



4.13 Parklands and Community Services and Facilities

Parklands are protected under Federal and State regulations. Similarly, actions affecting community services and facilities are regulated under State and local policies. Parklands include parks and outdoor recreational facilities, and community facilities include police and fire departments, libraries, educational facilities (including daycare centers), churches, cemeteries, hospitals, and convalescent facilities. This section discusses the potential effects to parklands and community services and facilities that could occur as a result of Project construction or operation. Additional information is provided in the *Westside Subway Extension Parklands and Other Community Facilities Technical Report*.

4.13.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 provides special protection to public recreational lands and facilities. This includes local parks and school facilities that are open and available to the general public for recreational purposes, as well as significant cultural resources and natural wildlife refuges. Federally funded transportation improvement projects are prohibited from encroaching on Section 4(f) lands unless it can be demonstrated that no prudent or feasible alternative exists. An assessment of project impacts related to Section 4(f) resources is addressed in Chapter 5, Section 4(f) Evaluation, of this document.

State

The California Public Preservation Act of 1971 requires a public agency that acquires public parkland for non-park uses to either provide enough compensation to acquire equal replacement parkland or provide replacement parkland of comparable qualities.

Local

Parklands, public services, and other community facilities are generally regulated by local agencies. Therefore, the Project alternatives are regulated primarily by the policies of local jurisdictions. Public schools are regulated by the policies and procedures of the various school districts. Other community facilities are regulated through land use and zoning policies contained in General Plans. The Study Area falls within the boundaries of Los Angeles County and the Cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, and Santa Monica; therefore, policies contained within their respective General Plans would regulate uses within those areas. Policies contained within each city's General Plan primarily focus on providing quality services and resources, improving or developing additional resources, and preserving existing facilities and resources.

4.13.2 Existing Conditions/Affected Environment

The following is a discussion of the existing parks and community facilities. Parks and community facilities were inventoried within 0.5-mile on either side of the Build Alternative alignments (alignments) and those within 0.25-mile on either side of the alignments were further assessed to determine if any of the facilities would be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed Build Alternatives (Figure 4-56 through Figure 4-60)



Figure 4-56. Parkland and Communities Facilities (Wilshire/Crenshaw Station to Wilshire La Brea Station)



Figure 4-57. Parkland and Communities Facilities (Wilshire/Fairfax Station to Wilshire/Rodeo Station)

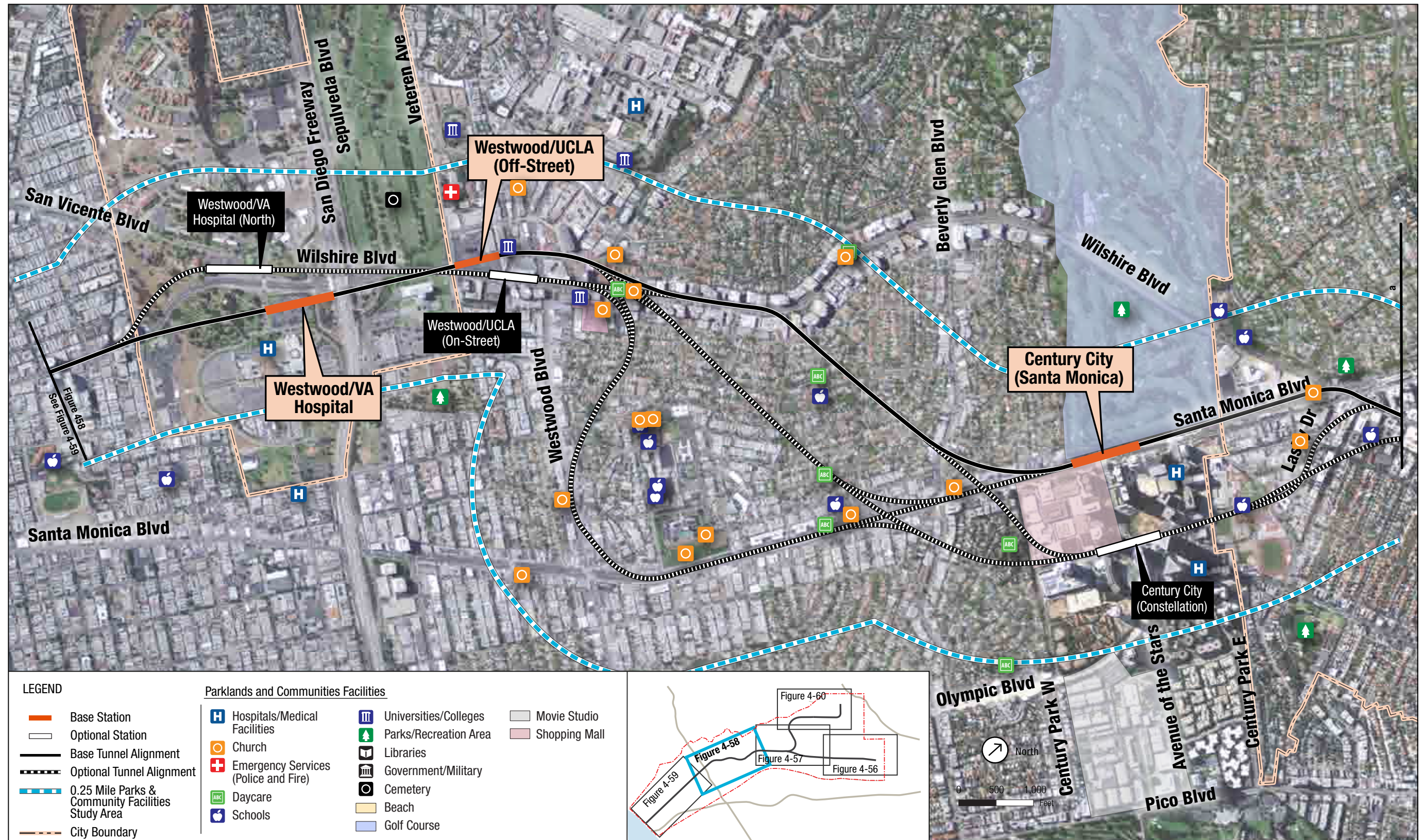


Figure 4-58. Parkland and Communities Facilities (Century City Station to Westwood/VA Hospital Station)

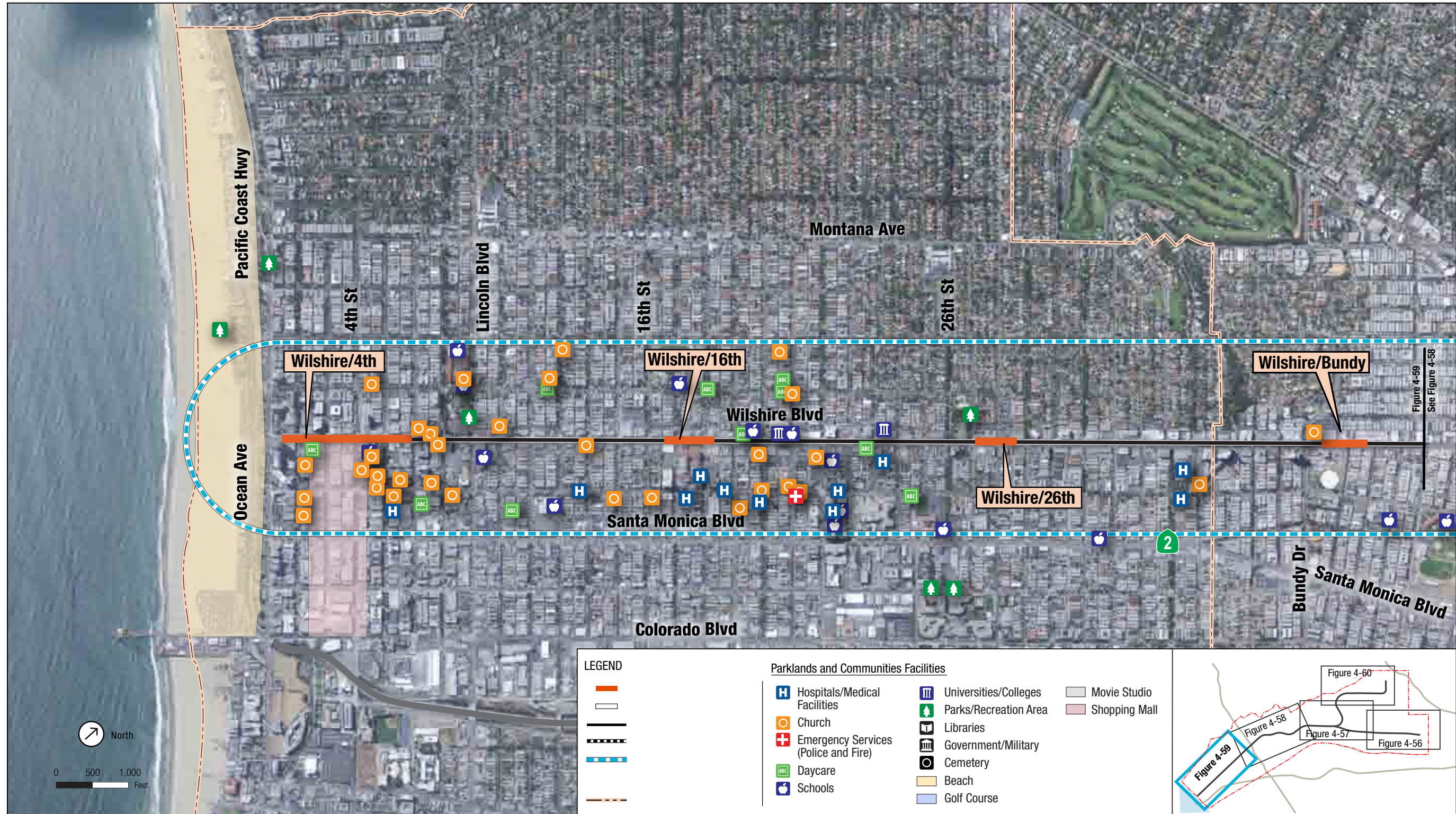


Figure 4-59. Parkland and Communities Facilities (Wilshire/Bundy Station to Wilshire/4th Station)



