

AGENDA

BOARD OF LAW LIBRARY TRUSTEES of the LOS ANGELES COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

REGULAR BOARD MEETING

Monday, July 14, 2025

12:15 PM

MILDRED L. LILLIE BUILDING TRAINING CENTER

301 WEST FIRST STREET

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3140

ACCOMMODATIONS

A person with a disability may contact the Board Secretary's office at (213) 785-2511 at least 24 hours before the scheduled meeting to request receipt of an agenda in an alternative format or to request disability-related accommodations, including aids or services, in order to participate in the public meeting. Later requests will be accommodated to the extent feasible.

AGENDA DESCRIPTIONS

The agenda descriptions are intended to give notice to members of the public of a brief general description of items of business to be transacted or discussed. The posting of the recommended actions does not indicate what action will be taken. The Board may take any action that it deems to be appropriate on the agenda item and is not limited in any way by the notice of the recommended action. The President reserves the right to discuss the items listed on the agenda in any order.

REQUESTS AND PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Each member of the public has the right to address the Board on agenda items or on items of interest which are not on the agenda and which are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. Public comments will be taken at the beginning of the meeting as Agenda Item 1.0. Members of the public will be called upon at that time. A member of the public will be allowed to address the Board for a total of three (3) minutes for a single item or a maximum of five (5) minutes for all items unless the President grants more or less time based on the number of people requesting to speak and the business of the Board. When members of the public address the Board on agenda items, the President determines the order in which speakers will be called. Persons addressing the Board shall not make impertinent, slanderous or profane remarks to the Board, any member of the Board, staff or general public, nor utter loud, threatening, personal or abusive language, nor engage in any other disorderly conduct that disrupts or disturbs the orderly conduct of any Board Meeting. The President may order the removal (by muting or disconnection of the telephone line) of any person who disrupts or disturbs the orderly conduct of the Board Meeting.

AGENDA MATERIALS

Unless otherwise exempt from disclosure, all materials relating to items on the agenda distributed to all, or a majority of the members of the Board less than 72 hours prior to the meeting shall be made available for public inspection at the time the writing is distributed in the Executive Office of the Law Library.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Los Angeles County Law Library and its Board of Trustees recognize that we occupy land originally and still inhabited and cared for by the Tongva, Tataviam, Serrano, Kizh, and Chumash Peoples. We honor and pay respect to their elders and descendants — past, present, and emerging — as they continue their stewardship of these lands and waters. We acknowledge that settler colonization resulted in land seizure, disease, subjugation, slavery, relocation, broken promises, genocide, and multigenerational trauma.

This acknowledgment demonstrates our responsibility and commitment to truth, healing, and reconciliation and to elevating the stories, culture, and community of the original inhabitants of Los Angeles County. We are grateful to have the opportunity to live and work on these ancestral lands. We are dedicated to growing and sustaining relationships with Native peoples and local tribal governments, including (in no particular order) the:

- ☐ Fernandño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- ☐ Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- ☐ Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- ☐ Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- ☐ San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- ☐ San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

To learn more about the First Peoples of Los Angeles County, please visit the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission website at lanaic.lacounty.gov.



CALL TO ORDER

1.0 PUBLIC COMMENT

2.0 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

3.0 CONSENT CALENDAR

- 3.1 Approval of Minutes of the May 28, 2025 Regular Board Meeting
- 3.2 Approval of Minutes of the June 25, 2025 Regular Board Meeting
- 3.3 Approval of Revisions to Job Description-Managing Librarian, Legal Education; Support Supervisor, Branches; Library Associate, Branches; Library Associate, Public Interest; Librarian, Public Interest; Administrative Technician, Education; Community Resources Specialist; Senior IT Project Manager

4.0 Discussion Items

- 4.1 Discussion of Los Angeles Superior Court Request to Delay Nomination of National Historic Landmark Designation for Los Angeles County Law Library
- 4.2 Update: Superior Court Offer for Gensler Firm to Assess LA Law Library

5.0 CLOSED SESSION

- 5.1 Conference with Labor Negotiator (G.C. 54957.6). Library Negotiator: Executive Director Katherine H. Chew, with Finance Director Marcelino Juarez; Employee Organization: SEIU Local 721

6.0 RECONVENE IN OPEN SESSION/ CLOSED SESSION ANNOUNCEMENT
(Pursuant to Government Code §54957.1)-Katherine H. Chew

7.0 AGENDA BUILDING

Items not on the posted agenda may be presented by a Trustee and, if requested, may be referred to staff or placed on the agenda for consideration at a future meeting of the Board.

8.0 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

9.0 ADJOURNMENT

The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Law Library Trustees is scheduled for Wednesday, August 27, 2025 at 12:15p.m.

POSTED JULY 11, 2025 @ 12:00 P.M.

POSTED BY DANIEL REINHOLD



**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR BOARD MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF LAW LIBRARY TRUSTEES OF
LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

**A California Independent Public Agency Under
Business & Professions Code Section 6300 et sq.**

May 28, 2025

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Law Library Trustees of Los Angeles County was held on Wednesday, AMay 28, 2025 at 12:15 p.m., at the Los Angeles County Law Library Mildred L. Lillie Main Library Building at 301 West First Street, Los Angeles, California 90012 for the purposes of considering reports of the affairs to the Library, and transacting such other business as might properly come before the Board of Trustees.

ROLL CALL/ QUORUM

Trustees Present: Judge Laura Seigle
Judge Rosa Fregoso
Susan Steinhauser, Esquire (Arrived at 12:26pm)
Judge Susan DeWitt
Judge Cherol Nellon

Trustees Absent: Judge Mark Juhas

Senior Staff Present: Katherine Chew, Executive Director

Also Present: Marcelino Juarez, Finance Director

Vice President Seigle determined a quorum to be present, convened the meeting at 12:18 pm and thereafter presided. Executive Director, Katherine Chew, recorded the Minutes.

1.0 PUBLIC COMMENT

Library employee, Sharon Boone, spoke about the late, ex-Executive Director of LA Law Library, Richard Iamele. She spoke about what a kind, honest, fair man he was, and reminisced about their time working together.

2.0 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

3.0 CONSENT CALENDAR

- 3.1 Approval of Minutes of the April 23, 2025 Regular Board Meeting
- 3.2 Review of March Financials and List of April Checks and Warrants
- 3.3 Review of FY2026 Property & Liability Insurance Estimates
- 3.4 Approval of Revisions to Job Description, Library Aide, Communications

Vice President Seigle asked the Board if anyone would like an item removed from the Consent Calendar. No item was requested. Vice President Seigle requested a motion to approve the Consent Calendar. So moved by Trustee DeWitt, seconded by Trustee Nellon. The motion was approved unanimously 4 – 0.

4.0 DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 4.1 Approval of Operating Budget, FY26

Library Finance Director, Marclino Juarez, addressed the Board. He stated that Item 4.1 is just a discussion of the budget. We will bring the budget back in the June Board Meeting to finalize it. Trustee Steinhauser pointed out that the net income loss of the library is around \$2 million. She inquired how we are filling the net loss. Trustee DeWitt responded that the answer is the library's

reserves. Trustee Steinhauser then inquired which reserves? One time funding? How much is in our reserves. Marcelino responded that we have about \$21 million in reserves, and it takes about \$11 million to fund the library every year. Vice President Seigle then stated that with a \$2 million deficit in the proposed budget, the library will run out of money in ten years. In five years we will need a plan to address this deficit. Marcelino then stated that for the last three or four fiscal years we have had to tap into reserves. Trustee DeWitt then stated that the Budget Committee would like for the library to develop a plan to try and reduce budgetary dependency on reserves.

4.2 Presentation: Proposed Master Facilities Plan

Guest Speakers David Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of the Court and Honorable Sergio C. Tapia II, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles

Judge Tapia and Mr. David Slayton addressed the Board. Judge Tapia began by discussing the history of the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and the Civic Center at large. He discussed how the court had contracted with a private firm to see if it would be more cost effective to refurbish Stanley Mosk, or to replace it. They determined that it would be much more cost effective to replace the building. He went on to discuss how the court has engaged with the county to come up with a master plan for the entire Civic Center. This project will be funded by the state. Judge Tapia and Mr. Slayton would like to see how the library can fit into the master plan.

Trustee Steinhauser arrived at 12:26pm.

Mr. Slayton then discussed how the master plan project began in March 2025. The architectural firm Gensler was hired to oversee the project. Planning has begun, and the court is trying to gather feedback from affected stakeholders, including LA Law Library. Nothing has been finalized, including the future configuration of buildings in the Civic Center. Mr. Slayton spoke about how the court wants the library near the new courthouse. The court would like for Gensler to check the condition of the library to see what kind of work or retrofitting it would require. They have offered to pay for Gensler to come in and inspect the library.

Judge Tapia went on to clarify that even if Gensler were to come and inspect the library, the library would be under no obligations. Trustee Nellon pointed out that Stanley Mosk was built in 1958, and inquired if the building was considered historical. If so, how would that affect the master plan.

Mr. Slayton responded that the building is not under historical designation. He then stated that buildings that do have a historical designation could be limited in their ability to make modification, demolitions, etc. Judge Tapia then stated that none of the buildings in the Civic Center are historical landmarks.

Vice President Seigle then asked what the timeline was for getting the site plan chosen. She also asked for the timeline for confirming there will be money to complete the project. Mr. Slayton responded that the county, court, city, and/or library need to come up with a plan. They want to have plans finalized by the end of the 2025 calendar year. There will be no money at that point. The agreement will be in principle. The state has plans to fund the new Stanley Mosk Courthouse in the 2027/2028 fiscal year. Mr. Slayton stated that cost depends on where land parcel is going to be, then funding can be triggered.

Judge Tapia stated that this plan will move forward with or without the library. He thinks that it could be a good opportunity for the library. Refurbishing the library would be very costly. Gensler would work with the library so that we can make our own analysis. Trustee Steinhauser asked if the library chose not to go along with the plan, would the library be left alone. Mr. Slayton and Judge Tapia said that was correct. Trustee Steinhauser then asked who would pay for the new



library building. Judge Tapia answered that Gensler would need to determine the value of the library's parcel. He stated that our parcel may pay for a new parcel and a new building.

Trustee Steinhauser asked if there was any guarantee that state money will be there by the time the project was implemented. Mr. Slayton responded that the hope is to be ready. There is no guarantee of timeline. Trustee DeWitt pointed out that free consulting would be beneficial to the library. She then raised the concern of possible conflicts of interest using Gensler due to the fact that they have been hired by the county. Mr. Slayton responded that this is something we should consider. E.D. Chew stated that we have begun some preliminary research on conflicts of interest. We are working with special counsel to fully inform our Trustees about responsibilities before entering into an agreement with anybody. We are hoping to get a confidential memo to all of our Trustees about responsibilities as far as their fiduciary duties, and any conflicts that may come into play depending on who the library potentially would contract with, whether the state, county, city, etc. There are different machinations we would have to consider based on her discussions with the library's special counsel. E.D. Chew stated that it is great that we are being brought to the table to discuss these matters now, however, as the library's general counsel, she recommends that our special counsel inform our Board before any discussions as far as committing to Gensler, or any other contract, just so everybody is aware what their responsibilities are.

E.D. Chew then inquired if Gensler have any plans for the Civic Center. She stated that she would be willing to look at their options and share them with our Board. Mr. Slayton responded that it should be fine for E.D. Chew to engage with Gensler. Trustee Steinhauser then inquired what the next steps are. E.D. Chew responded that she wants to fully inform the Board about conflicts of interest. After that, it will be up to the Board to make a decision. Vice President Seigle asked if we could get a report from our outside counsel by the next board meeting. E.D. Chew responded that she spoke with them yesterday, but the process could be timely in that a formal opinion from the FPPC is necessary.

E.D. Chew asked for clarification on who was paying Gensler for their services. Mr. Slayton then discussed how the court and the county are splitting the cost of the master plan. The court is giving the county money, but the actual contract is between the county and Gensler. Vice President Seigle then asked if the court could go to Gensler and ask for a study about the library in order to bypass conflicts of interest. Mr. Slayton responded that they could probably do that, but do not want to overstep the library's boundaries.

Judge Tapia then reiterated that they would like for us to work with Gensler to determine the scope of the work needed on the library. He went on to state that he believes that having the library near the court is critical. He then voiced his concern that the library is vulnerable to earthquakes.

Trustee Steinhauser asked if E.D. Chew could contact them requesting information. Mr. Slayton responded that they are happy to help any way they can.

Trustee Fregoso left the meeting at 1:12pm.

Item 4.2 was discussed before Item 4.1.

5.0 AGENDA BUILDING

Items not on the posted agenda may be presented by a Trustee and, if requested, may be referred to staff or placed on the agenda for consideration at a future meeting of the Board.



6.0 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned at 1:23pm. The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Law Library Trustees is scheduled for Wednesday, June 25, 2025 at 12:15pm.

Katherine Chew, Executive Director and Secretary
Los Angeles County Law Library Board of Trustees



**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR BOARD MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF LAW LIBRARY TRUSTEES OF
LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

**A California Independent Public Agency Under
Business & Professions Code Section 6300 et sq.**

June 25, 2025

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Law Library Trustees of Los Angeles County was held on Wednesday, June 25, 2025 at 12:15 p.m., at the Los Angeles County Law Library Mildred L. Lillie Main Library Building at 301 West First Street, Los Angeles, California 90012 for the purposes of considering reports of the affairs to the Library, and transacting such other business as might properly come before the Board of Trustees.

ROLL CALL/ QUORUM

Trustees Present:	Judge Mark Juhas Judge Laura Seigle Judge Rosa Fregoso Judge Susan DeWitt Judge Cherol Nellon
Trustees Absent:	Susan Steinhauser, Esquire
Senior Staff Present:	Katherine Chew, Executive Director
Also Present:	Marcelino Juarez, Finance Director

President Juhas determined a quorum to be present, convened the meeting at 12:16 pm and thereafter presided. Executive Director, Katherine Chew, recorded the Minutes.

1.0 PUBLIC COMMENT

Library employee, Paul, addressed the Board regarding the retirement of Kathleen O’Laughlin. He discussed how much of a privilege it had been for him to work with Katie, and gave her his best wishes regarding her retirement.

Library employee, Channa, also spoke about Katie. She wanted to congratulate Katie, and to let her know how much the staff love and appreciate her. She stated that the staff and patrons will miss Katie, and wished her luck in the next phase of her life.

Library employees, Sharon and Mary, then addressed the Board. Mary stated that they were there to show their support of the staff recommendations laid out in Items 4.3 and 4.4. Mary discussed how the entire mission of the library boils down to the phrase access to information equals access to justice. The library is neutral. Mary has worked in the library’s branches and witnessed first hand people’s hesitancy to enter a courthouse for information. People do not feel safe going through security. She believes that is important for the library to remain in its current location. Here patrons do not have to be afraid, especially in the current political climate, when it comes to the justice system. Patrons have contacted us in various languages reenforcing this idea. Sharon then added that we do not want people visiting our main branch to have the same fears they have about visiting a courthouse.

Joe Edmiston then addressed the Board. Mr. Edmiston began by stating that he first came to the library in 1965 when he was a senior in high school. He let the Board know that he wants to increase public support for keeping the library where it is. He let the Board know that he has created a website at savethelawlibrary.org. The organization is not a 501C3. They are an advocacy organization. Accepting donations to help get the website going. He stated that the organization will likely be at every Board Meeting moving forward to give a report on the organization's activities. He finished by also paying his respects to Katie O'Laughlin.

2.0 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

3.0 CONSENT CALENDAR

- 3.1 Approval of Minutes of the May 28, 2025 Regular Board Meeting
- 3.2 Review of May Financials and List of April Checks and Warrants
- 3.3 Approval of Revisions to Job Description, Senior Librarian
- 3.4 Approval of FY2026 Property & Liability Insurance Estimates

President Juhas asked the Board if anyone would like an item removed from the Consent Calendar. Trustee DeWitt requested that Items 3.1 and 3.2 be removed. President Juhas requested a motion to approve Items 3.3 and 3.4. So moved by Vice President Seigle, seconded by Trustee Fregoso. The motion was approved unanimously 5 – 0.

3.1 Trustee DeWitt requested a correction to the minutes from the May 2025 Board Meeting. The minutes stated that Trustee DeWitt said that the Budget Committee was coming up with a plan to reduce budgetary dependency on reserves. She wished to clarify that she actually stated that the library should come up with a plan so that the Budget Committee could approve it.

Trustee DeWitt then asked that the minutes also clarify a statement regarding Gensler and possible conflicts of interest. In the May minutes, Trustee DeWitt raised the concern that the library having Gensler inspect the library facilities may possibly be a conflict of interest. She requested that the response in the minutes clarify that the discussion of conflicts of interest were only referring to the library allowing Gensler to inspect the library facilities, not to other possible conflicts of interest relating to the library Board. E.D. Chew responded that we would revise the minutes and have the Board review them at the next meeting.

3.2 Trustee DeWitt then asked for clarification of a check for \$1,240 for employee and staff meals from page one of the May checks. Finance Director, Marcelino Juarez, informed her that this was an expense from and all staff training day, and that this was not a recurring expense.

4.0 Discussion Items

- 4.1 Recognition of Kathleen O'Laughlin with thanks for years of service and best wishes for her planned retirement on June 30, 2025 from LA Law Library

Ryan Metheny, Director of Reference & Collections, presented Katie with a trophy commemorating her retirement. He then went on to discuss how Katie was the first person he met when he began working at the library. He stated how much she had helped him, as well as other staff members and patrons. She lead with empathy and warmth.

Katie O'Laughlin then addressed the Board. She began by thanking E.D. Chew and the Board for the opportunity to work for LALL. She stated that she thought she would never be happy again after leaving the bookstore she used to work at. However, she fell in love with the library. She discussed how much she would miss the staff, the building, the patrons, and the opportunity to help people.



4.2 Approval of Operating and Capital Expenditures Budget for Fiscal Year 2025/2026

Finance Director, Marcelino Juarez addressed the Board. He stated that the Board had briefly touched on the budget at last month's meeting, and that some refinements had been highlighted in the staff report this month. He then asked if any of the Board Members had any questions.

Vice President Seigle asked why there was a 50% reduction in the Friends of the Los Angeles County Law Library contribution. E.D. Chew stated that the previous policy was for the Friends to pledge a certain amount. This time around, the Gala was held, the Friends covered the expenses, and the library is supposed to receive the remainder of the donations. Trustee DeWitt asked if we know the amount of the contribution at this point. E.D. Chew responded that the Friends are paying \$50,000 from the 2024 Gala, and \$50,000 from the 2025 Gala, and will contribute over the course of the year. Trustee DeWitt then asked if we know how much money was donated to the Friends for the 2025 Gala. E.D. Chew responded that they collected \$285,000 in donations. Trustee Fregoso then stated that the Friends were still working on collecting promised donations.

Vice President Seigle then stated that the refinements contain pretty big numbers. She asked if we hired a grant writer if they would be a consultant or an employee. President Juhas responded that they would be a consultant. Vice President Seigle then stated that she did not believe that the idea of hiring a consultant grant writer had been discussed in detail previously. E.D. Chew confirmed that this had not been raised before, however, while budgeting we decided to put some money aside for a consultant. This issue will require further discussion. It seems like additional grants will not be a priority for the Friends. We have set aside the market value for a grant writer.

E.D. Chew then discussed the \$10,000 increase in supplies for the library's conservatorship classes which are growing quickly. The library has never budgeted for this before. The library is planning ahead to set aside money for expected costs of photocopying, toner, etc. She then moved on to the \$24,000 for fire life safety. Mark Rangel, Facilities Supervisor, added that the library is due for five year and annual testing which has not been completed since 2022. E.D. Chew then moved on to the \$385,000 for capitol expenditures which include seismic retrofitting. There is an ordinance from the city which requires buildings be brought up to code. As an independent agency, we have not yet received an official notice of the ordinance like other county and city agencies. However, the library is taking a proactive approach and has already begun the process of seeing how much it will cost to retrofit the building to bring it up to code. This will be important in determining the most cost-effective approach in regards to demolishing the building versus retrofitting it. Trustee DeWitt asked if the \$385,000 is just for analysis. Mark responded that it would cover both analysis and design. Vice President Seigle asked for a timeline. Mark responded that the analysis and design would take 3-6 months. President Juhas requested a motion to approve Item 4.2. So moved by Vice President Seigle, seconded by Trustee DeWitt. The motion was approved unanimously 5 – 0.

Trustee DeWitt then requested that the library come up with a plan to deal with the library's deficit so that the Budget Committee could look it over. Trustee Nellon then inquired about the status of the parking structure. E.D. Chew responded that our consultant is in the second phase of testing the concrete. Mark Rangel stated that the process had been impeded due to scheduling conflicts. Trustee DeWitt asked to clarify if the repairs would cost roughly \$500,000. Mark responded that yes, to reinforce the structure would cost roughly \$500,000. Trustee DeWitt then asked if the parking structure, once completed, was expected to collect about \$500,000 per year in revenue. E.D. Chew responded that \$500,000 per year is what was collected when the parking structure was still operational during daytime weekday business hours several years ago. However, with expected development of entertainment venues in the civic center area, there is an opportunity to possibly keep the parking structure operating in the evenings or weekends to target that market and possibly generate even more than \$500,000 per year.



4.3 Discussion of Los Angeles Superior Court Request to Delay Nomination of National Historic Landmark Designation for Los Angeles County Law Library

Ken Bernstein, Principal City Planner and Manager of the Office of Historic Resources, and Andrew Salimian, Director of Advocacy at the Los Angeles Conservancy, addressed the Board regarding the Library's pending historical landmark designation. E.D. Chew explained that the approval of the library's designation is on the August 8, 2025 Board agenda of the State Historical Resources Commission. This designation would formally recognize and celebrate what was determined in 2009-- that the library is eligible for California designation and national historic designation because it is part of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District. She believes that this designation would provide options to increase exposure to the public, outreach, funding, and increased media attention. This would also solidify the Board's bargaining power should it become necessary to sell the library's parcel. The designation adds extra value to the parcel itself. The library is already part of a historic district. The designation will not shorten the process, or make development plans for Stanley Mosk less complicated because Stanley Mosk courthouse is also already part of the historic district. Both the library and the court are already subject to CEQA historic preservation laws. The designation will also not prevent us from demolishing the building, selling the building, or improving the building. Procedurally, this issue is on the consent calendar for August 8, 2025. The State Historical Resources Commission is subject to the to open meeting rules of the Bagley-Keene Act. If there is a request from the public or a board member to remove this item from the consent calendar, it will get put on the discussion calendar which is open to the public to give testimony or offer evidence on the item.

Vice President Seigle stated that her courtroom is at the Spring Street Courthouse which is a national historic landmark. They are not allowed to make any alterations at this courthouse. She cannot hammer a nail into the wall to hang a picture. Rules are very strict because of historic designation. Trustee DeWitt inquired if that designation is different from the one the library is pursuing. Ken Bernstein stated that he believes that the federal courthouse is individually listed in the national register. The fact that there may be limitations on what can be done internally to that building may be operational issues. If it is GSA, or a federal agency that oversees this, it may be their regulations. The library already has historic status. It is formally determined eligible for the national register of historic places listed in the California register of historic resources. Vice President Seigle stated that she has heard that when a building gets designated as historical, it is harder to sell it because it is harder to make alterations. She has heard that the LA Times Building is sitting empty because they cannot convert it to apartments or something else because of all of the landmark status around it. Mr. Bernstein responded that that is inaccurate. His offices work closely with the owners of the building. They have approved adaptive reuse plans for the building that are in keeping with its historic status. It is more of an issue of financing when it comes to altering that particular building.

