researchers that the asphalt played a role in forming new land, in one instance, the presence of an in situ juniper tree had become surrounded with sand, clay, and asphalt. The tree roots were in clay, so it is inferred that at one time the tree had been alive and well (Figure 4-1).

4.3.2 Cultural Setting

4.3.2.1 Regional Prehistory

Archaeological research in the Los Angeles County area has resulted in the development of a temporal scheme for regional prehistory. The temporal periods include: Early Man Horizon, 11,000 to 6,000 years before present (BP), the Milling Stone Horizon, ranging

²⁰ Lamar, D.L. 1970. U.S.G.S. Los Angeles Geologic Quadrangle Map.

²¹ Dibblee, T.W. 1989. U.S.G.S. Los Angeles Geologic Quadrangle Map.

²² California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology [CDMG] 1998. Los Angeles.

between 6,000 and 1,000 BP, and the Late Prehistoric Horizon, AD 750 to AD 1769. Although specific dates are given, the beginning and end dates for each period are not rigid because technological innovations occurred at different times within this region.

The native ecological environment consisted of a large basin surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains and river and stream drainages, which were prime locations for Native American food processing and village sites. Prehistoric archaeological sites are often covered by 3 or more feet of topsoil, often protecting sites even after an area has become highly urbanized, particularly in areas with shallow building foundations, parks, parking lots, and roads. However, prehistoric sites occasionally can be found on the surface in urbanized areas that have not been extensively disturbed. The following is a cultural chronology of the Native American habitation of Southern California. Various chronologies suggested for several regions of California have been published. However, all of these regional chronologies were based on William Wallace's version, with only minor changes. Wallace's 1955 chronology remains a standard cultural chronology for the prehistoric habitation of Southern California.

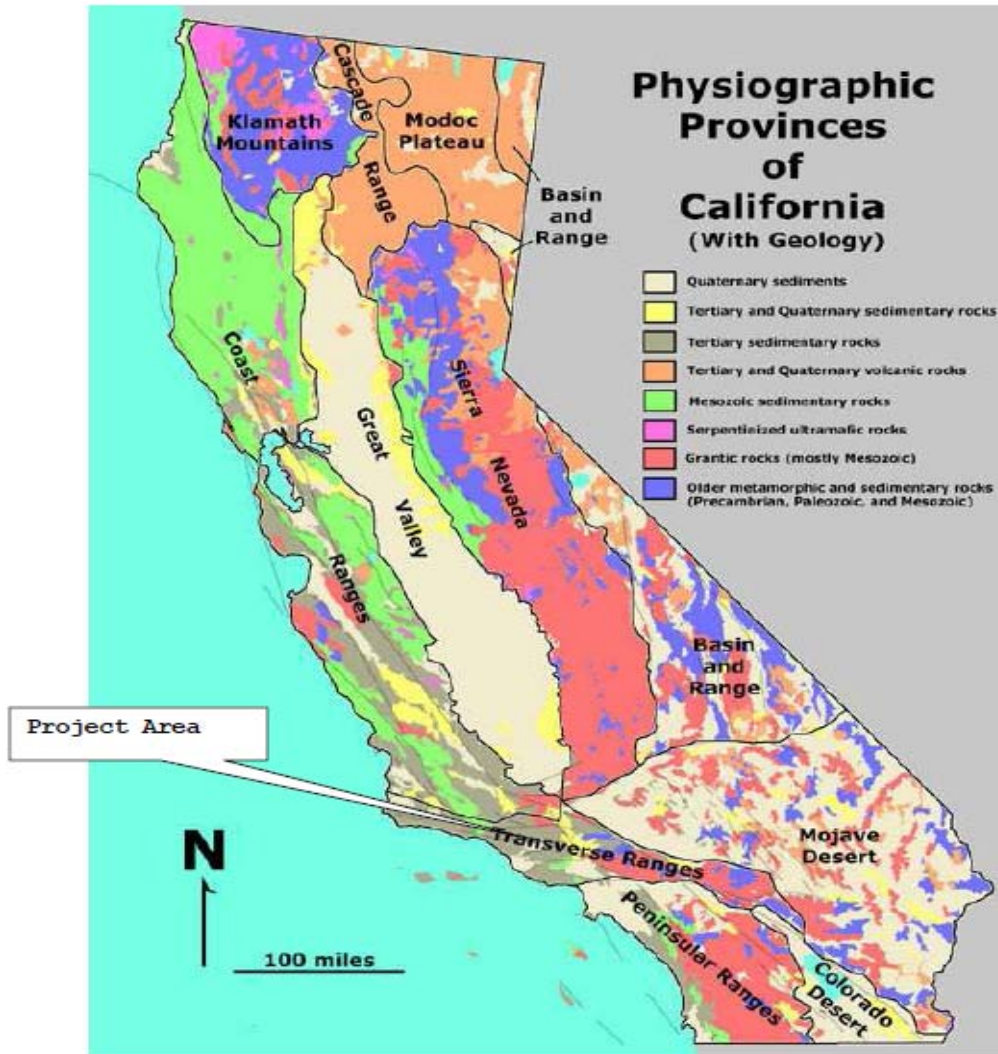


Figure 4-1
Physiographic Map of the Project Area

Figure 4-1: Physiographic Map of the Project Area

4.3.2.2 Early Man Horizon (ca 11,000 to 6,000 B.P.)

From the end of the Pleistocene (approximately 11,000 years ago) to approximately 6,000 B.P., archaeological assemblages attributed to this horizon area are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggest that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving from region to region in small nomadic groups.

4.3.2.3 Milling Stone Horizon (ca. 6,000 to 1,000 B.P.)

The nature of the transition from the Early Man Horizon to the Milling Stone Horizon is unclear. This horizon is characterized by the appearance of hand-stones and milling-stones and dates between approximately 6,000 B.P. to 1,000 B.P. Artifact assemblages during the early Milling Stone period reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems. Inland populations generally exploited grass seeds, which became the primary subsistence activity. Artifact assemblages are characterized by choppers and scraper planes but generally lack projectile points. The appearance of large projectile points in the latter portion of the Milling Stone Horizon suggests a more diverse subsistence economy.

4.3.2.4 Ethnography

The ethnographic composition of the Study Area consists of the Tongva/Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians (Figure 4-1). This generally encompasses the time period of 1000 years B.P. to the present.

The Tongva/Gabrielino

The Tongva/Gabrielino are a Native American people who inhabited the area in and around Los Angeles, which they shared with the Tataviam people. *Tongva* means "people of the earth" in the Tongva language, a language in the Uto-Aztecan family. The Tongva are also often referred to as the Gabrieleño/Tongva or Gabrielino/Tongva tribe.

Following the Spanish custom of naming local tribes after nearby missions, they were called the Gabrieleño, Gabrieliño, or San Gabrieleño in reference to Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.

These Native Americans known as the Gabrieleño spoke a language that falls within the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language family is extremely large and includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. Given the geographic proximity of Tongva/Gabrieleño and Serrano bands living in the area and the linguistic similarities, ethnographers have suggested that they shared the same ethnic origins.²³ Correspondingly, these groups will be referred to as the Gabrieleño in this document. The Gabrieleño are considered one of the most distinctive tribes in all of California, occupying a large area that was bordered on the west by Topanga and Malibu, the San Fernando Valley, the greater Los Angeles basin, and the coastal strip south to Aliso Creek, south of San Juan Capistrano. Gabrieleño territory extended from the San Bernardino Mountains to the islands of Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas and

²³ Kroeber, Alfred L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington.

occupied most of modern day Los Angeles and Orange Counties, which is incredibly fertile land.²⁴

Very little is known about early Tongva social organization because the band was not studied until the 1920s and had already been influenced by missionaries and settlers. Kroeber's (1925) work indicates that the Tongva were a hierarchically ordered society with a chief who oversaw social and political interactions both within the Tongva culture and with other groups. The Tongva had multiple villages ranging from seasonal satellite villages to larger more permanent villages. Resource exploitation was focused on village-centered territories and ranged from hunting deer, rabbits, birds, and other small game to sea mammals. Fishing for freshwater fish, saltwater mollusks, and crustaceans and gathering acorns and various grass seeds were also important. Fishing technology included basket fish traps, nets, bonefish hooks, harpoons, and vegetable poisons, and ocean fishing was conducted from wooden plank canoes lashed and asphalted together²⁵ (Figure 4-2).

Tongva houses were large, circular, thatched and domed structures of tulle, fern, or carrizo that were large enough to house several families.²⁶ Smaller ceremonial structures were also present in the villages and were used in a variety of ways. These structures were earth-covered, and different ones were used as sweathouses, meeting places for adult males, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures (*yuva't*).

The coastal Tongva are among the few New World peoples who regularly navigated the ocean. They built seaworthy canoes, called *ti'at*, using planks that were sewn together, edge to edge, and then caulked and coated with either pine pitch or, more commonly, the tar that was available either from the La Brea Tar Pits or asphaltum that had washed up on shore from offshore oil seeps. The *ti'at* could hold as many as 12 people, their gear trade goods they were carrying, either along the coast or on one of the Channel Islands. The Tongva canoed out to greet Spanish explorer Juan Cabrillo when he arrived off the shores of San Pedro in 1542.

Modern place names with Tongva origins include: Pacoima, Tujunga, Topanga, Rancho Cucamonga, Azusa, and Cahuenga Pass. The name of their creation deity, Quaoar, has been used to name a large object in the Kuiper belt. A 2,656-foot summit in the Verdugo Mountains, in Glendale, has been named Tongva Peak. The Gabrieleno Trail is a 32-mile path through the Angeles National Forest.

In the 1990s, Kuruvungna Springs, a natural spring located on the site of a former Tongva village on the campus of University High School in West Los Angeles, was revitalized due to the efforts of the Gabrielino/Tongva Springs Foundation. The spring, which produces 22,000 gallons of water each day, is considered by the Tongva to be one of their last remaining sacred sites and is regularly used for ceremonial events.

²⁴ Bean, L. and C. Smith. 1978. 'Gabrielino'. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, California. R.F. Heizer (ed.): 538—549. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.

²⁵ Blackburn, Thomas C. 1962-1963. Ethnohistoric Descriptions of Gabrielino Material Culture. *Annual Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey* 5: 1-50. Los Angeles.

²⁶ Johnston, B.E. 1962. California's Gabrieliño Indians. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund, vol. VII. Los Angeles: Southwest Museum.

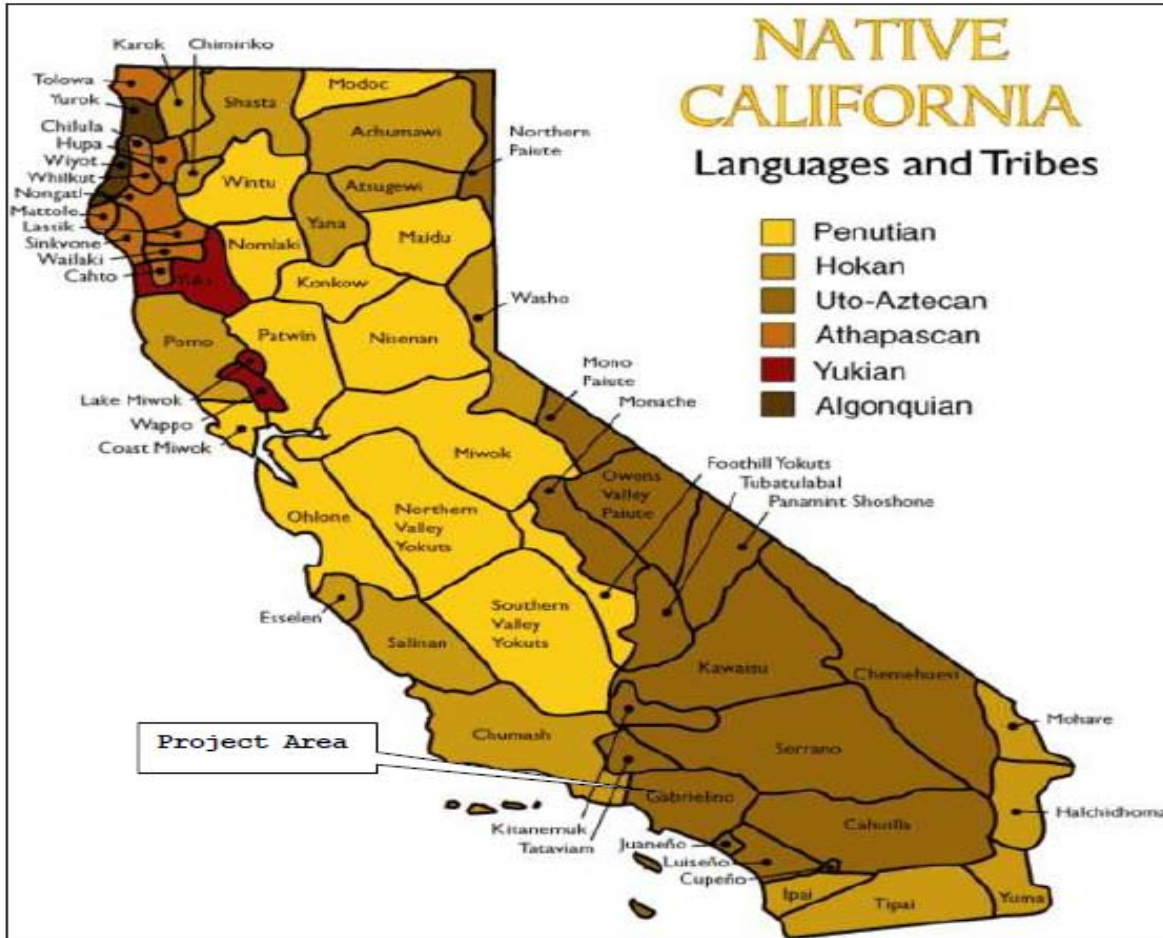


Figure 4-2
 Native American Culture Groups
 in relation to the Project Area

Figure 4-2: Native American Culture Groups in Relation to the Project Area

4.3.3 Historic Setting

4.3.3.1 The Colonial Period (1542 to 1821)

Exploration of California first occurred in 1540 when a land expedition under the command of Hernando de Alarcon traversed inland along the Colorado River in an attempt to meet up with the party of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who was searching the Southwest for the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola (Gold). Two years later, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was commissioned by the Spanish government to investigate the

western shores of the newly acquired territory. His investigation was restricted to the southern California coast, with only brief stops onshore to gather water and supplies. The first documented description of Los Angeles County comes from Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Apparently, his ship made land fall at what is today San Pedro, taking on fresh water and other supplies. He did not explore the area, but sailed on.

During the early decades of the 19th century, independence groups sprang up throughout the Spanish Empire. Like the American colonists, the citizens of these Spanish colonies thought it was time for self-rule and abolition of the Viceroy system. At that time, California was considered a province of Mexico. Throughout the Spanish Period, California remained largely unsettled.

The Spanish arrival on the west coast of North America had one primary purpose: the search for the elusive “Northwest Passage” that would enable European merchants a quick route to markets of the Far East. In 1771, the San Gabriel Arcángel mission, located in the area that would later be called Los Angeles, was constructed to link the missions in Monterey, the capitol of Alta California, and San Diego.