Figure 4-60. Parkland and Communities Facilities (Hollywood/Highlands Station to Santa Monica/San Vicente Station)

Parklands

Of the 16 parks and recreation facilities within 0.25-mile of the alignments, six are immediately adjacent to the alignments and are as follows:

- Hancock Park (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1,2)
- Los Angeles Country Club (Alternatives 1 through 5 with Option 4 via Santa Monica)
- Douglas Park (Alternatives 3, 5)
- Reed Park (Alternatives 3, 5)
- Plummer Park (Alternatives 4, 5)
- West Hollywood Park (Alternatives 4, 5)

Police Services

One police facility is within 0.25-mile of the alignments and immediately adjacent: the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department West Hollywood Station (Alternatives 4, 5).

Fire Services

Five fire stations are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments of which two are immediately adjacent to the alignments: the City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 29 (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2) and Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 8 Alternatives 4, 5).

Schools (Public and Private, All Levels of Education including Pre-school through Trade and College)

Eighty-two schools are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments. Twelve are immediately adjacent to the alignments as follows:

- Pre-school
 - ▶ Cassidy Pre-school (Alternatives 3,5)
 - ▶ Pilgrim Lutheran Pre-school (Alternatives 3,5)
 - ▶ Evergreen Child Care (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
 - ▶ Beverly Hills Montessori School (Alternatives 4,5)
 - ▶ L'Chaim Daycare (Alternatives 4,5)
 - ▶ Creative Center Pre-school (Alternatives 3, 5 with Option 4 via East Route)
- High Schools
 - ▶ Beverly Hills High School (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 2)
- Private Schools
 - ▶ St. James Episcopal School (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
 - ▶ New Los Angeles Charter School (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
 - ▶ Concord High School (Alternatives 3, 5)
- University or Trade Schools
 - ▶ University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) (Alternatives 1 through 5)
 - ▶ University of Santa Monica (Alternatives 3,5)
 - ▶ The Chicago School of Professional Psychology—Westwood Campus (Alternatives 1 through 5 with Westwood/UCLA off-Street Station)
 - ▶ Emperor's College of Traditional Oriental Medicine (Alternatives 3,5)
 - ▶ Concord Law School (Alternatives 1 through 5)



Libraries

Four libraries are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments. One is immediately adjacent to the alignment: Jewish Community Library of Los Angeles (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 2).

Medical Facilities

Four hospitals and health centers are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments.. Of these, three are immediately adjacent to an alignment.

- Cedars Sinai Medical Center (Alternatives 1 through 5)
- Veterans Affairs West Los Angeles Healthcare Center (Alternatives 2 through 5)
- Santa Monica UCLA Medical Center & Orthopedic Hospital (Alternatives 3, 5)

Churches

Eighty-seven religious facilities are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments. Twenty-six are immediately adjacent to an alignment as follows:

- Church of Saint Augustine By the Sea (Alternatives 4, 5)
- Nichiren Shoshu of America Temple (Alternatives 4, 5)
- Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Alternatives 4, 5)
- Wilshire United Methodist Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Saint James Episcopal Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Westwood Presbyterian Church (Alternatives 1 through 5)
- Soka Gakkai International (Alternatives 4, 5)
- Living Torah Center (Alternatives 4, 5)
- Kahal Joseph Congregation (Alternatives 1 through 5 with Option 4 via Central and West Routes)
- Oasis Christian Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Wilshire Boulevard Temple (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Grace Christian Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- University Bible Church (Alternatives 1 through 5)
- Los Angeles Church of Religious Science (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 2)
- Korean Catholic Renewal Movement (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Ku In Holy Presbyterian Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- LA Jesus Village Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Church of God Word (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- California Calvary Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Ha Na Korean Wesleyan Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Song One Church (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- The Church of Joy (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- New Life (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Los Angeles International Church of Christ (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Vision Full Gospel (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Our Lady of Mt Lebanon (Alternatives 4, 5)

Cemeteries

Two cemeteries are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments: the Los Angeles National Cemetery (Alternatives 2 through 5) and Pierce Brothers Cemetery (Alternatives 1

through 5, MOS 1, 2) in West Los Angeles.. These cemeteries are immediately adjacent to the alignment.

Social Services (Adult Day Care, Senior Centers, Convalescent)

Twenty-four day care and senior centers are located within 0.25-mile of the alignments. Of these, six are immediately adjacent to an alignment as follows:

- Carmelite Elder Care Management (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 2)
- Comfort Keepers (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Impact Clinical Trials (Adult Daycare) (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Family Home Healthcare (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Wilshire Adult Day Healthcare (Alternatives 1 through 5, MOS 1, 2)
- Partners Adult Day Health Center (Alternatives 4, 5)

4.13.3 Environmental Impacts/Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to parkland and community facilities were assessed by conducting an inventory of all facilities within 0.25-mile of each side of the alignments, stations, and maintenance facility sites (Figure 4-56 through Figure 4-60) to determine which would be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. Direct impacts involve physical acquisition, displacement, or relocation; indirect impacts involve changes to pedestrian or vehicular access. Direct impacts would only occur at facilities adjacent to the stations since the Project is in a subway. Similarly, indirect impacts would be most likely to occur at facilities adjacent to or in close proximity to the alignments. The intensity of impacts would be highest near station portals and would decrease with distance from station portals. Community facilities, parklands, and recreational facilities may also be adversely affected by the noise and vibration from construction activities or from operation of the Project. Construction activities could also produce temporary air quality and traffic and transportation impacts at these facilities. Various conditions, such as construction schedule, level of activity, and type of structure affected, could affect the level of impact at each community or recreational facility. Construction impacts are discussed in Section 4.15.

An assessment of Project impacts related to Section 4(f) resources is addressed in Chapter 5, Section 4(f) Evaluation, of this document.

Operational Impacts Overview

Direct impacts would include any areas permanently removed from existing parklands or other community facilities as a result of the Project. Indirect impacts would include increased access and use of parklands and community facilities near stations and reduction in traffic congestion, which could benefit police and fire response times.

Operation of the subway system generally would not impact parklands or other community facilities, with the possible exception of facilities near station portals or maintenance facilities. No parkland will be taken for any of the alternatives. Improved access to transit would result in potential beneficial impacts for the community, particularly for the transit-dependent. Enhanced transit access would reduce travel time and increase local and regional connectivity to community facilities and parks.



No Build Alternative

Because the No Build Alternative would not include new major infrastructure, except for those projects that are currently under construction or committed projects planned to be in operation by 2035 and identified in the SCAG *Regional Transportation Plan* and Metro's Long Range Transportation Plan, this alternative is not expected to result in direct or indirect impacts on parklands or community services and facilities.

TSM Alternative

This alternative emphasizes more frequent Metro Rapid and local bus service in the Westside Transit Corridor to reduce delay and enhance mobility. Since enhanced service frequency would increase local and regional connectivity to parklands, usage of parklands along the corridor may increase. However, this is not anticipated to have any adverse direct or indirect impact on parklands or other Section 4(f) lands, such as wildlife areas. The increased service frequency is not anticipated to have any adverse direct or indirect impact on the following services: police, libraries, schools, medical facilities, religious institutions, cemeteries, or social services. In addition, the TSM Alternative would not involve the construction and operation of new transit facilities on or near existing fire facilities; therefore, no impacts are anticipated to occur.

Alternative 1—Westwood/UCLA Extension

Parklands

Alternative 1, including Options 1 through 6, would not obstruct pedestrian or vehicle access to Carthay Circle Park and Hancock Park. The station portal for the Wilshire/La Cienega Station would be located less than one-quarter mile from the parks and could make them more accessible. No other parks would be affected, and no acquisition of parkland would be required. Therefore, Alternative 1 would not result in any direct or indirect adverse impacts on Section 4(f) parkland.

The Wilshire/Fairfax Station and Station Option 2, Wilshire/Fairfax East Station, also would not result in impacts to parklands. A potential station portal for the Wilshire/Fairfax Station would be located under the Los Angeles County Museum of Art West near Hancock Park.

Police

No police facilities are located along Alternative 1, including Options 1 through 6; therefore, no impacts to police facilities are anticipated. There would be some improvement in traffic flow, which could slightly improve travel times for emergency responses.

Fire

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 29 is adjacent to the Alternative 1 alignment along Wilshire Boulevard/Van Ness Avenue. However, since there are no stations proposed adjacent to Station 29 and since the proposed alignment is in a subway configuration, no impacts to fire services are anticipated. There would be some slight improvement in traffic flow, (see Chapter 3) which could slightly improve travel times for emergency responses.