Mr. Bernstein stated that he saw some references in the minutes from the last Board Meeting that appeared to be inaccurate based on what we know about the Civic Center Historic District. Trustee DeWitt inquired which statements he believed to be inaccurate. Mr. Bernstein responded that there was a statement indicating that none of the county buildings had any kind of historic status. E.D. Chew clarified that the statement was made by David Slayton in regards to the Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Mr. Salimian clarified that Stanley Mosk is not formally designated, but is part of the district. To tear down Stanley Mosk, they will have to do a full EIR. They will have to go through the CEQA process, say this is a historic resource listed on the California Register. There is an impact in CEQA. This is an impact on a cultural resource that has been determined eligible, and is on the California Register. To demolish it is an impact, and there will be an EIR.

Vice President Seigle stated that she is concerned about if we decide we have to retrofit the building for earthquake safety, and if it is determined that it makes more sense to demolish the building and rebuild for various reasons. Trustee Fregoso stated that cost is one of the factors.



Vice President Seigle agreed, and stated that efficiency is another factor. We could build a building that is more energy efficient, and has all kinds of advantages that did not exist when the current building was built. She wants to make sure that by having this designation we are not adding to the timeline, and we are not adding costs if the designation did not exist. Mr. Salimian responded that it would not because those requirements are already in place due to the building's historic status today. President Juhas asked if we decide to tear down the building, he knows that we will have to go through CEQA, will this designation prevent a wrecking ball? Mr. Salimian responded no. It is the same designation we currently have in terms of CEQA.

Vice President Seigle then asked what benefits the proposed designation would grant the library on top of our current designation. E.D. Chew responded that the proposed designation is honorific. It could help us as far as promoting the library, getting grants, getting the media's attention. It will not be a negative. Mr. Salimian stated that to be listed on the national register is much simpler than being listed on the California Register through the Section 106 process. A national register site has cache. He works in advocacy. Some people say that designations hurt property value, but when a nationally registered house is listed on Zillow, it is the first thing on the listing. Vice President Seigle asked if a house is designated as a national historic landmark, can someone just buy it and tear it down? Mr. Salimian responded yes, but you will still have to go through CEQA because it is listed in the national register.

Trustee Nellon asked why this historic designation was initiated last year. E.D. Chew responded that she felt like it would be a good opportunity to get grants, the cache that comes with the designation, and understanding that there are a lot of redevelopments being planned in the corridor. She believes that it would be important to protect the historical cache of the library. It has not been made public where the courts are planning to move buildings. Because we are an independent agency, we cannot depend on bond money or state money. We are an independent agency that has to deal with trying not to draw on reserves. We hope that our elected officials will come up with more money, but if that does not happen, we have to come up with a plan. Everyone else has other funding. We have to think about our parking lot, salary raises, safety requirements. In addition, with a national historic landmark designation, you can get consultation on how to retrofit the building which could potentially save us a lot of money. She has been told that the designation adds value, and it is often cheaper to retrofit a historic building than demolishing and rebuilding it.

Trustee Nellon stated that what gives her pause is that Mr. Bernstein and Salimian are advocates. She would like another opinion from a neutral party. Mr. Salimian responded that Mr. Bernstein is a neutral party. He is from a city agency, he is here to tell us what the law is. Mr. Bernstein clarified that he is not there to advocate, but to explain that the building already has historic status. The added step of national register designation will not change the city's review process. Trustee Fregoso asked if E.D. Chew, Mr. Bernstein, or Mr. Salimian are aware of another entity who is similarly situated like the library, who has this designation, has been able to capitalize on using the designation to raise money that we could talk to in order to confirm that this is financially advantageous. Mr. Salimian responded that he does not know of any other structure as convoluted as the library. He worked for a non-profit in New York where they designated sites. They received grant money to work on those sites through FEMA, and the National Trust. The National Trust has grants available to things listed on the national register. Trustee Fregoso asked if the National Trust is federally funded. Mr. Salimian responded that no, the National Trust is independent. Mr. Bernstein stated that he thinks it is important to be realistic that the funding sources for historic preservation and historic rehabilitation are generally not robust. Many of those organizations have received cuts in the last few years. Designated historic status generally helps to receive funding. He does not want to overpromise positives, and believes there may be overblown fears about potential negatives. He believes that it is true that having a building listed in the national register opens up some of those avenues. There are also historic preservation incentives specific to designated historic properties. Since the building has been determined eligible for national register, there is the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit that is a 20% tax credit for qualified expenditures in rehabilitating a historic property. E.D. Chew stated that that would not be an advantage to us because we do not pay taxes. Mr. Bernstein responded that those tax credits can



actually be syndicated or sold to investors that can offset income. There are ways that organizations akin to this one have used the historic tax credit at the federal level. There is also a state historical building code which provides code relief and greater flexibility for designated historic properties. The state historic building code provides greater flexibility to stewards of historic property.

E.D. Chew stated that we would like to look into this. We are currently looking for a grant to replace current fluorescent lights with LED's. Our bill needs to be 25% higher to qualify, but with a historic designation maybe they would make an exception for us.

President Juhas believes we need to think about how we fit physically in the world, as well as how we intellectually fit in the world. Trustee DeWitt asked if there are any other buildings in the civic center historic district that is also historically designated. Mr. Salimian responded that City Hall got its designation. The GWP building is a city historical monument.

Trustee DeWitt inquired about who asked us to delay the historic designation. President Juhas stated that the court has never asked us, but then said that that is not entirely true. Trustee Fregoso stated that the court made a presentation, but she believes the request is coming from us to discuss a possible delay. Trustee DeWitt stated that the Agenda item is entitled "Discussion of the Los Angeles Superior Court request to delay the nomination." Trustee Nellon stated that that is not what happened. Trustee Fregoso stated that they gave us the information to consider. President Juhas stated that through discussions the court has expressed concern about a designation. They did not call up and say to put this on the agenda. This was an internal discussion. Trustee DeWitt stated that that was news to her, because she was not involved in those internal discussions. President Juhas stated that this item got on the agenda because he received a request from a couple of Board Members requesting to put this on the agenda.

President Juhas stated that we must decide whether to delay the historic designation, or to let it go on the August 8th meeting. Vice President Seigle asked when the next meeting would be if we did decide to delay it. E.D. Chew reiterated that this is already on the consent calendar on the agenda. According to the Bagley Keene Act you can request that it be removed from the consent calendar, but it would be moved to the discussion calendar. Vice President Seigle asked why can't we just say we do not want this right now, we want to put a hold on it and we will get back to you in "x" number of months. E.D. Chew responded because it is already a noticed public meeting. It would go off of the consent calendar, onto the discussion calendar. The same discussion would happen then and they would decide to vote about it. Trustee Fregoso replied so you're saying that it could potentially be put on the September agenda. E.D. Chew responded that it would just go on the discussion calendar.

Trustee DeWitt stated that it has been suggested in the memo that was prepared that it would be perceived as weakening the library's position in future negotiations, and a possible conflict of interest, and a breach of fiduciary duty to essentially ask for a delay in the designation by the Board Members. That is how she interpreted the memo. Delaying designation at the request of the potential buyer of the court could be perceived as weakening the library's position in any future negotiations, and a possible conflict of interest, and breach of fiduciary duty. Trustee Fregoso inquired which page Trustee DeWitt was looking at. Trustee DeWitt responded page 4. She went on to say that she personally is not concerned about her fiduciary duty, or her conflict of interest, because she has faith in herself to act as a fiduciary in the best interest and in compliance with her fiduciary duty. She stated that she does not pretend to know what the FPPC conflict of interest rules are, she is not an expert on that, but she would find it difficult to believe that there could be a conflict of interest because that basically means the Board could never do anything. The Trustees could never do anything that affects the courts, maybe because it's a very specific entanglement with the court could be contrary that makes it different, but that's basically true of any vote we take. She commented, "But maybe there is something I don't understand, and I confess I don't know how the FPPC rules would work out. But separate from that, I'm not concerned about a conflict of interest because I believe that I can act as a fiduciary, consistent with my fiduciary



duties.” E.D. Chew stated that the conflicts issues were addressed in an attorney/client memorandum prepared by the Library’s Special Counsel in response to an inquiry from the Library’s former ED and forward to the Board. Trustee DeWitt responded those did not address the Fair Political Practices Commission opinion on the topics. ED Chew agreed that the memorandum did not address the FPPC opinion concerning immunity for the Trustees. She stated that while it was certain the Board intended to abide by their fiduciary duty, conflicts issues are raised depending on who the Board decides to contract with –the state, county, or city--in future negotiations concerning the building. She recommended that time be allowed to seek a formal opinion from the FPPC before the Board decided to enter into any contract. Trustee DeWitt stated that she believes that we are conflating some things again. She has a question about if E.D. Chew is saying that she believes there is a possible conflict of interest under the FPPC for even voting on whether or not to delay the historic designation. And then there is a separate issue about whether or not there is a fiduciary duty and or a FPPC issue for Gensler. That is a different issue. She wants to keep them separate because she believes the analysis is different. She has some different issues with the Gensler analysis because she does not believe that we are contracting with that consulting firm, so to her that does not rise to the level of being a problem. Again, she is not an expert on the FPPC. President Juhas then stated that we should be able to stop this without a conflict. He is with Trustee DeWitt in his belief that there is not an ethical problem. Vice President Seigle stated that she does not see anything happening in the next three to six months where we are waiting for a grant to come in, but we have to have this designation in order for the grant to come in. She does not see how a delay would make us lose money because of the delay. Trustee DeWitt inquired that a delay is not a conflict, but voting on going forward is? Vice President Seigle responded that she does not see how. President Juhas called the question. The staff recommendation is the nomination of the library to the national register of historic places scheduled on August 8 move forward. Trustee Fregoso then asked what exactly we can do if we cannot delay it. If they take it off of the consent calendar there is a discussion. Can that result in a delay? Do we even have the ability to do that? Vice President Seigle responded that it seems like if we showed up at the discussion and said we would like to postpone this for three months that they would say okay. Trustee DeWitt asked if we need to or should do anything at this point. President Juhas responded that if we do nothing then it will proceed. He inquired who would oppose or delay this going forward. Trustee Fregoso then suggested tabling this until the next Board Meeting so that the Trustees can think it over.

The Board decided to carry over Items 4.3, 4.4, and 5.1 to the July Board Meeting.

4.4 Update: Superior Court Offer for Gensler Firm to Assess LA Law Library

5.0 CLOSED SESSION

- 5.1 Conference with Labor Negotiator (G.C. 54957.6). Library Negotiator:
Executive Director Katherine H. Chew, with Finance Director Marcelino Juarez;
Employee Organization: SEIU Local 721

6.0 RECONVENE IN OPEN SESSION/ CLOSED SESSION ANNOUNCEMENT

(Pursuant to Government Code §54957.1)-Katherine H. Chew

7.0 AGENDA BUILDING

Items not on the posted agenda may be presented by a Trustee and, if requested, may be referred to staff or placed on the agenda for consideration at a future meeting of the Board.

8.0 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT



9.0 ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned at 1:38pm. The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Law Library Trustees is scheduled for Monday, July 14, 2025 at 12:15pm.

Katherine Chew, Executive Director and Secretary
Los Angeles County Law Library Board of Trustees



AGENDA ITEM 3.0/CONSENT ITEM 3.3

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 14, 2025

TO: Board of Law Library Trustees

FROM: Katherine H. Chew, Executive Director

RE: Approval of Revisions to Job Description-Managing Librarian, Legal Education; Support Supervisor, Branches; Library Associate, Branches; Library Associate, Public Interest; Librarian, Public Interest; Administrative Technician, Education; Community Resources Specialist; Senior IT Project Manager

SUMMARY

INTERIM SUPERVISORY POSITIONS TO BE MADE PERMANENT-PUBLIC AND LEGAL EDUCATION

Upon the retirement of Janine Liebert, Director, Public and Legal Education on December 20, 2024, it became necessary to implement a temporary plan for managing the department's staff until the Director position was filled. During the recruitment period, the Interim Senior Librarian managed the daily operations of the Public and Legal Education team, and all job descriptions were changed to reflect this interim senior management role. In addition, two interim supervisory roles were created to assure seamless delivery of services to patrons while the search continued for a new Director.

The Librarian, Legal Education was revised to Interim Managing Librarian, Legal Education, and this position took over management of the Administrative Technician, Education. The Library Associate, Branches position was revised to Interim Support Supervisor, Branches, and this position assumed supervision of all part time Library Associates, Branches. Both interim supervisory positions have positively streamlined the operations of the Public and Legal Education team and staff have determined changing these positions from interim to permanent will have a positive impact on organization and implementation of programs moving forward. In addition, keeping these supervisory roles in place now will allow the new Director to focus more on overall management tasks and strategic planning. The word "Interim" will therefore need to be removed from the job descriptions to reflect the positions are now permanent.

The Administrative Technician job description will also need to remove "Interim" to reflect this position is under the direct supervision of the Managing Librarian, Legal Education. Likewise, the Library Associate, Branches, job description will need to



remove "Interim" to reflect this position is under the direct supervision of the Support Supervisor.

Chelsea Leigh Flucus has now filled the Director of Public and Legal Education. As she is now taking overall management of the department instead of the Interim Senior Librarian, all job descriptions with the department must now be revised to reflect this change in management. This includes the above-mentioned positions as well as the Community Resources Specialist.

TERMINATION OF GOOGLE DIGITIZATION SCAN PROJECT REQUIRING UPDATE TO JOB DESCRIPTION

The Senior IT Project Manager job description included management of one Library Technician and two Library Aides who worked on a scanning briefs for the Google Digitization Scan Project. In March 2025 the Library determined it would be necessary to end the Google Digitization Scan Project.

When staff were advised of the required lay-offs resulting from the ending of the Project, the Library Technician resigned from their position. The two Library Aides chose to seek other positions. One has since been re-assigned to the Facilities Department, and the other has been assigned to a position in the Executive Office. Given this, the Senior IT Project Manager job description must be updated to reflect there is no longer a supervisory role with the Google Digitization Scan Project.

RECOMMENDATION

Attached to this Staff Report are the redlined versions of the job descriptions reflecting the changes. Staff recommends that the Board approve the attached updated job descriptions for the positions described above to accurately reflect the supervisory roles and direct reports as they exist currently.



JULY 14, 2025
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
ATTACHMENTS
CONSENT AGENDA 3.0- ITEM 3.3

REVISED JOB DESCRIPTIONS

LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Interim Managing Librarian
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Legal Education
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian Director, Public & Legal Education
Position Supervised:	Administrative Technician, Education
FLSA Status:	Exempt
Salary Grade:	6
Union Status:	Ineligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 14, 2025

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Position Summary

Under the direction of the ~~Interim Senior Librarian or~~ Director, Public & Legal Education, zealously provides quality instructional, reference and research service to the Library's diverse group of patrons which includes individuals from the legal, business and general public communities. This position: designs, coordinates and presents public classes and prepares instructional materials; assists in collection development responsibilities in assigned areas and coordination of general and MCLE Legal Education programs and initiatives; and continually works to ensure quality instructional and reference service through participation in continuing education, professional development and self-study. Directly supervises the administrative technician, thus ensuring the proper administration of classes, programs and other projects and activities of the department,

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Responsibilities and Duties

Core Responsibilities and Duties:

Reference Assistance to Library Users

- Conducts complete reference interviews to determine appropriate print and electronic resources to meet user requests.
- Performs both immediate reference and in-depth research searches; refers users to other resources as appropriate.
- Directs users to requested publications; assists users with both print and electronic resources.
- Provides instruction and guidance for use of library catalog, legal databases, legal research methodology and procedures.
- Responds to in-library, phone, mail, email and live-chat reference questions.
- Develops and maintains pathfinders, bibliographic resources and research guides in print and on the self-help section of the library's website.

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Training and Outreach

- Participates in the development of training programs; designs new classes.
- Identifies, develops, executes and implements relevant new classes, workshops and clinics.
- Teaches classes and updates class materials for both legal and general public users.
- Participates in professional seminars, workshops, and lectures.
- Handles library tours to the public and school groups.
- Participates in orientation and training of new staff members and non-professional staff.
- Travels weekly or as assigned to a branch or partnership library to provide on-site reference and research services.

Collection Development

- Reviews print and electronic materials in assigned subject areas and makes recommendations for additions, deletions and enhancements to the collection.
- Analyzes subject areas of the collection as assigned and prepares comparative data.
- Participates in collection development meetings.

Other Responsibilities

- Supervises the Administrative Technician, Public and Legal Education, to ensure proper execution of administrative tasks associated with delivering program content, including communication with speakers and participants.
- Participates in library-wide projects and programs, including outreach events, staff development and budget planning.
- Monitors appropriate list-servs and reads professional publications; contributes to professional list-servs and publications.
- Attends professional programs, activities and conferences.
- Assists other ~~patron services~~ Reference & Research staff as required.
- Other duties as required.

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Focus Responsibilities and Duties:

Legal Education

- Develops content for classes taught by ~~Patron Services~~ Reference & Research staff and provides oversight and guidance in the development and continued integrity of class content created by other Patron Services staff.
- Teaches classes and develops associated class support materials for various patron groups, including self-represented litigants, attorneys, paralegals, business owners and entrepreneurs, and the general public.
- Travels as assigned to remote locations to provide on-site education, reference and research services.
- Analyzes and identifies patron legal education needs and develops appropriate training programs provided by both in-house and outside instructors.
- Stays abreast of changes in the law to ensure continuity and accuracy of LA Law Library instructional class content.

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- Follows established timelines and calendaring procedures for scheduling educational classes in Main and remote locations.
- Plans, calendars and executes Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) programs according to California State Bar rules, and handles MCLE Multiple Activity Provider renewal process.
- Maintains MCLE and other class and workshop statistics.
- Establishes and maintains relationships with legal professionals and organizations to develop and implement Legal Education programs.
- Documents and implements policies and procedures regarding the library's legal education programs.
- Establishes and maintains a roster of volunteer speakers.
- Serves as selector for multimedia MCLE collection materials.

Professional Development and Outreach

- Attends professional events, programs, conferences; presents information about Law Library services
- Ensures efficient scheduling of library's legal education classes and coordinates promotion through Communications.
- Coordinates Legal Education activities with Communications to support messaging and awareness of LA Law Library.
- Presents classes and participates in speaking engagements for the general public, legal professionals, and professional groups and organizations.
- Increases library visibility through writing and publication of relevant articles in popular, legal, or scholarly publications.
- Implements outreach and communication efforts regarding the Library's benefits and services.
- Develops and teaches legal literacy curriculum for students and coordinates site visits and tours.

Position Qualifications

Required

- Master's Degree in Library Science from an ALA accredited institution or Juris Doctor degree from an accredited institution
- 1-2 to years of law library experience.
- Knowledge of professional law librarianship concepts, principles, and practices.
- Effective written and oral communication skills.
- Ability to work both independently and as part of a team.
- Ability to work at a busy reference desk with a professional and courteous demeanor.
- Ability to use computers and computer databases.

Preferred

- Advanced degree in law, judicial administration, political science, or other relevant field.

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- Experience with public speaking or teaching in a classroom setting.
- Public or government law library experience.
- Familiarity with collection development policies.
- Familiarity with a variety of legal databases.
- Experience creating professional social media content.

Work Environment

Will be working in an office environment and in reference public service counter areas.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Light, under 15 lbs. on a regular basis. Up to 50 lbs. on an occasional basis.
- May require bending, stooping, reaching, twisting and crawling.
- Must be able to move from one branch or partnership location to another.
- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

Senior Director

Date

Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

I understand the position and its responsibilities and expectations as described above. The above statements describe the level of work performed in general terms. The statements are not intended to list all the responsibilities, duties and/or skills required of employees so classified. The content herein is subject to change, with or without due notice.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Distribution: Original - Human Resources, Copies - Supervisor, Employee



LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Interim Support Supervisor
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Branches, Administrative Support & Coordination
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian, Director, Public & Legal Education
Position(s) Supervised:	Library Associates for Branches
FLSA Status:	Exempt
Salary Grade:	4
Union Status:	Ineligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 14, 2025

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Position Summary

Responsible in providing plans, implementation, outreach and administrative support for the activities of the designated unit of the Public & Legal Education department specifically the branches. Also responsible in providing some backup and infill coverage at the Reference desk at the Main as needed.

Responsibilities and Duties

The following activities are within the responsibilities of the ~~Interim~~ Support Supervisor for Branches and are performed under limited supervision and employ proactive thinking, sound judgement and diplomacy.

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Program Development and Support

- Participates in the identification, planning and implementation of programs and instructional services provided to specific patron groups
- Assists in the design, development and enhancement of educational programs and events that serve specific patron groups and also attract new public interest partners and engage and retain existing partners
- Oversees the execution and delivery of programs and services, coordinates in the preparation of promotional collateral including flyers and website postings
- Assists in event planning and execution, including registration, logistics, set-up, day-of support and staffing

Outreach and Development

- Participates in the development of library partnerships and opportunities for joint collaboration
- Supports partnerships with outside organizations to enhance services for specific audiences.



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- Assists in coordination and implementation of outreach related activities aimed at current and potential speakers and partnering organizations

Administrative

- Compiles and archives statistics and assists with the development of special reports
- Coordinates support staffing to ensure seamless coverage of services provided to patrons participating in library programs
- Maintains and updates designated program-related administrative documents and records
- Conducts administrative-related communications with specific patron constituents, program providers and partners
- Participates in development and implementation of strategic plans and documentation of objectives and projects
- Participates in the tracking of best practices for the administrative operations of specific Patron Services units and recommends solutions to issues arising from unit operations

Direct Patron Services

- Ensures that Library Associates provide public counter service at a level appropriate to the Associate's skills and experience, including locating materials, directing patrons to resources, supporting branch and partnership locations or providing circulation services
- Responds to patron inquiries and prioritizes requests, consulting with the Interim Senior Librarian as needed
- Assists with the development and preparation of materials and programs for Spanish and other non-English language speakers

Other Responsibilities as assigned

- Participates in orientation, training of new staff members, counseling and disciplining of direct reports.
- Participates in library-wide projects and programs.
- Provides public counter support and services.
- Provides backup support for the ~~Interim Senior Librarian~~ Director.
- Reports and acts on violations of the Law Library's policies including its non-harassment policies and WVPP.
- Other related duties as required.

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Position Qualifications

Required

- BA with course work emphasis in Libraries or related field; any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which provides the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities associated with coordinating and supporting library administrative work



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- Knowledge of legal materials and overall operation of a law library
- Three or more years in a library setting, experience working directly with the public, and obtaining direct knowledge and understanding of the operations of the Library
- Computer literacy required (MS Office, including Excel, and Google Docs)
- Aptitude for complex, analytical, detailed work and schedule management
- Interest in outreach and promotion of new and innovative program ideas
- Ability to work independently, exercising independent judgment
- Effective written and oral communication skills
- Ability to work as part of a team, across divisional lines

Preferred

- Previous supervisory or lead experience
- Proficiency in Spanish
- Library or law degree
- Demonstrated commitment to service and social justice

Work Environment

Will be working in a busy office environment and in public service counter areas. Must be able to move between library offices and stack areas and to and from branch and partnership locations.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Up to 50 lbs. on rare occasions; up to 15 lbs regularly
- Must be able to move from one job location to another
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.
- Standing, sitting, walking: periods of 15-30 min. May require bending, stooping, reaching, twisting and crawling Stairs: 5-15 min. retrieving materials in stacks for library users.
- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.