Los Angeles started out as a small farming town in an area inhabited by friendly Native American Indians. Under the orders of King Carlos III of Spain, a “pueblo” was founded in 1781 to grow food for soldiers guarding this far off territory of Spain as well as to establish a settlement at the Tongva/Gabrielino Indian Village of Yang-na to convert the indigenous people to Catholicism. This “pueblo” was named “Nuestra Senora de la Reina de Los Angeles” meaning, Our Lady Queen of the Angeles, now known as Los Angeles. By the end of the colonial period Los Angeles had nearly 850 residents, though composed mostly of Gabrielinos, Africans, and mestizos.

By 1810, Anglo-Americans had established settlements throughout the middle of the continent and were encroaching on the Spanish colony of Mexico. In 1819, Spain and the United States opened formal negotiations to arrange delineation of their borders in the Americas. As a component of this treaty, known as the Adams-Onís Treaty, the 42nd parallel was used as a demarcation line between United States territory to the north, and Spanish territory to the south. The 42nd parallel remains the northern boundary of present day California.

4.3.3.2 Mexican Independence (1821 to 1848)

In 1821, as various Anglo-American insurgents attempted to wrest control of the Texas territory from Spain, a Spanish-Mexican officer, Agustin de Iturbide, led a successful coup over the Spanish-controlled government in New Spain. Mexico, a new independent country, spanned from Alta California to Texas and south to Guatemala. By the mid-1830s, the missions of California had been secularized and systems of land grants, known as the rancho system, were established to promote Hispano-Mexican settlement. Mexican control of Texas and California lasted for only 20 years. In 1845, the United States annexed Texas and acquired California after the successful invasion of Mexico in 1846 to 1848. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States also acquired all Mexican territory west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gila River, which included Alta California.

Combined, Spain and Mexico controlled California for nearly 70 years, yet the population composition of California was quite mixed at the time of annexation. Californian cities, such as Los Angeles were composed of a mixed, or mestizo, population of Native Americans (Gabrielinos), African slaves, mulattos and Spanish-Mexicans. These populations were commonly referred to as “Californios,” while native Spaniards were rarely seen in the urban areas of Alta California.

4.3.3.3 Early California Period (1848 to 1880)

In 1850, only two years after California was acquired by the United States, it was admitted as the 31st state mainly due to the discovery of gold in 1848 by the American James Marshall. Although gold had been discovered in California by 1842, Marshall’s discovery led to one of the greatest “gold rushes” in American history. Upon discovery of gold, California was transformed from a Hispanic backwoods frontier to the new Anglo-American “Golden State.” The settlement of northern California reflected this new influx of “gold-diggers,” while southern California remained sparsely settled, mostly by rural agriculturalists and herders. Along with the admittance of California to the Union, Los Angeles was incorporated as a city on April 4, 1850 and was also made the county seat of Los Angeles County.

4.3.3.4 Los Angeles Urbanization (1880 to 1950)

The period of 1880 to 1950, is probably the most formative period in Los Angeles history. It is marked by its growth from a small town to one of the largest cities in the United States. This transition can be attributed to several factors. First, the construction of a transcontinental railroad appears to have been the key for the large population movement to the west coast. The Central Pacific, later renamed the Southern Pacific, first arrived in San Francisco in 1869 and by 1876, a line had been constructed to connect with Los Angeles. The railroad, combined with an expanding orange-growing industry supported tremendous growth in the population of Los Angeles. By 1889 more than 13,000 acres were planted in citrus, which included portions of the project site. By 1900, the population of Los Angeles had jumped to 100,000 from just 2300 in 1860. As Los Angeles and the rest of California moved further away from its Spanish origins, a Hispano-revivalism took place. In fact, the population composition shifted from one dominated by “Californios” to one where Anglo-Americans were the majority. From the 1880s to the beginning of the 20th century, new architectural styles arose throughout California, particularly in southern California where so-called “Mission Revival” was becoming quite popular.

By 1900, the population in Los Angeles had grown beyond its capacity of safe drinking water. In 1904, water bureau superintendent William Mulholland devised a plan to create an aqueduct system to carry water from Owens River Valley, located 230 miles northeast of the city. In 1913, construction of the aqueduct was complete and carried nearly 26 million gallons of water per day into the city.

4.3.4 Summary of Archaeological Resources by Alternative

This section includes information based on the field survey results, archival searches, and other information.

4.3.4.1 Predictive Model Feasibility Study

URS Archaeologist, Mark Neal, M.A., RPA, conducted a study utilizing GIS software to create a predictive model for the APE.

There are two types of archaeological predictive modeling, deductive and inductive. Deductive modeling is based upon theory, previous findings, and ethnographic data. This form of predictive modeling harnesses expert's knowledge concerning the cultural sensitivity of regions that are being investigated.

Inductive modeling is based on observed commonalities between geography and the location of known cultural resources. It is most effective when mass amounts of data regarding geography, known cultural resources, and sophisticated spatial statistics are used to test the significance of the model.

In order to create a plausible dataset, a number of training points is required for the model to have tangible results. At a minimum, a total of 42 points are required as per previous studies (Neal, 2007). The previous study focused on village site locations of the Chumash people in the Santa Ynez Valley. Neal describes this as follows,

“...a cadastral dataset of land parcels within the project was used. A point data set of the centroids of each parcel attributed with the built date of the building located on each was created. Based on that layer, a surface reflecting the relative densities of historic-era structures was generated using the ArchGIS Point Density tool. The resulting raster was classified by Quantiles into five classes of relative potential for the presence of undisturbed historic era archaeological resources. That raster was converted into a vector-dataset in order to enhance its portability.”

The map was used to see where historic cultural resources could be located. The five classifications of potential consisted of Low, Moderately Low, Moderate, Moderately High, and High²⁷ (Figure 4-3).

Results

The results of this feasibility study indicate that the current dataset of cultural resources within .25 miles of the archaeological APE for the project consists of four historic archaeological resources and four prehistoric resources. Therefore, there are too few known resources to support the creation of an inductive predictive probabilistic model. However, the possibility of the creation of a deductive, judgmental model is not eliminated by condition.

Due to the urbanized nature of the APE for the Metro Westside extension project, the criteria used for pinpointing site locations did not yield predictable results. The APE is situated on a broad, flat plain; one of the determining factors in predicting site location is the presence of slopes less than 15 degrees, which encompasses virtually the entire APE. In addition, the network of tributaries and streams in the region has been disrupted by the urbanization of Los Angeles, so trying to factor in proximity to water sources is difficult, particularly with limited records available. Many times village sites are

²⁷ Neal, Mark. 2009. MTA Westside Expansion Predictive Model Feasibility.

associated with ecologically diverse areas rich in food sources, but urbanization of this area has disrupted environmental diversity and identification of ecotones; thus, this aspect of research cannot be used. The fact that the APE is classified as urban environment also hinders data collection, because the original topography has long since been altered.

There are many ways to delineate cultural resources because of the wide range of material possessions and structures that humans leave behind. Additionally, the assumption that cultural resources have remained largely undisturbed for the past fifty years allows for a higher probability of finding intact historic archaeological deposits, although in this situation they would more likely be buried resources rather than intact surface manifestations.

Conclusions

The current effort has succeeded in producing a dataset that can be useful in providing a geographic representation of areas expected to have higher and lower potentials for the presence of historic era archaeological resources. Whereas the strength of the resulting model cannot be statistically quantified nor can it predict prehistoric archaeological sites, it is nonetheless a useful tool. Concepts such as density of historic era structures are generally difficult to assess without maps such as the one provided herein. This modeling effort allows that data to be accessed easily and allows it to be overlaid onto other datasets, thereby enhancing the decision making tools available to planners. In addition, when further hypotheses concerning the locations of significant resources are generated and more environmental datasets are made available, they can be incorporated into this model to enhance its overall accuracy and precision. That ability to constantly build on and improve a model is one of the most powerful aspects of predictive models within the modern urban planning environment.

4.3.4.2 No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative does not have the potential to affect archaeological resources, since no excavation will be undertaken as a result of the proposed project, no archaeological resources will be affected, and therefore, none would be directly impacted.

4.3.4.3 Transportation System Management Alternative

Under the TSM Alternative, no construction would take place. Therefore, no archaeological resources would be affected.

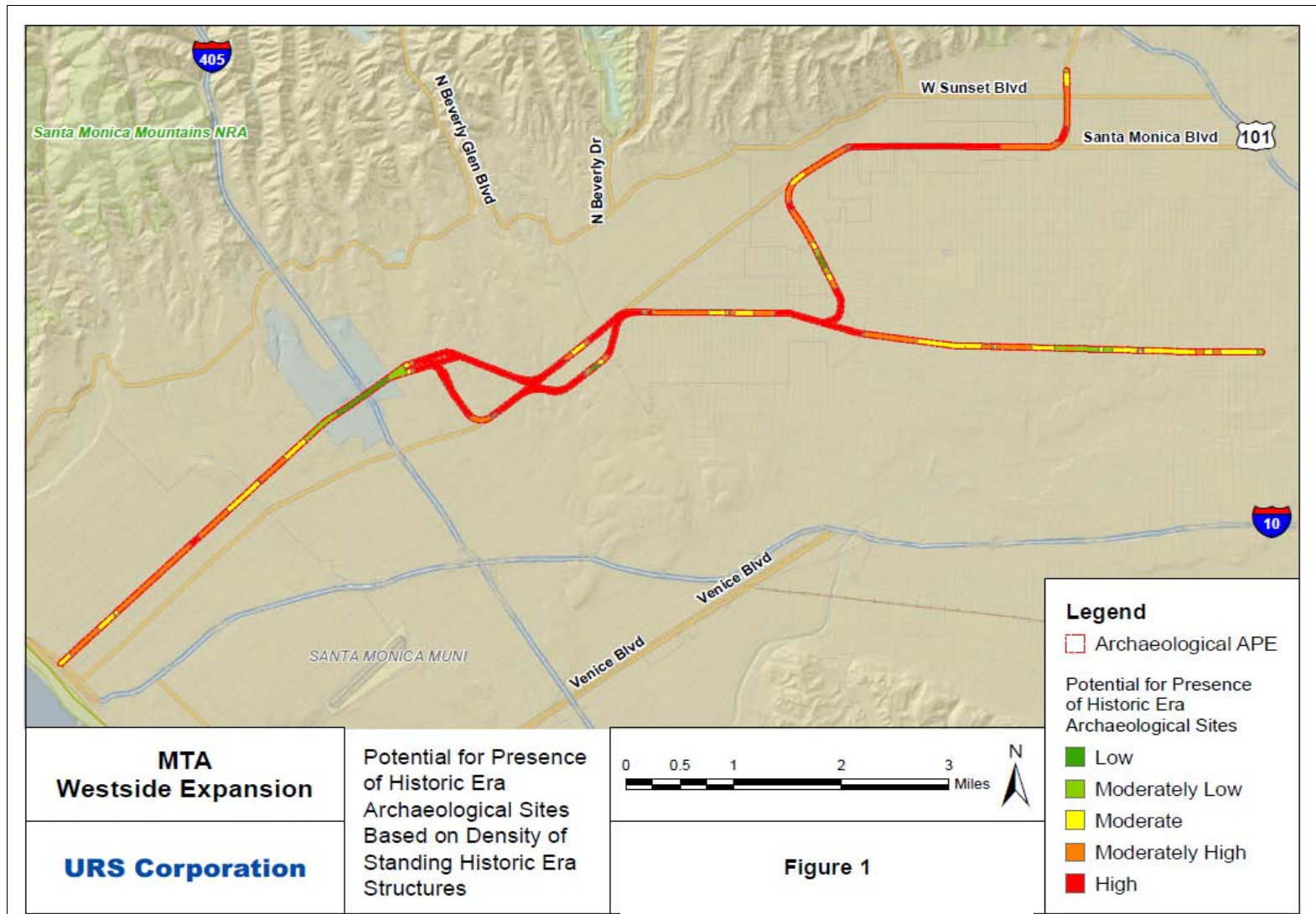


Figure 4-3: Potential for Presence of Historic Era Archaeological Sites Based on Density of Standing Historic Era Structures

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION

4.3.4.4 Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension

Previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Alternative 1-Westwood/UCLA Extension APE (Table 4-1).

Previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the 0.25-miles of the proposed Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension APE (Table 4-2).

Previously conducted archaeological surveys were identified within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE (Table 4-3).

Table 4-1: Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within the APE (NRHP Eligible or Listed Along Alignment)

Primary No.	Trinomial	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded
19-003336	None assigned	Historic trash scatter of glass, wood, brick and porcelain underneath Barrington Avenue.	Beverly Hills	2000

Table 4-2: Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within 0.25-miles of the APE (NRHP Eligible or Listed Along Alignment)

Primary No.	Trinomial	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded	Site Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
19-000159	CA-LAN-0159	La Brea Tar Pits	Beverly Hills	1949	Yes
19-000236	CA-LAN-0236	Shell midden	Beverly Hills	1961	No
19-000382	CA-LAN-0382	Unihi Site, a prehistoric village site (CHL-522)	Beverly Hills	1980	No
19-001063	CA-LAN-1063	A prehistoric lithic reduction site	Beverly Hills	1980	No
19-001261	CA-LAN-1261H	An historic filled-in open pit asphalt mine of the Civil War Period.	Hollywood	1986	Yes
19-000236	CA-LAN-0236	Shell midden	Beverly Hills	1961	No
19-003302	CA-LAN-3302	A historic trash pit with domestic trash	Beverly Hills	2003	No

Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Howard, Virginia and Mark Raab. Archaeological Monitoring of the Landmark II Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1987	LAN-0191	Beverly Hills	Yes
CSU Northridge. Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of: The Proposed West Hollywood Civic Center ESA Project #8178 West Hollywood, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1988	LAN-0236	Beverly Hills	No
Ultra systems. Report Missing. A one acre survey with no sites recorded.	1979	LAN-0563	Beverly Hills	Yes