Libraries

The station portal for the Wilshire/Western Station would be less than one-quarter mile from the Pio Pico Koreatown Branch Library and also adjacent to the Jewish Community Library; thereby potentially increasing accessibility to both libraries.

Schools

Horace Mann Elementary is in close proximity to the Wilshire/La Cienega Station and Option 3 (Wilshire/La Cienega Station Option), UCLA is adjacent to the Westwood/UCLA Station and Option 5 (Westwood/UCLA On-Street Station), and Cathedral Chapel School is in close proximity to the Wilshire/La Brea Station. These schools could benefit from increased accessibility.

Option 4 with either Century City Station would result in a beneficial impact to Beverly Hills High School because it would provide increased accessibility.

Medical Facilities

The public would benefit from improved access to regional healthcare and medical institutions, as well as small clinics and private healthcare offices that are located throughout the Study Area. Medical facilities in close proximity to Alternative 1 stations and their options include Century City Hospital and UCLA Medical Center.

Access to Century City Hospital would be improved through the location of Option 4 with a Century City Station at Constellation Boulevard.

Religious Institutions

The public would benefit from improved access to the following religious institutions that are located near the Alternative 1 stations and station options: Wilshire Boulevard Temple of B'nai B'rith, Saint Basils Roman Catholic Church, Wilshire United Methodist Church, and the First Church of Christ Scientist.

Cemeteries

Westwood Memorial Park Cemetery and the Los Angeles National Cemetery, which are both in close proximity to the Westwood/UCLA Station and Option 5, Westwood/UCLA On-Street Station option, would benefit from improved access. 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 would be maintained. All of the Build Alternatives, except for MOS 1 and 2, occur in the vicinity of the Los Angeles National Cemetery but would not impact the cemetery.

Social Services (Daycare, Senior Centers)

The public would benefit from improved access to social services, including day care and senior centers that are located in close proximity to Alternative 1 stations and their options.

Alternative 2—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension

Impacts to parklands, police and fire services, libraries, schools, religious institutions, cemeteries, and social services would be similar to Alternative 1 and Options 1



through 6. Impacts to medical facilities would also be similar to Alternative 1 with the addition of increased access to the Veterans' Affairs' West Los Angeles Health-care Center Alternative 2 (Westwood/VA Hospital) and Option 6 (Westwood/VA Hospital North Station), which includes the VA Hospital.

Alternative 3—Santa Monica Extension

Impacts to police and fire services, libraries, schools, cemeteries, and social services would be similar to Alternative 2 and Options 1 through 6.

Impacts to parklands, medical facilities, and religious institutions would be similar to Alternative 1 and 2 and Options 1 through 6 with the following exceptions:

- Three additional parks (Douglas Park, Reed Park, and Palisades Park) would be located less than one-quarter mile from the station, potentially increasing access to the parks. The station portal at the Wilshire/4th Station would increase access to these parks. No acquisition of parkland would be required.
- Three additional hospitals (Bel Air Surgical Center, Santa Monica UCLA Medical Center and Orthopedic Hospital and St. John's Hospital Health Center) would be in close proximity to the Wilshire/Bundy, Wilshire/16th Station and the Wilshire/26th Station, respectively. Proximity to these two stations could provide increased access to the two medical facilities.
- Four additional religious facilities would be located near the proposed stations. These additional facilities are the Santa Monica Seventh Day Adventist Church, Unitarian Community Church, Church of Saint Augustine By-The-Sea, and Nichiren Shoshu of America Temple. No direct impacts are expected from the permanent loss or removal of religious facilities.

Alternative 4—Westwood/VA Hospital Extension Plus West Hollywood Extension

Impacts to police, fire, cemetery, and social services would be similar to Alternative 2 and Options 1 through 6.

Impacts to parklands, libraries, schools, medical facilities, and religious institutions would be similar to Alternative 1 with the following exceptions:

- Three additional parks in West Hollywood are less than one-quarter mile from the Alternative 4 station portals. The parks are West Hollywood Park, Poinsettia Recreation Center and Plummer Park in West Hollywood. The station portal the Santa Monica/La Brea Station would increase access to these parks. No acquisition of parkland would be required.
- One additional library (West Hollywood Public Library) would be less than one-quarter mile from the Santa Monica/San Vicente Station, potentially increasing access to the library.
- Two additional schools (Hollywood Senior High School and Blessed Sacrament School) are in close proximity to the Hollywood/Highland Station and would experience increased accessibility.
- One additional regional healthcare and medical institution (Cedars Sinai Medical Center) would be in close proximity to the Beverly Center Area Station. Alternative 4 would provide increased access to this medical facility.

- One additional religious facility, Saint Victor’s Catholic Church, would be near Alternative 4. No direct impacts are expected from the permanent loss or removal of religious facilities.

Alternative 5—Santa Monica Extension Plus West Hollywood Extension

Impacts to police, fire, cemetery, and social services would be similar to Alternatives 3 and 4 and Options 1 through 6.

Impacts to parklands, libraries, schools, medical facilities, and religious institutions would be similar to Alternatives 3 and 4.

MOS 1 Alternative

Impacts to parklands and schools would be similar to Alternative 1 and Option 1 between the existing Wilshire/Western Station and the proposed Wilshire/Fairfax Station.

MOS 2 Alternative

Impacts to parklands, police and fire services, libraries, medical facilities, religious institutions, cemeteries, and social services would be similar to Alternative 1 and Options 1 through 4 between the existing Wilshire/Western Station and the proposed Century City Station.

Maintenance Facilities

For all alternatives, future vehicle and storage and maintenance facilities would not result in any direct or indirect adverse impacts on parklands and community facilities and services. No direct or indirect impacts would occur because none of these resources are in close proximity to the proposed storage and maintenance facilities.

Mitigation Measures

Project operations would not result in adverse impacts to parks and community facilities. No mitigation is required.

4.13.4 California Environmental Quality Act Determination

A project would normally have a significant impact on parklands and public services if it would¹ result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public services. The list of public services includes fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities. In addition to these impacts, a project would normally have a significant impact on parklands if it would:

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated

¹ See L.A. California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds Guide, which addresses impacts to public services under Section K.



- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have a physical effect on the environment

Likewise, a project would normally have a significant impact on public facilities if it would impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

No parklands would be displaced or pedestrian and vehicular access to parklands disrupted; therefore, no impacts would occur.

Potential construction impacts on parklands and community facilities would be less than significant after mitigation measures are implemented. Details on construction impacts and mitigation measures for construction may be found in Section 4.15.

4.14 Historic, Archaeological, and Paleontological Resources

This section provides the regulatory context that governs archaeological and paleontological resources, as well as historic resources. It also discusses how the Project will affect resources and historic properties within the area of potential effect (APE) and proposed mitigation to address those effects. For more information and references, see the *Westside Subway Extension Historic Survey Report* and the *Westside Subway Extension Cultural Resources Technical Report*.

4.14.1 Regulatory Setting

The Project must comply with Federal, State and local historic, archaeological and paleontological preservation laws and regulations.

Federal

The Project is subject to compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.). 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 (consisting of any prehistoric or historic district, site building, structure, or object) eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The lead Federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is responsible for the determinations of eligibility for listing on the NRHP and for the finding of effect. The Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is given the opportunity to participate in the Section 106 consultation process.

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 also applies to historic properties and is addressed in Chapter 5.

State

According to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (PRC 21084.1), historical resources include any resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources. Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, such as those identified in the Section 106 process, are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, all “historic properties” under federal preservation law are automatically “historical resources” under state preservation law. Historical resources are also presumed to be significant if they are included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines sets forth the criteria and procedures for determining significant historical resources, and the potential effects of a project on such resources.

CEQA also categorizes paleontological resources as cultural resources and requires an impact evaluation to such resources. Impacts to paleontological resources fall under CEQA only and are not considered historic properties to be evaluated under NEPA or the Section 106 process.

Local and Regional Regulations

The cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica and West Hollywood and the County of Los Angeles have plans, policies and regulations to protect important cultural and historical sites and resources for historical, cultural, research, and community educational purposes. Also in the 2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), the

The *Area of Potential Effect* (APE) is the geographical area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly change the character or use of historic properties.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) established a 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. More details of the local and regional plans and regulations can be found in the *Cultural Resources Technical Report*.

4.14.2 Process for Applying Regulations

The Section 106 methodology is adequate to comply with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines, because the Section 106 guidelines have more rigorous review

requirements. Section 106 regulations prescribe the following steps:

- Identify consulting parties
- Initiate consultation and public involvement
- Identify the APE
- Identify and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the resources within the APE
- Assess effects on historic properties currently listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP
- Mitigate adverse effects with the State Historic Preservation Officer and consulting parties resulting in an Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement
- Implement provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

A proposed project-specific 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 to ensure identification of significant architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project and are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). (For additional detail refer to the *Cultural Resources Technical Report* and Figures 4-61 through 4-66.)