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Approvals

_____ Immediate Supervisor	_____ Date	_____ Senior Director	_____ Date
_____ Human Resources	_____ Date	_____ Executive Director	_____ Date

Statement of Employee

I understand the position and its responsibilities and expectations as described above. The above statements describe the level of work performed in general terms. The statements are not intended to list all the responsibilities, duties and/or skills required of employees so classified. The content herein is subject to change, with or without due notice.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Distribution: Original - Human Resources, Copies - Supervisor, Employee

LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Library Associate
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Branches, Administrative Support & Coordination
Reports to:	Interim Support Supervisor for Branches Director, Public & Legal Education
Position(s) Supervised:	None
FLSA Status:	Nonexempt
Salary Grade:	4
Union Status:	Eligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

Under the direction of the ~~designated Interim Support Supervisor or Director for~~ Public & Legal Education, this position provides planning, implementation, outreach and administrative support for the activities of the designated unit of the Patron Services department. This position also provides some backup and infill coverage at public counters as needed.

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Responsibilities and Duties

The Library Associate responsibilities are divided into four (4) primary categories: Program Development; Outreach; Administrative; and, Direct Patron Services and other responsibilities. These activities are performed under limited supervision and employ proactive thinking, sound judgment and diplomacy.

Program Development and Support

- Participates in the identification, planning and implementation of programs and instructional services provided to specific patron groups
- Assists in the design, development and enhancement of educational programs and events that serve specific patron groups and also attract new public interest partners and engage and retain existing partners
- Assists in the execution and delivery of programs and services Coordinates preparation of promotional collateral including flyers and website postings
- Assists in event planning and execution, including registration, logistics, set-up, day-of support and staffing

Outreach and Development

- Participates in the development of library partnerships and opportunities for joint collaboration
- Supports partnerships with outside organizations to enhance services for specific audiences.



- Assists in coordination and implementation of outreach related activities aimed at current and potential speakers and partnering organizations

Administrative

- Compiles and archives statistics and assists with the development of special reports
- Coordinates support staffing to ensure seamless coverage of services provided to patrons participating in library programs
- Maintains and updates designated program-related administrative documents and records
- Conducts administrative-related communications with specific patron constituents, program providers and partners
- Participates in development and implementation of strategic plans and documentation of objectives and projects
- Participates in the tracking of best practices for the administrative operations of specific Patron Services units and recommends solutions to issues arising from unit operations

Direct Patron Services

- When requested, provides public counter service at a level appropriate to the Associate's skills and experience, including locating materials, directing patrons to resources, supporting branch and partnership locations or providing circulation services
- Refers users to Reference Librarians for additional help in locating and using needed resources
- Responds to patron inquiries and prioritizes requests, consulting with the designated Managing Librarian as needed
- Assists with the development and preparation of materials and programs for Spanish and other non-English language speakers

Other Responsibilities as assigned

- Participates in orientation and training of new staff members.
- Participates in library-wide projects and programs.
- Provides public counter support and services
- Other related duties as required.

Position Qualifications

Required

- BA with course work emphasis in Libraries or related field; any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which provides the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities associated with coordinating and supporting library administrative work
- Computer literacy required (MS Office, including Excel, and Google Docs)
- Aptitude for complex, analytical, detailed work and schedule management
- Interest in outreach and promotion of new and innovative program ideas
- Ability to work independently, exercising independent judgment
- Effective written and oral communication skills



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- Experience working directly with the public
- Ability to work as part of a team, across divisional lines

Preferred

- Experience working in a public library
- Proficiency in Spanish
- Library or law degree
- Demonstrated work in a public office setting
- Demonstrated commitment to service and social justice

Work Environment

Will be working in a busy office environment and in public service counter areas. Must be able to move between library offices and stack areas and to and from branch and partnership locations.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Up to 50 lbs. on rare occasions; up to 15 lbs regularly
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.
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- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~Senior Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

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Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Distribution: Original - Human Resources, Copies - Supervisor, Employee



LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Library Associate
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Public Interest, Administrative Support & Coordination
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian, Director, Public & Legal Education
Position(s) Supervised:	None
FLSA Status:	Nonexempt
Salary Grade:	4
Union Status:	Eligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

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- Assists in event planning and execution, including registration, logistics, set-up, day-of support and staffing

Outreach and Development

- Participates in the development of library partnerships and opportunities for joint collaboration
- Supports partnerships with outside organizations to enhance services for specific audiences.
- Assists in coordination and implementation of outreach related activities aimed at current and potential speakers and partnering organizations



Administrative

- Compiles and archives statistics and assists with the development of special reports
- Coordinates support staffing to ensure seamless coverage of services provided to patrons participating in library programs
- Maintains and updates designated program-related administrative documents and records
- Conducts administrative-related communications with specific patron constituents, program providers and partners
- Participates in development and implementation of strategic plans and documentation of objectives and projects
- Participates in the tracking of best practices for the administrative operations of specific Patron Services units and recommends solutions to issues arising from unit operations

Direct Patron Services

- When requested, provides public counter service at a level appropriate to the Associate's skills and experience, including locating materials, directing patrons to resources, supporting branch and partnership locations or providing circulation services
- Refers users to Reference Librarians for additional help in locating and using needed resources
- Responds to patron inquiries and prioritizes requests, consulting with the designated Managing Librarian as needed
- Assists with the development and preparation of materials and programs for Spanish and other non-English language speakers

Other Responsibilities as assigned

- Participates in orientation and training of new staff members.
- Participates in library-wide projects and programs.
- Provides public counter support and services
- Other related duties as required.

Position Qualifications

Required

- BA with course work emphasis in Libraries or related field; any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which provides the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities associated with coordinating and supporting library administrative work
- Computer literacy required (MS Office, including Excel, and Google Docs)
- Aptitude for complex, analytical, detailed work and schedule management
- Interest in outreach and promotion of new and innovative program ideas
- Ability to work independently, exercising independent judgment
- Effective written and oral communication skills
- Experience working directly with the public
- Ability to work as part of a team, across divisional lines



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Preferred

- Experience working in a public library
- Proficiency in Spanish
- Library or law degree
- Demonstrated work in a public office setting
- Demonstrated commitment to service and social justice

Work Environment

Will be working in a busy office environment and in public service counter areas. Must be able to move between library offices and stack areas and to and from branch and partnership locations.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Up to 50 lbs. on rare occasions; up to 15 lbs regularly
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.
- Standing, sitting, walking: periods of 15-30 min. May require bending, stooping, reaching, twisting and crawling Stairs: 5-15 min. retrieving materials in stacks for library users.
- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~_____
Senior Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

I understand the position and its responsibilities and expectations as described above. The above statements describe the level of work performed in general terms. The statements are not intended to list all the responsibilities, duties and/or skills required of employees so classified. The content herein is subject to change, with or without due notice.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

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LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Librarian, Public Interest
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Public Interest
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian Director, Public & Legal Education
Position Supervised:	None
FLSA Status:	Exempt
Salary Grade:	5
Union Status:	Eligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 11, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

Under the direction of the ~~Interim Senior Librarian or the~~ Director, Public & Legal Education, provides quality reference and instructional service to the Library's diverse group of users that includes individuals from the legal and public communities. Handles and coordinates collection development in the areas of public interest and self-help. Collaborates to design, propose, coordinate and implement public interest programming, clinics and outreach. This position plays a critical role in helping raise awareness of LA Law Library's public interest programs, identifying, developing and supporting public interest partnerships and expanding the library's profile in the access to justice movement.

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Responsibilities and Duties

Core Responsibilities and Duties:

Reference Assistance to Library Users

- Conducts complete reference interviews to determine appropriate print and electronic resources to meet user requests.
- Performs both immediate reference and in-depth research searches; refers users to other resources as appropriate.
- Directs users to requested publications; assists users with both print and electronic resources.
- Provides instruction and guidance for use of library catalog, legal databases, legal research methodology and procedures.
- Responds to in-library, phone, mail, email and live-chat reference questions.
- Develops and maintains pathfinders, bibliographic resources and research guides.



Training and Outreach

- Participates in the development of training programs; designs new classes.
- Teaches classes and updates class materials for both legal and general public users.
- Participates in professional seminars, workshops, and lectures.
- Gives library tours to the public and school groups.
- Participates in orientation and training of new staff members and non-professional staff.
- Travels weekly or as assigned to a branch or partnership library to provide on-site reference and research services.

Collection Development

- Reviews print and electronic materials in assigned subject areas and makes recommendations for additions, deletions and enhancements to the collection.
- Analyzes subject areas of the collection as assigned and prepares comparative data.
- Participates in collection development meetings.

Other Responsibilities

- Participates in library-wide projects and programs.
- Monitors appropriate list-servs and reads professional publications; contributes to professional list-servs and publications.
- Attends professional programs, activities and conferences.
- Assists other reference and research services staff as required.
- Other duties as required.

Focus Responsibilities and Duties:

Program Development and Support

- Facilitates the identification, planning and implementation of programs and instructional services provided to underserved and unrepresented populations.
- Collaborates on the planning and establishment of goals and objectives for events, classes, clinics and workshops.
- Provides administrative program support coordination with other library department personnel including communications, facilities, IT and metrics gathering.
- Explores and proposes the design and development of new public interest programs and new public interest partners.
- Identifies, follows and reports on local, statewide and national Access to Justice activities, programs, initiatives and innovations.

Partnership Development

- Identifies and executes strategies for attracting public interest partnerships and opportunities for joint collaborations.



- Collaborates with staff and external partners to develop and implement new classes, workshops and clinics at main library and remote locations.
- Assists in the planning, execution and retention of initiatives focusing on research and identification, communications, outreach and training of prospective and existing partners.
- Participates in strategic planning initiatives in the areas of content analysis and curation serving the needs of underserved and unrepresented populations.

Position Qualifications

Required

- Master's Degree in Library Science from an ALA accredited institution.
- 1-2 to years of Law library experience.
- Knowledge of professional law librarianship concepts, principles, and practices.
- Effective written and oral communication skills.
- Ability to work both independently and as part of a team.
- Ability to work at a busy reference desk with a professional and courteous demeanor.
- Ability to use computers and computer databases.

Preferred

- Law Firm or Corporate Law Library experience.
- Advanced degree in law, judicial administration, political science, business or history.
- Familiarity with collection development policies.
- Familiarity with standard of legal databases.
- Knowledge of social media use in libraries

Work Environment

Will be working in an office environment and in reference public service counter areas.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Light, under 15 lbs. on a regular basis. Up to 50 lbs. on an occasional basis.
- May require bending, stooping, reaching.
- Must be able to move from one branch or partnership location to another.
- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.



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Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~Senior Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

I understand the position and its responsibilities and expectations as described above. The above statements describe the level of work performed in general terms. The statements are not intended to list all the responsibilities, duties and/or skills required of employees so classified. The content herein is subject to change, with or without due notice.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

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LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Administrative Technician, Education
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Class management and administration
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian, Director, Public & Legal Education
Position Supervised:	None
FLSA Status:	Non-Exempt
Salary Grade:	3
Union Status:	Eligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

The Administrative Technician provides support and administration for classes, programs and other projects and activities of the Public & Legal Education department. Responsibilities include scheduling, outreach and reminders, statistics, distribution of class and promotional materials. May serve as the initial point of contact for both internal and external requests.

Responsibilities and Duties

Program Administration and Management

- Provide administrative support for classes and programs, including scheduling, status updates and tracking
- Supports the execution and delivery of programs and services
- Coordinates preparation of promotional collateral including flyers and website postings
- Assists in event planning and execution, including registration, logistics, set-up, day-of support and staffing
- Maintain spreadsheets and tracking of programs, timelines and attendance, as needed
- Monitor class materials and documentation to assure compliance with partner and state bar requirements, library policies and safety requirements
- Assists with class registration
- Work with all departments to assure clear and consistent communication concerning programs and events
- Maintains and updates designated program-related administrative documents and records
- Conducts administrative-related communications with specific patron constituents, program providers and partners

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- Participates in the tracking of best practices for the administrative operations of the department and recommends solutions to issues arising from unit operations

Department Operations

- Participate in meetings, record minutes and submit suggestions for follow up activities, as required
- Review, organize and maintain administrative files
- Assist with scheduling meetings, both internal and external
- Support the maintenance of library-wide, as well as departmental, policies and procedures
- Support efforts to manage historical records, develop and implement retention schedules and archive activities for administrative records
- Provide back-up support to maintain executive and staff schedules; monitor calendars and track appointments and meetings for department members
- Provide administrative support to facilitate attendance at professional meetings and conferences; prepare reimbursement forms as needed
- Prepare correspondence; draft letters and memoranda

Statistics

- Compile and archive statistics and assist with the development of special reports
- Coordinate collection of monthly statistics
- Prepare monthly, quarterly and annual reports for management as needed
- Provide analysis, recommendation and options for data gathering

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Other Responsibilities

- Participate in library-wide projects and programs
- Serve as a back-up to the Reference & Collections Team for other projects as directed
- Other duties as required

Position Qualifications

Required

- Minimum of two (2) years demonstrated administrative office, clerical or equivalent experience
- Associates degree or equivalent
- Effective written and oral communication skills
- Strong attention to detail
- Ability to take initiative, and to work both independently and as part of a team
- Ability to maintain confidentiality
- Excellent problem solving and interpersonal skills
- Ability to work under tight deadlines
- Proficient knowledge of Microsoft Office (Outlook, Word, Excel, PowerPoint)



Preferred

- Bachelor degree
- Experience in office management
- Experience working for a public agency
- Experience in a library or educational institution

Work Environment

Will be working in a busy office environment.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Light, under 15 lbs. on a regular basis.
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 30 minutes and/or medium, 60-120 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 120+ min. may be required.
- Extensive use of a computer, keyboard, and mouse.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~Senior Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

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Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____



January 2025
Administrative Technician, Education
Job Description
Page 4

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LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Community Resources Specialist
Department:	Public & Legal Education
Focus:	Social Services Support and Referrals
Reports to:	Interim Senior Librarian Director, Public & Legal Education
Position(s) Supervised:	None
FLSA Status:	Nonexempt
Salary Grade:	4
Union Status:	Ineligible for Representation
Effective Date:	December 21, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

Under the direction of the ~~Interim Senior Librarian~~, or the Director, Public & Legal Education, this position provides services, support and referrals for patrons with mental, physical or emotional health challenges or other social service needs, assists patrons and their families with connecting to and/or obtaining appropriate resources and services to improve overall functioning and utilize and process legal information, and provides staff consultations and trainings.

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Responsibilities and Duties

The Community Resource Specialist's responsibilities are divided into four (4) primary categories: Patron Support and Referrals; Outreach and Coordination; Program Development; Administrative; and Staff Support and Training. These activities are performed under limited supervision and employ proactive thinking, sound judgment and diplomacy.

Patron Support and Referrals

- Interacts verbally and non-verbally with patrons to obtain information about social services needs, including home environment, family relationships, and health issues that may have a bearing on the patron's well-being and ability to address legal issues and challenges
- Assesses emotional, social and mental health needs to assist in plan development, provide referrals and offer guidance.
- Provides services, support, and information to patrons to ensure the mental, emotional, social, educational and mental health needs are being met and help patrons cope with the



social, emotional and financial strain of navigating the justice system without legal representation.

- Provides appropriate referrals, offers consultation and information regarding community resources that would assist patrons in obtaining additional support
- Assists patrons with locating required applications, obtaining documents and/or other logistics/practical matters necessary to obtain needed resources/services
- Assist clients in obtaining shelter, transitional, supportive and/or permanent housing and preventing homelessness
- Provide support, linkage, and referrals to services which aid patrons in meeting their basic needs (e.g. disability or medical benefits, court appearances etc.)
- Assist patrons with pursuing vocational, educational and social interests to improve quality of life
- Assist patrons with development of strategies/resources to meet transportation needs
- Assist patrons with applying for benefits for which they are eligible (SSI, Medi-Cal, SSDI, CAPI etc.)
- Makes referrals to various public and private health, mental health, housing or other agencies such as the Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Social Services, Legal Aid, Department of Adoptions, Health Department, Free Clinics, Planned Parenthood organizations, Family Service Agencies, and Community Service Centers to resolve patrons' personal, health and social problems.
- Adheres to the principles and practices outlined in the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Social Workers

Outreach and Coordination

- Keeps informed on community health and welfare resources and the variety of programs offered through public and private health, mental health, housing or other agencies to resolve patrons' personal, health and social problems, and works with those agencies to facilitate referrals.
- Participates in the development of partnerships and opportunities for joint collaboration with the County Department of Mental Health, other government agencies and community non-profit organizations.
- Helps plan, coordinate and organize efforts related to patrons and patron populations working with community-based nonprofit organizations.
- Works to solve local issues through community outreach, speaking with local politicians, advocacy groups, aid organizations or other government agencies.

Program Development

- Assists with the development and maintenance of volunteer, intern and social work student affiliate programs for training professional social work students through interaction and instruction assisting Law Library patrons with social services needs; assesses and evaluates students' progress and professional development.
- Participates in the identification, planning and implementation of programs and instructional services provided to specific patron groups
- Participates in the planning of educational presentations to increase community awareness and knowledge of available resources and treatments.
- Assists in the design, development and enhancement of educational programs and events that serve specific patron groups, social needs, and also attract new public interest partners and engage and retain existing partners
- Utilizes experience and data gathered in relation to Law Library patrons to make recommendations concerning the provision of, and referrals to, services that will ensure maximum benefits for each patron.

Administrative

- Compiles and archives statistics and assists with the development of special reports
- Conducts administrative-related communications with specific patron constituents, program providers and partners
- Participates in development and implementation of strategic plans and documentation of objectives and projects

Staff Support, Education and Training

- Conducts orientation and training for staff who interact with and support patrons in crisis.
- Informs new and existing library staff about the role of and expectations of the social worker.

Other Responsibilities as assigned

- Participates in library wide projects and programs.
- Other related duties as required.

Position Qualifications

Required

- A Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in Social Work or a related field; or any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which provides the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities associated with social services or mental health assessment, service coordination, case management, or crisis intervention/response.
- Two or more years of professional experience, including experience in at least some of the following: case management, crisis intervention, or de-escalation with people experiencing homelessness, mental illness, and/or substance use disorders among other social problems.
- Computer literacy required (MS Office, including Excel, and Google Docs)
- Interest in outreach and promotion of new and innovative program ideas
- Ability to work independently, exercising independent judgment
- Effective written and oral communication skills
- Ability to work as part of a team, across divisional lines
- California Class C Driver License or the ability to utilize an alternative method of transportation when needed to carry out job-related essential functions.

Preferred

- Active license as a Licensed Clinical Social Worker
- Experience working directly with the public
- Experience working in a public agency
- Proficiency in Spanish
- Demonstrated commitment to service and social justice

Work Environment

Will be working in a busy office environment and in public service areas. Must be able to move between library offices and stack areas and to and from branch and partnership locations.

Physical Abilities Required

- Lifting ability: Up to 35 lbs. on rare occasions; up to 15 lbs regularly
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.

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- Standing, sitting, walking: periods of 30-60 min. May require bending, stooping, reaching, and twisting
- Some exposure to adverse environmental conditions such as dust and/or odors.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~Senior Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

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Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Distribution: Original - Human Resources, Copies - Supervisor, Employee



LA LAW LIBRARY JOB DESCRIPTION

Title:	Senior IT Project Manager
Department:	Technology Services
Focus:	Information Technology Services
Reports to:	IT Director
Position(s) Supervised:	Library Aides, Scanning, & Library Technician, Digitization and Video Production None
FLSA Status:	Exempt
Salary Grade:	6
Union Status:	Ineligible for Representation
Effective Date:	August 28, 2024 July 2025

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Position Summary

Under the general supervision of the IT Director, the Senior IT Project Manager is mainly responsible for the successful execution of IT-related projects within the Library. Will also be responsible in ~~for~~ providing a reliable, accurate, responsive, efficient, safe and secure information systems platform for library service delivery and hands-on management and support for our LA Library Data Center in a heterogeneous computing environment. Duties include troubleshooting system and LAN/WAN problems, routine administration tasks, performance tuning, capacity planning, security administration, documentation, end-user support and software installs and upgrades.

Responsibilities and Duties

Planning

- Assist the Executive Director and the executive team with long range planning and the development of operational and staff goals.
- Develops, maintains, and revises proposals for assigned projects including project objectives, technologies, systems, information specifications, timelines, funding and staffing.
- Analyze user needs and recommend new projects, programs and services for various user groups.
- Collects, analyzes, and summarizes information and trends as needed to prepare project status reports.
- Participate in staff meetings, departmental committees and library-wide team activities.
- Assist with development of policies and procedures for responding to user comments, complaints and questions.



Technology

- Manage data and voice network operations; including staff and public computing, application software and telecommunications, as well as specific facility, meeting room and materials management systems.
- Monitor overall system performance; recommend improvements, and works with the management team to develop long-range technology plans.
- Develop, document and implement IT policies and processes.
- Maintain and troubleshoot hardware, software, and network issues. Ensure system integrity, reliability, responsiveness, security and compliance with library policies, e.g., Internet use. Develop and maintain a regular backup schedule and off-site backup storage.
- Develop and implement technology plans. Deploy sound project management practices including goal/problem identification and decision analyses.
- Ability to administer MS solutions, an active directory domain, group policies, roaming profiles, remote desktop terminal services, firewalls, VOIP, backups, content filtering, MS Exchange, meeting room control systems, library automation systems and other applications used in legal organizations and large libraries.
- Responsible for troubleshooting system and LAN/WAN problems, routine administration and maintenance of a computer network system in a heterogeneous computing environment.
- Responsible for repairing, diagnosing, maintenance and installation of all micro-computer/network hardware and software.
- Responsible for developing and maintaining help-desk and computer operator procedures.
- Responsible for maintaining all server and network device documentation and maintaining system administration logs.
- Review and maintain existing service contracts for hardware, software and telco/data service providers.

Staff Responsibilities

- Provide management, direction and guidance for specific assignments, projects and programs and ensure communications of project plans to supervisors and involved co-workers.
- Ensure instruction and training for new products and services developed for LA Law Library users.
- Coordinate required staff training, develop team and cross training process activities through in-service training, continuous education and extended learning opportunities.
- In conjunction with Human Resources, assist with job announcements, recruitment and hiring of staff
- Evaluate staff performance through regularly scheduled and annual evaluation process; recommend merit and promotional opportunities, discipline and termination.
- Participate in hiring, evaluation, counseling, and disciplining of direct reports.
- Report and act on violations of the Law Library's policies including its non-harassment policies.

Other Responsibilities

- Attend professional activities and conferences.
- Read professional literature and contribute to professional publications.
- Foster team management by establishing and nurturing a work environment that will establish and maintain a high level of morale and productivity.
- Other duties as required.

Position Qualifications

Required

- B.S. in computer science or related studies.
- Demonstrated leadership skills and supervisory experience with an interest in long range planning and other administrative functions.
- Demonstrated proficiency in standard PC applications including as Microsoft Office, e-mail, web browsers, Adobe Acrobat and the ability to learn and implement new technologies.
- Ability to balance priorities and meet deadlines; Strong commitment to enhancing service through teamwork and proactive approach to library services.
- A strong technical background and familiarity with Internet, network hardware and software protocols and database applications. A solid understanding of information technology and its applicability to the library's internal operations and the provision of member services.
- The ability to work effectively under pressure and to manage multiple priorities under deadlines.
- Excellent interpersonal, written and verbal communication skills, problem-solving, organizational and mediation skills. A demonstrated ability to work harmoniously in a team setting.
- A high degree of creativity and flexibility. Must be able to work independently with minimum supervision, possess the flexibility to work off-hours, be available by SMS and able to handle numerous projects simultaneously.
- The ability to manage technical staff.