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Singer, Clay. Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39621 in the City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0676	Beverly Hills	No
Clelow, William. Cultural Resource Assessment of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-382, University High School project. On file at SCCIC.	1976	LAN-0704	Beverly Hills	No
Singer, Clay. Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39619, at the Corner of Goshen and Westgate Avenues, in West Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0711	Beverly Hills	No
Leach, Melinda. Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract No. 40264 Located at 11531-11539 Rochester Ave., West Los Angeles California. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0767	Beverly Hills	No
Dillon, Brian. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of T. Tract #40970, Lots 17 & 15 of Block 56 of the Artesian Tract at 1431-1437 Barry Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1981	LAN-0947	Beverly Hills	No
Dillon, Brian. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tentative Tract #28355 in the City of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1981	LAN-1121	Beverly Hills	Yes
Padon, Beth. An Archaeological Assessment of Lots 1 and 32 on the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1139	Beverly Hills	Yes
Padon, Beth. An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Long Range Development Plan 1982-83 of the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1161	Beverly Hills	Yes
Brechtman, Robert. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of "Lot 1, Tract 14500," Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1179	Beverly Hills	Yes
Wessel Richard. Letter Report: Survey of Tract 34961, 2.239 acres at 602 Masselin Avenue, Wilshire. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1330	Hollywood	No
Singer, Clay. Archaeological monitoring at 1234 Granville, W.L.A. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1371	Hollywood	No
Westec Services, Inc. Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles rail Rapid transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-1578	Hollywood	Yes
Van Horn, David. Archaeological Test Excavations at 1327 Westgate Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1721	Beverly Hills	No
Michael Brandman Associates. Park La Brea EIR No. 88-347-2C (GPA) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1932	Hollywood	Yes
Bissell, Ronald. Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1968	Beverly Hills	Yes
Greenwood, Roberta. Technical Report—Archaeology for the Fox Studios Environmental Impact Report. On file at SCCIC.	1990	LAN-2200	Beverly Hills	No
White, Robert. An Archaeological Assessment of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Located Adjacent to San Vicente Blvd. In the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. On file at SCCIC.	1991	LAN-2271	Beverly Hills	No
Salls, Roy. The La Brea Cogged Stone. On file at SCCIC.	1978	LAN-2331	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Salls, Roy. The La Brea Atlatl Foreshafts: Inferences for the Millingstone Horizon. On file at SCCIC.	1986	LAN-2360	Hollywood	No
Farnsworth, Laure, et. al. The Shinen'Kan Site: Excavations at the Historic Hancock Ranch House. On file at SCCIC.	1992	LAN-2737	Hollywood	No
Michael Brandman Associates. Park La Brea Supplemental Draft EIR No. 88-347-ZC (GPA) (SUB) (CUB) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307. On file at SCCIC.	1991	LAN-2881	Hollywood	Yes
Greenwood and Associates. Monitoring Report: 1400 Block, 7th Street, Santa Monica. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3322	Beverly Hills	No
Greenwood and Associates. Monitoring Report Addendum: 1422 Block, 6th Street, Santa Monica. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3324	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 0.53 acre at 1151, 1155, 1201, and 1212 Detroit Street City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1995	LAN-3354	Hollywood	Yes
Demcak, Carol. Report of Archaeological Survey for L.S. Cellular Site #775, 4401 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3438	Hollywood	Yes
Gipsman, Jacob. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3465	Hollywood	Yes
Frost, David. Special Study/Analysis: A Delineation of My Experiences at Rancho La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3466	Hollywood	Yes
Gordon, Marlene. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3467	Hollywood	Yes
Gilden, Eugene. Special Study/Analysis: The Rancho La Brea Project. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3468	Hollywood	Yes
Turner, Robin and Mark Selverston. Monitoring of Median Improvements, Wilshire Boulevard from Fairfax Avenue to La Brea Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3471	Hollywood	Yes
Anonymous. Draft Environmental Impact Report: Metro Rail Transit Corridor Specific Plan, Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments. On file at SCCIC.	1985	LAN-3496	Hollywood	Yes
Dillon, Brian. Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (NOS-NCOS) Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1990	LAN-3501	Hollywood	Yes
Westec Services, Inc. Technical Report: Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3510	Hollywood	Yes
Buckman, Bonnie. The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information. On file at SCCIC.	1974	LAN-3583	Hollywood	Yes
ENSR. Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1.2 Acre at 1401 Sepulveda Boulevard, Westwood, Los Angeles County, California. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3599	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Strudwick, Ivan and Jay Michalsky. Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Crafts Building, Including a Brief History of the Movies in Relation to 20th Century-Fox Studios. City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3623	Beverly Hills	No
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3678	Beverly Hills	Yes
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3679	Beverly Hills	Yes
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3680	Beverly Hills	Yes
Romani, Gwendolyn. Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey Located on the North Side of Yucca Street, Between North Las Palmas Avenue and North Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3682	Hollywood	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Gayley Avenue—Veteran Avenue to Le Conte Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3728	Beverly Hills	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Bundy Drive—North of Wilshire Boulevard to South of La Grange Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3729	Beverly Hills	Yes
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: 6th Street Between Gramercy Place and Bronson Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3730	Hollywood	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Carrillo Drive and Crescent Heights Boulevard—Commodore Slat Drive to First Alley South of Olympic Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3760	Hollywood	No
Webb, Lois, et. al. Historic Property Survey: 07 LA 02 P.M. 3.65/9.57 Route 405 to Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3765	Hollywood	Yes
Mellon and Associates. Historic Preservation of Landscape Resources: Analysis of UCLA's DAR Trees as Historic Resources and Study of Trees and Landscapes as Historic Resources. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-4093	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette and Richard Shepard. Historic Documentation: The University of California, Los Angeles, Academic Health Center Westwood Campus Facility Reconstruction Project, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-4095	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. Phase I Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of Approximately 1 acre for the Santa Monica Upward Bound Senior Villa Elderly Housing Project 1011 11th Street Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1998	LAN-4142	Beverly Hills	No
Strudwick, Ivan. Completion of Monitoring of Construction Activities at 20th Century-Fox Studios, CA-LAN-2479H, City of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1998	LAN-4175	Beverly Hills	No
ENVICOM CORPORATION. Historical Property Survey Report West Los Angeles Veloway Project. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-4239	Beverly Hills	Yes

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless (AT&T) Services Facility Number 331, Located at 425 South Fairfax Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4410	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R225.1, Located at 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, City of West Hollywood, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4411	Hollywood	No
Rockey, David. The Miracle Mile of Wilshire Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4518	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 416-03, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4550	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 618-05, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4551	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 613-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4552	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 619-06, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4553	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 450-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4554	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 599-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4568	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 572-09, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4571	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 454-01, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4574	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 455-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4575	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4580	Hollywood	No
Atchley, Sara. Cultural resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-4909	Hollywood	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R323, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5006	Beverly Hills	Yes

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Gray, Deborah. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C310.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5013	Beverly Hills	No
Iverson, Gary. Negative Archaeological Survey Report: High Occupancy Vehicle Lane in the southbound center median area of Route 405 from Route 10/405 Interchange to Waterford Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5016	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C632.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5028	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R329.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5032	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R352.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5034	Beverly Hills	Yes
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R326.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5037	Beverly Hills	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R325, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5038	Beverly Hills	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R351, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5039	Beverly Hills	Yes
Sylvia, Barbara. Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Widen Franklin Avenue and Highland Avenue (State Route 170). On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5070	Hollywood	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 650-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5081	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 578-11, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5082	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 241-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5087	Hollywood	No
Gray, Deborah. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 454-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5090	Hollywood	Yes
Holson, John. Archaeological Survey and Record Search for WorldCom 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Century City Loop Project. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5189	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 010-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5326	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Sylvia, Barbara. Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Highland Avenue from Franklin Avenue to Route 101/Cahuenga Boulevard off-ramp project. On file at EIC.	2000	LAN-5329	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R137.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5333	Hollywood	Yes
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 919-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5336	Hollywood	No
Wallock, Nicole. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5337	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 035-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5339	Hollywood	No
Dooley, Colleen. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 096-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5343	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 0.35 Acres for the Havenhurst Drive Senior Housing Project, City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5355	Hollywood	No
Wlodarski, Robert. Phase I Archaeological Study for the Nicholas Canyon Beach Access Road Project, FEMA-1203-DR-CA, DSR #94701 [FEMA 01052A], County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-5702	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. Letter Report: 1517 Franklin Street Housing Project, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-5732	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility LA35XC882A (Sunset & Fairfax Site), located in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6000	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Monitoring for Cedar-Sinai Central Plant, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles County, CA. Project No. 95-084. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6115	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Monitoring for Cedar-Sinai S. Mark Taper Foundation Imaging Center, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles County, CA. Project No. 97-043. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6116	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6122	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 235-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6124	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. Letter Report: 2601-2615 Santa Monica Boulevard, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6126	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 014-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6128	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunication Facility: Cell Site La Brea/Franklin (R297.2), in the City of Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6400	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C884, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6409	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Site LA 239-05, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6411	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review Report for a Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site Franklin (991100291), in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6412	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6416	Hollywood	No
Earthtouch. Nextel Communication Kingsley (CA-7841), 3727 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-6431	Hollywood	No
Starzak, Richard. NHPA Section 106 review, per FCC direction, of AT&T Wireless Services Wireless Communications Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6434	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Los Angeles New Primary Center No. 1—Archaeological Records Check Summary. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6441	Hollywood	No
Greenwood, Roberta and Peter Messick. Archaeological Monitor Report: Three Parcels at Park La Brea, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6444	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility Mid-Wilshire (99900155) in the City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6445	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6452	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 200-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6455	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6458	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 578-11, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6462	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-03, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6464	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C992.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6478	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 009-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6479	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 009-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6482	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 038-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6484	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 053-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6485	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 012-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6486	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 094-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6489	Beverly Hills	No
Sriro, Adam. Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Addition of a High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane to the northbound Route 405 from 0.5 km south of I-10 to Ventura Boulevard, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at EIC.	2001	LAN-6491	Beverly Hills	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic Property Survey Report: Highway Project involving the upgrading of a number of intersections within the City of Santa Monica, located between San Vicente Blvd., 9th Street and 30th Street. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6498	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 039-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6501	Beverly Hills	Yes
Bissell, Ronald. Environmental Assessment for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Funding under the Seismic Hazard Mitigation Program for Hospitals (SHMP) of the Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center Facilities Reconstruction Project, 1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404, of the University of California, Los Angeles. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6503	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 129-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6510	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C924.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6513	Beverly Hills	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic Property Survey Report: Findings Regarding the Properties Located at 1841 Through 1853½ Kelton Avenue in the Westwood area of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6517	Beverly Hills	No
Bolin, David. Records Search for Site ID Number: R294—Dohney/Wilshire, Geo Trans Project Number L260-000, 911 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6518	Beverly Hills	Yes
Billat, Lorna. Nextel Communication Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facilities—Southern California. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6520	Beverly Hills	No
Cox, Brian. Nextel Communications CA-6590A / Westholme, 10850 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6525	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 07013A-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6603	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-05, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6713	Beverly Hills	No
Dice, Michael. Records Search Results for Bechtel Communication Facility 6LAD490 (Kodak Theatre), 6801 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6812	Hollywood	No
Dice, Michael. Results of Historic Architecture Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment for Bechtel Communications Facility D485 (Hollywood and Orange), 7036 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6813	Hollywood	No
Harper, Caprice. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 123-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6883	Beverly Hills	Yes
Harper, Caprice. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 250-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6884	Beverly Hills	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 226-01, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7088	Beverly Hills	No
Demcak, Carol. Report of Archaeological Survey for Bechtel Project #950023008B, Public Storage, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7106	Beverly Hills	No
Allen, Kathleen. Records Search for Bechtel Project (#950023008B), Public Storage, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7107	Beverly Hills	No
Michalsky, Jay and Caprice Harper. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. LA 396-91, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7122	Beverly Hills	Yes
WSA. Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities; Fluor/ Level (3) Los Angeles Local Loops. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-7178	Hollywood	Yes
Thal, Sean. Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking of Holmby Park / CA-7759A, 880 South Comstock Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7180	Beverly Hills	No
Foster, John. Santa Monica Boulevard Transit Parkway Project, Bone Recovery. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7246	Beverly Hills	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7247	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette. A Cultural Resource Investigation and Architectural Evaluation of the Property Located at 1253 18th St., Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7248	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60X429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7339	Hollywood	Yes
Hirsch, Jennifer. Historical Evaluation Report for the Sierra Bonita Air Treatment Facility, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7345	Hollywood	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-02, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7352	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 183-01, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7354	Hollywood	Yes
Gust, Sherri and Mary Hickson. Final Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea, Parcel B Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7359	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7397	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-7753	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Direct and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessments for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7775	Hollywood	No
Messick, Peter and Roberta Greenwood. Archaeological Monitoring Report University High School Project Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-7953	Beverly Hills	No
Southern California Rapid Transit District. Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1987	LAN-8020	Hollywood	Yes
Sleepy, Robert. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance for the California Department of Veterans Affairs, Proposed Veterans Homes of California—Greater Los Angeles / Ventura Counties. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-8088	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic American Building Survey: Glendon Manor 1070 Glendon Avenue, Westwood Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-8089	Beverly Hills	No
Romani, John. University High School Amphitheater Footing Excavation, at the Gabrieleno/Tongva Springs in West Los Angeles. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-8655	Beverly Hills	No
Chasteen, Carrie and Catherine Wood. Historic Property Survey Report: 7-LA-Sepulveda Boulevard Between Wilshire Boulevard and Mulholland Drive (6 miles) EA 07-4U2944L. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8710	Beverly Hills	Yes
Baker, Cindy and Mary Maniery. Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63D Regional Readiness Command Facilities. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8898	Beverly Hills	Yes
Crawford, Kathleen. Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-9087	Hollywood	Yes

**Table 4-3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop) 110 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-9255	Beverly Hills	No

During the Phase 1 pedestrian survey, conducted by URS archaeologists in 2010, one historic period archaeological site was identified. This site consists of all Historic Period Refuse Deposits (HPRD), comprised mostly of historic brick and glass fragments. The site has been a temporary designation of MTA-Temp-1.

4.3.4.5 **Alternative 2—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension**

Since many portions of the Alternatives traverse along the same alignment, there is a duplication of identified resources. This is typically the case in regards to archaeological resources, because 1) a radius APE is utilized (in this case 100 ft along entire alternative and 500 ft around each station option 2) a .25- mile radius study area is used past each 100 ft and 500 ft APE. Therefore, a regional, as well as, study area approach is utilized; thereby resulting in the duplication of resources depending on where the resources where documented along the alignment alternatives.

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the proposed Alternative 2- Westwood/VA Hospital Extension APE are the same as those identified for Alternative 1 (Table 4-1).

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the 0.25-miles of the proposed Alternative 2 are the same as Alternative 1—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension APE (Table 4-2).

Previously conducted archaeological surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE for Alternative 2 are the same as the archaeological surveys conducted for Alternative 1 (Table 4-3).

4.3.4.6 **Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension**

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the proposed Alternative 3- Santa Monica Extension APE are the same as those identified for Alternative 1 (Table 4-1).

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the 0.25-miles of the proposed Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension APE (Table 4-2).

Previously conducted archaeological surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE for Alternative 3 are the same as the archaeological surveys conducted for Alternative 1 (Table 4-3).

4.3.4.7 Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the proposed Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension, are the same as those identified for Alternative 1 (Table 4-1). Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the .25 miles of the proposed Alternative 4, Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension, are the same as those identified for Alternative 1 (Table 4-2).

Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Howard, Virginia and Mark Raab. Archaeological Monitoring of the Landmark II Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1987	LAN-0191	Beverly Hills	Yes
CSU Northridge. Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of: The Proposed West Hollywood Civic Center ESA Project #8178 West Hollywood, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1988	LAN-0236	Beverly Hills	No
Ultra systems. A one acre survey with no sites recorded.	1979	LAN-0563	Beverly Hills	Yes
Singer, Clay. Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39621 in the City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0676	Beverly Hills	No
Clewlöw, William. Cultural Resource Assessment of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-382, University High School project. On file at SCCIC.	1976	LAN-0704	Beverly Hills	No
Singer, Clay. Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39619, at the Corner of Goshen and Westgate Avenues, in West Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0711	Beverly Hills	No
Leach, Melinda. Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract No. 40264 Located at 11531-11539 Rochester Ave., West Los Angeles California. On file at SCCIC.	1980	LAN-0767	Beverly Hills	No
Dillon, Brian. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of T. Tract #40970, Lots 17 & 15 of Block 56 of the Artesian Tract at 1431-1437 Barry Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1981	LAN-0947	Beverly Hills	No
Dillon, Brian. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tentative Tract #28355 in the City of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1981	LAN-1121	Beverly Hills	Yes
Padon, Beth. An Archaeological Assessment of Lots 1 and 32 on the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1139	Beverly Hills	Yes
Padon, Beth. An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Long Range Development Plan 1982-83 of the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1161	Beverly Hills	Yes
Brechtman, Robert. An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of "Lot 1, Tract 14500," Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1982	LAN-1179	Beverly Hills	Yes
Wessel Richard. Letter Report: Survey of Tract 34961, 2.239 acres at 602 Masselin Avenue, Wilshire. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1330	Hollywood	No
Bridgwater, John. Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Ski Sunrise—Development Plan. On file at SCCIC.	1969	LAN-1350	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Singer, Clay. Archaeological monitoring at 1234 Granville, W.L.A. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1371	Hollywood	No
Westec Services, Inc. Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles rail Rapid transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-1578	Hollywood	Yes
Van Horn, David. Archaeological Test Excavations at 1327 Westgate Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1721	Beverly Hills	No
Michael Brandman Associates. Park La Brea EIR No. 88-347-2C (GPA) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1932	Hollywood	Yes
Bissell, Ronald. Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-1968	Beverly Hills	Yes
Greenwood, Roberta. Technical Report—Archaeology for the Fox Studios Environmental Impact Report. On file at SCCIC.	1990	LAN-2200	Beverly Hills	No
White, Robert. An Archaeological Assessment of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Located Adjacent to San Vicente Blvd. In the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. On file at SCCIC.	1991	LAN-2271	Beverly Hills	No
Salls, Roy. The La Brea Cogged Stone. On file at SCCIC.	1978	LAN-2331	Hollywood	No
Salls, Roy. The La Brea Atlatl Foreshafts: Inferences for the Millingstone Horizon. On file at SCCIC.	1986	LAN-2360	Hollywood	No
Farnsworth, Laure, et. al. The Shinen'Kan Site: Excavations at the Historic Hancock Ranch House. On file at SCCIC.	1992	LAN-2737	Hollywood	No
Michael Brandman Associates. Park La Brea Supplemental Draft EIR No. 88-347-ZC (GPA) (SUB) (CUB) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307. On file at SCCIC.	1991	LAN-2881	Hollywood	Yes
Foster, John and Roberta Greenwood. Archaeological Investigations at Highland/Hollywood Station (C-301)	1995	LAN-3319	Hollywood	No
Greenwood and Associates. Monitoring Report: 1400 Block, 7 th Street, Santa Monica. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3322	Beverly Hills	No
Greenwood and Associates. Monitoring Report Addendum: 1422 Block, 6 th Street, Santa Monica. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3324	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 0.53 acre at 1151, 1155, 1201, and 1212 Detroit Street City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1995	LAN-3354	Hollywood	Yes
Demcak, Carol. Report of Archaeological Survey for L.S. Cellular Site #775, 4401 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3438	Hollywood	Yes
Gipsman, Jacob. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3465	Hollywood	Yes
Frost, David. Special Study/Analysis: A Delineation of My Experiences at Rancho La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3466	Hollywood	Yes
Gordon, Marlene. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3467	Hollywood	Yes

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Gilden, Eugene. Special Study/Analysis: The Rancho La Brea Project. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3468	Hollywood	Yes
Turner, Robin and Mark Selverston. Monitoring of Median Improvements, Wilshire Boulevard from Fairfax Avenue to La Brea Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3471	Hollywood	Yes
Anonymous. Draft Environmental Impact Report: Metro Rail Transit Corridor Specific Plan, Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments. On file at SCCIC.	1985	LAN-3496	Hollywood	Yes
Dillon, Brian. Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (NOS-NCOS) Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1990	LAN-3501	Hollywood	Yes
Westec Services, Inc. Technical Report: Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3510	Hollywood	Yes
Buckman, Bonnie. The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information. On file at SCCIC.	1974	LAN-3583	Hollywood	Yes
ENSR. Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1.2 Acre at 1401 Sepulveda Boulevard, Westwood, Los Angeles County, California. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3599	Beverly Hills	No
Strudwick, Ivan and Jay Michalsky. Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Crafts Building, Including a Brief History of the Movies in Relation to 20 th Century-Fox Studios. City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3623	Beverly Hills	No
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3678	Beverly Hills	Yes
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3679	Beverly Hills	Yes
Anonymous. Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Beverly Gardens. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-3680	Beverly Hills	Yes
Romani, Gwendolyn. Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey Located on the North Side of Yucca Street, Between North Las Palmas Avenue and North Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3682	Hollywood	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Gayley Avenue—Veteran Avenue to Le Conte Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3728	Beverly Hills	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Bundy Drive—North of Wilshire Boulevard to South of La Grange Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3729	Beverly Hills	Yes
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: 6 th Street Between Gramercy Place and Bronson Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3730	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Carrillo Drive and Crescent Heights Boulevard—Commodore Slat Drive to First Alley South of Olympic Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3760	Hollywood	No
Webb, Lois, et. al. Historic Property Survey: 07 LA 02 P.M. 3.65/9.57 Route 405 to Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3765	Hollywood	Yes
Mellon and Associates. Historic Preservation of Landscape Resources: Analysis of UCLA's DAR Trees as Historic Resources and Study of Trees and Landscapes as Historic Resources. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-4093	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette and Richard Shepard. Historic Documentation: The University of California, Los Angeles, Academic Health Center Westwood Campus Facility Reconstruction Project, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-4095	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. Phase I Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of Approximately 1 acre for the Santa Monica Upward Bound Senior Villa Elderly Housing Project 1011 11 th Street Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1998	LAN-4142	Beverly Hills	No
Strudwick, Ivan. Completion of Monitoring of Construction Activities at 20 th Century-Fox Studios, CA-LAN-2479H, City of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1998	LAN-4175	Beverly Hills	No
ENVICOM CORPORATION. Historical Property Survey Report West Los Angeles Veloway Project. On file at SCCIC.	1989	LAN-4239	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless (AT&T) Services Facility Number 331, Located at 425 South Fairfax Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4410	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R225.1, Located at 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, City of West Hollywood, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4411	Hollywood	No
Rockey, David. The Miracle Mile of Wilshire Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4518	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 416-03, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4550	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 618-05, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4551	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 613-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4552	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 619-06, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4553	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 450-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4554	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 599-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4568	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 572-09, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4571	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 454-01, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4574	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 455-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4575	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4580	Hollywood	No
Atchley, Sara. Cultural resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-4909	Hollywood	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R323, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5006	Beverly Hills	Yes
Gray, Deborah. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C310.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5013	Beverly Hills	No
Iverson, Gary. Negative Archaeological Survey Report: High Occupancy Vehicle Lane in the southbound center median area of Route 405 from Route 10/405 Interchange to Waterford Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5016	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C632.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5028	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R329.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5032	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R352.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5034	Beverly Hills	Yes
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R326.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5037	Beverly Hills	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R325, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5038	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R351, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5039	Beverly Hills	Yes
Sylvia, Barbara. Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Widen Franklin Avenue and Highland Avenue (State Route 170). On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5070	Hollywood	No
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 650-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5081	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 578-11, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5082	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 241-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5087	Hollywood	No
Gray, Deborah. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 454-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-5090	Hollywood	Yes
Holson, John. Archaeological Survey and Record Search for WorldCom 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Century City Loop Project. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5189	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 010-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5326	Hollywood	No
Sylvia, Barbara. Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Highland Avenue from Franklin Avenue to Route 101/Cahuenga Boulevard off-ramp project. On file at EIC.	2000	LAN-5329	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R137.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5333	Hollywood	Yes
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 919-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5336	Hollywood	No
Wallock, Nicole. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5337	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 035-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5339	Hollywood	No
Dooley, Colleen. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 096-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5343	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 0.35 Acres for the Havenhurst Drive Senior Housing Project, City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5355	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Wlodarski, Robert. Phase I Archaeological Study for the Nicholas Canyon Beach Access Road Project, FEMA-1203-DR-CA, DSR #94701 [FEMA 01052A], County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-5702	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. Letter Report: 1517 Franklin Street Housing Project, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-5732	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility LA35XC882A (Sunset & Fairfax Site), located in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6000	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Monitoring for Cedar-Sinai Central Plant, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles County, CA. Project No. 95-084. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6115	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Monitoring for Cedar-Sinai S. Mark Taper Foundation Imaging Center, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles County, CA. Project No. 97-043. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6116	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6122	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 235-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6124	Beverly Hills	No
Maki, Mary. Letter Report: 2601-2615 Santa Monica Boulevard, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6126	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 014-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6128	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunication Facility: Cell Site La Brea/Franklin (R297.2), in the City of Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6400	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C884, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6409	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Site LA 239-05, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6411	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review Report for a Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site Franklin (991100291), in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6412	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6416	Hollywood	No
Earthtouch. Nextel Communication Kingsley (CA-7841), 3727 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-6431	Hollywood	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Starzak, Richard. NHPA Section 106 review, per FCC direction, of AT&T Wireless Services Wireless Communications Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6434	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Los Angeles New Primary Center No. 1—Archaeological Records Check Summary. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6441	Hollywood	No
Greenwood, Roberta and Peter Messick. Archaeological Monitor Report: Three Parcels at Park La Brea, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6444	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility Mid-Wilshire (99900155) in the City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6445	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6452	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 200-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6455	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6458	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 578-11, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6462	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-03, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6464	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C992.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6478	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 009-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6479	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 009-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6482	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 038-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6484	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 053-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6485	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 012-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6486	Beverly Hills	Yes

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 094-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6489	Beverly Hills	No
Sriro, Adam. Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Addition of a High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane to the northbound Route 405 from 0.5 km south of I-10 to Ventura Boulevard, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at EIC.	2001	LAN-6491	Beverly Hills	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic Property Survey Report: Highway Project involving the upgrading of a number of intersections within the City of Santa Monica, located between San Vicente Blvd., 9 th Street and 30 th Street. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6498	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 039-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6501	Beverly Hills	Yes
Bissell, Ronald. Environmental Assessment for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Funding under the Seismic Hazard Mitigation Program for Hospitals (SHMP) of the Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center Facilities Reconstruction Project, 1250 16 th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404, of the University of California, Los Angeles. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6503	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 129-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6510	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C924.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6513	Beverly Hills	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic Property Survey Report: Findings Regarding the Properties Located at 1841 Through 1853½ Kelton Avenue in the Westwood area of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6517	Beverly Hills	No
Bolin, David. Records Search for Site ID Number: R294—Dohney/Wilshire, Geo Trans Project Number L260-000, 911 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6518	Beverly Hills	Yes
Billat, Lorna. Nextel Communication Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facilities—Southern California. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6520	Beverly Hills	No
Cox, Brian. Nextel Communications CA-6590A / Westholme, 10850 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6525	Beverly Hills	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 070I3A-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6603	Beverly Hills	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-05, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6713	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Dice, Michael. Records Search Results for Bechtel Communication Facility 6LAD490 (Kodak Theatre), 6801 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6812	Hollywood	No
Dice, Michael. Results of Historic Architecture Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment for Bechtel Communications Facility D485 (Hollywood and Orange), 7036 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6813	Hollywood	No
Harper, Caprice. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 123-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6883	Beverly Hills	Yes
Harper, Caprice. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 250-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6884	Beverly Hills	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 226-01, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7088	Beverly Hills	No
Demcak, Carol. Report of Archaeological Survey for Bechtel Project #950023008B, Public Storage, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7106	Beverly Hills	No
Allen, Kathleen. Records Search for Bechtel Project (#950023008B), Public Storage, Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7107	Beverly Hills	No
Michalsky, Jay and Caprice Harper. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. LA 396-91, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7122	Beverly Hills	Yes
WSA. Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities; Fluor/ Level (3) Los Angeles Local Loops. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-7178	Hollywood	Yes
Thal, Sean. Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking of Holmby Park / CA-7759A, 880 South Comstock Avenue, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7180	Beverly Hills	No
Foster, John. Santa Monica Boulevard Transit Parkway Project, Bone Recovery. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7246	Beverly Hills	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 179-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7247	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette. A Cultural Resource Investigation and Architectural Evaluation of the Property Located at 1253 18 th St., Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7248	Beverly Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60X429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7339	Hollywood	Yes

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Hirsch, Jennifer. Historical Evaluation Report for the Sierra Bonita Air Treatment Facility, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7345	Hollywood	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-02, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7352	Hollywood	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 183-01, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7354	Hollywood	Yes
Gust, Sherri and Mary Hickson. Final Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea, Parcel B Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7359	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7397	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-7753	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 182-02, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7772	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Direct and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessments for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7775	Hollywood	No
Messick, Peter and Roberta Greenwood. Archaeological Monitoring Report University High School Project Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-7953	Beverly Hills	No
Slawson, Dana. Cultural Resources Technical Report: Land Use History and Archaeological Evaluation Metro Rail Redline, Segment 3 Hollywood/Highland Station. On file at SCCIC.	1994	LAN-8016	Hollywood	Yes
Southern California Rapid Transit District. Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1987	LAN-8020	Hollywood	Yes
Sleepy, Robert. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance for the California Department of Veterans Affairs, Proposed Veterans Homes of California—Greater Los Angeles / Ventura Counties. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-8088	Beverly Hills	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Historic American Building Survey: Glendon Manor 1070 Glendon Avenue, Westwood Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-8089	Beverly Hills	No

**Table 4-4: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area
(continued)**

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
McKenna, Jeanette. A Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sunset Millennium Project Area in West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-8244	Hollywood	No
Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett. Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-8251	Hollywood	Yes
Maki, Mary. Negative Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 0.3-Acre for the Sierra Bonita Construction Project, 7530 Santa Monica Boulevard West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8269	Hollywood	Yes
Toledo, Cessna and Beck McAvoy. Historic Property Survey Report: California Incline Bridge Replacement Project, Ocean Avenue to SR-1 within the City of Santa Monica. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-8294	Topanga	No
Robinson, Mark. Archaeological Survey Report Finding of No Archaeological Resources Present for the California Incline Bridge Replacement Project City of Santa Monica, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-8295	Topanga	No
Romani, John. University High School Amphitheater Footing Excavation, at the Gabrieleno/Tongva Springs in West Los Angeles. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-8655	Beverly Hills	No
Chasteen, Carrie and Catherine Wood. Historic Property Survey Report: 7-LA-Sepulveda Boulevard Between Wilshire Boulevard and Mulholland Drive (6 miles) EA 07-4U2944L. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8710	Beverly Hills	Yes
Baker, Cindy and Mary Manieri. Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63D Regional Readiness Command Facilities. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8898	Beverly Hills	Yes
Crawford, Kathleen. Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-9087	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop) 110 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-9255	Beverly Hills	No
Ehringer, Candace et. al. Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Formosa Specific Plan at Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-9304	Hollywood	Yes

4.3.4.8 Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the .25 miles of the proposed Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension plus West Hollywood Extension.

Table 4-5: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the Study Area

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Study Area (Yes/No)?
Foster, John and Roberta Greenwood. Archaeological Investigations at Highland/Hollywood Station (C-301)	1995	LAN-3319	Hollywood	No
Ehringer, Candace et. al. Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Formosa Specific Plan at Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-9304	Hollywood	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. A Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sunset Millennium Project Area in West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-8244	Hollywood	No
Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett. Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-8251	Hollywood	Yes
Maki, Mary. Negative Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 0.3-Acre for the Sierra Bonita Construction Project, 7530 Santa Monica Boulevard West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8269	Hollywood	Yes
Slawson, Dana. Cultural Resources Technical Report: Land Use History and Archaeological Evaluation Metro Rail Redline, Segment 3 Hollywood/Highland Station. On file at SCCIC.	1994	LAN-8016	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 182-02, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7772	Hollywood	Yes

4.3.4.9 MOS 1 -Fairfax Station Terminus

There is one previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the APE for MOS 1 (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6: MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus APE Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within the APE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded
LAN-1261H		An historic filled in open pit asphalt mine of the Civil War Period.	Hollywood	1986

No additional archaeological resources have been previously recorded within a .25 mile range of the proposed MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus APE.