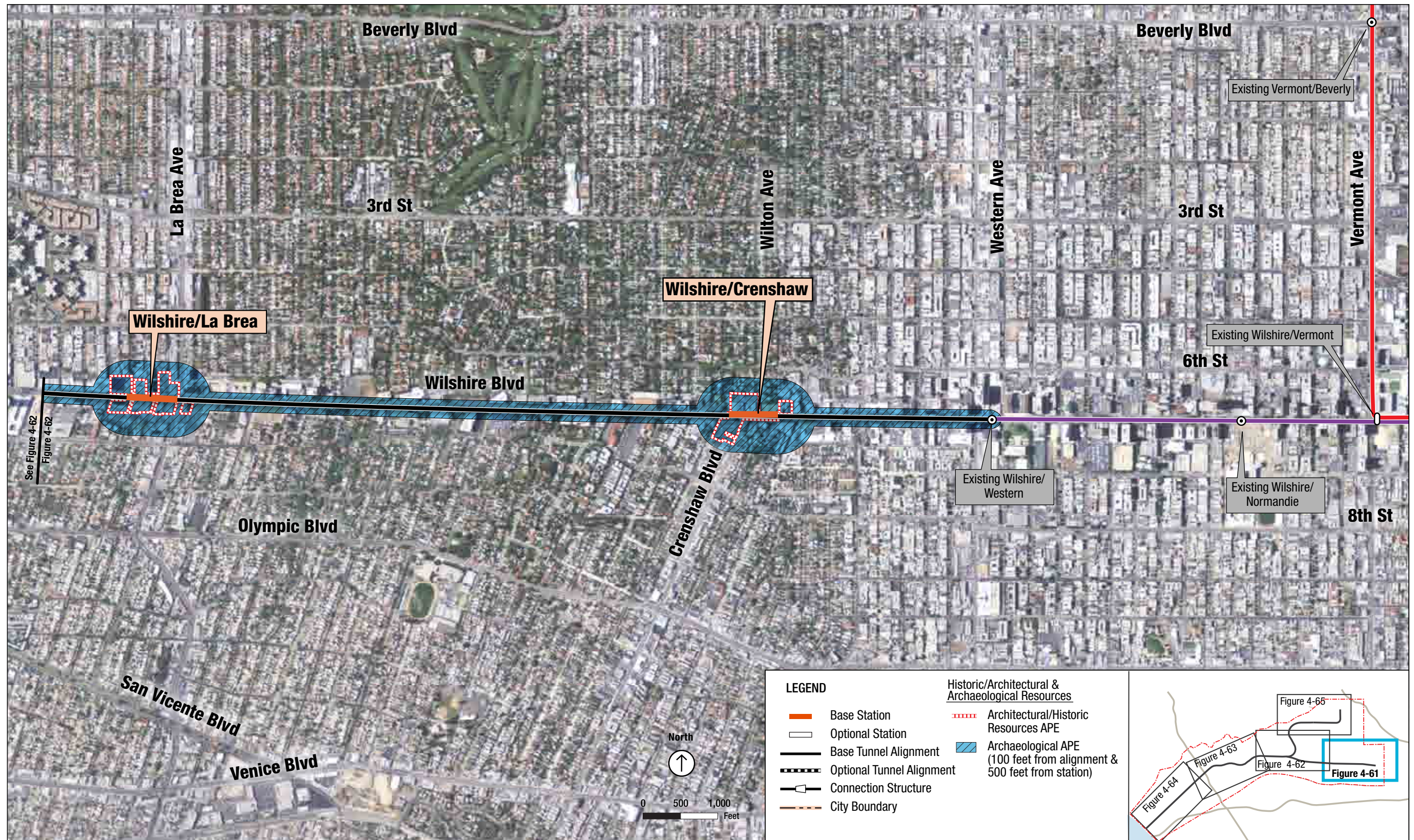


Figure 4-61. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Wilshire/Crenshaw Station to Wilshire La Brea Station)

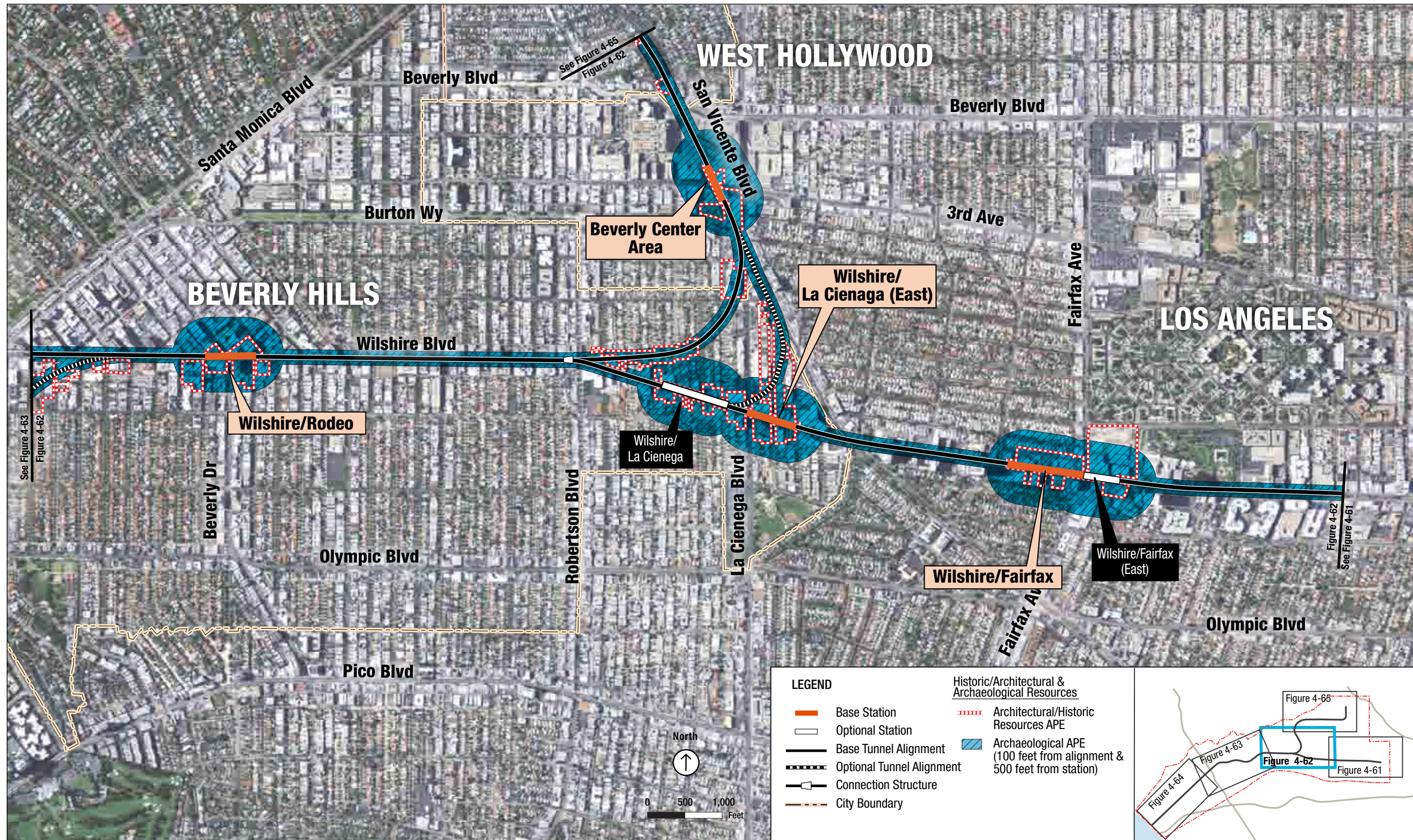


Figure 4-62. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Wilshire/Fairfax Station to Wilshire/Rodeo Station)