Preferred

- At least seven (7) years of related experience with at least three (3) years in a management capacity.
- Experience with native VOIP/SIP/STUN configuration and QOS.
- Experience working with integrated library systems (ILS) and any major accounting database systems.
- Demonstrated writing ability, including full report analysis and comparison.
- Teaching or training experience

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Work Environment

Will be working in an office environment.

Physical Abilities Required

- Requires the ability to lift, push, and pull up to 50 lbs.
- Sitting at a desk: short time, 15 minutes and/or medium, 15-45 min. on a regular basis; on rare occasions, to complete complex projects or tasks, long periods of 45+ min. may be required.
- Must be able to travel from one branch or partnership location to another.

Approvals

Immediate Supervisor

Date

~~Deputy Director~~

Date

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Human Resources

Date

Executive Director

Date

Statement of Employee

I understand the position and its responsibilities and expectations as described above. The above statements describe the level of work performed in general terms. The statements are not intended to list all the responsibilities, duties and/or skills required of employees so classified. The content herein is subject to change, with or without due notice.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 14, 2025

TO: Board of Law Library Trustees

FROM: Katherine H. Chew, Executive Director

RE: Discussion of Los Angeles Superior Court Request to Delay Nomination of National Historic Landmark Designation for Los Angeles County Law Library

I. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SINCE JUNE 25, 2025 MEETING

This Discussion Item is continued from the June 25, 2025 meeting for further deliberation. This section addresses questions that were raised at that last meeting as set forth below:

A. What are the final steps in the process for the Library's nomination?

On August 8, 2025 the State Historical Resources Commission is scheduled to consider and act upon the nomination of LA Law Library as a National Historic Landmark. Back in November 2024, the Board approved the hiring of Teresa Grimes, Historic Preservationist, to review historical documentation, prepare an application for the individual listing of the Library on the National Register, and work with the Commission on subsequent drafts for final consideration. Consideration of the Library's designation for individual listing is on the Consent Calendar for the August 8, 2025 hearing.

Should the Commission certify the recommendation for nomination on August 8, 2025, it will be submitted to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for final review and listing by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service makes a listing decision within 45 days.

B. What advantages are there to obtaining a Historical Landmark Designation?

In 2009 the Library was deemed *eligible* for an *individual listing* as a California and National historic property, having been declared one of the many historical buildings that make up the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District in the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Regional Connector Transit Corridor project. The hearing on August 8, 2025 simply formalizes the Library's standing as a landmark with an *individual listing* rather than the project's general recognition that the Library is one of many other buildings identified as part of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District.



As discussed at last month's Board meeting, an individual listing would not only publicly recognize the Library has historical significance statewide and nationwide but also provide the opportunity for the following: media publicity of our services and increased community outreach; an increase in the value of the property itself; and eligibility for grants that support the maintenance and preservation of the building.

Staff have included in the **Attachment A** to this staff report a list, while not exhaustive, of possible grant programs available to the Library upon being designated as a National Historic Landmark.

C. What options are available to delay the landmark designation given the matter is already on the consent calendar for the State Historical Resources Commission August 8, 2025 hearing?

Option 1: The Board of Trustees, as the "property owners," have the right to formerly object to its own application for landmark designation. However, this option is not likely to temporarily delay the nomination given the process is in its final stages.

The State Historical Resources Commission is governed by the open meeting laws set forth in the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. Under this Act, if an interested party, a board member, or staff member objects to an item on the consent calendar, the item will be removed from the consent calendar and considered separately. If an item is removed from the consent calendar, the public is also allowed to present testimony and evidence regarding that specific matter.

Though somewhat unusual, as "owners" of the property, the Board of Trustees could formerly object to its own application for the nomination. This would have the effect of moving the matter off the consent calendar onto the discussion agenda. The objection must, however, focus on the merits of the nomination itself. In other words, does the Library meet the criteria and hold the historical significance as asserted in the application? Members of the public may also present testimony and evidence regarding the nomination.

At the June Board meeting, members of the public and representatives of SEIU 721 provided public comment in support of preserving the Library, and it is likely the same or other individuals would provide testimony or evidence at the August 8, 2025 hearing if the matter was moved to the Discussion agenda. "The Commission would only deliberate on the question whether the Library meets the criteria to have an individual listing on the National Register as a National Historic Landmark.

The Library cannot be formally listed on either the California Register or the National Register over the objection of the property owners (Board of Trustees). However, the State Historical Resources Commission can still deliberate to determine if the Library is eligible for the National Register. The nomination would still be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register as a determination of eligibility for the National Register, rather than a nomination for actual listing in the



National Register. Eligibility still triggers federal undertaking reviews under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Since the Library has already been deemed eligible for designation as a contributor to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historical District in the 2009 the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Regional Connector Transit Corridor project, and Ms. Grimes' application further supports that finding, it is anticipated that the Commission will determine the Library is eligible for the National Register though the Library could not actually be listed due to the Board's objections to their application.

Option 2: The Board of Trustees could request the nomination be completely removed from the August 8, 2025 Agenda. This option, however, may preclude the Library from a nomination for individual listing in the future.

At the June 25, 2025 meeting there was an inquiry as to whether it was possible to withdraw the application from the August 8, 2025 agenda altogether to accomplish a delay in the matter. Staff have been advised that it is possible to withdraw the nomination from consideration by submitting such a request in writing, preferably 10 days in advance, but such an action will likely have the practical result of precluding an individual listing for the Library for the foreseeable future rather than simply delaying the process. This is because there are other pending projects in line for consideration.

Specifically, the State Historic Preservation Office explicitly cautioned staff that if the Board of Trustees chose to withdraw its request for nomination, there would be no guarantee it would re-schedule the Library's nomination on a subsequent agenda in the future. This is because their staff has already expended considerable time and effort in preparing the Library's nomination to place it on the August 8, 2025 agenda ahead of other projects. Since numerous other worthy properties seeking the same honor are in line behind the Library to be considered for approval, in fairness to others, the Commission advised it is not inclined to entertain a second review of the Library's application in a subsequent meeting. The State Historic Preservation Office emphasized that their staff must devote their time and effort to other pending applications from parties who are committed to the review process and desire approval.

Given this cautionary message from the State Historic Preservation Office, as a practical matter, the August 8, 2025 hearing may be the only viable opportunity to seek a formal individual listing on the National Register for the foreseeable future.

D. If the Library has a National Historic Landmark Designation, what are the procedures to demolish the building if the Board determines it is necessary?

It is important to note that the LA Law Library, together with the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, are currently deemed *eligible* for listing in the National Register through Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and are automatically listed in the California Register of Historic Properties. This is because in 2009 they were determined to be part of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District. This



eligibility means any demolition project of either building is subject to California Environmental Quality Act review which would involve an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). In other words, by virtue of their current *eligibility* from the 2009 study, CEQA applies to any demolition project, with or without the Library's individual listing as a designated National Historic Landmark. (See **Attached B**, July 9, 2025 Letter to the Trustees and copy of 2009 Civic Center Historic District Survey identifying Stanley Mosk Courthouse {page 14 of 39} and the Library {page 22 of 39} as protected historic resources.)

The formal designation of the Library as a National Historic Landmark at the August 8 hearing will recognize it as being of national significance and "possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States." This recognition does not, however prevent changes being made to the property that can completely alter its character. When a designated property is altered so that it has lost its ability to convey its national significance, the withdrawal of its designation must be considered. The Trustees, as owners, or the Secretary of the Interior, may request withdrawal of the designation.

There are four criteria to justify withdrawal of a designation:

- 1) The property has ceased to meet criteria for designation, the qualities for which it was originally designated have been lost or destroyed
- 2) Additional information forthcoming after the designation demonstrates that the property does not possess sufficient significance to be a National Historic Landmark
- 3) A professional error was made in the designation of the property
- 4) There was a prejudicial error in the designation process

Loss of integrity (through alteration, addition, or demolition) is the most common reason for the withdrawal of Landmark designation. Should the Board later decide to demolish the building, the first step would be to apply for a permit to demolish. As stated above, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review requirements would first have to be met to get approval of a permit to demolish.

CEQA is triggered by discretionary actions (not ministerial actions). The demolition of the Library would be a discretionary action by LAMC Section 91.106.4.5. There are various CEQA documents that would need to be prepared, but the demolition would require an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The demolition, however, would not be analyzed separate and apart from a replacement project—such as construction of a new courthouse -- which would require an EIR because the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District is listed in the California Register.

The demolition would be considered a significant impact that could not be mitigated to a less than significant level. The EIR would need to include an analysis as to whether alternatives can achieve the objectives of the new project but do not require the demolition of the Library. If the Lead Agency (either the County or City) decided that it still prefers the new project involving the demolition of the Library, it would adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations.



If it was determined that there are no measures that would mitigate the demolition of the Library, a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report would likely be recommended. A HABS report includes large format black and white photographs and other documentation. The report would become part of the HABS Collection at the Library of Congress.

II. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED TO THE BOARD AT THE JUNE 25, 2025 BOARD MEETING AND IS REPEATED HERE FOR CONTINUED DISCUSSION AT THE JULY 14, 2025 BOARD MEETING.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

On April 24, 2024, the LA Conservancy gave a presentation to the Board of Trustees about the benefits of applying for a historic landmark designation for the Los Angeles County Law Library. Staff suggested that such a designation could play a vital role in ensuring the protection and preservation of the Library, possibly open avenues for grant funding, and allow for technical assistance in preservation for aging infrastructure. In light of the Library's critical outreach on a local, state, national and global level, staff determined that a listing in the National Register of Historic Places would be most appropriate.

At the board meeting on November 20, 2024, the Trustees approved staff's recommendation to retain the services of Historic Preservationist Teresa Grimes to apply for a National Historic Landmark Designation. The cost to the Library for this endeavor included the following: \$12,000 for the first and second drafts, \$2,500 for the final, and \$500 for expenses such as parking, printing, and postage. This list of expenditures incurred does not include attendance at the State Historical Resource Commission meeting, which is typically held in Sacramento, and is currently scheduled.

On May 28, 2025, Executive Director Katherine Chew and Ms. Grimes received notice that the State Historical Resources Commission intends to consider and act on the nomination of the Library to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The hearing is set for Friday, August 8, 2025, at 9:00 am at the Secretary of State Building Auditorium, 1500 11th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. Ms. Grimes advised staff that she would virtually appear for the meeting and therefore the expected cost for her services to attend the Sacramento meeting via Zoom is minimal.

In accordance with Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.6 (c) and Certified Local Government Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation and the Office of Historic Resources, Los Angeles Planning Department, official notices of the hearing were also sent to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and Principal City Planner and Manager Ken Bernstein. In addition, the Office of Historic Preservation sent official notice to Mayor Karen Bass. (Attached to this Staff Report are the Official Notices sent to all parties, **Attachment C.**)



REQUEST OF LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT:

At the board meeting on May 28, 2025, Executive Officer/Clerk of the Court David Slayton, and the Honorable Sergio C. Tapia II, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, gave a presentation of the proposed Master Facilities Plan to re-develop the civic center corridor. It was suggested that one option would be for the Library to sell its current parcel and move to another location so that the Superior Court could demolish the Library building and use the parcel for a new courthouse. It is staff's understanding that the court has requested the Trustees delay the Nomination of National Historic Landmark Designation for the Los Angeles County Law Library.

At the Board's June 25, 2025 meeting, Staff invited Andrew Salimian from the LA Conservancy, as well as Ken Bernstein, Principal City Planner and Manager of the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, to answer questions and assist the Board of Trustees as they deliberate whether to delay the scheduled nomination on August 8, 2025. The Board did not complete deliberations at that meeting and therefore continue its discussion at the July 14, 2025 meeting.

Staff also provides the below general information to assist the Trustees in its deliberations.

GENERAL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE DISCUSSION:

A. STATUTORY AND COMMON LAW GUIDELINES TO FOLLOW: What statutory or other law provides guidance to the Board of Trustees in considering the Court's request while remaining transparent in their public role?

The Los Angeles County Law Library (LA Law Library) operates under the California Business and Professions Code Section 6300 et seq. as an independent public agency. (*Board of Law Library Trustees of Los Angeles County v. Lowery* (1945) 67 Cal.App.2d 480, 482) It's seven-member Board of Trustees set policy and appoint the Executive Director. The Board consists of five Superior Court judges appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County and two members are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §6343: The Board of Trustees "may make and enforce all rules, regulations, and by-laws necessary for the administration, government, and protection of the law library."

Though not defined in statutes creating county law libraries, a "Trustee" serving on a Board under common law is understood to mean one occupying a position of trust and having the same fiduciary duty a trustee owes to a trust. Trustees' duty of loyalty is to the Library when acting in their capacity as Library Trustees; not to their employer or the individual or entity that appointed them. Under this standard, a Trustee may not favor the agency or the person who appointed them to Library's Board over the Library's interests. To do so would run afoul of the fiduciary obligations owed to the Library.



B. COMMON QUESTIONS HOW THE HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF LA LAW LIBRARY WILL AFFECT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

(BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY *The Top Ten Myths About Historic Preservation*, Bernstein, Ken, [Top Ten Myths 0.pdf](#); and *The (Economic) Value of National Register Listing*, Rypkema, Donovan D., *CRW, No.1-2002*; *The Economic Effect of National Register Listing*, Rypkema, Donovan D.) See Attachment D to this Staff Report)

1. LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER HISTORICAL DISTRICT: Are the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and Library subject to California historic preservation laws and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the event of future construction?

Yes. In 2009 both were determined to be contributors to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historical District as part of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Regional Connector Transit Corridor project. Both the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and Los Angeles County Law Library were deemed eligible for California and National designation.

Hence, a CEQA review applies to projects involving either building, in that proposed construction may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources. The City of Los Angeles must evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with planning approvals.

2. DEED OF DEDICATION: Does the Deed of Dedication for the Library parcel provide insight to the intended use of the property?

Yes. In the Deed of Dedication, dated March 3, 1950 provides as follows: “The purpose for which said property is set aside and dedicated is to enable the Grantee to erect and maintain thereon, permanently, a Law Library Building, and to provide access from the surrounding public streets and public places to such building...Grantee agrees not to disturb, move, or demolish any existing building or improvement on said property until it becomes necessary to do so in order to carry out such purposes economically.”

3. ABILITY TO DEMOLISH THE PROPERTY IF DESIGNATED: If the Library is designated as a historical landmark, is it protected forever and can never be demolished?

No. Landmark designation ensures a more thorough review of demolition proposals, but it does not prohibit demolition outright. In Los Angeles, designation as a landmark allows the City’s Cultural Heritage Commission to object to the issuance of a demolition permit, but only for 180 days. The City Council may then extend the objection to demolition for an additional 180 days.

4. ABILITY TO CHANGE THE PROPERTY IF DESIGNATED: If the Library is designated as a historical landmark, will this prevent any changes or updates to the property?

No. Owners of Landmark designation structures may make very significant changes to their structures. Historic preservation laws are not meant to prevent change but rather to manage change. Only the most significant or “character defining” historic elements of a property should be retained. New additions are allowed so long as they are compatible with the site’s historic architecture.



Repair of deteriorated historic features are preferred, but do allow for replacement where the severity of deterioration leaves no other option.

5. EFFECT OF LANDMARK DESIGNATION ON PROPERTY VALUE: If the Library is designated as a historical landmark, what is the effect of the property value?

Studies across the nation conclusively demonstrate that historic designation and the creation of historic districts actually increase property values. It has been found in studies using a variety of methodologies by independent researchers that property values in local historic districts appreciate significantly faster than the market as a whole in the vast majority of cases, and appreciate at rates equivalent to the market in the worst case. In other words, local historic districts enhance property values.

Given the above, a landmark designation would likely enhance the value of the Library's parcel. In the future, should the Trustees later wish to entertain offers from the State on behalf of the Court as potential buyers, a landmark designation would add value to any purchase price in negotiations. Conversely, delaying designation at the request of a potential buyer (the Court) could be perceived as weakening the Library's position in any future negotiations and a possible conflict of interest and breach of fiduciary duty.

6. PRESERVATION IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN NEW CONSTRUCTION: If the Library is designated as a historical landmark, will the costs to preserve the property be more expensive than new construction?

Not necessarily. Historic preservation is typically more cost effective than new construction. This is because upgrades are usually less expensive than the costs of building all-new foundations, structural systems, roofs and building finishes.

The Los Angeles Superior Court has expressed safety concerns during an earthquake in its current building. The Court determined the cost to renovate or retrofit the Stanley Mosk Courthouse is so cost prohibitive that it is necessary to effectuate a complete teardown and build a new structure. This conclusion has led the Court to believe the Library faces the same challenges and therefore suggests that the Library participate in its master plan to tear down both buildings and build new structures.

However, the Library building's design differs substantially from the Stanley Mosk Courthouse although they were both constructed near in time. Given the differences in shape, design, and purpose, consultants have advised they cannot be compared as equal in assessing vulnerabilities in the event of an earthquake. Currently the Library is awaiting an assessment from an earthquake retrofit assessment consultant. Preliminary visual inspection reports suggest that the Library's structure, construction, and design may require only retrofitting of a few floors as opposed to an entire tear down. More information from the consultant is pending.



RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the nomination of the Library to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), scheduled for August 8, 2025, move forward without delay. This designation, largely honorific, recognizes the Library's outstanding historical significance locally, nationally, and globally. It illustrates the Library's 134-year significance in the commitment to the rule of law and would serve as a symbol of commitment to access to justice for not just the citizens of Los Angeles but for the world. In addition, it's architectural significance is one of pride for the city as it is considered a prominent example of a civic building with Modernist geometric details, a contributor to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, and one of the foremost remaining architectural designs of the renowned firm of Austin, Fields and Fry.

In addressing the Los Angeles Superior Court's request for delay, staff recommends that there are reasons-both practical and socially impactful-- to move forward without delaying the designation:

1. The Library is an independent government agency established under the California Business and Professions Code §6300 et al. and owns both the property and the building by virtue of the Deed of Dedication. By statute and common law, its Board of Trustees owe a fiduciary duty to protect the Library assets. This position of trust dictates that they avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest, and their duty of loyalty is to the Library and not to the entity that appointed them. The Board has sought designation in the interest of the Library, and any decision to delay must be based on the Library's best interests and not out of loyalty to the Court or County Board of Supervisors who appointed them.
2. Moving forward with the August 8, 2025 hearing will have no effect on slowing or expediting the Court's ability to execute its plans for its vision of its Facilities Master Plan for a new courthouse;
3. Both the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and the Library will be subject to CEQA and California Historical Preservation laws in any construction project moving forward: they are both contributors of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District and an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid-20th century city and county governmental complex part of the Civic Center Historical District. Hence, a historical landmark designation for the Library will be of no consequence for the Court's expected development schedule: the Court will still need to comply with CEQA historic preservation review regardless of the Library's designation.
4. The intent expressed in the Deed of Dedication provides that the Library building was to be erected and maintained permanently for the purposes of public access rather than demolished upon request of a stakeholder in the civic center corridor.
5. The designation does not prevent the Trustees from later determining, if necessary and in the best interests of the Library, that the property should be demolished, upgraded, improved, or otherwise changed in any way.



6. The designation will add value to the property, placing the Library in a stronger bargaining position in the event the Trustees choose to engage in negotiations for the sale or improvement of the property;
7. The August 8, 2025 hearing will allow for public comment either supporting or in opposition of the designation, so delay is not necessary.



JULY 14, 2025
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
ATTACHMENT A
DISCUSSION ITEM 4.0- ITEM 4.1

**EXAMPLES OF GRANT OPPORTUNITIES
FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
DESIGNATION PROPERTIES**

Examples of Grant Opportunities for National Historic Landmark Designation Properties:

Historic Preservation Fund (U.S. National Park Service) Awards from the HPF are made to States, Tribes, Territories, local governments, and non-profits.

Semiquincentennial Grant Program. This program was established by Congress in 2020 to honor the 250th anniversary of the United States by restoring and preserving sites and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places that commemorate the founding of the nation.

Save America's Treasures Grant:

This grant program is divided into two parts:

- One for **preservation projects** (for properties *listed* in the National Register of Historic Places for **national significance** *or* designated a National Historic Landmark. The property may be listed on either individually or as contributing to a nationally significant district). These awards are managed by the National Park Service.
- One for projects involving **collections** (including artifacts, museum collections, documents, sculptures, and other works of art). These awards are managed by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

State Historic Offices Preservation Grants: These grants work toward preserving the places that give our nation a cultural identity found in the built environment.

California State Parks Incentives and Grants for Historic Preservation-

National Endowment for the Humanities

A variety of planning and implementation grants are offered for projects involving historical and cultural organizations.

Mills Act

In California, local governments participating in the Mills Act can provide preservation incentives to owners of historic properties, who rehabilitate and maintain the historic character and defining features of their properties.

Certified Local Government Program

Qualified local governments may also apply for grants through the Certified Local Government Program (CLG) administered through the Office of Historic Preservation. CLG grants assist with local preservation planning and programs.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) offers several types of financial assistance for preservation related projects through their National Trust Preservation Funds grant program as well as a series of special grant programs

Main Street America offers grant programs that support communities committed to preservation-based economic development and revitalization in historic downtowns and commercial districts.

Getty Conservation Institute supports efforts to preserve buildings, sites, and designed landscapes of outstanding architectural, historical, and cultural significance.

California Humanities offers grant programs to eligible nonprofits and public agencies that document, promote, and preserve California heritage through cultural projects.

William G. Pomeroy Foundation organization that has grants to pay for the National Register signage

JULY 14, 2025

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

ATTACHMENT B

DISCUSSION ITEM 4.0-ITEM 4.1

LETTER OF JULY 9, 2025-LA CONSERVANCY

2009 LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY



**LOS ANGELES
CONSERVANCY**

July 9, 2025

Submitted Electronically

Los Angeles Law Library Board of Trustees
301 W. 1st Street
Los Angeles, CA

523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014

213 623 2489 OFFICE
213 623 3909 FAX
laconservancy.org

RE: L.A. Law Library Historic Resource

Dear Los Angeles Law Library Board of Trustees,

On behalf of the Los Angeles Conservancy, we are writing to share the following information regarding the existing historic status of the L.A. Law Library and potential incentives for further designation.

LA Law Library: A Historic Resource

The L.A. Law Library is a protected historic resource listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and eligible for designation on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2009, the L.A. County Metropolitan Transportation Agency, or Metro, hired historic preservation consultants to evaluate the historic significance of the Los Angeles Civic Center, including the LA Law Library, as part of the Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, federally funded projects like the Regional Connector are required to identify historic resources and assess potentially adverse impacts.

Through the Section 106 process, the LA Law Library was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District. The LA Law Library and other contributing properties to the LA Civic Center Historic District are automatically included in the California Register of Historic Places and receive protections as such.

This designation can be accessed via ZIMAS, the City of L.A.'s zoning information database, and in the 2009 "Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California" prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants. This report is available in the following attachment.

Existing Protections for LA Law Library

As a designated historic resource, alterations or demolition may require additional layers of review to encourage the preservation of the building. A proposed discretionary project, such as demolition, would trigger the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under LAMC Section 91.106.4.5. CEQA would require the lead agency of the project to complete an Environmental Impact Report. The EIR would evaluate the LA Law Library as a historic resource, assess adverse impacts of the proposed project, and offer environmentally superior



alternatives. Even less intensive changes to the building, such as additions or rehabilitation, would require CEQA analysis but may require Negative Declaration (ND) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), depending on the level of change.