Below are the previously conducted archaeological surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus APE.

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Wessel Richard. Letter Report: Survey of Tract 34961, 2.239 acres at 602 Masselin Avenue, Wilshire. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1330	Hollywood	No
Bridgwater, John. Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Ski Sunrise—Development Plan. On file at SCCIC.	1969	LAN-1350	Hollywood	No
Singer, Clay. Archaeological monitoring at 1234 Granville, W.L.A. On file at SCCIC.	1984	LAN-1371	Hollywood	No
Michael Brandman Associates. Park La Brea Supplemental Draft EIR No. 88-347-ZC (GPA) (SUB) (CUB) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307. On file at SCCIC.	1991	LAN-2881	Hollywood	Yes
Foster, John and Roberta Greenwood. Archaeological Investigations at Highland/Hollywood Station (C-301)	1995	LAN-3319	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 0.53 acre at 1151, 1155, 1201, and 1212 Detroit Street City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1995	LAN-3354	Hollywood	Yes
Demcak, Carol. Report of Archaeological Survey for L.S. Cellular Site #775, 4401 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3438	Hollywood	Yes
Gipsman, Jacob. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3465	Hollywood	Yes
Frost, David. Special Study/Analysis: A Delineation of My Experiences at Rancho La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3466	Hollywood	Yes
Gordon, Marlene. Special Study/Analysis: Epic Discoveries I mad at La Brea. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3467	Hollywood	Yes

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (continued)

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Gilden, Eugene. Special Study/Analysis: The Rancho La Brea Project. On file at SCCIC.	1973	LAN-3468	Hollywood	Yes
Turner, Robin and Mark Selverston. Monitoring of Median Improvements, Wilshire Boulevard from Fairfax Avenue to La Brea Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1996	LAN-3471	Hollywood	Yes
Anonymous. Draft Environmental Impact Report: Metro Rail Transit Corridor Specific Plan, Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments. On file at SCCIC.	1985	LAN-3496	Hollywood	Yes
Dillon, Brian. Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (NOS-NCOS) Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1990	LAN-3501	Hollywood	Yes
Westec Services, Inc. Technical Report: Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail". On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3510	Hollywood	Yes
Buckman, Bonnie. The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information. On file at SCCIC.	1974	LAN-3583	Hollywood	Yes
Romani, Gwendolyn. Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey Located on the North Side of Yucca Street, Between North Las Palmas Avenue and North Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1997	LAN-3682	Hollywood	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: 6th Street Between Gramercy Place and Bronson Avenue. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3730	Hollywood	No
City of Los Angeles. Historic Property Survey: Carrillo Drive and Crescent Heights Boulevard—Commodore Slat Drive to First Alley South of Olympic Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1977	LAN-3760	Hollywood	No
Webb, Lois, et. al. Historic Property Survey: 07 LA 02 P.M. 3.65/9.57 Route 405 to Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1983	LAN-3765	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless (AT&T) Services Facility Number 331, Located at 425 South Fairfax Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4410	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R225.1, Located at 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, City of West Hollywood, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4411	Hollywood	No
Rockey, David. The Miracle Mile of Wilshire Boulevard. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4518	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 454-01, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4574	Hollywood	Yes

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (continued)

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 455-02, in the County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4575	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-4580	Hollywood	No
Atchley, Sara. Cultural resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-4909	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 010-02, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5326	Hollywood	No
Sylvia, Barbara. Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Highland Avenue from Franklin Avenue to Route 101/Cahuenga Boulevard off-ramp project. On file at EIC.	2000	LAN-5329	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for the ATT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R137.1, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5333	Hollywood	Yes
Lapin, Philippe. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 919-01, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-5336	Hollywood	No
Wallock, Nicole. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5337	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 035-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5339	Hollywood	No
Dooley, Colleen. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 096-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5343	Hollywood	No
Maki, Mary. Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 0.35 Acres for the Havenhurst Drive Senior Housing Project, City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-5355	Hollywood	No
Wlodarski, Robert. Phase I Archaeological Study for the Nicholas Canyon Beach Access Road Project, FEMA-1203-DR-CA, DSR #94701 [FEMA 01052A], County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-5702	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility LA35XC882A (Sunset & Fairfax Site), located in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6000	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Resource Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunication Facility: Cell Site La Brea/Franklin (R297.2), in the City of Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2000	LAN-6400	Hollywood	No

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (continued)

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C884, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6409	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Site LA 239-05, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6411	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review Report for a Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site Franklin (991100291), in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6412	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 099-04, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6416	Hollywood	No
Earthtouch. Nextel Communication Kingsley (CA-7841), 3727 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	N/A	LAN-6431	Hollywood	No
Starzak, Richard. NHPA Section 106 review, per FCC direction, of AT&T Wireless Services Wireless Communications Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6434	Hollywood	No
McKenna, Jeanette. Los Angeles New Primary Center No. 1—Archaeological Records Check Summary. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6441	Hollywood	No
Greenwood, Roberta and Peter Messick. Archaeological Monitor Report: Three Parcels at Park La Brea, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6444	Hollywood	No
Mason, Roger. Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility Mid-Wilshire (99900155) in the City and County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2001	LAN-6445	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-01, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6452	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 200-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6455	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 130-02, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6458	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 578-11, County of Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-6462	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-03, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-6464	Hollywood	No

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (continued)

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Dice, Michael. Records Search Results for Bechtel Communication Facility 6LAD490 (Kodak Theatre), 6801 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6812	Hollywood	No
Dice, Michael. Results of Historic Architecture Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment for Bechtel Communications Facility D485 (Hollywood and Orange), 7036 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-6813	Hollywood	No
Hirsch, Jennifer. Historical Evaluation Report for the Sierra Bonita Air Treatment Facility, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2005	LAN-7345	Hollywood	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 178-02, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7352	Hollywood	No
Kyle, Carolyn. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 183-01, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2002	LAN-7354	Hollywood	Yes
Gust, Sherri and Mary Hickson. Final Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea, Parcel B Project, Los Angeles, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7359	Hollywood	No
Bonner, Wayne. Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7397	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Cultural Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-7753	Hollywood	Yes
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 182-02, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7772	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Direct and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessments for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7775	Hollywood	No
Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin. Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 182-02, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2003	LAN-7772	Hollywood	Yes
Bonner, Wayne. Direct and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessments for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC429C (Wilshire) 3921 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-7775	Hollywood	No

Table 4-7: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within a ¼-Mile of the APE for MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (continued)

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Survey Within or Adjacent to Project Area (Yes/No)?
Slawson, Dana. Cultural Resources Technical Report: Land Use History and Archaeological Evaluation Metro Rail Redline, Segment 3 Hollywood/Highland Station. On file at SCCIC.	1994	LAN-8016	Hollywood	Yes
Southern California Rapid Transit District. Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles rail Rapid Transit Project “Metro Rail”. On file at SCCIC.	1987	LAN-8020	Hollywood	Yes
McKenna, Jeanette. A Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sunset Millennium Project Area in West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	1999	LAN-8244	Hollywood	No
Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett. Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings. On file at SCCIC.	2004	LAN-8251	Hollywood	Yes
Maki, Mary. Negative Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 0.3-Acre for the Sierra Bonita Construction Project, 7530 Santa Monica Boulevard West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-8269	Hollywood	Yes
Crawford, Kathleen. Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Facility Candidate LA03295B (Jamison Properties, Inc.), 4201 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2006	LAN-9087	Hollywood	Yes
Ehringer, Candace et. al. Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Formosa Specific Plan at Santa Monica Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. On file at SCCIC.	2007	LAN-9304	Hollywood	Yes

4.3.4.10 MOS 2—Century City Station Terminus

There are no previously recorded archaeological resources identified within the proposed MOS 2-Century City Station Terminus.

Previously recorded archaeological resources identified within a .25 mile range of the proposed MOS 2-Century City Station Terminus APE are the same as those in MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus APE (Table 4-6).

Previously conducted archaeological surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE for MOS 2-Century City Station Terminus are the same as those conducted in MOS 1-Fairfax Station Terminus (Table 4-7).

4.3.4.11 Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites

Within and adjacent to the planned maintenance and operation facilities are a number of properties within a 0.25-mile radius. Below is a list of previously identified resources.

Table 4-8: Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within the APE for the Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites (NRHP Eligible or Listed Along Alignment)

Primary No.	Trinomial	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded
19-002563	CA-LAN-2563	Historic trash dating from 1860-1892	Los Angeles	1997
19-002610	CA-LAN-2610	Early historic cobblestone street- Little Tokyo Historic District	Los Angeles	1997
19-003169	CA-LAN-3169	Historic period abandoned railroad siding	Los Angeles	2003
19-003338	CA-LAN-3338	Late 19th/Early 20th Century historic trash dump	Los Angeles	2000
19-003339	CA-LAN-3339	Late 19th/Early 20th Century historic trash dump	Los Angeles	2000
19-003340	CA-LAN-3340	Late 19th/Early 20th Century historic trash dump	Los Angeles	2000
19-003352	CA-LAN-3352	Zanja No. 6-1 (1900) and associated historic artifacts	Los Angeles	2005
19-003353	CA-LAN-3353	Late 19th/Early 20th Century historic trash dump	Los Angeles	2005
19-003683	CA-LAN-3683	Late 19th/Early 20th Century historic trash dump	Los Angeles	2003
19-186110/30-176630	None assigned	Early portions of Union Pacific Railroad	Los Angeles	1999
19-186112	None assigned	Early portions of Union Pacific Railroad	Los Angeles	1999

4.4 Environmental Impacts/Environmental Consequences

If any resources are identified which are listed in or appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources, the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect (36 CFR Part 800.9) will be applied. A finding of adverse effect under these criteria will also be considered a significant impact under CEQA as a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource.

4.4.1 Identification of Effects, Adverse Effects, and Significant

Potential effects to archaeological resources have been assessed by proposed alternative. Given the nature of the built environment, a survey of above ground features as well as the statistical modeling was accomplished. For the archaeological analysis, areas where significant sidewalk disturbance to utility replacement or other development took place were noted and not included in the areas where the potential for deposits is indicated.

4.4.1.1 No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative does not have the potential to affect archaeological resources since no excavation will be undertaken as a result of the proposed project, no archaeological resources will be affected, and therefore, none will be impacted.

4.4.1.2 Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for Alternative 1 this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

The Phase I Pedestrian Survey traversed the alternative on foot. While native soils were primarily obscured by the built environment, identification of the original built date for streetscapes, structures, buildings and modifications to the built environment enabled an assessment of the potential for the sub-surface disturbance thereby providing an interpretation of the potential for buried.

Figure 4-4 through Figure 4-12 show locations of areas with an increased potential for the presence of buried cultural resources. These areas include the following locations.

- Areas near the VA Hospital along Wilshire near the community of Westwood have the potential for buried historic period deposits based on a sidewalk date stamp of 1930 and the presence of a now vacant lot. The surrounding community's built environment dates from the early half of the 20th century and there is indication that little to no disturbance has occurred to the subsurface in these areas (Figure 4-4).
- Continuing east along Wilshire Boulevard, near the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and Santa Monica Boulevard, there is a sidewalk date stamp of 1927. Therefore there is an indication that historic period deposits may be present here as well due to a lack of historic disturbance of the area (Figure 4-5).
- In the area of Beverly Hills, near Wilshire Boulevard and Rodeo Drive (Figure 4-6), there have been a number of recent street improvements. However, the combination of the historic built environment and the depth of improvements from the proposed project could reveal the presence of subsurface historic deposits.
- Continuing east along Wilshire to Robertson and Wilshire Boulevard (Figure 4-7), there have been a number of recent street improvements. However, the combination of the historic built environment and the depth of improvements from the proposed project could reveal the presence of subsurface historic deposits.
- In the area of La Cienega and Wilshire Boulevard, sidewalk date stamps range from 1926 to 1955, and there is a potential for historic period buried deposits that date from as late as 1955 to as early as 1926 or earlier in this location (Figure 4-8).
- Along Wilshire Boulevard, past San Vicente, a sidewalk date stamp indicates a modification date of 1967. While there is a potential for buried deposits, it is less likely that historic period deposits will be identified as significant (Figure 4-9).

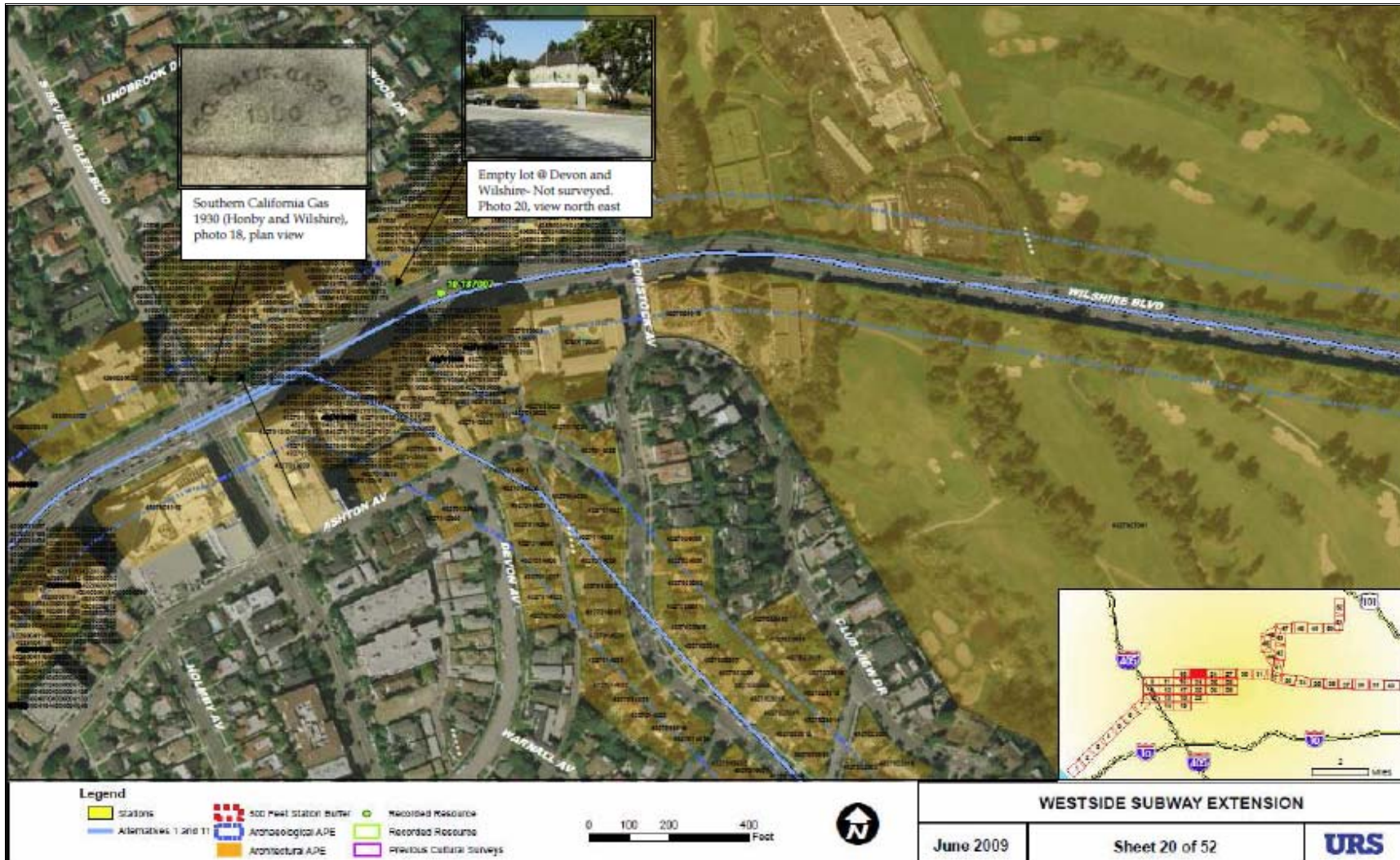


Figure 4-4: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between S. Beverly Glen Blvd. and Comstock Ave.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-5: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between Santa Monica Blvd. and N. Rodeo Dr.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-6: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between N. Rodeo Dr. and N. Palm Dr.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-7: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between N. Palm Dr. and N. Arnaz Dr.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-8: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between N. Arnaz Dr. and N. Gale Dr.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-9: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between San Vicente Blvd. and S. Crescent Ave.)