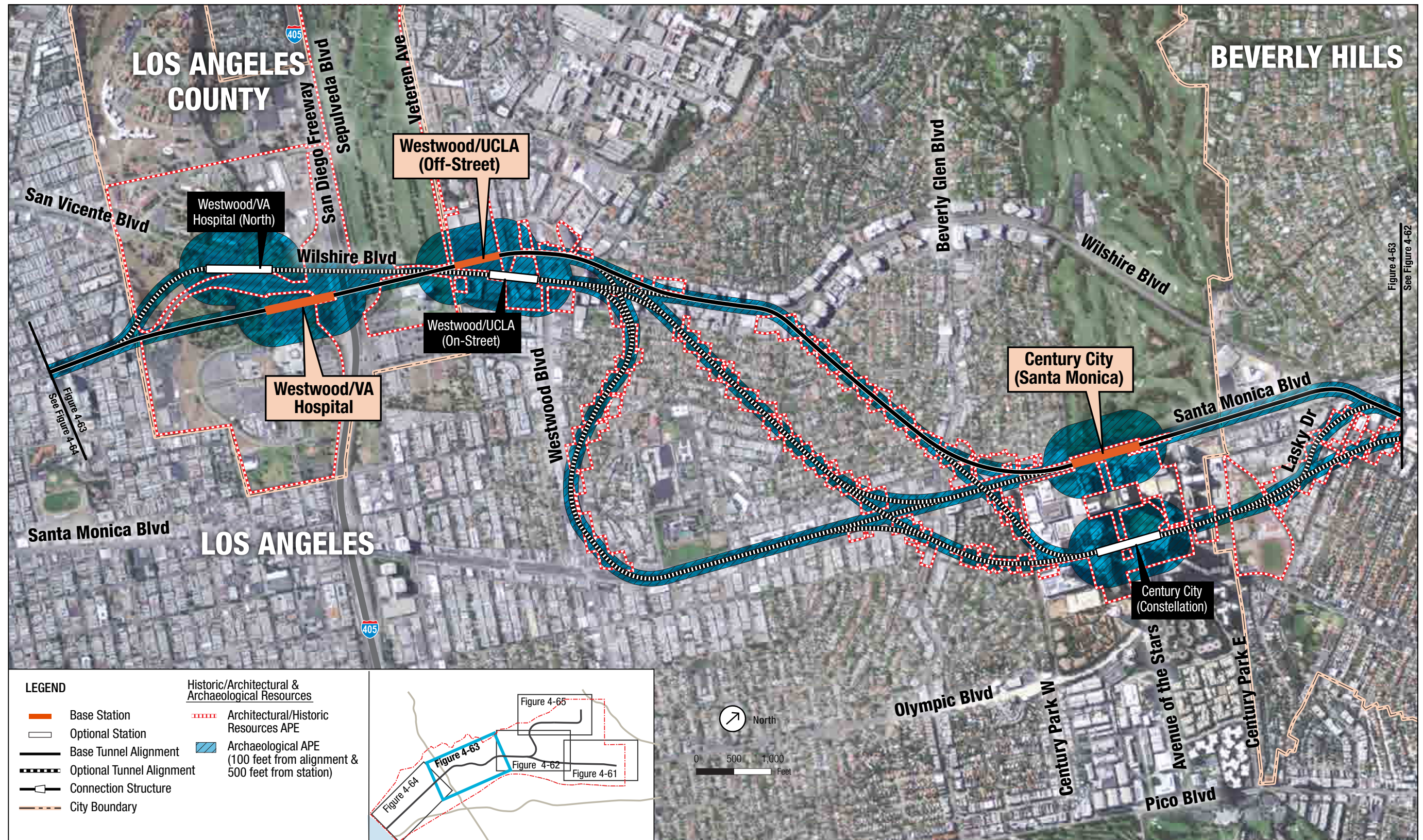


Figure 4-63. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Century City Station to Westwood/VA Hospital Station)



Figure 4-64. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Wilshire/Bundy Station to Wilshire/4th Station)

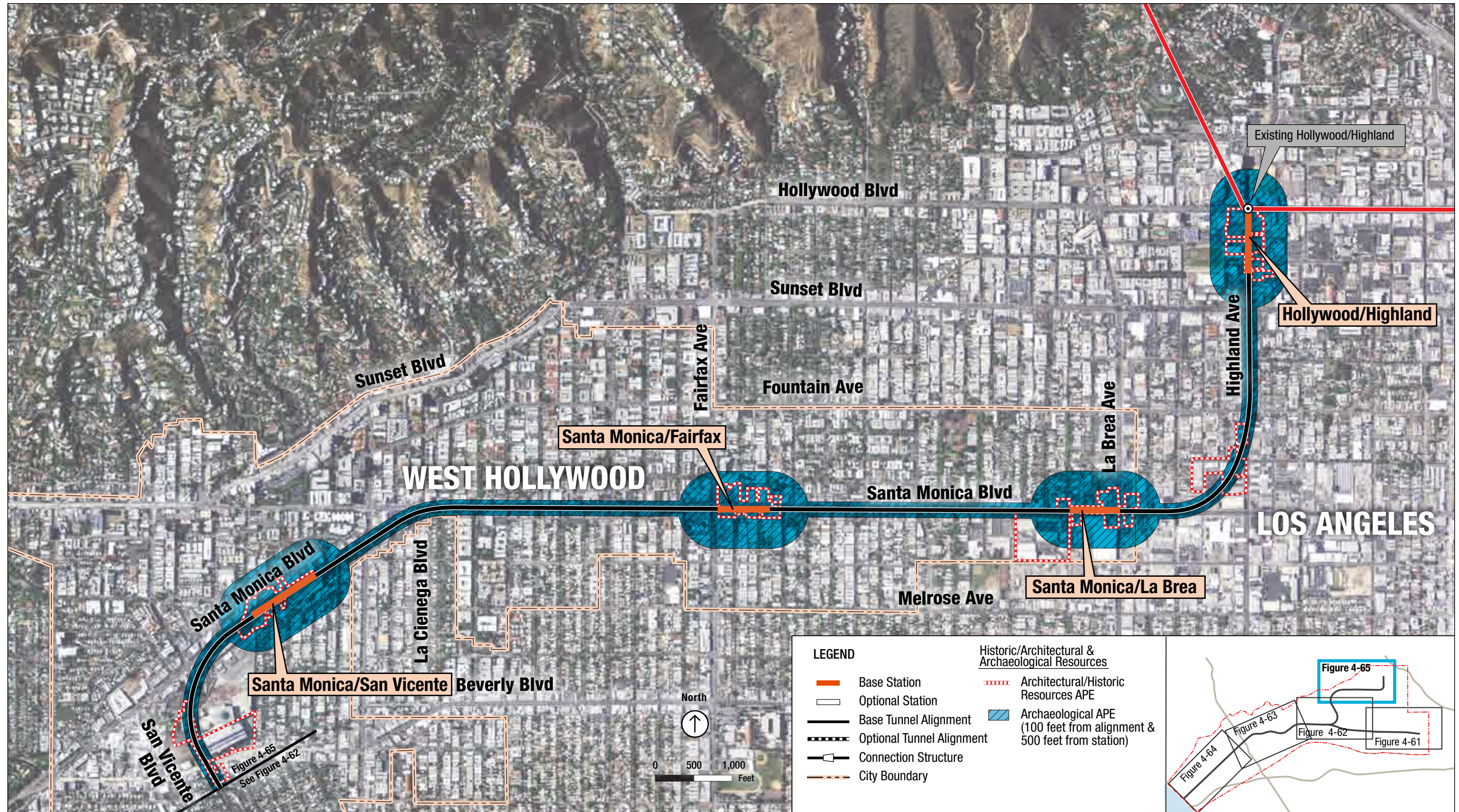


Figure 4-65. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Hollywood/Highlands Station to Santa Monica/San Vicente Station)

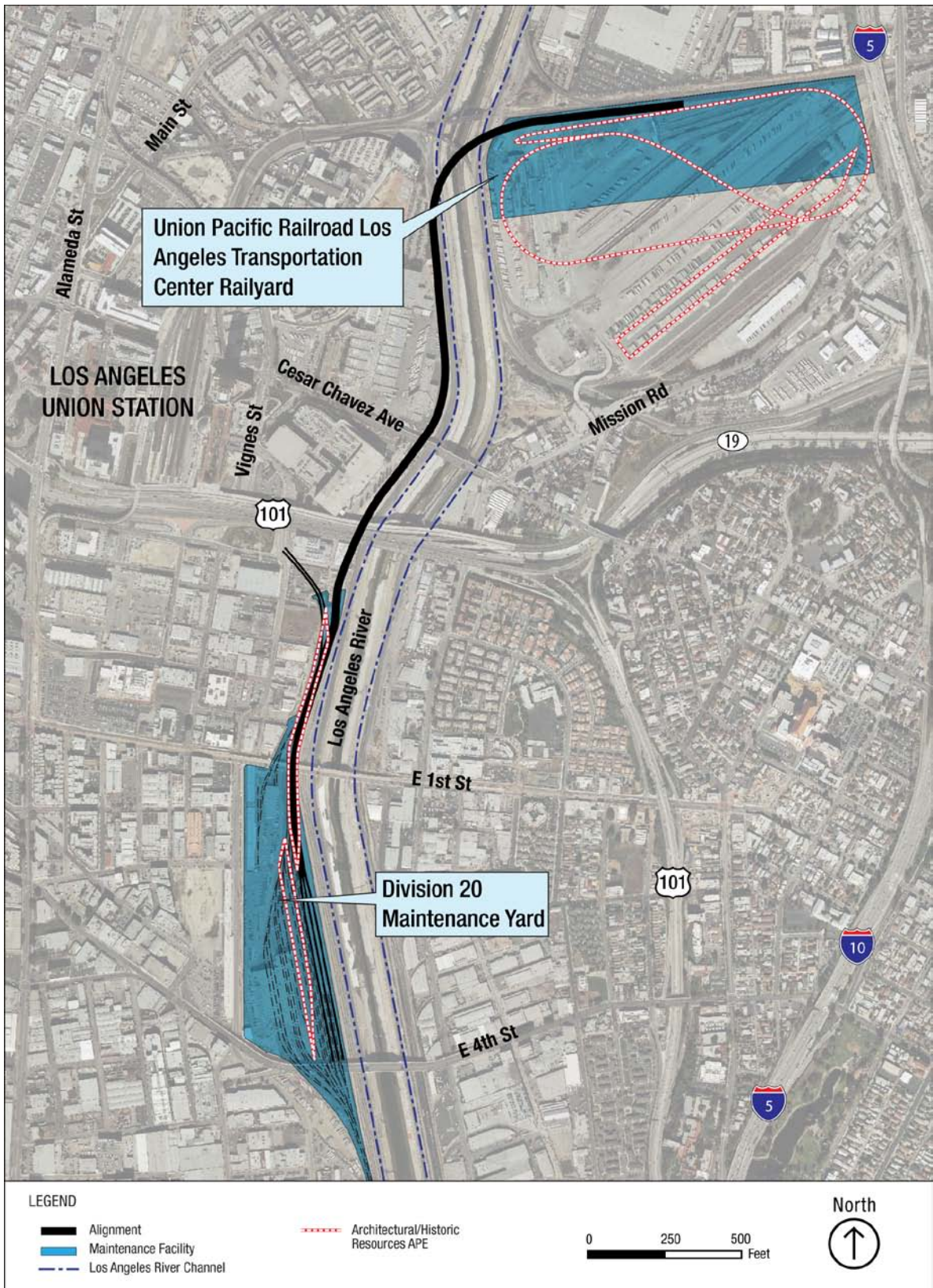


Figure 4-66. Historic, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources (Maintenance Facilities)

Architectural Resources

For architectural resources the APE extends one parcel past the limits of the above-ground project improvements for the stations, service areas, and any above-ground facilities. This includes areas that are expected to be directly or indirectly affected by either construction or operation of the Project, 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 and below grade (generally the areas between stations), the APE does not consider adjacent properties and is limited to the existing roadway.