Historic Preservation Incentives

Historic preservation incentives are designed to support property owners in preserving and revitalizing historic buildings. The LA Law Library is already eligible for two state-level preservation incentives: the California State Historic Building Code and the State Historic Tax Credit Program. The State Historic Building Code allows for increased flexibility on certain contemporary building code requirements to balance the preservation of significant building features with accessibility and life safety requirements without overburdening owners. The State Historic Tax Credit Program is open to California Register-listed buildings like the LA Law Library and offers up to twenty percent tax credits for qualified rehabilitation work. If designated on the National Register, the LA Law Library would also be eligible for the Federal Historic Tax Credit. Historic designation can also open the door for grants for project planning and education and interpretation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation also grants available to public agencies and nonprofits. Typically these grants require National Register listing, and are often used for studies or planning rather than capital campaigns: <https://savingplaces.org/grants>

About the Los Angeles Conservancy:

The Los Angeles Conservancy is the largest local historic preservation organization in the United States, with nearly 5,000 members throughout the Los Angeles area. Established in 1978, the Conservancy works to preserve and revitalize the significant architectural and cultural heritage of Los Angeles County through advocacy and education.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (213) 430-4217 or asalimian@laconservancy.org should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Andrew Salimian



Director of Advocacy



**Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector
Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)**

Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 1 of 39

*NRHP Status Code: 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

D1. Historic Name: Los Angeles Civic Center

D2. Common Name: Los Angeles Civic Center

***D3. Detailed Description**

The Los Angeles Civic Center is a closely built, informally organized complex of government buildings, structures, and landscapes (formal urban spaces integral to those buildings and structures) located downtown, between West 1st, Figueroa, Temple and San Pedro streets. Its organization is along the southeast-northwest (SE-NW) axis that extends through City Hall from the southeast to the Department of Water and Power Building (DWP) at the northwest. Early 20th century planners sited four Civic Center buildings prior to World War II — the Hall of Justice (1925), City Hall (1928), State Office Building (1932, razed), and the United States Courthouse and Federal Building (1940) — to anchor an unrealized axis, 90 degrees to the east. Construction of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) extension immediately after the war necessitated realignment of the Civic Center configuration to be southeast-northwest, extending northwest to meet the new Harbor Freeway (US-110). Construction of new civic buildings followed: City Health Building (1954), City Police Headquarters (1955), county Hall of Administration (1956-1961), Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant (1958), County Courthouse (1958), county Hall of Records (1962), Music Center (including tree buildings, 1964-69), and terminating the northwest end of the axis, the city DWP building (1964); with a new Federal Building (1966) extended Civic Center east along the Santa Ana Freeway (Interstate 5). The Criminal Justice Center (1972) largely finished the Civic Center, along with extensive landscape architecture of el Paseo de los Pobladores (1966) and its extensions, and Civic Center's labyrinth of parking garages, underground storage and utilities, and connecting tunnels. See associated Primary Records, BSO forms, and mapping for additional descriptions and significance of contributing elements in the district.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

Bounded by West 1st Street on the southwest, Figueroa Street on the northwest, Temple Street on the northeast, San Pedro Street on the southeast. See attached Location Map for boundaries and keyed resources.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District includes the formal *partii* of city, county, and federal governmental services planned just before and immediately following World War II. It was planned and built primarily along a formal SE-NW axis running from City Hall at the southeast to the DWP Building at the northwest. The district boundary includes all parcels holding those buildings, above and underground structures, and associated landscapes that encompass city, county and federal services in what is formally known as the Civic Center.

***D6. Significance: Theme:** Civic Center for City and County Governments

Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

State and county officials proposed a "Civic Center" for Los Angeles as early as 1911, and public commissions in the 1920s projected plans for a City Beautiful complex that sited today's City Hall, city/county Hall of Justice, and Federal Courthouse in a grouping intended to anchor an unrealized SW-NE axis toward and partly consuming the Old Plaza area. Interrupted by World War II, the new city and county Civic Center Authority resumed projections in 1945, but with construction of the Santa Ana Freeway to the northeast, the intended City Beautiful axis was irretrievably interrupted. In the mid 1950s with construction of the new City Health Building and Police Headquarters, city planners ignored the previous axial configuration, in favor of a City Hall cluster. By 1956, however, the county revived the axis-based development — now SE-NW centered on City Hall's alternate orientation — with its own dispersed services through separate courts and administration buildings. Fear of nuclear attack during the Cold War led the authority to build facilities with massive underground parking garages that would double as bomb and fallout shelters for the combined governments, dressed largely as the multi-level public landscape of Paseo de los Pobladores along the gentle northwesterly slope from City Hall. In 1969, the Civic Center was defined and largely complete, with the Music/Performing Arts Center along the axis, the city's Department of Water and Power Building terminating the axis at the northwest near Harbor Freeway, and the new Federal Building extending the complex two blocks east. Addition of the combined city/county Criminal Justice Center in 1972 and demolition of the earthquake-damaged State Office Building in 1976 resulted in the current appearance and configuration of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District. The district, with slightly different boundaries, was found eligible for California Register listing in 2006 ("Grand Avenue"), although no evidence was found regarding Office of Historic Preservation concurrence for that finding. Los Angeles Civic Center is eligible for listing in the California and National Registers under Criteria A/1 and C/3 at the local level of significance.

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003): 256-261.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

Los Angeles Times. various articles 1939-1979.

Moore, Charles with Peter Becker, and Regula Campbell, *The City Observed: Los Angeles*. (New York: Vintage Books, 1984): 11-15.

***D8. Evaluator:** Jim Steely, Francesca Smith, and Kip Harper

Date: May 26, 2009

Affiliation and Address: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190, South Pasadena, CA 91030

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 2 of 39

*Resource Name or #: Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Civic Center

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: various

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

Bounded by West 1st Street on the southwest, Figueroa Street on the northwest, Temple Street on the northeast and San Pedro Street on the southeast.

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

The City and County of Los Angeles Civic Center is a closely built and somewhat organized complex of buildings, structures, and landscapes (formal urban spaces integral to those buildings and structures) on the north side of downtown Los Angeles and just west of the city's origins at the Old Plaza. The complex includes governmental service uses, with major Federal offices. Four Civic Center buildings were completed prior to World War II—Hall of Justice (1925, *Beaux-Arts* styling in stone veneer), City Hall (1928, Modernist Classicism in white *terra cotta* veneer), State Office Building (1932, demolished 1972), and U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1940, "PWA Moderne" in limestone veneer). Those buildings anchor the southwest end of the SW-NE axis. Freeway construction immediately after the war necessitated realignment of the Civic Center axis SE-NW, extending through City Hall northwest to the new Harbor Freeway (US 110). Construction of new civic buildings followed: City Health Building (1954, International Style, clad in glass and *terra cotta* curtain walls), city Police Headquarters (1955, Modernist cube, in glass and paneled curtain walls), county Hall of Administration (1956-1961, International Style in limestone veneer), Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant (1958, limestone veneer), County Courthouse (1958, International Style in limestone veneer), county Hall of Records (1962, Modernist cubism of concrete, metal and glass curtain walls), Music Center (1964-69, three theater venues in Neo-Formalist geometry of columns and embellished panels), and —terminating the axis at the NW—the city's DWP (1964, International style with extended-slab "Mo-sai" floors and continuous windows). The Criminal Justice Center (1972, glass curtain walls with concrete-panel overlays) largely finished the Civic Center, along with the landscape architecture of Paseo de los Pobladores (1966, hardscape and landscaping) and its extensions, with the underground labyrinth of Civic Center parking garages, storage and utilities and interconnecting tunnels.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP14. Government building, HP29. Landscape Architecture, HP31. Urban open space

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View southeast from Music Center to City Hall, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0908

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

c.1919 planned, completed 1972.

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, K. Harper, F. Smith, S. Murray, and S. Carmack.

SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: May 26, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

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

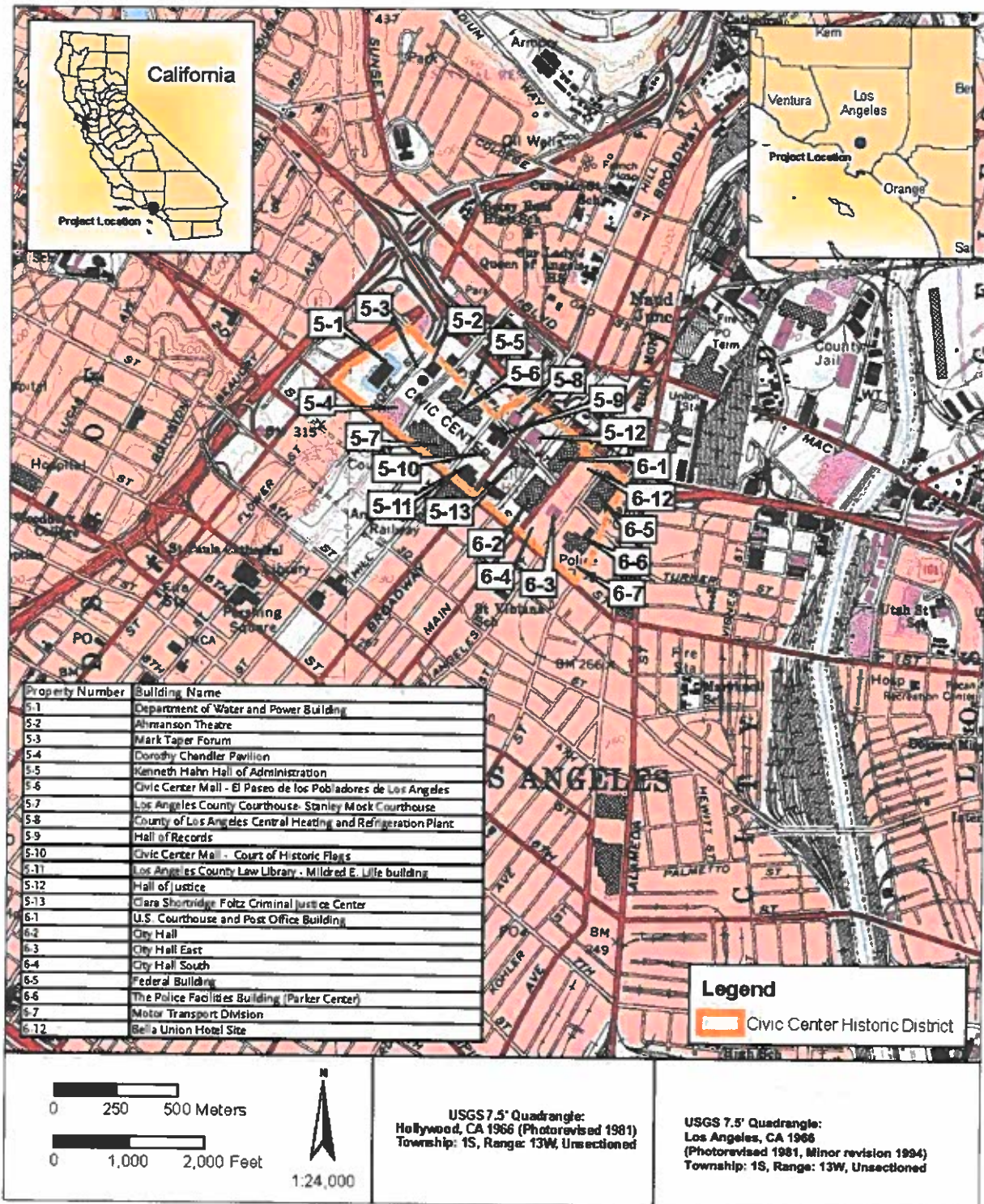
Primary #
HR#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 39

*Resource Name or #: Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District (Nos. 5-1 to 5-13, 6-1 to 6-7, 6-12)

*Map Name: Los Angeles, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (Photorevised 1981, Minor revision 1994)



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 111 North Hope Street building (No. 5-1)

P1. Other Identifier: Department of Water and Power Building; John Ferraro Office Building (2001)

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

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 North Hope Street Building

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-003-910

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Building (popularly "DWP," now John Ferraro Building) is a 15-story, highrise government office building. Designed in a late 20th century derivation of the International Style, its signature features are lightly colored quartz aggregate "Mo-sai," cantilevered decks at each level. The decks result in a floating appearance and create shade for recessed, continuous windows, all beneath a flat roof with 16th-story, textured, mechanical screen installations. The building is a rectangle in plan on a large parcel with a cantilevered, reflective "forest of fountains around its base" (Gebhard & Winter). The site is otherwise divided into parking levels, service entries and screening vegetation, bounded by Hope, West 1st, Figueroa (the I-10 Harbor Freeway beyond) and Temple Streets. The main entrance faces southeast and is centered on the terminus of the Civic Center axis from City Hall. Major alterations to the exterior are not evident. Solar panels may have been added to the parking canopies (year unknown). The subject property is located on a large, terraced lot, with parking on the north and south sides. Its immediate Civic Center neighbors include the Music Center complex to the southeast, across Hope Street.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP29. Landscape architecture.

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View northwest from Music Center's Lipschitz sculpture, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # IMG0911.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1965, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 22, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 North Hope Street building (No. 5-1)

B1. Historic Name: Department of Water and Power Building

B2. Common Name: DWP Building, John Ferraro Building

B3. Original Use: government office building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Built in 1965 (*Los Angeles Times*). Solar panels added in parking lot (date unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Albert C. Martin & Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: institutional building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Building, or DWP was constructed in 1965. It was renamed the John Ferraro Building in 2001 (see below). The building and grounds were designed by Albert C. Martin & Associates, in the years following the senior Mr. Martin's death. The building houses offices, records, and services associated with what is reputed to be the largest municipal utility service agency in the United States. Its position terminates the Civic Center axis northwesterly from City Hall, and its strongly horizontal orientation serves as a Modernist counterpoint to the very vertical City Hall (1928). Albert Martin (1879-1960) studied architecture and engineering in the Midwest and came to Los Angeles in 1904, forming his own firm by 1907. He designed numerous church, office and public buildings in Southern California, with innovative structural systems for seismic resistance. He joined the combined firms that designed Los Angeles City Hall completed in 1928. Martin's firm, now known as AC Martin Partners, continues to be active in the regional design community and is led, in part, by Martin's descendants.

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of Civic Center's Modernist embrace through the 1960s, joining the International style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) themes nearby in Civic Center. The innovative mechanical design created a "balanced environment." The system notably cooled the building using the broad, decorative reflecting pools and three-story fountains, and was heated by leaving continuous T12 "troffer" lamps on overnight. Its unique exterior wall system features quartz Mosai overhangs at each floor to limit sunlight and heat gain, on all sides (*News Letter*). The design expressed DWP's early commitment to energy efficiency. In 2000, in honor of longtime councilman and local college football star, John Ferraro (1924-2001, "DWP"), the building was rechristened and now bears the politician's name.

The DWP Building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its distinctive architectural design with Modernist details. The extraordinary and prescient "green" design meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. While the building represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the National and California Register-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county government complex.

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

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985: 256-258.

"DWP Building Named for Councilman Ferraro" *Los Angeles Times* August 2, 2000: B4.

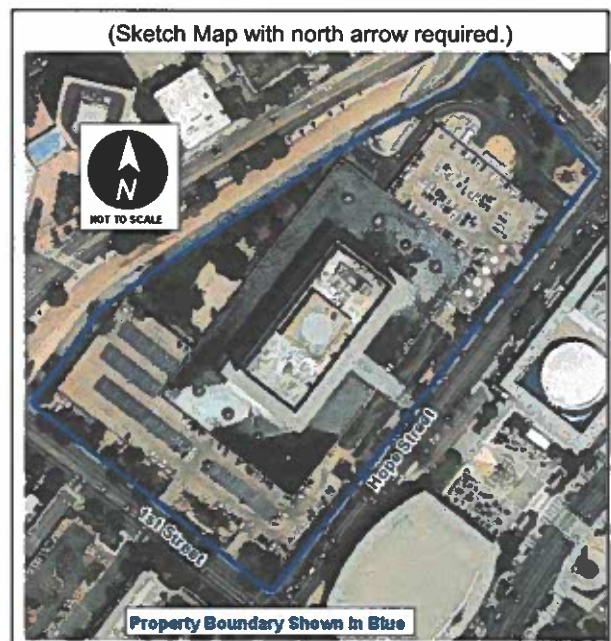
"Water, Power Moves to New Building" *The News Letter*, June 1965: 1, 2.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 21, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings HABS CA-2780

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 135 North Grand Avenue buildings, structures and landscape (No. 5-2)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles Music Center for the Performing Arts, Music Center

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 135 North Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; **mE/** **mN (G.P.S.)**

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

APN: 5161-004-907

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

The Civic Center's Performing Arts Center, also collectively known as the Music Center, consists of three principal buildings with a large colonnade structure and major sculptures, atop a common underground parking garage. These resources are collected within a 7-acre, rectangular park that spans the Civic Center axis on the hilltop above, City Hall to the southeast and the DWP Building to the northwest. Welton Becket and Associates was responsible for the overall plan and designed each of the Music Center buildings as well as the connecting underground garage between 1964 and 1969. The design theme was a Roman Forum-inspired gathering of abstracted classical compositions. The Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Mark Taper Forum and Ahmanson Theatre each offer different performance venues and architectural counterpoints across the park's hardscape designed by Cornell, Bridges and Troller (see separate DPRs regarding those buildings). The united composition is bordered by large trees, intermingled with large sculptural pieces and a performing fountain.

This elegant complex results in a surprisingly light ensemble of opposing geometries and textures. It is executed in compatible materials, including concrete, natural stone and bronze, has few alterations. Alterations include the addition of: the following sculptures: "Dance Door" by Robert Graham (1938-2008, sculpture 1978), "Peace on Earth" by Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973, sculpture 1969). The multiple-configuration fountain at ground level (WET Design, c. 1984), centered on Civic Center's axis enlivens views southeast along the vast mall to City Hall, and is a later but very compatible addition, replacing the reflecting pool that originally surrounded the Lipchitz piece.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP10. Theater, HP12. Civic auditorium, HP29. Landscape Architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View southeast of Lipchitz sculpture and performing fountain, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0899

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1967, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 19, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none.")

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, northeast building (No. 5-2)

- B1. Historic Name: Ahmanson Theatre
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: performing arts theater B4. Present Use: theater

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist with applied abstract sculpture

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1967 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

*B8. Related Features: Music Center complex and landscape, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion to southwest, Mark Taper Forum adjacent

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971 Property Type: performing arts center Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Ahmanson Theatre was built between 1962 and 1967. When completed, the building featured a medium-sized public performing arts space atop the highest ground in the Civic Center, ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of 1960s Civic Center development. The theater shares a common Classical columnar, Neo-Formalist theme, a substantial underground parking garage — another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center — with the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Mark Taper Forum, and plaza that spans the Civic Center axis.

Robert H. Ahmanson (1927-2007) came to Los Angeles and UCLA in 1945 (his college work overlapped with Welton Becket's presence at UCLA, see below) and made his fortune in insurance and banking, before funding the subject building when *Los Angeles Times* matriarch, Dorothy "Buff" Chandler (1901-1997) used her considerable influence to raise funds and awareness for the Music Center in the late 1950s. Architect, D. Welton Becket (1902-1969) served as UCLA master planner from 1948-1968 and produced numerous Modernist campus buildings during the period, working with landscape architect Ralph Cornell. Cornell (1890-1972) formed Cornell, Bridgers, and Troller, and collaborated on this project and elsewhere in the Civic Center. Becket's firm designed the Capitol Records Building (1956), Federal Office Building (1966, in Civic Center), and numerous Modernist works throughout Los Angeles, for which some say he defined "the look of LA" for the era (Pitt)

Alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. These resources are excellent examples of public performance facilities completing Civic Center services, with austere, elegant architectural styling that defines the Music Center's Modernist theme, overall setting and feeling.

The building was evaluated for historic significance as part of another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006); no record of SHPO concurrence was found for the finding. The Ahmanson Theatre is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of the Civic Center, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design, Modernist details, and as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 258-259.

"Obituaries, Robert H. Ahmanson," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept 4, 2007.

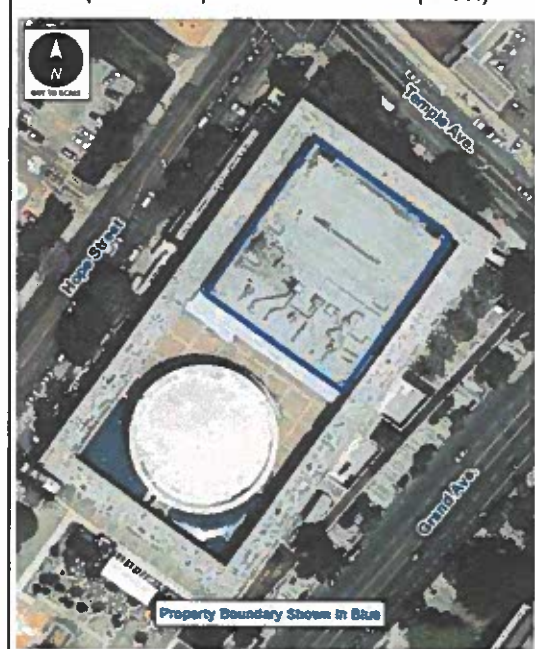
Pitt, Leonard and Dale Pitt. *Los Angeles from A to Z*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997): 43.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Date of Evaluation: May 19, 2009

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, north structure (No. 5-3)

B1. Historic Name: Mark Taper Forum

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: performing arts center B4. Present Use: performing arts center

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist interpretation of Classical peristyle (open rectangle of columns)

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

Built in 1967 (*Los Angeles Times*). Interior "renovations" 2008.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Mark Taper Forum was built in 1967. When completed, the cylindrical building featured an intimate thrust stage (platform or open stage) public performing arts space atop the highest-elevation real estate in Civic Center, thus ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of the Civic Center in the 1960s. The Mark Taper Forum shares a substantial underground parking garage—another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center—along with the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Ahmanson Theatre and plaza that straddles the Civic Center axis.

The theater's namesake, S. Mark Taper (1902-1994) was a Polish immigrant who became wealthy in postwar Los Angeles real estate development and helped fund the Music Center development in 1967. A 2008 Taper family gift for facility renovations resulted in the auditorium being renamed for his late wife, Amelia Taper (d. 1958).

Architect Welton Becket (1902-1969) served as UCLA master planner from 1948-1968 and produced numerous Modernist campus buildings during the period while working with landscape architect, Ralph Cornell (who formed Cornell, Bridgers, and Troller, collaborating here and elsewhere in Civic Center). Becket's firm produced the Capitol Records Building (1956), the Federal Office Building (1966, in Civic Center), and numerous Modernist works throughout Los Angeles, which credited him with "defining the look of LA" for the era (Pitt).

Exterior alterations are minimal, recent alterations (by Rios Clementi Hale Studios, 2008) were achieved within the existing building envelope. It is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The resource is an excellent example of public performance facilities completing the Civic Center services, with architectural styling that helps define the Center's Modernist theme and overall setting and feeling. The Music Center was documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 2002. It was evaluated for another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for the finding. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of a master architect and landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 258-259

Oliver, Myrna. "S. Mark Taper... Dies at 92," *Los Angeles Times*, December 16, 1994: A1.