Figure 4-10: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between S. Curson Ave. and S. Cochran Ave.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION



Figure 4-11: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Wilshire Blvd. between S. Cochran Ave. and S. Highland Ave.)

WESTSIDE SUBWAY EXTENSION

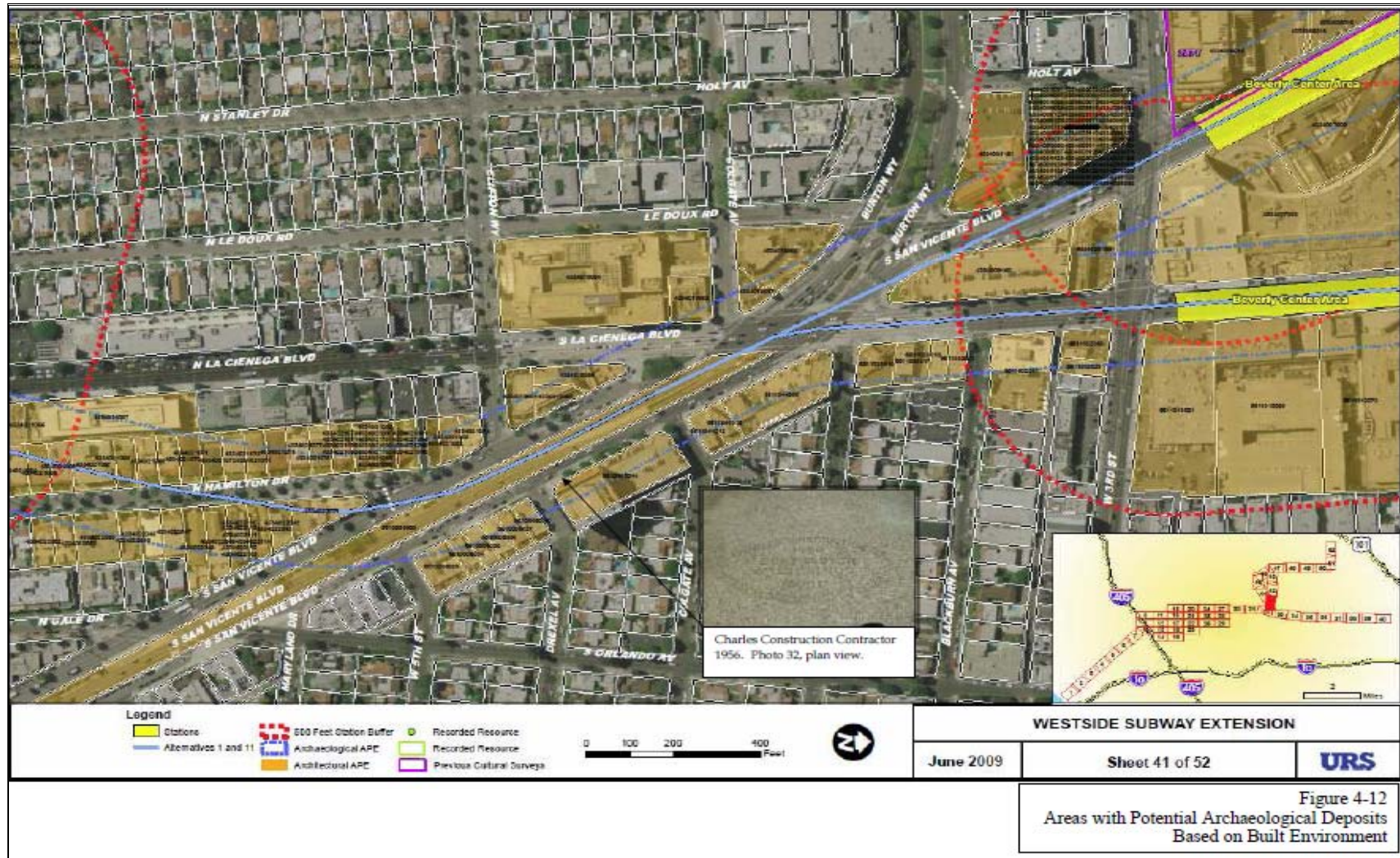


Figure 4-12: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (San Vicente Ave. between N. Gale Dr. and Burton Way)

- In the area of Wilshire Boulevard and Dunsmore, a built date of 1947 indicates a modification to the subsurface environment. While there is a potential for buried deposits, it is less likely that historic period deposits will be identified as significant (Figure 4-10).
- Potential resources could be uncovered on Cloverdale and Wilshire Boulevard based on the sidewalk date stamp of 1928, indicates a potential for historic period archaeological deposits prior to 1928 (Figure 4-11).
- Potential resources could be uncovered on Wilshire Boulevard between Hudson and Rimpau based on the presence of a vacant lot and remnants of brick, indicating the demolition of a brick structure, and therefore a potential for subsurface historic deposits (Figure 4-12).

4.4.1.3 Alternative 2—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for Alternative 2 this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits in this area.

See analysis for Alternative 1.

4.4.1.4 Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for Alternative 3; this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

See analysis for Alternative 1. In addition, a higher potential for the presence of buried historic period deposits is likely around proposed 4th Street/Wilshire Boulevard Station. These areas have a higher likelihood of having intact deposits based on the age of the built environment. (See Historic Resources Report)

4.4.1.5 Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for Alternative 4 this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

See analysis for Alternative 1. In addition, a higher potential for the presence of buried historic period deposits is likely around Highland Avenue and Hollywood Boulevard.

These areas have a higher likelihood of having intact deposits based on the age of the built environment (Figure 4-13 and Figure 4-14). (See Historic Resources Report)

4.4.1.6 Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for Alternative 5 this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

See Analysis for Alternative 1. In addition, a higher potential for the presence of buried historic period deposits is likely around Santa Monica Boulevard. These areas have a higher likelihood of having intact deposits based on the early 20th century age of the built environment. (See Historic Survey Report, April 2010.)

4.4.1.7 MOS 1—Fairfax Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for MOS 1 this alternative has the potential to have an effect on cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

See analysis for Alternative 1.



Figure 4-13: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (Santa Monica Blvd. between S. Beverly Glen Blvd. to Club view Dr.)

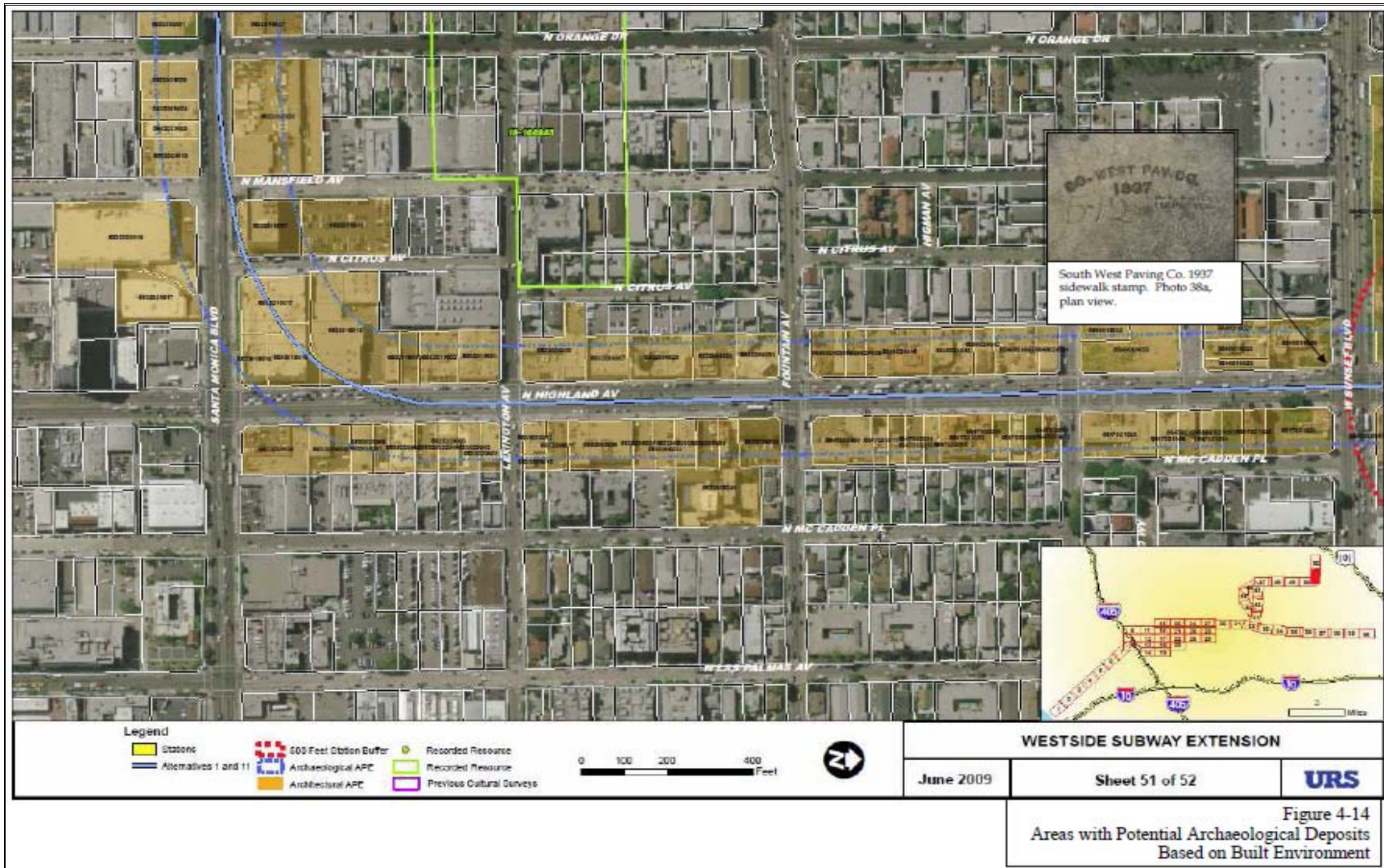


Figure 4-14: Areas with Potential Archaeological Deposits (N. Highland Ave. between Santa Monica Blvd. and W. Sunset Blvd.)

4.4.1.8 MOS 2—Century City Extension

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for MOS 2 this alternative has the potential to affect cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

See analysis for Alternative 1.

4.4.1.9 Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites

As a result of the previous identification of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the proposed APE for the Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites; this alternative has the potential to affect cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits.

Given the historic period nature of the built environment, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

A historic period archaeological deposit was identified during the URS Class 1 field survey and was recorded as MTA-TEMP-1. This deposit consisted of historic brick and historic period glass fragments. The resource is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, because it is not (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, (b) associated with the lives of persons significant, (c) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or (d) yielded or may be likely to yield important information about prehistory or history. Therefore, this resource is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

A historic period streetscape was identified approximately 5 meters west of MTA-TEMP-1 and identified as MTA-TEMP-2. MTA-TEMP-2 was located directly adjacent to the one of the foundation pillars of the 6th Street Viaduct. The resource is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, because it is not (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, (b) associated with the lives of persons significant, (c) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or (d) yielded or may be likely to yield important information about prehistory or history. Therefore, this resource is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. (See Appendix B)

4.4.2 CEQA Determination

Pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), impact would be considered significant if the APE has the potential to:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

While no eligible resources were identified during the pedestrian survey given the nature of the built environment, the Build Alternatives have the potential to cause direct effects to the significance of an archaeological resource and to result in a significant direct impact to archaeological resources (PRC Section 5020.1[q] and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]) due to the possibility of the existence of buried subsurface resources. However, none of the alternatives are expected to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Due diligence through the retention of an archaeologist and appropriate site monitors will be maintained. All of the Build Alternatives, except for MOS 1 and 2, occur in the vicinity of the Los Angeles National Cemetery, but will not impact the cemetery.

4.5 Mitigation Measures

4.5.1 All Build Alternatives

- **AR-1**—Metro shall implement a mitigation monitoring program and shall retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor all ground disturbing activities where sub-surface soils will be exposed and examination of these deposits are feasible. The areas to be examined will be determined based on project plans and in consultation with construction staff and the qualified archaeologist during pre-construction meetings and as needed throughout the construction process. If subsurface resources are identified by the monitor during construction, all construction activities in the area of identified archaeological resources shall be temporarily halted so that the archaeologist may quickly document and remove any resources (as may be necessary). All resources shall be documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series Forms. At the completion of archaeological monitoring for the project, an archaeological resources monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted, along with any DPR forms, to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to document the results of the monitoring activities and summarize the results of subsurface resources encountered, if any.
- **AR-2**—Metro shall ensure that impacts to cultural resources related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains are reduced to less than significant by ensuring that, in the event that human remains are encountered, construction in the area of the find shall cease, and the remains will remain *in-situ* pending definition of an appropriate plan to adequately address the resources. The Los Angeles County Coroner shall be contacted to determine the origin of the remains. In the event the remains are Native American in origin, the NAHC shall be contacted to determine necessary procedures for protection and preservation of the remains, including reburial, as provided in the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15064.5(e), “CEQA and Archaeological Resources,” CEQA Technical Advisory Series.

4.5.2 Impacts Remaining After Mitigation

Implementation of the above measures (AR-1 and AR-2) will reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less than significant level.

5.0 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Federal

The Antiquities Act of 1906 has been used as the basis for federal protection of paleontological resources on federal lands. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the government to regulate any disturbance of objects of antiquity on federal lands through the responsible managing agency and to prosecute unauthorized damage or removal.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that important aspects of our national heritage be considered in assessing the environmental consequences of any proposed project. The Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) is the lead agency under NEPA. Identify and remain consistent with FTA policies that are applicable to paleontological resources with regard to this proposed project.

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009 codifies the existing practice of requiring that vertebrate fossils and other rare and scientifically significant fossils be collected only by qualified researchers who obtain a permit. Permittees must agree to deposit the fossils in public institutions, which will ensure their future availability to researchers and the public.