In addition, there are three alternative maintenance yard options included as part of the Project. These areas are located within existing railroad yard and service areas. The APE for the maintenance yard options includes the areas that would be 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.

A locally preferred alternative (LPA) is expected to be constructed by 2019; therefore, historic property identification efforts focused on parcels containing improvements constructed in or before 1968 (2019-50 years = 1969, less an additional year to be conservative).

Archaeological Resources

For archaeological resources an APE was defined as a radius of 100-feet along the potential subway alignment and maintenance facilities. At the station locations a 500-foot radius was established.

4.14.3 Methodology

Identifying Historic, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

The Project's Alternatives Analysis phase included an initial assessment of the location of historic, archaeological and paleontological resources along each evaluated alignment. This was one of the evaluation criteria used in the selection of alternatives to study in the Draft EIS/EIR. Modifications to the Project, especially in the area of stations, that could avoid or minimize adverse effects continued throughout the conceptual engineering phase and will continue during the ongoing design of the Project. Consultation with the SHPO will continue regarding options to minimize effects where feasible.

Phase 1 Archeological Survey and other surveys were undertaken in 2009 and 2010. Background research was conducted at/with the South Central Coastal Information Center, Native American Heritage Commission (Sacred Lands Record Search), 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). The records search area extended a quarter-mile radius to a half-mile radius past the APE.

Historic Resources

Evaluating the Significance of Potential Historic Properties

NRHP criteria defined in 36 CFR 60.4 were applied to evaluate pre-1968 properties in the APE—which would be 50 years or older at completion of the Project as currently defined¹—for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Properties which are less than 50 years old will be evaluated per NRHP Criterion Consideration G, in addition to Criterion A, B, C, and/or D. Historic properties may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, if they possess “...the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” These properties must also meet one or more of the following criteria (NPS 1991; 36 CFR 60.4):

- **Criterion A**—resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- **Criterion B**—resource is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- **Criterion C**—resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- **Criterion D**—have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- **Criterion G**—A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Generally, all properties listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, and are, therefore, historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. In addition, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines states that the term “historical resources” will include the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the

¹The project is expected to be completed in 2019, and 2019—50 years = 1969, less one year to be conservative.

California Register of Historical Resources (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR 4852), including the following:

- ▶ Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- ▶ Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- ▶ 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; or
- ▶ Has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Effects to all identified eligible or listed properties were evaluated within the current context and setting of the property, with regards to the identified historic significance and level of retention of historic integrity, and in relation to changes to the property or within its vicinity that the Project would or may cause. A preliminary adverse effect determination was made when the Project would alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of the historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration was given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register.

Using the criteria of adverse effect established in 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1) and guidance found in the National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, each historic property was evaluated to determine if implementation of the Project will alter any historically significant characteristics or features of a historic property by diminishing relevant aspects of that property's historic integrity. For some eligible or listed resources within the Project's APE, certain aspects of integrity are not critical to the reasons that a property was determined to be potentially eligible for listing. For each historic property, one of the following preliminary findings was made regarding the Project's potential to affect each aspect of integrity: no effect, no adverse effect or adverse effect.

Archaeological Resources

This section summarizes the methodology of the research efforts undertaken for archaeological resources. This included the collection and review of:

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

Field Investigation

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 and included a review of the Historic

Property Data File, the California Register of Historic Resources, National Register of Historic Places, 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 archaeological APE 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.

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.

Paleontological Resources

This study utilized multiple sources of information to assess the known and potential paleontological resources in the Westside study area. For additional details refer to the *Cultural Resources Technical Report*. 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; and
- Field investigation.

Identify Consulting and Interested Parties

Extensive effort was made to identify, contact, and consult with groups with demonstrated interests relating to historic, archeological, and paleontological resources within the APE. The purpose of consultation was to identify historic, archaeological and paleontological resources and to discuss other issues relating to the Project's potential effects on such resources.

The Section 106 regulations require that a federal agency evaluate all properties within the APE and identify historic properties by gathering information from consulting parties, applying the NRHP Criteria, and seeking concurrence from the SHPO or Indian tribe, as appropriate. In accordance 36 CFR Part 800.3, FTA and Metro initiated the Section 106 process with the SHPO and personnel from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) on June 22, 2009, via a notification letter.

Local agencies and jurisdictions, including the Cities of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and West Hollywood and the California Native American Heritage Commission were contacted on behalf of the FTA and Metro in order to identify cultural resources listed pursuant to ordinance by the agency within a quarter-mile search radius of the

APE. Local historical or archaeological society or museums (namely the Los Angeles Conservancy, Los Angeles City Historical Society, Beverly Hills Historical Society, Santa Monica Historical Society and the Hollywood Heritage) were also contacted. Tribal contacts were made and documented in Appendices A-D of the *Cultural Resources Technical Report*.

4.14.4 Affected Environment/Existing Conditions

Detailed information regarding the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic conditions associated with the proposed Project study area and its surrounding vicinity is provided in the *Cultural Resources Technical Report* and the *Historic Survey Report*.

Historic and Architectural Resources

The historic period can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods. The following historic context places an emphasis on the development of the cities in American period, since the cultural resources expected to be encountered and evaluated in the APE would be representative of this period.

American Period Historic Context

Mid Wilshire/Miracle Mile

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



Figure 4-67. Johnie's Coffee Shop exterior in 2007

Built during the late 1920s and 1930s, several buildings in the Miracle Mile exhibited aspects of the Art Deco style—Zig Zag Moderne and Streamline Moderne. The first major retail establishment developed in the Miracle Mile was Desmond's (clothing store). After Desmond's, a number of retailers were lured to the new Miracle Mile, including the May Company. Between these large retail anchors, low-rise retail structures were designed to front on Wilshire Boulevard. Johnie's Coffee Shop, Figure 4-67, was a popular venue. Historic neighborhoods in the Mid-Wilshire area include the following: Wilshire Park, Hancock Park, Carthay Circle and Wilshire Square.



Figure 4-68. The Beverly Wilshire Hotel in 1959

Beverly Hills

In 1900, the Amalgamated Oil Company purchased farm-lots, held by Hammel and Denker Ranch, for the exploration of oil. This oil company created a new residential community, named “Beverly” with broad tree-lined streets, spacious lots, and generous parks. Beverly was renamed Beverly Hills and on January, 23, 1907, the new subdivision was officially recorded. With its grand design, the Beverly Hills Hotel (Figure 4-68), completed in 1912, became a local historic icon and attraction for visitors.

Century City

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. The parcel south of Olympic and west of Avenue of the Stars was retained by Fox and it remains the historic Fox Studios lot. 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.

UCLA/Westwood Village

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. In the mid-1920s, the University of California’s southern branch had outgrown its 25-acre campus on North Vermont Avenue and the Westwood Village site was chosen as the site for a new campus. 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.

Veterans Administration Medical Center

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. Located southwest of the UCLA and the Westwood area, buildings from both the post-Civil War and World War I eras are prominent at this site. The Wadsworth Theater, immediately northwest of the proposed VA Hospital—North of Wilshire Station, has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributor to the NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District. The Catholic-Protestant Chapel (also known as the Wadsworth Chapel), immediately north of the proposed VA Hospital—North of Wilshire Station was listed in the NRHP and California Register of Historical Resources in 1972.

Santa Monica

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. The original town site of Santa Monica was surveyed and the town was recorded on July 10, 1875, bound by Montana Avenue, Railroad Avenue (now Colorado), 26th Street and

the Pacific Ocean. In 1892 an amusement park along the beach was built at Ocean Park, known as South Santa Monica. The Santa Fe and Santa Monica Railroad built a line and station to encourage tourists to visit “the Coney Island of the Pacific.”



Figure 4-69. Hollywood 1908

Hollywood

Hollywood was first home to the Gabrielino Indians, who gave the area the name Cahuenga, or little hills. Hollywood was incorporated as a city in 1903 before consolidating with the City of Los Angeles in 1910. Hollywood is the seat of the motion picture industry. Hollywood’s movie studios also reflect Los Angeles’ eclectic architectural styles (Figure 4-69). 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.

West Hollywood

Most of West Hollywood was part of the Rancho La Brea and was used for ranching and agriculture. Originally, West Hollywood was called the town of Sherman and changed its name to West Hollywood by 1925 to capitalize on the popularity of nearby Hollywood. Architecturally significant apartments and hotels were built, and restaurants, clubs and bars along Sunset Strip– which begins and ends in West Hollywood.

Historic Districts

Two previously identified historic districts are located in the APE: Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center District and Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District. In addition, there were four previously unidentified historic districts that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Westwood area of Wilshire Boulevard, Malcolm Avenue, Lindbrook Drive, and Glendon Avenue
- Westwood area near Lindbrook Drive, Wellworth Avenue and Malcolm Avenue
- Century City area near Fox Hills, Benicia, La Grange and Dunkirk Avenues
- Beverly Hills area along Hamilton Drive

Historic Properties

Within the APE, there were 58 significant historic-period properties which appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP, California Register of Historical Resources, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. For a complete list see Appendix D. 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, California Register of Historical Resources, 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, California Register of Historical Resources, and/or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA within the APE.