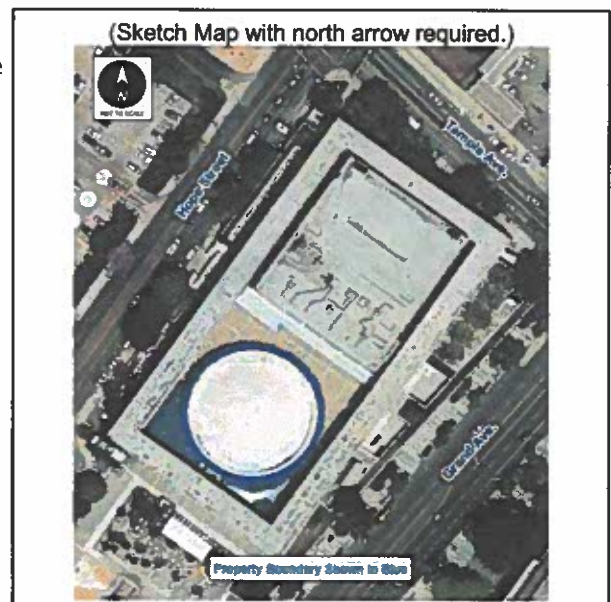
Reynolds, Christopher. "LA's Invisible Builder," *Los Angeles Times*, March 6, 2003: E36.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 19, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 135 North Grand Avenue, south building (No. 5-4)

B1. Historic Name: Dorothy Chandler Pavilion

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: performing arts theater B4. Present Use: performing arts theater

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist interpretation of Classical temple

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1964 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

*B8. Related Features: Music

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Dorothy Chandler Pavilion was built in 1964. When completed, the irregular rectangle-shaped building featured a large public performing arts space atop the highest-elevation real estate in Civic Center, thus ensuring its physical prominence and visual responsibility of carrying the Modernist theme of the Civic Center axial fulfillment of the 1960s. The building shares a substantial underground parking garage—another common but largely unseen theme of Civic Center—along with the Mark Taper Forum, Ahmanson Theatre, and the plaza that straddles the Civic Center axis. The eloquent, curve-sided rectangular shape and large volume is reduced in mass by a continuous floating roof overhang, supported by slim columns, with a wall of glass at the entrance.

Dorothy Buffum Chandler (1901-1997) was wife and mother of *Los Angeles Times* publishers, Norman and Otis Chandler. She used her considerable social and political influence to raise necessary funds used to build the Music Center, raising \$20 million of its total \$35 million cost. The competing local paper breathlessly described the new building on its completion "This is the jeweled setting of a Pavilion, that for all its height, has an aspect of lightness... carefully articulated by... Welton Becket. It comes from the slender, stemlike columns that surround the portico..." Significantly, Mrs. Chandler's name was not mentioned in their competitor's description (McDougal). Completion of the Music Center helped dispel the widely held belief that Los Angeles has no culture (various).

Exterior alterations appear to be minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The building is an excellent example of a public performance facility completing the Civic Center services, with architectural styling that helps define the Center's Modernist theme and overall setting and feeling. The Chandler Pavilion is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criterion A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master landscape architect. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 258-259

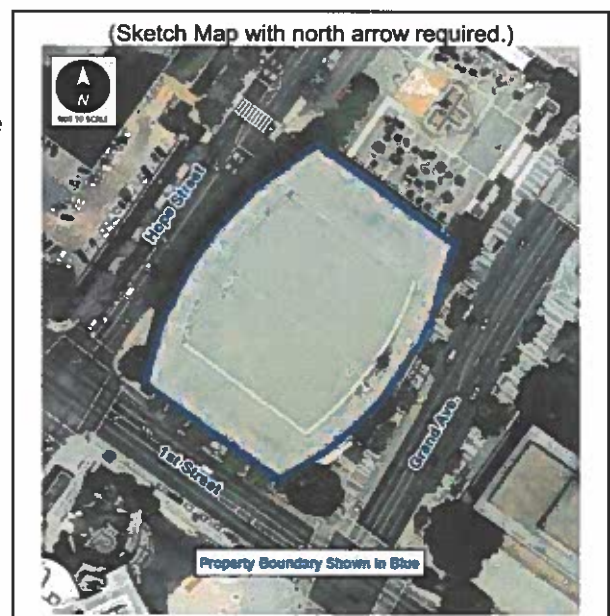
McDougal, Dennis. *Privileged Son: Otis Chandler and the Rise and Fall Of The L.A. Times Dynasty*. (New York: Ad Capo Press, 2002): 263.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 20, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 500 West Temple Street building (No. 5-5)

P1. Other Identifier: Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, County of Los Angeles, County Hall of Administration

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

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 15 R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 500 West Temple Street, 222 North Grand Avenue City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-004-908

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Los Angeles County's Hahn Hall of Administration is a split-level, 5- and 8-story rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the north flank. Planned in the 1940s and executed in late 1950s, it is a Modernist assembly of interconnected cubic blocks. The building fronts all compass directions with multiple public and employee entrances. It is clad in stone, and is topped by a series of flat roofs at differing heights, each articulated by a simple cap. A continuous, set back roof deck at the highest floor is finished in an overhanging canopy. Above the canopy, building systems are screened by enclosures of varying heights and volumes, animating the otherwise large roof plane. Limited, punched windows are inset and include ribbon-type windows of varying sizes, smaller grouping and individual windows. The restrained use of fenestration imparts a fortress-like appearance to the asymmetrical composition. The building is largely unaltered since its phase was completed in 1961. It borders Temple Street between Hill Street and Grand Avenue, with lush tropical-influenced landscaping along its foundations; its south elevation defines one side of the 1961 Paseo de los Pobladores, through various integrated planters, stairways, entrances, and retaining walls.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View south, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0906

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1956-1961, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # 500 West Temple Street, 222 North Grand Avenue building (No. 5-5)

- B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Hall of Administration
B2. Common Name: Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, County of Los Angeles
B3. Original Use: government office building B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

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

Built between 1956 and 1961 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects: J.E. Stanton; Paul R. Williams; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: Gust K. Newberg

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Administration was built in phases between 1956 and 1961. When completed, the building featured offices for county administrators, as well as underground connections to parking, bomb and fallout shelter, and other Civic Center facilities. The building is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse," replacing the massive 1888 Richardsonian Style courthouse two blocks southeast, and its extensions, as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

Lead architect Stanton worked on many other public commissions, including the nearby Parker Center, and the County Courthouse and Paseo de los Pobladores connected underground to the Hahn building. Kenneth Hahn (1920-1997) was a city council member before his election to the county board of supervisors in 1952, where he then served for 40 years; numerous facilities bear his name throughout the county.

Exterior alterations appear to be minimal, and it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of International Style, and the theme-setter for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis. With mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the architects' work continues to uniquely fit the setting.

It was previously evaluated for historic significance and found not eligible for listing in the National or California registers (FHWA). No project was associated with the findings. The building was subsequently evaluated for another EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for either finding. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of a master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*
(Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003); 535.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project
Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

Los Angeles Library, Board of Commissioners. "Kenneth Hahn"
unpublished biographical sketch, n.d.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 224 Grand Avenue structure and landscape (No. 5-6)

P1. Other Identifier: El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Date:

T

R ¼ of ¼ of Sec.

B.M.

c. Address: 224 Grand Avenue

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) bounded by Grand Ave., Hill St., Hahn Administration Building, and Mosk Courthouse. Elevation:
APN: 5161-004-908

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

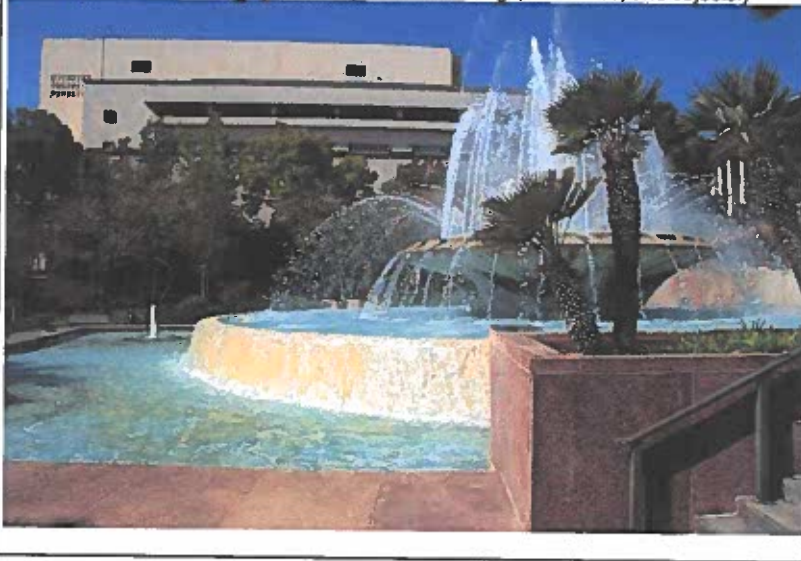
The Civic Center mall or park, El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles, is viewed by the public and center employees as a split-level, rectangular plan landscape that straddles the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis. Executed in 1961 as a multi-terrace assembly of open spaces, tropical vegetation, fountains and memorials, the public surface has been slightly altered over time through landscape upgrades, placement of new monuments and addition of commercial kiosks. It apparently includes the Court of Historic Flags at the southeasterly continuation of the Civic Center mall and axis (Gebhard and Winter), but that specific landscape is recorded independently because it has distinct appearance and separate construction dates.

The Paseo de los Pobladores is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its lush and extensive landscape cloak a multi-level, subterranean parking garage which was cleverly built to double as an air raid and fallout shelter. The Paseo was built at the height of the Cold War, and shelter necessity was based on fear of nuclear attack and expectations for survival. The park's name and landscape commemorate the 1781 first Spanish settlement of the Los Angeles basin. One of its round, tiered memorial fountains (photo below) commemorates Arthur J. Will, county chief administrative officer 1951-1957, who facilitated the development of today's Civic Center.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape architecture, HP11. Engineering structure

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest with Mosk Courthouse in background, April 16, 2009, Photograph # 0919

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1966, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # 224 Grand Avenue structure/landscape (No. 5-6)

B1. Historic Name: El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles

B2. Common Name: Civic Center mall

B3. Original Use: park, parking garage, bomb and fallout shelter

B4. Present Use: park, parking garage

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist features in a formal landscape

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

Built in 1966 (*El Paseo de Los Pobladores de Los Angeles*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects: Cornell, Bridges & Troller; J.E. Stanton; W.F. Stockwell; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: structure

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

Paseo de los Pobladores—the main public mall along the axis of Civic Center was completed in 1961. When finished, the lush multi-level landscape with fountains and venues for memorials included at least four levels of underground parking, bomb and fallout shelters, and connections to other Civic Center facilities. The Paseo de los Pobladores is a major part of the dispersed services of the “county courthouse” as part of local governments’ response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its landscape is merely the public cover for the underground garage built to double as an air raid/fallout shelter during the height of the Cold War and fears of nuclear attack and survival.

Lead landscape architect Ralph D. Cornell (1890-1972) was one of the first professional landscape architects in Los Angeles. He oversaw development of the UCLA campus landscape from 1937-1972, and designed Torrey Pines and La Brea Tar Pits parks. The lead architects, J.E. Stanton and William F. Stockwell were also responsible for designs for Slichter (1965) and Boelter (1959) halls, the Planetarium (1957) at UCLA, and David X. Marks Tower (1963) at USC. The park’s name and landscape commemorate the 1781 first Spanish settlement of the Los Angeles basin. One of its memorial fountains (photo on Primary Record) commemorates Arthur J. Will, county chief administrative officer 1951-1957, who played a major roll facilitating development of today’s Civic Center. Its dedication program promised the plaza would be “unsurpassed in modern history in its beauty and usefulness...”

Exterior alterations appear to include landscape upgrades and periodic installation of memorial plaques and statuary. The public landscape is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of formal landscape design with “Modernist tricks” (Gebhard & Winter) of walls, steps, fountains and other features that are part of the theme for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis.

Previously evaluated for historic significance in 2002, it was found not eligible for National or California Register listing (FHWA). The parking garage was evaluated concurrently resulting in the same findings. No record was found regarding a project associated with that evaluation. The subject property is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

City of Los Angeles. *El Paseo de los Pobladores de Los Angeles*, unpublished program, 18 May, 1966.

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

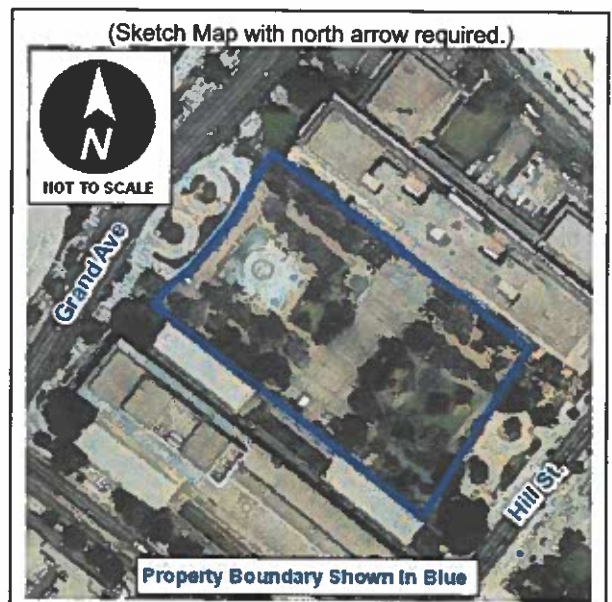
Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles*. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 2003):145, 559.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 111 North Hill Street building (No. 5-7)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles County Courthouse, Stanley Mosk Los Angeles County Courthouse

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 15 R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 North Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-004-906

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

The Los Angeles County Courthouse is a split-level, six- and eight-story, rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the south flank. Planned in the 1940s and executed in 1950s Modernist simplicity, it is generally three bays wide at its two main public entrances on the southeast and northwest. The building is clad in stone with restrained *bas relief* sculpture, and is topped by a series of flat roofs. Simple punched, ribbon window, fenestration is grouped toward the center of the composition, which increases the visual mass of the large building. Lower levels are stepped out in separate boxed volumes from the main walls, are finished in a red stone and serve as the visual base for the composition. The east facing entrance is an enframed window wall, with a broad, horizontal, entrance canopy featuring the scales of justice in *bas relief* on the wall above. A large flagpole is set on the side in a walled planter which serves as a slim counterpoint to the overall horizontal building orientation. The building is largely unaltered since completion in 1958. It borders West 1st Street between Hill Street and Grand Avenue, with lush but minimal tropical landscaping along its southerly foundations; its northeast elevation defines one side of the 1966 Paseo de los Pobladores, through various integrated planters, stairways, and retaining walls.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View north, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0993

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: May 18, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # 111 North Hill Street building (No. 5-7)

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Courthouse

B2. Common Name: Stanley Mosk Los Angeles County Courthouse

B3. Original Use: government/office building B4. Present Use: government/office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

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

Built in 1958 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

*B8. Related Features: Civic Center with nearby Paseo de los Pobladores and Hahn Hall of Administration NE

B9a. Architect: J.E. Stanton; Paul R. Williams; Adrian Wilson; Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Stanley Mosk County Courthouse was completed in 1958. When opened, the building featured courtrooms, judge's chambers, and judicial administration, as well as underground connections to parking, bomb and fallout shelters, and other Civic Center facilities. The building is a part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse;" it replaced a handsome, nearby, Romanesque style courthouse (1888) and its extensions, as part of local government response to development of unified Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

Lead architect, J.E. Stanton had numerous public commissions, including the nearby Police Headquarters, Hall of Administration and Paseo de los Pobladores. Associate, Paul R. Williams (1894-1980), was notably the first licensed African American architect; whose lengthy and distinguished career spanned the 20th century and included elegant residences, commercial and institutional buildings of nearly every type (Hudson). The building's namesake, California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk (1912-2001) served on the state court after serving as state attorney general and in other judicial positions ("Stanley Mosk").

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of International Style, and one of the theme-setters for Civic Center along its SE-NW axis. With mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the architects' work fits the overall setting.

It was previously evaluated for historic significance and was "determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing" (2002). It was evaluated for historic significance in a later EIR and found eligible as a district contributor to a Civic Center Historic District (2006), but no record of SHPO concurrence was found for either finding (2006). No record of that evaluation was found. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its design, Modernist details, and as work of master architects. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Reference No. DOE-19-02-1075-0000, 2002.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985): 535.

Los Angeles Grand Avenue Authority, "The Grand Avenue Project Draft Environmental Impact Report" 2006: 434-443.

"Stanley Mosk, State's Senior Justice Dies" *Los Angeles Times*. June 20, 21001: A16

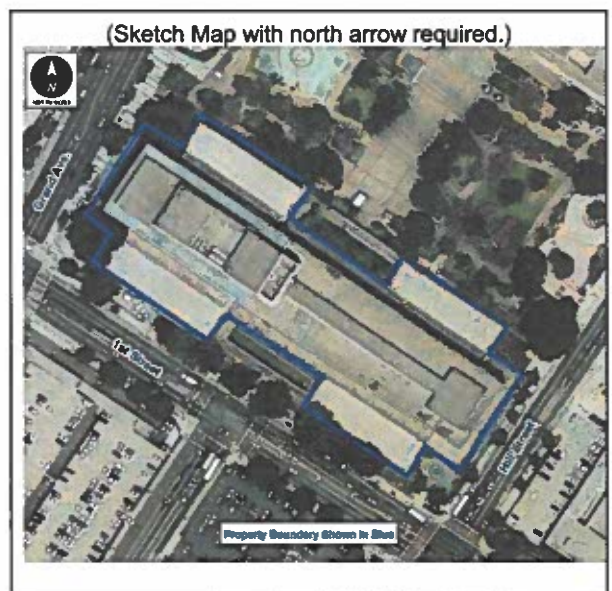
Hudson, Karen. *Paul R Williams: A Legacy of Style*. (NY, Rizzoli, 1993): various.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 301 North Broadway building and structure (No. 5-8)

P1. Other Identifier: County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W **Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 301 North Broadway

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-904

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

The Civic Center Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is a three-story complex of offices and mechanical systems both inside and outside, with decorative screening around machinery, for compatibility with surrounding buildings. Designed with Modernist styling to blend with Civic Center expansion through the 1950s and 1960s and appropriately to express the functions of the plant, the complex fills an irregularly-shaped block bounded by Temple, Hill, and Aliso streets and Broadway. The public face (notably an employee-only entrance) on the southeast elevation fronts Broadway and the Hall of Justice across the street. The mechanical plant is an integral part of Civic Center, designed in the late 1950s with capacity and underground piping to accommodate the governmental center's development underway, as well as additional buildings and facilities added through the coming two decades.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9. Public utility building, HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View northwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0930

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City and County of Los Angeles

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J Steely, S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper
and F. Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 301 North Broadway building, structure (No. 5-8)

B1. Historic Name: County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: public utility complex B4. Present Use: public utility complex

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist

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

Built in 1958 (*Los Angeles Times*).

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

*B8. Related Features: Tropical landscaping compatible with the Civic Center landscape

B9a. Architect/Engineer: M.A. Nishkian & Co.

b. Builder: Haas-Haynie-Frandsen, Inc.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building, structure

Applicable Criteria: A/1, and C/3

The Civic Center's Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant was completed in 1958. When completed, the complex provided underground heating and cooling services for the large expansion of Civic Center then underway, as well as capacity for planned government buildings for some two decades hence. The Nishkian company, which oversaw the \$3.5 million project, is likely related to the engineering firm founded in San Francisco in 1919, now Nishkian Chamberlain ("Nishkian-Menninger").

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of a central public utility complex designed for "wet system" underground tunnels and piping for heating and cooling of several large buildings, with architectural styling to blend the facility into the overall setting. The Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criterion A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect in collaboration with a master mechanical engineer. While the complex represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 255-261.

"Nishkian-Menninger..." electronic document: <<http://www.nishkian.com>>, accessed May 21, 2009.

"Official Opening..." *Los Angeles Times*, August 17, 1958: F18.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 18, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 18 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 320 West Temple Street building (No. 5-9)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles County Hall of Records

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

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 320 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-910

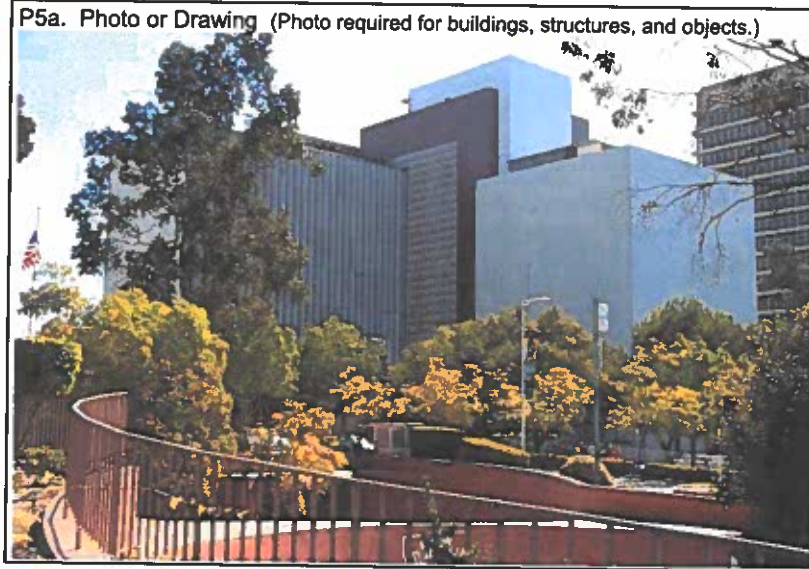
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Hall of Records is a 10-story, midrise office building. It was completed in 1962 with Modernist styling by an internationally known architect, it is as a series of cubic masses stemming from a central service core, and it presents multiple elevations in all directions under a series of flat roofs. The building is configured in a roughly T plan, and is not set on the lot at the typical 90 degree angles. It is variously clad in windowless masonry with glass-and-panel arrangements on other walls and integral vertical shades (NE and SW office elevations). The ground floor blends effectively with the landscaping of Civic Center with little attention to a formal public entry.

Few if any alterations are evident on the exterior. The building occupies a prominent place along the north side of the Civic Center mall, further defined by Hill and Temple Streets and Broadway. The Hall of Records is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" replacing the massive 1888 Richardsonian-style courthouse and its extensions, as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building, HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0922

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1962, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 20, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 19 of 38

*NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 320 West Temple Street building (No. 5-9)

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Hall of Records

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: government office building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist, cubist school

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

Built in 1962 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Richard Neutra with Robert Alexander

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1971

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Records was built in 1961-1962. When completed, the building provided county records storage space and clerks' offices for the large expansion of Civic Center then underway. It was designed by iconic architect, Richard Neutra (1892-1970) with Robert Alexander. Neutra studied under Adolf Loos in Austria and Erich Mendelsohn in Germany before immigrating to the United States in 1923 and working with Frank Lloyd Wright. Rudolf Schindler hosted his move to California, and in 1928 he achieved fame with the Dr. P.M. Lovell House in Los Angeles and many other form/function commissions in the state including the 1946 Edgar Kaufmann House in Palm Springs. Neutra was a participant in the bold, Southern California-based *Arts & Architecture* Case Study House Program, completing one house (#20, 1947) and designing two others that were not completed. ("Case Study"). The Hall of Records is notably his only realized highrise office building. Local architect, Robert Alexander, was responsible for the designs of: Connecticut General Life building (now Union Bank), Bunker Hill Tower (with Welton Becket, 1967).