5.1.2 State

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to projects within California. The legislation does not specifically address paleontological resources, but the Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, as amended in 2004, include a standard checklist that requires proponents and regulators to determine whether the proposed project will directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site. A paleontological investigation is mandated if the answer to the question of the presence of paleontological resources is “yes” or “possibly”.

5.1.3 Regional

SCAG serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the region. The SCAG *Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)*, updated in 2008, and the *Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG)*, currently being updated, are tools used for identifying the transportation priorities of the Southern California region.²⁸²⁹ The cultural resources mitigation program of the Transportation Section of the RTP includes a measure for monitoring construction activity in areas with moderate to high potential to support paleontological resources and overseeing salvage operations of paleontological resources. (design and siting measures that policies and goals of the RTP and RCPG focus on the need to identify and treat paleontological resources within the region will be described.)

²⁸ SCAG. 2008. Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

²⁹ SCAG. 2008. Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG).

5.1.4 Local**5.1.4.1 City of Los Angeles**

Identify paleontological resource objectives and programs within the City of Los Angeles. Identify and refer to City of Los Angeles zones of paleontological sensitivity.

The Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan (City of Los Angeles, 2001) recognizes that the city is rich in paleontological sites and provides guidelines for developers to address paleontological resources. The General Plan states that one of its objectives is to protect the city's paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes. The stated policy is to continue to identify and protect significant paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition, or property modification activities.³⁰

5.1.4.2 City of West Hollywood

The City of West Hollywood General Plan has no provisions for paleontological resources, but the City is in the process of updating their General Plan.

5.1.4.3 City of Beverly Hills

The existing City of Beverly Hills General Plan has no provision for paleontological resources, but the city is in the process of updating the General Plan. Multiple elements have been created from the current Conservation Element (City of Beverly Hills, 1979), including a proposed Historic Preservation Element. An updated version, including the Historic Preservation Element, was adopted on January 21, 2010. However, the revision has yet to be incorporated and signed. Goal 1 of the pending Historic Preservation Element states that 1 of the pending Historic Preservation Element states that

"Value and Preserve Significant Cultural Resources. A community with well-preserved and maintained historic and cultural resources that provide a sense of permanence foster civic pride and stewardship, and contribute to the unique identity and character of the City."

Policy HP1.9 states,

"Paleontological Resources Unearthed During Construction Activities. In the event that excavation reveals any paleontological resources, suspend earth disturbing work until the resource is evaluated. Allow work to resume only after the find has been appropriately mitigated. (Imp2.2)"³¹

5.1.4.4 City of Santa Monica

The Conservation Element (City of Santa Monica, 1975) of the City of Santa Monica General Plan has no provisions for paleontology. Likewise, there are no provisions for paleontology in the other elements.³²

³⁰ City of Los Angeles. 1980. General Plan, Land Use Element and Conservation Element.

³¹ City of Beverly Hills. 1979. General Plan, Conservation Element.

³² City of Santa Monica. 1975. General Plan, Conservation Element.

5.1.4.5 County of Los Angeles

The Land Use Element (1980) of the current County of Los Angeles General Plan recognizes paleontological resources as cultural heritage resources. The Element mandates a paleontological literature search for the initial study of any public or private project. It also make provisions for site surveys, conditions of approval, and disposition of paleontological resources recovered from such projects. The Conservation Element (1980) of the current County of Los Angeles General Plan does not mention paleontological resources.

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the Draft General Plan (2008) states that sites of paleontological significance are nonrenewable and irreplaceable cultural heritage resources. It lists two policies applicable to paleontological resources regarding the county's cultural heritage resources:

- Policy C/OS 12.1: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances the County's cultural heritage resources.
- Policy C/OS 12.4: Promote public awareness of the County's cultural heritage resources.

The Draft Conservation and Open Space Element also offers eight guidelines for a Model Project in paleontological and other cultural resources. These include a literature search, a professional assessment, notification of the County Historical Landmarks Commission, mitigation of all significant effects, maintaining significant historical features and sightlines, consideration of appropriate setbacks, and donation of materials collected to appropriate institutions.³³

5.1.4.6 Specific Plans

There are no specific plans within the study area that refer to paleontological resources.

5.2 Professional Standards

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) is an international scientific organization of professional vertebrate paleontologists. The Society has established standard guidelines (SVP, 1995, 1996) that outline acceptable professional practices in the conduct of paleontological resource assessments and surveys, monitoring and mitigation, data and fossil salvage, sampling procedures, specimen preparation, identification, analysis, and curation. Most practicing professional paleontologists in the nation adhere closely to the SVP's assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements as specifically addressed in its standard guidelines. The SVP's standard guidelines were approved by a consensus of professional paleontologists and are the standard against which all paleontological monitoring and mitigation programs are judged. Many federal and California state regulatory agencies have either formally or informally adopted the SVP's "standard guidelines" for the mitigation of construction-related adverse impacts on paleontological resources as a measure of professional practice.

³³ Draft Conservation and Open Space Element. 2008.

5.3 Methodology

This study utilized multiple sources of information to assess the known and potential paleontological sources that lie along the possible routes of the Westside Extension. These include

- A Paleontological Record Search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County which includes the records of the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries
- Published Geologic maps
- Published documents describing area geology and paleontological resources
- Previously prepared unpublished environmental documentation for related Metropolitan Transit Authority and Southern California Rapid Transit District Metro Rail projects
- Unpublished documents prepared for other various planned and constructed projects in the vicinity of the possible routes of the Westside Extension
- Field Investigation

5.3.1 Field Investigation Methodology

Given the densely built environment throughout most of the corridor and alternatives alignments, only limited information can be gained through a field survey. Aerial photos of the route and adjacent areas were scrutinized for areas where surficial geology might be observed. A pedestrian survey was conducted along both sides of alternatives alignment, with a focus on finding areas—either through current construction activities or through existing geologic exposures, where indications of native (natural) geologic units could be observed. The results of geotechnical investigations of the alternatives supplied the most reliable information in areas where no surface exposures were present were also used to assist in the analysis.

5.3.2 Agency Coordination

Pertinent entities that are consulted concerning paleontological resources in a metropolitan setting are limited to museums and city planning departments. Knowledgeable individuals can add supplementary information. Metropolitan Transit Authority representatives met with paleontologists from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and from the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries, which is a satellite museum of the former institution. Construction strategies and methods of recovering paleontological resources were discussed. Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum performed a paleontological records search for the possible routes for the Project. Planning departments of all municipalities within the APE were consulted. Agency contact persons and dates contacted are provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Contacted Government Agencies

Agency	Contact Person	Date(s) Contacted
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Dr. Samuel A. McLeod	3-18-09, 4-24-09, 4-30-09, 3-2-10
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Dr. John M. Harris	3-18-09, 1-25-10, 2-5-10, 2-10-10
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Christopher Shaw	3-18-09, 4-30-09, 7-13-09, 2-5-10, 2-10-10
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Aisling Farrell	5-4-09, 6-8-09, 6-9-09, 7-8-09, 7-20-09
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Victoria Brown	11-23-09, 12-02-09
City of Santa Monica	Colleen Stoll	2-24-10
City of Los Angeles	Ken Bernstein	3-1-10
City of Beverly Hills	Peter Noonan	3-22-10
City of West Hollywood	John Keho	3-24-10
City of West Hollywood	Bianca Siegel	3-24-10

5.3.3 Other Coordination Efforts

Additional coordination efforts involved consultation with paleontological experts for the study area. These individuals included James Quinn, M.A., Robin Turner, M.A., and Richard Reynolds, M.A. who were also consulted for their expertise in the paleontology and stratigraphy of the asphalt deposits in the vicinity of the Rancho La Brea Tar Pits. Data obtained from consultation efforts assisted in preparation of the paleontological analysis presented in this report.

5.4 Affected Environment

5.4.1 Geologic Setting

This section will present a description of geologic setting of the project area. Information about documented paleontological locations and geologic formations that potentially may contain sensitive paleontological resources of study area will be provided.

The single event that had the greatest effect on the current physiography, geology, and topography of the Study Area was the process that led to the formation of the San Andreas Fault System. Prior to 30 million years ago, the western edge of the North American Plate in California was overriding the Farallon Plate. At this point, the spreading ridge that separated the Pacific Plate from the Farallon Plate became involved in this subduction process. Ultimately, spreading ridge segments created the Gulf of California, and a very long transform fault (the San Andreas Fault) connected this spreading ridge with the ___ ridge in the eastern Pacific Ocean. What had been our part of the North American Plate thus became part of the Pacific Plate. Since then, the majority of smaller faults in southern California trend northwest-southeast, and the general movement of lands between these faults is to the northwest, relative to the rest of North America.

The study area is situated within the Los Angeles Basin at the northern edge of the Peninsular Ranges Physiographic Province, and just outside the southern edge of the Transverse Ranges Physiographic Province. The Study Area lies at the northern edge of the Los Angeles Basin. The Santa Monica Mountains define the northern edge of the

study area. Like other parts of the Transverse Ranges, these mountains run east-west, which is dissimilar to most mountain chains in western North America. These mountains are of recent origin, and are the result of north-south compression and shortening of the region. The Santa Monica Mountains have been described as an uplifted peneplain. The complex interplay of fluctuating global sea level and progressive uplift of coastal California has resulted in considerable variations in what parts of the basin were inundated or emergent at any given period. Even into early Pleistocene times, much of the Los Angeles Basin was an embayment of the Pacific Ocean.

The La Brea Plain forms a slightly elevated surface at the foot of the Santa Monica Mountains along their southern edge. Its uppermost sediments are alluvial fans resulting from the erosion of these mountains. Ballona Creek drains this area. A ridge extending from the Cheviot Hills to the Santa Monica foothills crosses the project near the 405 Freeway. This is related to the Newport-Englewood uplift. West of the Cheviot Hills lies the Sawtelle Plain, and beyond that the Santa Monica Plain.

Complex tectonic forces have warped parts of the Los Angeles Basin upward, and other parts downward. These interactions have produced petroleum traps. Those most exploited in the Study Area are the Beverly Hills, Cheviot Hills, San Vicente, and Salt Lake oil fields. The last of these includes petroleum seeps that produced the Rancho La Brea Tar Pits, discussed below.

5.4.1.1 Geologic units within the Study Area

This section relies on the mapping of the surficial geologic units within the study area published by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1991a, 1991b, and 1992).³⁴

5.4.1.2 Younger Alluvium

The lithologic distinction between Younger Alluvium and Older Alluvium is rather subtle. The Younger Alluvium consists of silts, sands, clays, and gravel. The Younger Alluvium tends to be less consolidated than the Older Alluvium. The Younger Alluvium is of Holocene age (less than 10,000 years). Remains of less than 5,000 years are not considered to be significant paleontological resources (SVP, 1994).³⁵ Younger Alluvium is mapped along Wilshire Boulevard from Western Avenue to Norton Avenue and from a bit west of Fairfax Avenue to Santa Monica Boulevard. Along Santa Monica Boulevard, it is mapped from Overland Avenue to Sepulveda Boulevard. Along Sepulveda Boulevard, it is mapped from Santa Monica Boulevard to Wilshire Boulevard. Along Wilshire Boulevard, it is mapped from Sepulveda Boulevard to the Veterans Administration campus west of the 405 Freeway. It is mapped along Glendon Avenue — from Wilshire Boulevard to Santa Monica Boulevard, and along Santa Monica Boulevard from La Cienega Boulevard to Wilshire Boulevard.

5.4.1.3 Older Alluvium

The Older Alluvium consists of silts, sands, clays, gravel, and asphaltic sands. It tends to be more consolidated than the Upper Alluvium. The Older Alluvium can have a basal layer of marine fossiliferous sand in and near sea cliffs (McGill, 1989). The Older

³⁴ Dibblee and Ehrenspeck. 1991a, 1991b, and 1992.

³⁵ SVP. 1994.

Alluvium is dated from the Holocene/Pleistocene boundary (approximately 10,000 years ago) to over one million years. Older alluvium is mapped along Wilshire Boulevard from Norton Avenue to west of Fairfax Avenue, along Santa Monica Boulevard from Century Park East to Midvale Avenue, along Westwood Boulevard from Santa Monica Boulevard to Wilshire Boulevard, along Wilshire Boulevard from just west of the 405 freeway to the western terminus of the Project, along Santa Monica Boulevard from La Cienega Boulevard to Highland Avenue, and along Highland Avenue from Santa Monica Boulevard to Hollywood Boulevard. It produces Pleistocene vertebrate fossils, mostly of mammals. However, in the vicinity of Hancock Park Rancho La Brea Tar Pits, it has produced more than one million vertebrate fossils and perhaps two million invertebrate fossils. Appendix D provides more than 500 scientific papers published on the paleontological resources produced by these asphaltic deposits.

5.4.1.4 San Pedro Sand

The San Pedro Sand is not exposed at the surface anywhere within the Study area, but in the subsurface along the Study area, its lithology is primarily of fine-grained sand and silty sand, some interbeds of medium- to course-grained sand, some asphaltic sand, and local areas of gravely sand and shell fragments. Use of "mya" and "bya" is deprecated in modern geophysics, the recommended usage being "Ma" and "Ga" for dates Before Present, but "m.y." for the duration of epochs.^{36,37} This ad hoc distinction between "absolute" time and time intervals is somewhat controversial amongst members of the Geological Society of America (Time Units Geological Society of America. <http://www.geosociety.org/TimeUnits/>. Retrieved 17 February 2010).³⁸ A number of marine units less than 1 million years old (ma) have been identified in borings within Hancock Park. The latest marine sediments in the sequence are thought to be correlatives of the Bent Springs Amino-Acid Assemblage Zone, dated at approximately 320 thousand years old (ka) (Quinn et al., 2000). Also identified below that zone are the Lava Creek Ash (665 ka), the Bishop Ash (770 ka), the Brunhes/Matuyama boundary (780 ka), and the Jaramillo paleomagnetic chron (0.986-1.053 ma)(Quinn et al., 2000). All these are treated here as parts of the San Pedro Sand. The lowest San Pedro Sand unit in the Hancock Park area rests directly on sediments of the Puente Formation (5.5- 7.45 MA)(Quinn et al., 2000).³⁹ In the Study area the San Pedro Sand has produced horse, coyote, turtle, fish, shark, and invertebrate fossils. The San Pedro Sand has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources.

5.4.1.5 Fernando Formation

The Fernando Formation is not exposed at the surface anywhere within the Study Area. It occurs in the subsurface along Crenshaw Boulevard westward to the City of Santa Monica along Alternative 3 (Mactec, 2010).⁴⁰ Its lithology there consists predominantly of massive siltstone and claystone with a few sandstone interbeds. The Fernando Formation may be encountered along Alternatives 1 through 3 and MOS1 and 2 between South

³⁶ American Geophysical Union. 2007. AGU Editorial Style Guide for Authors.

³⁷ North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature. 2005. North American Stratigraphic Code.

³⁸ Geological Society of America. 2010. Time Units.

³⁹ Quinn et al. 2000. Geological investigations of Quaternary deformation and implications for blind fault activity, northern Los Angeles Basin. Final Technical Report NEHRP 1434-HQ-98-GR-00025.

⁴⁰ Mactec. 2010. Draft geotechnical and environmental report, task 10.02.