Prehistoric and Archaeological Resources Identified

The study area was occupied by the Tongva/Gabrieleno. The Tongva/Gabrieleno are a Native American people who inhabited the area in and around Los Angeles, which they shared with the Tataviam people. 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. The search of the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the APE.

The 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. The record search indicated that archeological resources were recorded in West Los Angeles, Beverly Hills and Hollywood. The La Brea Tar Pits is the most prominent prehistoric and archaeological resource in the study area. Historic trash scatter of glass, wood, brick and porcelain were recorded underneath Barrington Avenue. In the Beverly Hills area, a prehistoric village site, shell midden, prehistoric lithic reduction site and a historic trash pit were recorded. An historic filled-in open pit asphalt mine of the Civil War Period was identified in the Hollywood area.

Tar pits are composed of heavy oil fractions called asphalt, which seeped from the earth as oil. Apart from the dramatic fossils of large mammals, the asphalt also preserves very small "microfossils": wood and plant remnants, insects, dust, and even pollen grains.

Paleontological Resources Identified

The project 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. 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 Project 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.

Geologic Units within the Study Area

This section presents a description of documented paleontological locations and geologic formations that potentially may contain sensitive paleontological resources within the study area. The geology within the study area is discussed in Section 4.8. The geologic units that may be encountered in tunnel excavations are, from oldest to youngest, the Miocene-age Puente Formation, the Pliocene-age Fernando Formation, the Pleistocene age San Pedro and Lakewood Formations, Pleistocene (Older) Alluvium, and Holocene (Younger) Alluvium.

The study area is underlain by Younger Alluvium and Older Alluvium. Younger Alluvium is of Holocene age (less than about 10,000 years). Remains of less than 5,000 years are not considered to be significant paleontological resources. The Older Alluvium is dated from the Holocene/Pleistocene boundary (approximately 10,000 years ago) to over one million years. It produces Pleistocene vertebrate fossils, mostly of mammals. However, in the vicinity of Hancock Park (Rancho La Brea Tar Pits,

Figure 4-70), it has produced more than one million vertebrate fossils and perhaps two million invertebrate fossils. The George C. Page Museum is dedicated to researching the tar pits and displaying specimens from the animals that died there.



Figure 4-70. 1941 View of Hancock Park La Brea Tar Pits pond

The San Pedro Formation is not exposed at the surface anywhere within the Project area, but occurs in the subsurface along the project area. San Pedro Formation has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources. In the Study Area, the San Pedro Formation has produced horse, coyote, turtle, fish, shark, and invertebrate fossils. 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). 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 Jarmillo paleomagnetic chron (an 84,000 year period of reversed magnetic polarity from 0.986—1.053 ma) (0.986-1.053 ma). All these are treated here as parts of the San Pedro Sand.

The Fernando Formation is not exposed at the surface within the Project Area, but occurs in the subsurface along Crenshaw Boulevard westward to the City of Santa Monica and between South Rimpau Boulevard and South McCadden Place in the Hancock Park area. The Fernando Formation has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources. It has not produced any paleontological resources in the project area, but elsewhere in the Los Angeles Basin, it has produced numerous invertebrate species, several fish species, and a few birds and mammals.

The Puente Formation is not exposed at the surface within the Project Area. The top of the Puente Formation beneath Hancock Park was deposited within an interval dated between 5, 500,000—10,000,000 years ago. The Puente Formation has a high sensitivity for producing significant paleontological resources. 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.

Paleontological Resources

A specimen of mammoth near Wilshire Boulevard and Serrano Avenue was unearthed during the construction of the existing Metro Purple Line (Figure 4-71). At Western Avenue and Council Street, a mastodon fossil was also recovered. East of La Brea Avenue and south of Wilshire Boulevard, three localities produced Late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils (mastodon, shrub ox, and camel) in asphalt deposits at willow depths.



Figure 4-71. Columbian mammoth skeleton from the tar pits displayed in the George C. Page Museum

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.

Along La Cienega, both north and south of where the San Vicente part of the West Hollywood Extension crosses La Cienega, 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 near the intersection of the Century City/Santa Monica Boulevard and Wilshire Boulevard and Thayer Avenue, the Older Alluvium produced horse, kangaroo rat, wood rat, vole, and gopher fossil. Between Olympic and the Interstate 10 Freeway at Cloverfield, a locality produced a fossil of the American lion from the Older Alluvium.

For more detailed information refer to the *Cultural Resources Technical Report*.

4.14.5 Environmental Impacts/Environmental Consequences

Historic Properties

There are 17 individual historic properties that could be affected by the Project, depending on the alternative selected. All Build Alternatives would affect one or more individual historic properties. However, only three of these properties have a preliminary determination of adverse effect as discussed below and shown on Table 4-48.

No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative would not affect historic resources. No construction will be undertaken as a part of the No Build aside from the existing planned or on-going construction projects in the vicinity.

TSM Alternative

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

Build Alternatives

The majority of the proposed alignments for the Build Alternatives to minimize adverse effects remain within the existing right-of-way boundaries of the major roadways (e.g., Santa Monica Boulevard and Wilshire Boulevard).

In total, 17 historic properties could be affected by the Build Alternatives. Fourteen of these properties have a preliminary determination of No Adverse Effect. The Build Alternatives could require underground easements under seven properties, depending on the options selected (Table 4-48). For a description the options refer to Chapter 2. Subsurface easements would be located below the existing property at a depth of 30—70 feet or more, and would not 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. A No Adverse Effect determination is anticipated for these seven properties (Table 4-48). These seven historic properties include the following:

- Beverly Hills High School
- 10830-10836 Lindbrook Drive – Lindbrook Village
- 10840 Lindbrook Drive – Lindbrook Village
- 1139 Glendon
- University Bible – 10801 Wilshire
- Our Lady of Mt Lebanon – 8560 Burton Way
- Public library – 715 North San Vicente

Seven historic properties (Table 4-48) are adjacent to potential construction staging sites and potential station entrances and also have a preliminary determination of No Adverse Effect. Although these sites are adjacent to potential construction staging sites and potential station entrances, the Project action is expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. These seven historic properties include the following:

- Johnie’s Coffee Shop Restaurant
- Los Angeles County Museum of Art/May Company Building
- Sterling Plaza/California Bank Building
- Century Plaza Hotel
- Westwood Medical Plaza
- Catholic-Protestant Chapel (Wadsworth Chapel)
- Wadsworth Theater

Table 4-48. Effects to Historic Properties under Section 106

| Historic Properties with Section 4(f) Use | Location – Related to Station/Alignment | Section 106 Status | Preliminary Effect under Section 106 | Improvement Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individual Historic Properties | | | | |
| Johnie’s Coffee Shop | Wilshire/Fairfax | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect - <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | No use of the structure is proposed. Potential station entrance adjacent (west). Non-eligible building west would be removed for station entrance and construction staging. |
| Los Angeles County Museum of Art/May Company Building | Wilshire/Fairfax | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR, LA Historic-Cultural Monument #566 | No Adverse Effect - <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance on the northeast corner of the Wilshire/Fairfax intersection inside LACMA (May Co) building |
| Sterling Plaza/Bank of California | Wilshire/Rodeo | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect - <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance on northeast corner of Wilshire/Beverly intersection, potentially utilizing interior space. |
| Ace Gallery | Wilshire/Rodeo | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | Adverse Effect - Demolition of building | Potential station entrance and construction staging |

Chapter 4—Environmental Analysis, Consequences, and Mitigation

Table 4-48. Effects to Historic Properties under Section 106 (continued)

| Historic Properties with Section 4(f) Use | Location – Related to Station/Alignment | Section 106 Status | Preliminary Effect under Section 106 | Improvement Notes |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Union Bank Building | Wilshire/Rodeo | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | Adverse Effect – Demolition of one-story wing. | Potential station entrance and construction staging |
| Beverly Hills High School | Century City/Constellation Blvd | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect - no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Century Plaza Hotel | Century City/Constellation Blvd | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect- <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance on the southwest corner of Constellation Boulevard and Avenue of the Stars. |
| 10830-10836 Lindbrook Drive—Lindbrook Village | Westwood/UCLA—alignment | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR, as contributor to historic district | No Adverse Effect - no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent disturbance) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| 10840 Lindbrook Drive—Lindbrook Village | Westwood/UCLA—alignment | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR, as contributor to historic district, L A Historic-Cultural Monument #447, | No Adverse Effect - no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent disturbance) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| 1139 Glendon | Westwood/UCLA—alignment | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect - no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| University Bible - 10801 Wilshire | Westwood/UCLA Hospital | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR, as contributor to historic district | No Adverse Effect- no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Westood Medical Plaza | Westwood/UCLA | Potentially Eligible NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect: <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance on the northwest corner of Wilshire/Westwood intersection at the front. |