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of Neutra's Modernist works with planes and cubes, not quite fitting the International Style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) or updated Classicism (Music Center) themes elsewhere in Civic Center. But with mature landscaping and a vastly changed city around it, the building fits the overall setting. The building was found eligible for separate listing in the California Register, and as a contributor to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic district (2006). No evidence of SHPO concurrence with those findings was located. The Hall of Records building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect. While the building represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

"Case Study #20" *Arts & Architecture*. December, 1948: 38-41.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985), 259.

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

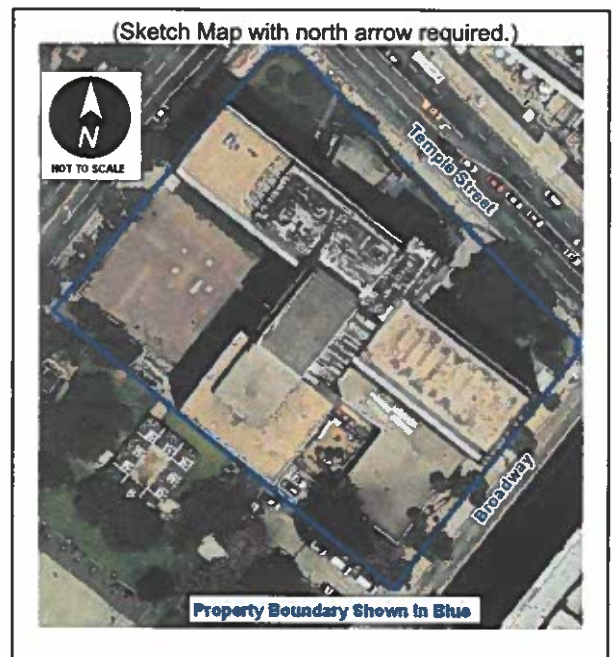
Hines, Thomas S. *Richard Neutra and The Search For Modern Architecture: A Biography And History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982) 243.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 20, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # 19-170974 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD, 5S2

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 20 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 224 North Hill Street landscape, 100 Block Hill Street (No. 5-10)

P1. Other Identifier: Court of Historic American Flags, Court of Historic Flags, "Court of Flags, Civic Center Mall" (1982 DPR)

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

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 15 R 13W Sec. Unsectioned B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 224 North Hill Street, 100 Block Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-916

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

The Court of Historic Flags is viewed by the public and Civic Center employees as a multi-surface, rectangular-plan landscape that straddles the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis from City Hall. Completed in 1971 as a terraced assembly of open space organized around 18 flagpoles and associated interpretive plaques for their masted flags from American history, the site appears largely unaltered other than the addition of a sculpture in 1973. The flag court is part of El Paso de los Pobladores de Los Angeles and its southeasterly continuation of the Civic Center mall and axis (Gebhard and Winter).

The Court of Flags is one major part of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse" as part of local governments' response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. Its formal landscape is merely the public cover for a 4-level underground parking garage and records storage, probably built to double as an air raid/fallout shelter during the height of the Cold War, along with the extensive garages beneath older parts of the mall immediately northwest. The flag court's garage connects through pedestrian tunnels to adjacent county buildings and those across Hill Street and Broadway.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape architecture, HP11. Engineering structure

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0944

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971, Los Angeles Times

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 18, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 21 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD, 5S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 224 North Hill Street landscape, 100 Block Hill Street

(No. 5-10)

B1. Historic Name: Court of Historic American Flags

B2. Common Name: Court of Historic Flags

B3. Original Use: commemorative hardscape B4. Present Use: commemorative hardscape

*B5. Architectural Style:

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

Built in 1971 (*Los Angeles Times*). Alterations: Vietnam Memorial added (1973).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: objects

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Court of Historic Flags or Court of Historic American Flags is a rectangular, granite paved area, flanked on either side by 18 flagpoles, nine on each side. The flagpoles are evenly spaced, and each is anodized metal, of uniform height and terminates in a brass ball. The poles each fly American flags, dating in history from 1774 to 1960 (United States, incorporating 50 states). The flags are sponsored by different service and non-profit organizations. Each flagpole contains a plaque bearing an inscription describing the significance of the flag in American history and identifying the sponsors.

The rectangular, flat court is line by continuous wedge-shaped, low walls. Atop the walls, on broad, flat, continuous pathway, flagpoles and plaques containing descriptions and sponsoring organizations are set evenly spaced. At the one end of the court, continuous, open stairs with polished metal railings lead from another level of the large plaza. At the other end, an American Flag flies on the tallest flagpole in the assemblage. In front of the American flag, the Vietnam Memorial is set in the open plaza. It is a large granite cube with dressed sides, designed to include a bronze combat helmet at the top (no longer extant) with an incised commemorative tablet (Frank Ackerman, 1973). In 1994, the Confederate flag was removed from the display (*Sentinel*).

Known alterations include the addition of the Vietnam memorial (1973), and its later vandalism (date unknown); it is recognizable to its original appearance and to the period of significance. The Court was found to contribute to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic District (2006). It was also found to be eligible for local listing or designation, in an unknown survey, Reference # 0053-2347-0000 (no date). The Court, while commemorative, fits the overall setting and is appropriate to the landscaped, terraced plazas. The Court of Flags is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1970s, at the end of its development, and under Criteria C/3 for its simple design. The Court contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Bolden, James. "Confederate Flag is Removed from Display" *Los Angeles Sentinel*. June 9, 1994, n.p.

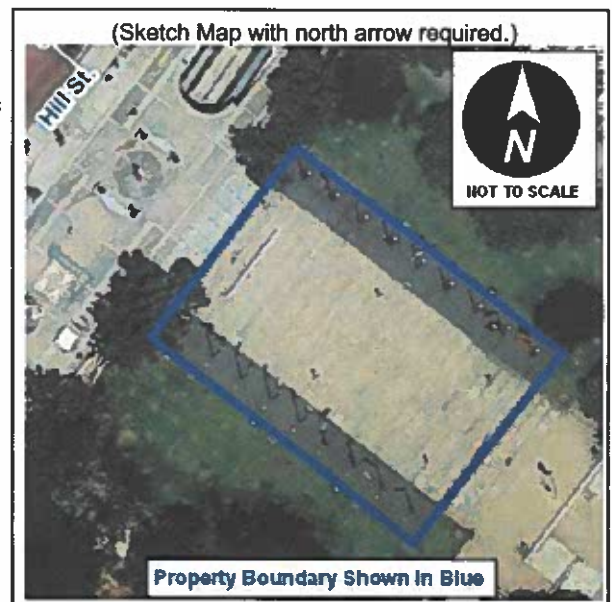
Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 275.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 22 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 301 West 1st Street building (No. 5-11)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles County Law Library, Mildred L. Lillie Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date:

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B.M.

c. Address: 301 West 1st Street, 100 North Hill Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-912

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Los Angeles County Law Library is a 1- and 3-story, split-level office building, inset into the northwesterly slope of the Civic Center mall on its south side along West 1st Street. The main building is of an architectural concrete construction with a steel-trussed roof over wide spans and concrete beam and joist construction over shorter spans. Interior features of the original building include a foreign and rare book reading room, a public stenographer's room, pay lockers for use by patrons, air conditioning, and book lifts. A list of original interior materials includes acoustic tile insulation, steel and metal lath and plaster interior walls, mahogany and maple woodwork and doors. (LA Times)

Spacious entrance steps and planting spaces lead to the lower portion of the front façade of the building which is faced with granite. The main façade is clad with geometric masonry panels in relief, and is adorned the seals of the different courts of law. The building couples a drive-in entrance and small parking lot on its northwest side on Hill Street with the pedestrian entry facing southwest on West 1st Street. The building is rectangular in plan and is in the Civic Center complex, forming part of its south side along West 1st Street, adjacent the Mosk County Courthouse to the northwest, and the Court of Historic Flags to the northeast connected by tunnel to its underground parking garage.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 16, 2009,
Photograph # IMG0666.jpg

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1953, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely and J. Covert
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 301 West 1st Street building (No. 5-11)

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Law Library

B2. Common Name: Mildred L. Lillie Building

B3. Original Use: government services building

B4. Present Use: government services building

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernist

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1953 (Los Angeles County Assessor).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: James J. Barnes Construction, Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Los Angeles County Law Library building was built in 1953 by the architecture firm of Austin, Fields & Fry. Shortly before its completion, the Los Angeles Times reported that in design, size, and equipment it was anticipated to be one of the foremost such buildings in the nation. The building was also planned with a setback location on its large site in keeping with the maintenance and furtherance of the Los Angeles Civic Center design goals (*LA Times*).

The building was renamed as the Mildred L. Lillie Building on November 6, 2003. Lillie served as an assistant U.S. attorney and filled several judicial appointments, culminating with the Second District Court of Appeal and 44 years as an appellate judge. She gained fame as a potential candidate to the U.S. Supreme Court under Richard Nixon in 1971 (*Herald Examiner*).

The building was found eligible as a contributor to a California Register-eligible Civic Center historic district (2006). No evidence of SHPO concurrence with those findings was located. The Law Library is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for its association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criterion C/3 for its architectural design as prominent example of a civic building with Modernist geometric details. The building contributes to the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

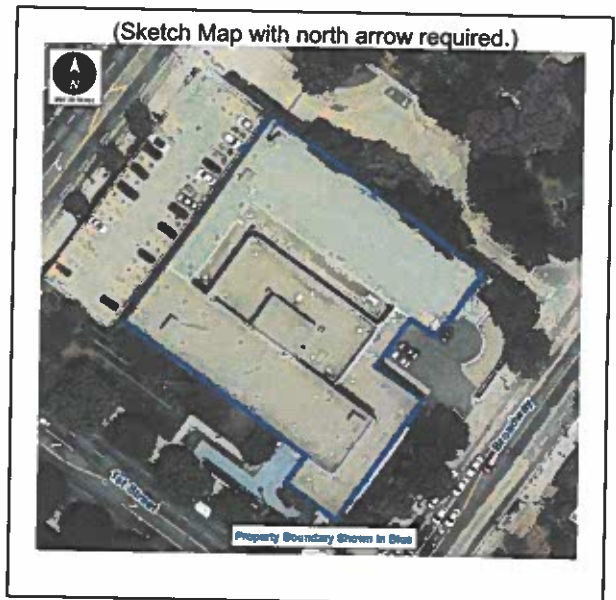
"The Most Powerful Women in Los Angeles." *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*. October 27, 1977, D8.

"Large Law Library Scheduled for Start." *Los Angeles Times*. July 6, 1952, E1.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 26, 2009



(This space reserved for official comments.)

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 2S4, 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: 211 West Temple Street building (No. 5-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Hall of Justice, Los Angeles County Jail

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date:

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B.M.

c. Address: 211 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-903

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

The Hall of Justice building is a 14-story [sic, Gebhard & Winter] government block designed to hold the county's jail (top stories), courts, sheriff, morgue, and many other combined justice and enforcement services when finished in 1925. Its Beaux-Arts Classical styling followed 1920s plans for a City Beautiful Civic Center of projected adjacent buildings; its base-shaft-capital composition also matched early 20th century skyscraper convention, within the 150-foot maximum under Los Angeles zoning of the time. The building occupies the block bounded by Temple, Broadway, Aliso, and Spring Streets, and is oriented to the old downtown street grid (NE-SW) that predicted the future orientation of Civic Center. It is a steel-frame building, clad in highly detailed light gray granite in Classical motifs, with a flat roof. Interior spaces have been gutted for seismic refit and hazardous material abatement, following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, with plans for conversion of the building to county offices and possibly the sheriff's department. Presumably the elaborately decorated barrel-vaulted entry foyer that bisects the building is still intact for future public use.

The Hall of Justice is the oldest building in Civic Center, planned in the 1920s, and is surrounded by a subsequent eclectic group of city and county offices, courts, records, mechanical, and garage buildings and formal landscapes.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View north, April 16, 2009.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1925, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S4, 3B, 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 211 West Temple Street building (No. 5-12)

B1. Historic Name: Hall of Justice, Los Angeles County Jail

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: government services building B4. Present Use: empty, under prolonged rehabilitation

*B5. Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts Classical

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

Built in 1925 (*Los Angeles Times*). Alterations to structural system and interior after 1994 earthquake damage.

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The Hall of Justice building was designed to accommodate the county's jail (top stories), courts, sheriff, morgue, and many other combined justice and enforcement services when finished in 1925. Its Beaux-Arts Classical styling followed 1920s plans for a City Beautiful Civic Center of projected adjacent buildings; its base-shaft-capital composition also matched early 20th century skyscraper convention, within the 150-foot building height maximum under Los Angeles zoning of the time.

The building occupies the block bounded by Temple, Broadway, Aliso, and Spring streets, and is oriented to the old downtown street grid (NE-SW) that predicted the future orientation of Civic Center. It was designed by Allied Architects—John C.W. Austin, John Parkinson, Donald B. Parkinson, and Austin Whittlesey. Allied Architects, founded in 1921, pledged to provide only public-client services, and excelled in this massive Classical temple derivation for what was expected to be a Federal Triangle (Washington, D.C.)-type of City Beautiful Civic Center redevelopment of a large area of downtown.

Alterations include gutting of interior spaces as part of seismic refit and hazardous material abatement efforts following the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

In 1994 it was evaluated for historic significance and judged to be an "Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR." Because the building was determined eligible for the National Register, it is also listed in the California Register. The building also contributes to the National and California Register eligible Los Angeles Civic Center historic district, as an integral early design component and part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

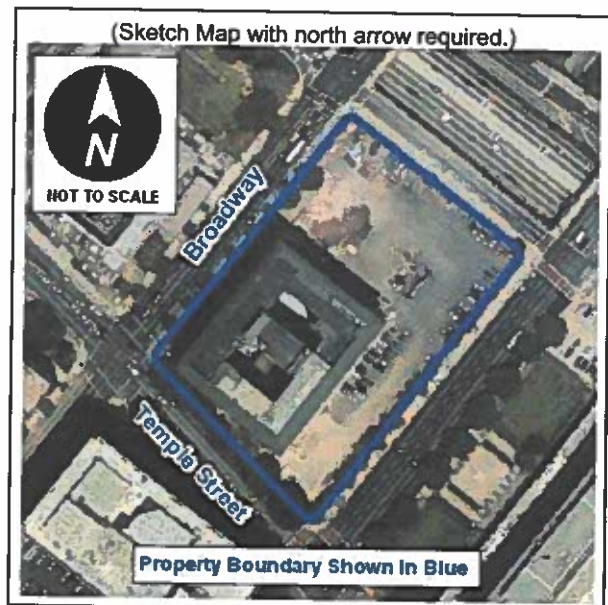
"Allied Architects," digital document: <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/54/>, reviewed May 26, 2009.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Maps of Los Angeles, CA 1906-1951: various sheets.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: May 26, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 26 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 210 West Temple Street building (No. 5-13)

P1. Other Identifier: Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 210 West Temple Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
APN: 5161-005-915

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Los Angeles County's Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center is a highrise 20-story rectangular plan building that follows the northwesterly upslope of the Civic Center axis along the north flank. Joining the mall's Modernist assembly of Classical and cubic blocks as Civic Center's last major addition, the building fronts four directions with identical curtain walls of glass overlaid with precast concrete framing and shading panels, and is topped by a flat roof. The building appears largely unaltered since completion in 1972. It occupies a full parcel bordered by the mall, Broadway, Temple and Spring Streets, with lush tropical landscaping along its foundations; its southeast elevation faces a parking lot that appears to be the site of future building or landscaping.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building, HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. **Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, May 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0940

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1972, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. **Date Recorded:** May 21, 2009

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 27 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3CB

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 210 West Temple Street building (No. 5-13)

B1. Historic Name: Criminal Justice Center

B2. Common Name: Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center

B3. Original Use: government office building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: Late Modernism

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1972 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Adrian Wilson & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The \$32.5 million Criminal Justice Center building replaced many of the functions (superior courts, municipal courts, sheriff, marshal, district attorney, public defender, county clerk) that were contained in the Hall of Justice building (1925) and Hall of Records (1911, demolished 1971) and is a major component of the dispersed services of the "county courthouse," as part of local government response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century.

The building's namesake, Clara Foltz (1849-1934) came to California from Iowa in 1872, studied law and became the first woman admitted to the California bar in 1878. She campaigned through the early 20th century for women's voting rights and along the way influenced public-defender and parole system reforms, and served Los Angeles as the first woman deputy district attorney in the U.S. after 1910. The county renamed this Criminal Courts Building in her honor in 2002.

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and the adjoining Civic Center Historic District's period of significance. The property is a representative example of mature Modernism with wall elements affixed to a cubic structural frame, appropriately blending with the International Style (see Hahn and Mosk buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) subthemes elsewhere in Civic Center. With mature landscaping, this work fits the overall setting along the axis from City Hall.

The building was found eligible for listing in the California Register under as a contributor to a Civic Center historic district (2006); no SHPO concurrence with those finding was found. The building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center through maturity in the 1970s, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect. Due to its less-than-50-year-old construction date, the building best contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

"Clara Shortridge Foltz," electronic document:

<<http://womenslegalhistory.stanford.edu/csf03.html>>, accessed May 21, 2009

Grand Avenue Project. *Los Angeles Grand Avenue Project*. 2006: 274.

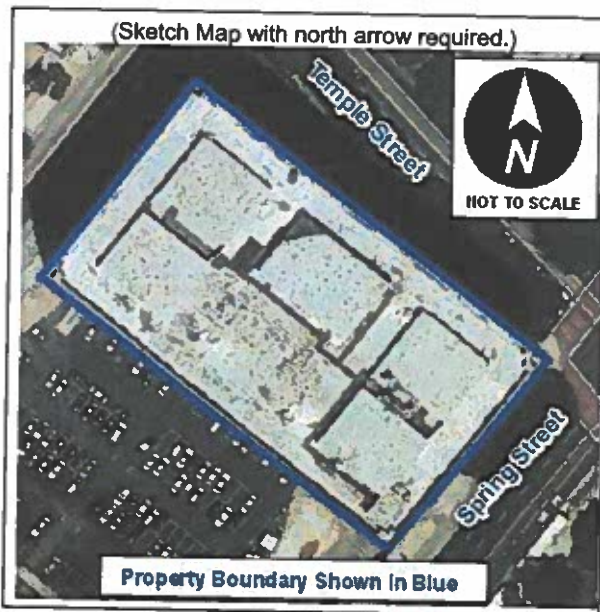
"New Home for Criminal Courts," *Los Angeles Times*, August 6, 1972.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # 19-173225 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 1S, 3B, 3CB

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 28 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 312 North Spring Street building (No. 6-1)

P1. Other Identifier: U.S. Post Office and Courthouse; Federal Building

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 312 North Spring Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; **mE/** **mN (G.P.S.)**

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

APN: 5161-005-902

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

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, also known as the Federal Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources in 2006.

Refer to National Register Registration Form for description, significance, and mapping.

The building also contributes to the National and California Register eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the early 20th century city and county governmental complex.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 06066.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1940, cornerstone.

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 26, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

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

Primary # 19-173078 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 2S2, 3S, 3B, 3CB

Other Listings City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #150

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 29 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 200 North Spring Street building (No. 6-2)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles City Hall

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 15 R 13W Sec. Unsectioned B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 200 North Spring Street

City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-906

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Los Angeles City Hall is a 32-story, monumental government building, designed with academic Classical and climate-evoking Mediterranean influences, in four major masses including the base, central tower with pyramidal apex inspired by ancient mausoleums, and flanking low-rise office wings. The 1928 composition rises from a rectangular plan oriented to the downtown street grid (NE-SW), and is constructed with a reinforced concrete foundation and steel framing, clad in white glazed terra cotta with red barrel-tile roofs on the side wings. The interior public spaces, including a grand central rotunda, are highly decorated with terrazzo floors, walls of stone ashlar, pillars of marble, and ceilings of colorful images on plaster, in "Byzantine mood" (Gebhard and Winter), but perhaps intending Moorish or Spanish Renaissance references.

Original construction incorporated "flexible compression zones" at each tower floor for earthquake resistance, and recent historical rehabilitation and seismic retrofit of the foundation made City Hall the "tallest base isolated structure in the world" (L.A. Historic-Cultural Monuments). The building and landscape occupy the entire block bounded by Spring, Temple, Main, and West 1st Streets. City Hall is the anchor of Civic Center as planned before the 1920s and fulfilled with modifications primarily in the 1950s, surrounded by an eclectic group of city and county offices, courts, records, mechanical, and garage buildings and formal landscapes. The wooded lawn at City Hall's south is a rare informal landscape in Civic Center.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building, HP31. Urban open space

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Photograph #0958



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1928, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: May 19, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 30 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 200 North Main Street building (No. 6-3)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles City Hall East

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: : Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 200 North Main Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-005-901

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Los Angeles City Hall East is a 16-story, monumental government building. The nearly square in plan building is set on four, concrete corner posts, beneath which an simple glazed entrance and recessed ground floor are tucked away. The symmetrical cast concrete exterior is a dimensioned frame, with repetitive punched windows that align vertically as well as by floor, behind the plain screen. A void at the top floor creates modest visual interest; it is capped by a thick, continuous block that serves as a reserved cornice to the otherwise unadorned building composition. The architectural vocabulary and design are unexpressive. It is set atop a paved courtyard and is joined to City Hall by way of a pedestrian overcrossing that shares its bland styling. The building is on a midblock parcel that is roughly level, surrounded by other government uses and open spaces. Because the building was constructed after the Civic Center period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of the National or California Register historic district.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP7. 3+ story commercial building, HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, Photograph #0955

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1973, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Los Angeles

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 19, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 31 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 111 East 1st Street building (No. 6-4)

P1. Other Identifier: City Health Building, City Hall South

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 East 1st Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-014-902

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The City Hall South building is a 9-story, midrise government office building. It was designed by the architecture firm, Lunden, Hayward, & O'Connor, and was executed in the International Style. The building features continuous horizontal bands of windows on all four elevations, and has a flat roof supporting 10th-story mechanical services. The banded windows notably continue, or wrap around the 90-degree corners. The building is configured in a rectangular plan with a 3-story base extending southeast beyond the tower, all clad in glass and what were noted in 1954 as terra cotta panels. Few alterations are evident from its original exterior configuration, including its main public entry on to the southwest, away from the Civic Center axis. The building occupies the southwest third of the block bounded by Main, Temple, Los Angeles, and West 1st streets, at the southeastern extension of the Civic Center mall and axis, surrounded by government and commercial mid- and highrise buildings primarily from the mid to late 20th century.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0602

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1954, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, J. Covert, S. Murray, S. Carmack,
K. Harper, and F. Smith
SWCA Environmental Consultants
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190
South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 21, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 32 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 East 1st Street building (No. 6-4)

B1. Historic Name: City Health Building

B2. Common Name: City Hall South

B3. Original Use: government clinic, office, and mechanical building

B4. Present Use: government office building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in 1954 (*Los Angeles Times*).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Lunden, Hayward, & O'Connor

b. Builder: Robert E. McKee Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: building

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

The City Health Building, renamed City Hall South, was constructed between 1952 and 1954. The building originally featured health offices, clinics, and labs, and a central utility plant that heated City Hall north across Main Street and the new Parker Center police headquarters east across Los Angeles Street.

Exterior alterations are minimal; it is recognizable to its original appearance and period of significance. The property is an excellent example of Civic Center's Modernist embrace in the early 1950s, joining the International Style (Hahn and Mosk county buildings) and updated Classicism (Music Center) themes elsewhere in Civic Center. Later conversion of the building to City Hall South further incorporated its location and functions directly into the Civic Center mall and activities.