Rimpau Boulevard and South McCadden Place in the Hancock Park area (*Draft Geotechnical and Hazardous Materials Technical Report, Metro, April 2010*).⁴¹ It has not produced any paleontological resources in the Study area, but elsewhere in the Los Angeles Basin, it has produced numerous invertebrate species, several fish species, and a few birds and mammals. The Fernando Formation has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources.

5.4.1.6 Puente Formation

The Puente Formation is not exposed at the surface anywhere within the Study Area. Given preliminary profile elevations, the Project will not impact the Puente Formation. The top of the Puente Formation beneath Hancock Park falls within an interval dated at 5.5—7.45 MA (Quinn et al., 2000).⁴² The Puente Formation has produced numerous significant paleontological resources, ranging from plants to invertebrates to vertebrates, including numerous types of fish and a few reptiles, birds, and mammals. The Puente Formation has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources (Figure 5-1).

5.4.2 Summary of Paleontological Resources by Alternative

5.4.2.1 No Build Alternative

Under the No Build Alternative, no construction would take place. As a result, paleontological resources would not be affected by this alternative.

5.4.2.2 Transportation System Management (TSM) Alternative

Under the Transportation System Management Alternative, no construction would take place. Therefore, no paleontological resources would be impacted or adversely affected.

5.4.2.3 Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension

Just east of the existing Wilshire/Western station, construction of the Purple Line produced a specimen of mammoth near the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and Serrano Avenue. A mammoth tooth is illustrated in Figure 5-2. North of that station (Western Avenue and Council Street), a mastodon fossil was recovered. East of La Brea Avenue and south of Wilshire Boulevard, three localities produced Late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils (mastodon, shrew, and camel) in asphalt deposits at shallow depths.

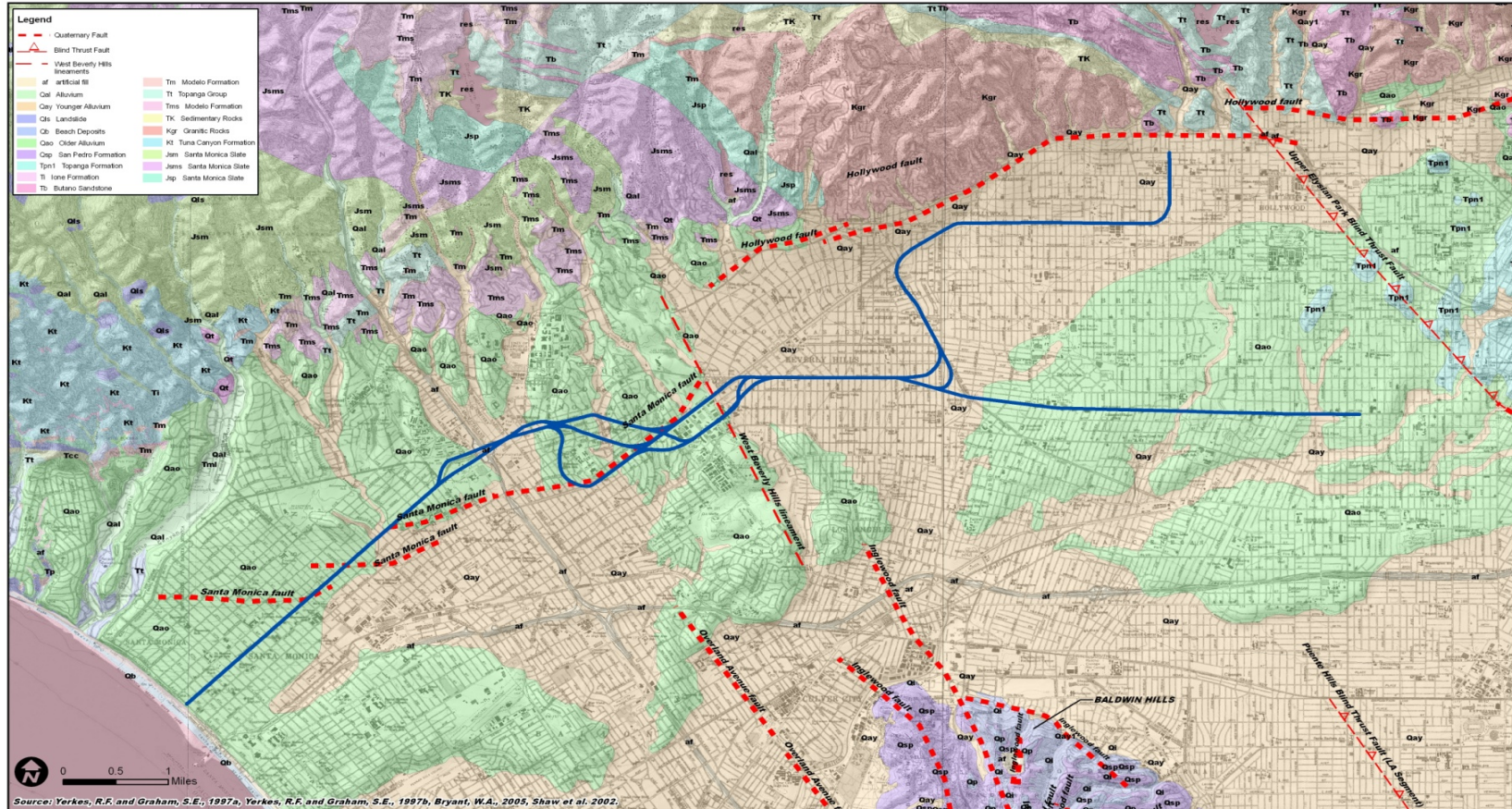
⁴¹ Draft Geotechnical and Hazardous Materials Technical Report.

⁴² Quinn et al. 2000. Geological investigations of Quaternary deformation and implications for blind fault activity, northern Los Angeles Basin. Final Technical Report NEHRP 1434-HQ-98-GR-00025.



Figure 5-1: Regional Geologic Map

Draft Geotechnical and Hazardous Materials Technical Report
3.0 Affected Environment



March 2010

Figure 5-1: Regional Geologic Map

From La Brea Boulevard to La Cienega Boulevard are a large number of Pleistocene fossil localities, particularly in and around the Rancho La Brea Tar Pits in Hancock Park. These localities occur in asphaltic sands and silts and those deposits producing extinct organisms dated from 11,000 to 38,000 years old. These occur from ground surface to perhaps 40 feet deep. Some sources judge that these constitute the densest accumulation of vertebrate fossils in the world. Their location, accessibility, and continuing productivity (see Turner, 2006) in a major urban setting make them truly unique.⁴³

Along La Cienega, both north and south of where the San Vicente part of the West Hollywood Extension crosses La Cienega Boulevard, are vertebrate fossil localities. These have produced mastodon, horse, deer, and bison fossils from the Older Alluvium.

On Wilshire Boulevard both east and west of Beverly Drive, the Older Alluvium has produced horse and artiodactyl fossils. A site in Century City, between the Century City/Santa Monica Boulevard and Century City/Constellation Boulevard segments, produced turtle, rodent, coyote, horse, fish, shark, and invertebrate fossils from the San Pedro Sand. A locality on Santa Monica Boulevard at the intersection of the Century City/Santa Monica Boulevard and Century City/Constellation Boulevard segments (near Wilshire Boulevard and Thayer Avenue), produced horse, kangaroo rat, wood rat, vole, and gopher fossil from the Older Alluvium (Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3).

5.4.2.4 Alternative 2—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension

This alternative does not include any known paleontological resources beyond those identified under Alternative 1.

This alternative adds the Santa Monica Boulevard extension to the existing Metro Red Line. There are no known paleontological localities adjacent to the Santa Monica Boulevard extension that are not mentioned in the Wilshire Boulevard Alignment. However, there would be extensive disturbance of Older Alluvium that would not be included in the latter. Thus, there would be greater likelihood of impacting paleontological resources under this alternative.

5.4.2.5 Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension

This alternative includes all the known paleontological resources of Alternative 1 plus one locality in Santa Monica. Between Olympic and the Interstate 10 Freeway at Cloverfield, a locality produced a fossil of the American lion from the Older Alluvium. This is not far south of the Santa Monica extension.

⁴³ Turner, R. D. 2006. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report, LACMA Transformation Project, Los Angeles, California.



Figure 5-2: Rancho La Brea Saber Tooth Cat (*Smilodon*) Pelvis



Figure 5-3: Rancho La Brea Saber Tooth Cat (*Smilodon*) Skull

- 5.4.2.6 Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension**
This alternative includes all the known paleontological resources of Alternative 1. There are no additional known paleontological resources along the West Hollywood Extension.
- 5.4.2.7 Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension plus West Hollywood Extension**
This alternative includes all known paleontological resources of Alternative 3 plus alternative 4.
- 5.4.2.8 MOS 1—Wilshire Boulevard HRT Subway from Wilshire/Western to Fairfax**
This alternative encounters all the Older Alluvium sites from the existing Wilshire/Western Station to the Wilshire/Fairfax Station. This includes the extensive paleontological resources in and around Hancock Park (Rancho La Brea Tar Pits).
- 5.4.2.9 MOS 2—Wilshire Boulevard HRT Subway from Wilshire/Western to Century City**
This alternative encounters all the known paleontological resources of MOS1 plus known paleontological resources along La Cienega Boulevard, along Wilshire Boulevard near Beverly Drive, near Century City (San Pedro Sand), and at Wilshire and Thayer.
- 5.4.2.10 Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites**
The sediments here are Younger Alluvium. The disturbance will be minimal, and the area has been extensively developed. This alternative would have a less than significant effect on paleontological resources.

5.5 Environmental Impacts/Environmental Consequences

Pursuant to NEPA and CEQA, impacts would be considered significant if the proposed project has the potential to result in either direct, indirect, or cumulative significant effect on paleontological resources.

5.5.1 Summary of Impacts by Alternative

5.5.1.1 No Build Alternative

Under the No Build Alternative, no construction would take place. Therefore, no paleontological resources would be impacted or adversely affected.

5.5.1.2 Transportation System Management (TSM) Alternative

Under the Transportation System Management Alternative, no construction would take place. Therefore, no paleontological resources would be impacted or adversely affected.

5.5.1.3 Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed. Mitigation measures could reduce the adverse impact to a less than significant level.

5.5.1.4 Alternative 2—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed. Mitigation measures could reduce the adverse impact to a less than significant level.

5.5.1.5 Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed. Mitigation measures could reduce the adverse impact to a less than significant level.

5.5.1.6 Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed. Mitigation measures could reduce the adverse impact to a less than significant level.

5.5.1.7 Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension plus West Hollywood Extension

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources.

5.5.1.8 MOS 1—Wilshire Boulevard HRT Subway from Wilshire/Western to Fairfax

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed.

5.5.1.9 MOS 2—Wilshire Boulevard HRT Subway from Wilshire/Western to Century City

Excavations up to 40 feet in parts of this alternative would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed. .

5.5.1.10 Maintenance and Operation Facility Sites

The minimal excavations in this developed area would not have an adverse effect on paleontological resources.

5.5.2 CEQA Determination

Pursuant to CEQA, an impact to paleontological resources would be considered significant has the potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The Build Alternatives, including MOS 1 and MOS 2, are expected to encounter paleontological resources, including those resources in and around Hancock Park (Rancho La Brea Tar Pits). Excavations up to 40 feet would have a significant effect on paleontological resources. Implementation of mitigation measures PA-1 through PA-9 will reduce the impact; however, the impact is still considered significant.

5.5.3 Cemetery, but will not impact the cemetery. Cumulative Effects

Some of the projects identified for the cumulative effects analysis consist of the updates of municipal general plans (i.e. West Hollywood and Santa Monica). These projects do not include construction or ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, these projects, when considered with the project alternatives, would not result in cumulative impacts to paleontological resources within the Project area.

5.6 Mitigation Measures

Construction impacts to paleontological resources could come from two types of sediment disturbance. One is from trenching, excavation of stations, and similar actions directed downward from ground level. There is much that can be done in such settings to reduce the impacts of such actions. The listed measures address those impacts. The

second type of sediment disturbance is the result of horizontal boring between station excavations. The technology involved in this boring is a closed-face mechanism. There is no way to see the face been cut, and any paleontological resources that might be in the path of the borer. Most of paleontological resources encountered through such actions would be pulverized. There is no feasible method to mitigate such effects. Therefore it is essential that the boring along Wilshire Boulevard in the vicinity of Hancock Park be deep enough that it avoids the asphaltic fossil deposits. The deposits encountered in the more than 100 years of exploration of the area are in the upper 40 feet of sediment. Therefore, the boring plans have been modified to avoid these resources. Geotechnical investigations have demonstrated that the asphaltic sands plunge to deeper levels south and west of the intersection of Fairfax and Wilshire. These older sediments are covered by a wedge of younger sediment that becomes correspondingly thicker to the south and west of that intersection (Quinn et al., 2000). Whether any of the deeper asphalt deposits in that area contain paleontological resources is unknown. No geotechnical investigations to date have indicated any paleontological resources in those horizons. If any were to exist at such depths, they will not be encountered by excavations contemplated for the alternatives, and they would probably never be accessed and recovered by conventional excavations.

5.6.1 Wilshire Boulevard, Wilshire/Santa Monica Boulevard and MOS Alternatives

These measures apply to all alternatives, but would be applied in a different fashion in the Hancock Park area, because of the unusual nature of the asphaltic deposits.

5.6.2 Mitigation for Operational Impacts

- **PA-1**—Metro shall coordinate with the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County concerning any maintenance activities that might impact paleontological resources.

5.6.3 Mitigation for Construction Impacts

- **PA-2**—Metro shall retain the services of a qualified paleontologist to oversee execution of Mitigation Measures. The areas to be examined will be determined based on project plans and in consultation between construction staff and the qualified paleontologist during pre-construction meetings and as needed throughout the construction process. If subsurface resources are identified by the monitor during construction, all construction activities in the area of identified paleontological resources shall be temporarily halted so that the paleontologist may quickly document and remove any resources (as may be necessary). At the completion of paleontological monitoring for the project, a paleontological resources monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County to document the results of the monitoring activities and summarize the results of any paleontological resources encountered.
- **PA-3**—Metro shall develop a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP) acceptable to the collections manager of the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the collection manager of the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries.

- **PA-4**—Metro shall implement the PRMMP during construction.
- **PA-5**—Metro shall prepare to the level of identification all vertebrate fossils and the significant invertebrate and plant fossils recovered during the monitoring process. For any Brea deposits encountered near the Hancock Park area, all fossils detected during excavation of the asphalt masses shall be prepared and conserved, the remaining matrix degreased, and the resultant concentrate inspected for vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant fossils by a qualified paleontologist.
- **PA-6**—Metro shall prepare a report detailing the paleontological resources recovered, their significance, and arrangements made for their curation at the conclusion of the monitoring effort.
- **PA-7**—Metro shall provide the resources necessary to curate the identified and prepared fossils in a manner that meets the standards published by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and the federal PRPA. Those fossils collected near the Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries shall be curated at this institution. All other fossils shall be curated at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
- **PA-8**—Station excavation design at or near potential fossil deposits (Wilshire/Fairfax and Wilshire/La Brea Stations) will be designed to facilitate fossil recovery.
- **PA-9**—Metro will seek early approval to begin fossil recovery in advance of construction.

5.6.4 Effects Remaining After Mitigation

If the mitigation plan is implemented, no significant impacts would remain after mitigation.

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