Table 4-48. Effects to Historic Properties under Section 106 (continued)

| Historic Properties with Section 4(f) Use | Location – Related to Station/Alignment | Section 106 Status | Preliminary Effect under Section 106 | Improvement Notes |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Catholic-Protestant Chapel | Westwood/VA Hospital | On NRHP (NR72000229), on CRHR, potentially eligible as contributor to NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District | No Adverse Effect: <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential construction staging in parking lot area between Catholic-Protestant Chapel and the Wadsworth Theater |
| Wadsworth Theater | Westwood/VA Hospital | Potentially Eligible for the NRHP, CRHR potentially eligible as contributor to NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District | No Adverse Effect: <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential construction staging in parking lot area between Catholic-Protestant Chapel and the Wadsworth Theater |
| Cheyenne Building | Wilshire/4 th | Potentially Eligible for the NRHP, CRHR | Adverse Effect- Demolition of building | Potential station entrance and construction staging |
| Our Lady of Mt Lebanon—8560 Burton Way | Beverly Center Area—alignment | Potentially Eligible for the NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect- no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Public Library - 715 N San Vicente | Santa Monica/San Vicente—alignment | Potentially Eligible for the NRHP, CRHR | No Adverse Effect- no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Potential Historic Districts | | | | |
| Century City District | Century City/Constellation and Century City/Santa Monica Blvd | Potentially NRHP-eligible Historic District (#3) | No Adverse Effect- <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance on the southwest corner of Constellation Boulevard and Avenue of the Stars |
| Apartment Disirict—Lindbrook (from Hilgard to Malcom)—includes 2 individual proepties described above | Westwood/UCLA Off-Street alignment | Potentially NRHP-eligible Historic District (#2) | No Adverse Effect no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Westwood-UCLA District | Westwood/UCLA | Potentially NRHP-eligible Historic District (#1) | No Adverse Effect: <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance and construction staging |

Table 4-48. Effects to Historic Properties under Section 106 (continued)

| Historic Properties with Section 4(f) Use | Location – Related to Station/Alignment | Section 106 Status | Preliminary Effect under Section 106 | Improvement Notes |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| VA Hospital Historic District—includes 2 individual properties described above | Westwood/VA Hospital | NRHP-eligible Veterans Affairs Medical Center District | No Adverse Effect: <i>Action expected to meet Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation</i> | Potential station entrance and construction staging, underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Beverly Center Area District | Beverly Area Station | Potentially NRHP-eligible Historic District (#4) | No Adverse Effect no practical use of property affected due to depth (no temporary or permanent) | Potential station entrance and construction staging, underground easement for tunneling outside existing ROW |
| Hollywood Blvd Commercial & Entertainment | Hollywood/Highland | On NRHP (NR85000704) | No Adverse Effect | Potential station entrance and construction staging, |

Notes: NRHP = National Register of Historic Places
 CRHR = California Register of Historic Resources

Only three of the 17 properties have a preliminary Determination of Adverse Effect. All of the Build Alternatives could result in an adverse effect on one of two historic properties at the Wilshire/Rodeo Station. This means, of the two historic sites at Wilshire/Rodeo, only one site may be selected.



Figure 4-72. Union Bank Building

The Union Bank (9460 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills) (Figure 4-72) is an International style commercial building constructed in 1957. It is an eight-story building with 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 piers. An additional one-story block is adjacent to the long one-story block on the west end. The one-story wing of the Union Bank building could be removed to accommodate a station entrance and construction staging at the southeast corner of Wilshire/El Camino intersection.



Figure 4-73. Ace Gallery

The second property is Ace Gallery (Figure 4-73) is a New Formalist-style commercial building, which occupies most of the lot and has a north-facing orientation. The New Formalist style, popular between the 1960s and the present, features delicate buildings separate from nature and typically set on podium. A station entrance and construction staging are proposed for the southwest corner of the Wilshire/Reeves intersection, which would require demolition of the building.



Figure 4-74. Cheyenne Building

Alternatives 3 and 5 could result in an adverse effect on the Cheyenne Building (Figure 4-74) at the Wilshire/4th Street Station. . Constructed in 1926, the Cheyenne Building (412 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica) could be removed to accommodate a station entrance and construction staging. The building is a two-part commercial block-style building that occupies the entire lot and has a northeast-facing orientation.

Other Components of the Build Alternatives

There are two maintenance yard areas and the ROC, located within existing railroad yard and service areas. These areas can be characterized as large industrial properties with structures and railroad track and railroad use related structures. A preliminary Determination of No Adverse Effect as a result of construction of either facility has been made.

For more detailed information about the historic properties refer to the *Cultural Resources Technical Report*.

Prehistoric and Archaeological Resources

No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative does not have the potential to affect archaeological resources. No excavation will be undertaken as a result of the No Build Alternative and therefore, no archaeological resources will be affected.

TSM Alternative

The TSM Alternative does not have the potential to affect archaeological resources. No excavation will be undertaken as a result of the TSM Alternative and therefore, no archaeological resources will be affected.

Build Alternatives

All of the Build Alternatives could affect cultural resources pertaining to intact archaeological deposits. Given that the project right-of-way is generally within the street right-of-way, which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil during its construction, there is a potential for construction to encounter subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological deposits.

In addition, a high potential for the presence of buried historic period deposits is likely around proposed Wilshire/4th Street Station which is part of Alternatives 3 and 5. Due to the likelihood of buried historic period deposits around Highland Avenue and Hollywood Boulevard, Alternatives 4 and 5 also have a high potential to affect archaeological resources. These areas have a higher likelihood of having intact deposits based on the age of the built environment.

Other Components of the Build Alternatives

Two historic period resources were identified in the APE at the maintenance yards. A historic period archaeological deposit was identified during the Class 1 field survey and was recorded as MTA-TEMP-1. This deposit consisted of historic brick and historic period glass fragments. A historic period streetscape, identified as MTA-TEMP-2, is

located adjacent to the one of the foundation pillars of the 6th Street Viaduct approximately 5 meters west of MTA-TEMP-1. Both of these resources are not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The construction of the maintenance yards and associated tracks 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.

Paleontological Resources Impacts

No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative would not affect paleontological resources. No excavation will be undertaken as a part of the No Build aside from the existing planned or on-going construction projects.

TSM Alternative

Under the TSM Alternative, no construction would take place. Therefore, there are no impacts to paleontological resources.



Figure 4-75. La Brea Tar Pits and Page Museum

La Cienega Boulevard, along Wilshire Boulevard near Beverly Drive, near Century City (San Pedro Sand), and at Wilshire and Thayer. Excavations up to 40 feet in this area would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed.

In addition, Alternative 3 and Alternative 5 includes one location in Santa Monica between Olympic and the Interstate 10 Freeway at Cloverfield, which has produced a fossil of the American lion from the Older Alluvium. Excavations up to 40 feet in this area for Alternative 3 and 5 would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed.

Build Alternatives

All of the Build Alternatives are expected to encounter Older Alluvium sites in the area extending 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, Figure 4-75). Rancho La Brea is one of the world's most famous fossil localities, recognized for having the largest and most diverse assemblage of extinct Ice Age plants and animals in the world. The Build Alternatives and the alignment options also cross areas of known paleontological resources along

Furthermore, Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 may also encounter the Older Alluvium from Wilshire to the Hollywood Highland Station. Excavations up to 40 feet in this area for Alternative 4 and 5 will have an adverse effect on these paleontological resources, unless mitigation measures are employed.

Other Components of the Build Alternatives

The sediments at the maintenance yard sites are Younger Alluvium. The disturbance will be minimal, and the area has been extensively developed. Construction of the maintenance yards would likely have no adverse impact on paleontological resources.

4.14.6 Mitigation Measures

To avoid and minimize adverse effects to significant historic-period properties that may be affected as part of this Project, specific mitigation measures will be incorporated into the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement under preparation. The following details the 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 would 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 will ensure the preservation of the character defining features of the built environment properties, and would 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:
 - ▶ preservation of distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques;
 - ▶ avoidance of destruction of historic materials with new additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction;
 - ▶ construction of new additions and adjacent/related construction to be undertaken in a manner that allows the unimpaired removal in the future;
 - ▶ avoidance of creation of a false sense of history, such as adding elements from other buildings; and
 - ▶ avoidance of the removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a building.
- **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, would prepare appropriate records (e.g., National Parks Service Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation, pursuant to Section 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act for properties which would be adversely affected.

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 would be employed whenever measured drawings for a property are available. If measured drawings are not available, HABS/HAER documentation Level 1 would be employed.

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

- **HR-3**—In connection with HABS/HAER documentation, Metro would 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 would be prepared and maintained for a ten-year period, which provides historic and documentary information regarding the historic properties that would be substantially altered or demolished as a result of the Project.

In order to minimize impacts to paleontological resources, the following mitigation measures are planned:

- **PA-1**—Metro would 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.
- **PA-2**—Station excavation design at or near potential fossil deposits (Wilshire/Fairfax and Wilshire/La Brea Stations) would be designed to facilitate fossil recovery.

4.14.7 California Environmental Quality Act Determination

Pursuant to CEQA, an impact to archaeological, historical or paleontological resources would be considered significant has the potential to:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- 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.



The Build Alternatives could result in a significant impact to three historic properties, which may be demolished in whole or part. All of the Build Alternatives 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. Also, Alternatives 3 and 5 would result in an adverse effect on Cheyenne Building at the Wilshire/4th Street Station.

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

The Build Alternatives and Options 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-2 would reduce the impact; however, the impact is still considered significant.

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 would be maintained. All of the Build Alternatives in the vicinity of the Los Angeles National Cemetery, but would not impact the cemetery.