City Hall South is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1950s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its architectural design with Modernist details as the work of a master architect. While the building represents a significant and distinguishable entity, it also contributes to the recommended-eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

"New City Health Building Will Be Dedicated Today" *Los Angeles Times*, November 29, 1954: 13.

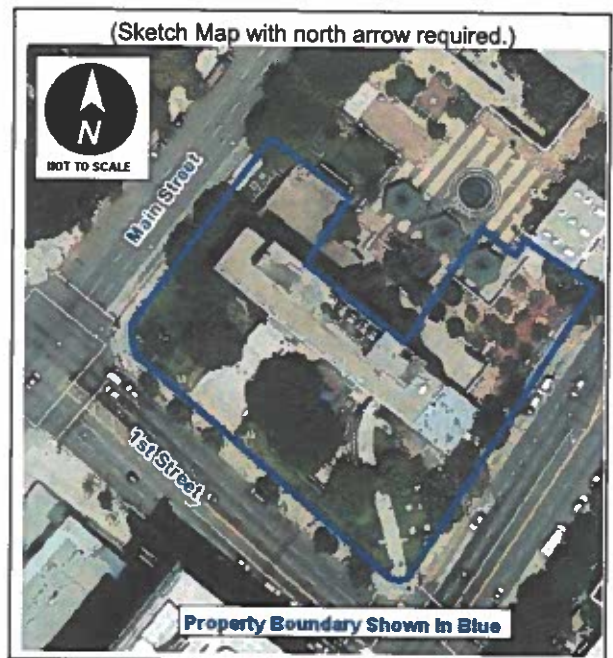
"'Glass Skyscraper' Here is Nearing Completion" *Los Angeles Times*, May 31, 1953, p. E.1.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: J. Steely, F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 21, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 33 of 39

*Resource Name or #: 300 North Los Angeles Street building (No. 6-5)

P1. Other Identifier: Federal Building, North Los Angeles Field Office

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Los Angeles, CA **Date:** 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) **T 1S R 13W Sec.** Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 300 North Los Angeles Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; **mE/** **mN (G.P.S.)**

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

APN: 5161-011-906

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

The subject property is an eight story, government office building. Constructed in a Brutalist interpretation of the International Style, the building is rectangular in plan and is roughly symmetrical. It has a white marble-clad frame, expressed in equal sized bays. The recessed darker core fills the volume, extending to just below the framed, flat roof in a recessed upper floor. The building core is a solid block, articulated by fixed, ribbon-type windows, and separated by bronze spandrels. Spandrel panels feature restrained interplay between vertical ribs. All sides repeat the straightforward theme and spandrel motif. The primary entrance, which faces northwest onto Los Angeles Street, is raised and is protected by a simple canopy supported on marble-faced columns. Two tile murals, typical of the period adorn the entrance. The building and its associated simple landscaping beds and street trees occupy two parcels along Los Angeles Street between Temple and Commercial streets. The subject property is the northeast anchor of the Civic Center. It is surrounded by other highrise office and government buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. government building, HP7. 3+ story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, March 16, 2009,
Photograph # 0620

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1965, *Los Angeles Times*

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper, F. Smith, and K. Corbett

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 34 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 300 North Los Angeles Street building (No. 6-5)

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: Federal Building

B3. Original Use: government building

B4. Present Use: government building

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

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

Built in 1965 (*Los Angeles Times*)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Welton Becket and Associates, and J.E. Stanton

b. Builder: Ford J. Twaits Co. and Morrison-Knudsen Co.

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The subject property building was completed in 1965. It was designed by Welton Becket and Associates, a successful firm responsible for numerous civic and commercial buildings in the Los Angeles area. Architect Welton Becket (1902-1969) practiced in Los Angeles from the 1930s until his death in 1969. His noted designs include other buildings as well as the Music Center in the Los Angeles Civic Center: Dorothy Chandler Pavilion (1964) Mark Taper Forum (1967), Santa Monica Civic Auditorium (1959), and residential designs in the 1930s for Robert Montgomery and Cesar Romero. Becket's designs were notably modern in the 1930s when the style was controversial. At the time of his death in 1969, Welton Becket and Associates was one of the largest architecture firms in the world, providing clients with full-service planning Mr. Becket called "total design," which included master planning, engineering, interior work, and landscaping. It continues today as Ellerbe-Becket. The Federal Building was lauded in the *Los Angeles Times* as "beautiful" at its completion, although an editorial letter rhetorically asked, "Since when does one create beauty by taking a plain rectangular solid and drawing parallel lines on it?"

The building has undergone few alterations since it was built, and in general appears much as it did in 1965. Two murals, entitled "Celebration of our Homeland" and "Recognition of all Foreign Lands" were designed by artist Richard Haines and were commissioned by the architect, in recognition of the building's function as a symbol of the people.

The Federal Building is at the eastern end of the Civic Center and was one of the later buildings to be completed in the ensemble. The subject building is eligible for listing in the National and California registers under Criteria A/1 for association with the historic planning and development of Civic Center in the 1960s and beyond, and Criteria C/3 for its simple, practical design, and Modernist details. The building is eligible as a contributor to the Los Angeles Civic Center historic district, as an integral part of its planning, design, development, and public services of the mid 20th century city and county governmental complex.

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

*B12. References:

"Celebration of Our Homeland/Recognition of All Foreign Lands," Public Art, Downtown Los Angeles.

<http://www.publicartinla.com/CivicCenter/celebration/background.html>

Accessed May 11, 2009.

"51 Million Dollars of Beauty Make Debut Friday" *Los Angeles Times*, May 13, 1965, A1.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith, K. Corbett

*Date of Evaluation: 3/26/09

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

Primary # 19-186882 / 19-186883 / 19-186888 (Update)
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B, 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 35 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 150 North Los Angeles Street
151 North Judge John Aiso Street building (Nos. 6-6 and 6-7)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles City Hall South, Parker Center, Motor Transport Division Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 15 R 13W Sec. Unsectioned
B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 150-156 North Los Angeles Street, 151 North Judge John Aiso Street City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-013-904 and 5161-013-905

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The City of Los Angeles Parker Center Police Department building group is anchored by the 1955, eight-story T-plan building. The main tower, is rectangular with windowless masonry-clad elevations on the east and west sides, topped by a flat roof. On north and south elevations, continuous ribbon windows alternate with solid spandrel panels at each floor. Inset ground-level public entrances face the east and west, shaded by tower "levitation" on lightweight pilotes or concrete columns. The building, its extensive exterior artwork and sumptuous interior finishes are unaltered since its completion in 1955. A newer building occupies the east corner of the block on former landscaped plaza and a recently finished building is to the northeast. The Motor Transport Building (1958) on the south corner is part of the Parker Center complex; it is the vehicle service facility that reflected the signature mobility of the Department. Parker Center is one major part of the dispersed services of "city hall," adjunct to nearby City Hall (1928) and part of local government response to development of Civic Center in the mid 20th century. William H. Parker (1902-1966) joined the force in 1927, became chief in 1950, and immediately oversaw planning and completion of this distinctive headquarters compound for his mobile and famously effective force. The building and grounds were found eligible for California Register-listing under Criteria B and C ("Proposition Q and F Civic Center Public Safety Facilities DEIR," 2005); no SHPO concurrence with those finding was found. The building also contributes to the National and California Register eligible Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District, as an integral part of the planning, design, development, and operations of the mid- 20th century city and county governmental complex.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 14, 2009, Photograph # 0819

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1955 and 1958, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Steely, S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper
and F. Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: March 16, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environmental Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
(SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORDPrimary # 19-167099 (Los Angeles Star; Update)
19-167104 (Bella Union; Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 7L, 6Z

Other Listings CHL#656 (Bella Union), CHL#789 (Los Angeles Star)

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 36 of 38

*Resource Name or #: 201-225 Los Angeles Street plaza (No. 6-12)

P1. Other Identifier: Los Angeles Star site, Fletcher Bowron Square, Los Angeles Mall, Triforium, Bella Union Hotel site

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles, CA Date: 1966 (photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994) T 1S R 13W Sec. Unsectioned

B.M. San Bernardino

c. Address: 111 East 1st Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 5161-014-901

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The subject property is a landscaped, concrete-walled plaza containing a large, musical sculpture. It is connected to the Los Angeles Mall, which was designed by Stanton & Stockwell (1975, Bridgers Trollet & Hazlett, landscape architects) and the east side of Main Street by way of an arched pedestrian walkway, Main Street Pedestrian Overcrossing (Bridge # 53-53C1242, completed 1970). The main feature in the plaza is the Triforium, a 60-foot high, concrete and glass prism sculpture, executed by Joseph Young (b. 1919) and completed in 1975. The plaza occupies the southern portion of a city block and is interconnected to subterranean Civic Center Plaza by escalators.

The property is the former site of the Bella Union Hotel from 1835, when it was completed, until its demolition in 1940. It is also the location of the first arrival of the Butterfield Stage in 1858. The area was also the site of a newspaper called the *Los Angeles Star*, originally a bilingual weekly, named *La Estrella de Los Angeles* from 1851 until 1864. The *Star* stopped publishing from '64-until 1868, when it published again and became a daily in 1870. The paper ceased publication in 1879 (Dawson, Muir. *History and Bibliography of Southern California Newspapers, 1851-1876*. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1950). The site is California Historic Landmark #656 for its associations with the hotel and #789 because of the *Los Angeles Star*.

Because the property is a California Historic Landmark numbered above 770, it is automatically listed in the California Register; however, it does not retain "substantial" integrity to its period of significance. Neither of the designated resources is extant, and the existing mall was constructed less than 50 years ago. Not enough time has passed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate the significance of the mall or its features. The property does not possess exceptional importance; it has no physical evidence of associations with important events or persons, and is not a remarkable example of any architectural style. The property is also not eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP31. Urban open space, HP29. Landscape architecture

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View southwest, April 20, 2009, Photo IMG00626

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both1974, *Los Angeles Times*

*P7. Owner and Address:

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

S. Murray, S. Carmack, K. Harper, F. Smith, and K. Corbett

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

*P9. Date Recorded: March 16, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

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

Built Environment Resources Technical Report, Regional Connector Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2009)

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 37 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 6Z, 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # ornamental streetlight standards

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: ornamental streetlight standards B4. Present Use: ornamental streetlight standards

*B5. Architectural Style: Classical Revival-influenced

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

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architects:

b. Builder:



*B10. Significance: Theme: Civic Center for City and County Governments Area: Los Angeles

Period of Significance: 1925-1972

Property Type: objects

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

Street lighting in Los Angeles has been a part of the community since gas street lamps were first implemented in 1870. Prior to that, any house on a major street with more than two rooms was required "to hang a lighted lantern ... from twilight to midnight" (Historical). In 1882, an enormous mast was installed at Main and Commercial streets that held a gas lamp at a height above a 6-story building. By 1905, Broadway has the city's first example of an incandescent ornamental lighting system at the intersection with Main Street (Feldman). Soon after, Hill, Spring and Main streets were each illuminated with streetlights. When City Beautiful advocate, Charles Mulford Robinson made his review and report on the city, he noted that the streetlighting system was "the handsomest in the United States" (Feldman). A new ornamental system replaced the original one in 1920 on Broadway, between 1st and 10th streets, and the street was effusively entitled "The Radiant Way" (Los Angeles Times). The Bureau of Streetlighting, under the Department of Public Works was established in 1925, and retains the responsibility for all streetlighting in Los Angeles.

PHOTOGRAPH		DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE
	<p>Figure 1. Union Station style, view northwest on 1st Street at Main, in Civic Center district. Photograph # 0400, March 17, 2009.</p>	<p><u>Union Station style</u> This twin pendant, ornamental electrolier functioned as both a street light and trolley pole, as early as 1939, when Union Passenger Station was completed (Last of the Great Stations," "Streetlights"). This style was used outside of Union Station, however, two were identified outside of the future police administration building, wrapped in plastic inside a fenced off construction area. They are assumed to be reproductions.</p>	<p>The streetlight standards of this type in the project are likely reproductions and do not warrant consideration as historical resources or historic properties for California or National Register consideration. NRHP Status Code 6Z.</p>
	<p>Figure 2. Olympic Special, Union Metal 40314, view northeast, on Los Angeles Street at Temple Street, in Civic Center district. Photograph # 0811, April 14, 2009.</p>	<p><u>"Olympic Special" Union Metal 40314</u> This model was originally designed and installed to commemorate the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles ("Streetlights"). The arm embellishment is known as dragon, because of its motif. Many original poles are still in use today, including single and double luminaire, suspended globe styles along Los Angeles Street nearby City Hall East, nearby Parker Center and the Federal building. Globes replaced with stylized "pawn shop" type luminaires, circa 1974. Reproduction editions were approved for installation at Staples Center area, 1999.</p>	<p>Despite alterations, these ornamental streetlight standards and arms contribute to the significance of Civic Center Historic District under National and California Register Criteria A/1 and C/1 for their associations with the development of the Civic Center and as representative examples of ornamental standards. They are integral parts of its planning, design, and development, and represent a significant component of public services in the city and county governmental complex. NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD.</p>

*B12. References:

Feldman, Eddy S. *The Art of Ornamental Street Lighting*.

(Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1972) 31-37.

Historical and Biographical Record of Los Angeles and Vicinity.
(Chicago, 1901) 67.

"The Radiant Way" *Los Angeles Times*. January 17, 1920: II-1 and 9.

B13. Remarks: see above

*B14. Evaluator: F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: May 16, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

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

Primary #
HR#
Trinomial

Page 38 of 39

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) ornamental streetlight standards


*Recorded by: S. Francisco, S. Murray and F. Smith

*Date: June 6, 2009

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

*B10. Significance: (continued from page 37)

PHOTOGRAPHS	DESCRIPTIONS	SIGNIFICANCE
 <p data-bbox="138 825 500 934">Figure 3. Union Metal No. 1906, view northeast, on Main Street at 1st Street, in Civic Center District. Photograph # 0390, March 17, 2009.</p>	<p data-bbox="532 405 764 430"><u>Union Metal No. 1906</u></p> <p data-bbox="532 434 1071 569">This model replaced many of the original Five-Globe Llewellyns in downtown Los Angeles. Hundreds of these standards, called UM 1906s, with twin lanterns were installed throughout the City circa 1925.</p> <p data-bbox="532 573 1071 682">A common streetlight configuration on Spring Street is the "dual system," in which 40-foot tall modern davits are interspersed between the UM 1906s (Eslinger Gallery).</p> <p data-bbox="532 686 1071 879">This model was identified on Wilshire Boulevard between Hope and Figueroa streets, on South Figueroa Street, between Wilshire Boulevard and West 5th Street and on South Spring Street, from 2nd to Temple street, on North Main Street, from 2nd to 3rd streets, and on 2nd Street from Hill Street to east of Main Street.</p> <p data-bbox="532 884 1006 938">Various globes have been replaced by opaque Plexiglas (date unknown).</p>	<p data-bbox="1097 405 1476 716">The UM No. 1906 streetlights are significant under National Register and California register Criterion A/1 for their associations with the development of the Los Angeles Civic Center Historic District as representative examples of ornamental standards, and under Criteria C/3 for their high artistic value representative of design ca. 1925. NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD.</p>

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 39 of 39

*NRHP Status Code 3D, 3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Siren Nos. 8 and 93

- B1. Historic Name: Air-raid warning signals
B2. Common Name: Air-raid sirens
B3. Original Use: Air-raid warning sirens B4. Present Use: no longer in use

***B5. Architectural Style:**

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

Circa 1956

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Manufactured by Federal Enterprises, Inc.

b. Builder: Fischbach & Moore

***B10. Significance: Theme:**

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

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

The subject objects are two 1950s civil defense air-raid sirens located in downtown Los Angeles: Siren No. 8, located on the southeast corner of Temple and Spring streets; and Siren No. 93, located mid-block on South Olive Street between West 1st and West 2nd streets. Both sirens are Federal Signal SD-10 (Special Duty 10 Horsepower) models, also referred to as "Wire Spool" sirens. The SD-10 is an upgraded, dual-pitched or two-toned version of the earlier STL-10 model sirens (wirechief.com).

Air-raid sirens were first placed in downtown Los Angeles in the early 1940s as part of a civil defense warning system designed to alert citizens to potential Japanese air strikes during World War II. The sirens were primarily located on building roofs and traffic signals. These early warning systems were known to frequently short-circuit, creating false alarms and resulting in panic. After World War II, the sirens were silenced for several years.

Sirens came back in 1949 when Cold War-era fears of a nuclear attack were elevated after the Soviet Union successfully tested its first atomic bomb. In 1950, the State Director of Civil Defense, Walter M. Robertson, ordered that California's air raid warning system be activated. A *Los Angeles Times* article quoted Robertson: "Until the federal government perfects a uniform sounding device, individual cities are at liberty to use sirens, horns, or whistles for alarm purposes" ("Air Raid Warnings"). In 1951, mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that an adequate siren system in Los Angeles would cost \$1MM, and that it was the responsibility of the federal government to provide such funding ("Adequate"). In 1956, a new half-million dollar siren system was unveiled and tested for the first time. The cost was borne by the federal government, city and state. A total of 216 sirens were installed throughout the City, including Siren Nos. 8 and 93. The new siren warning system was triggered through the telephone line, which allowed for twice the coverage of the older system, with sound covering approximately 95 percent of the city ("First Siren"). The two air-raid sirens, Siren Nos. 8 and 93, are contributors to the Los Angeles Civic Center District.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

***B12. References:**

"Air Raid Warnings Activated in State" *Los Angeles Times*, December 20, 1950.

"Adequate Siren System Cost Set at \$1 Mil" *Los Angeles Times*, July 9, 1951.

"First Siren Installed for New System" *Los Angeles Times*, March 10, 1956.

"Air Raid Sirens Silenced" *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 1985.

"Air Raid Sirens are Relics of a Jittery Past" *Los Angeles Times*, April 20, 2007.

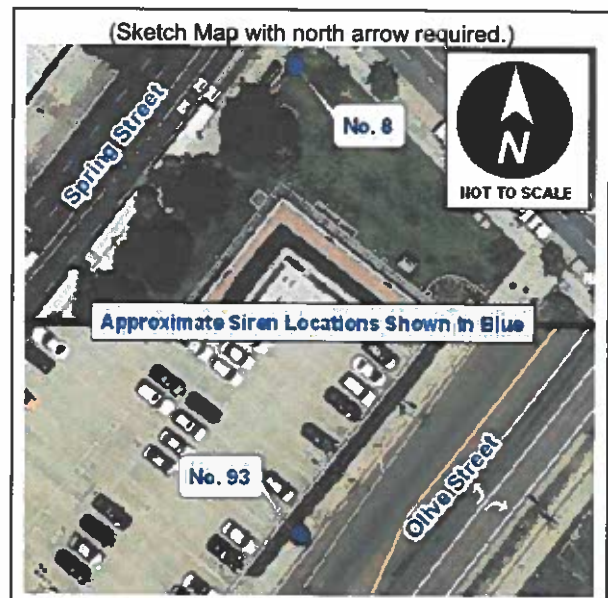
"Air Raid Sirens in the Los Angeles Area" <wirechief.com/sirens>

13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: S. Murray and F. Smith

*Date of Evaluation: April 27, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



JULY 14, 2025
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
ATTACHMENT C
DISCUSSION ITEM 4.0-ITEM 4.1

**OFFICIAL NOTICES FROM OFFICE OF HISTORIC
PRESERVATION FOR AUGUST 8, 2025 HEARING**



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000

FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Teresa Grimes
Teresa Grimes | Historic Preservation
40 Arroyo Drive, Unit 101
Pasadena, CA 91105

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Ms. Grimes:

I am pleased to inform you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), at its next meeting, intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details regarding the meeting are enclosed.

The National Register is the United States' official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register assures review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties, including properties formally determined eligible for the National Register, are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration during the State (CEQA) environmental review process. Additional information may be found on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237

The SHRC welcomes attendance at the meeting, at which time it will consider and act upon the nomination. One may participate in person or virtually per the enclosed **Meeting Notice**. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register.

A copy of the most recent draft of the nomination is available on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368. The nomination may be modified with minor, non-material changes throughout the nomination process. Should material changes occur, the nomination may be held for re-noticing. If you have questions, contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Katherine Chew
Executive Director
LA Law Library
301 W. 1st Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Ms. Chew:

I write to inform you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details regarding the meeting are enclosed.

The National Register is the United States' official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register assures review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties, including properties formally determined eligible for the National Register, are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration during the State (CEQA) environmental review process. Additional information may be found on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237.

The SHRC welcomes attendance at the meeting, at which time it will consider and act upon the nomination. One may participate in person or virtually per the enclosed **Meeting Notice**. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov per the enclosed **How to Support or Object to Listing**. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register.

A copy of the most recent draft of the nomination is available on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368. The nomination may be modified with minor, non-material changes throughout the nomination process. Should material changes occur, the nomination may be held for re-noticing. If you have questions, contact the Registration Unit at amy.crain@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Meeting Notice, How to Support or Object to Listing



State of California • Natural Resources Agency

Gavin Newsom, Governor

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

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calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 29, 2025

Mayor Karen Bass
City of Los Angeles
City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Mayor Bass:

The State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) at its next meeting intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details of that meeting are on the enclosed notice. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving California's cultural heritage. If the item is removed from the scheduled agenda, you will be notified by mail.

Local government comments regarding the national Register eligibility of this property are welcomed. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. Interested parties are encouraged to attend the SHRC meeting and present oral testimony.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

A copy of the nomination has been included for your review. Supplemental information on the National register and the California Register programs is available on our website at the following address: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237. The federal requirements covering the National Register program are to be found in the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. State law regarding the California Register is in the Public Resources Code, Section 5024. Should you have questions regarding this nomination, please contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

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calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 29, 2025

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W Temple Street, Room B-50
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Board of Supervisors:

Pursuant to Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.6(c) I am notifying you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) at its next meeting intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details of that meeting are on the enclosed notice. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving California's cultural heritage. If the item is removed from the scheduled agenda, you will be notified by mail.

Local government comments regarding the National Register eligibility of this property are welcomed. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. Interested parties are encouraged to attend the SHRC meeting and present oral testimony.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

The federal requirements covering the National Register program are to be found in the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. State law regarding the California Register is in the Public Resources Code, Section 5024. Should you have questions regarding this nomination, or would like a copy of the nomination, please contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure: Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

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www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Ken Bernstein
Manager, Office of Historic Resources
Planning Department, City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

Pursuant to the Certified Local Government Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and your governmental entity, we are providing you as the chief elected local official with a sixty (60) day review and comment period before the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) takes action on the above stated National Register of Historic Places (National Register) nomination at its next meeting. Details on the meeting are enclosed.

Please review the enclosed nomination and send your comments to OHP. Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have also provided a copy of the nomination to your local preservation commission. Your local preservation commission may comment on whether or not the nominated property, in its opinion, meets the criteria for the National Register and forward their comments to you. Please transmit your local preservation commission's comments with your comments to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. If you have questions or require further information, please contact the Registration Unit at (916) 445-7000.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

Supplemental information on the National Register is available on our website at the following address:
http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368.

Thank you for your assistance in this program.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES HOW TO SUPPORT OR OBJECT TO LISTING

Under federal law, a privately owned property may not be listed in the National Register over the objection of its owner or, in the case of a property with multiple owners, over the objection of a majority of owners. A district may not be listed in the National Register over the objection of a majority of owners of private property within the proposed district. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that person owns. Within a district, each owner has one vote regardless of how many buildings/parcels he or she owns.

If a private property owner, or a majority of private property owners, should object, the property or district will not be listed. In such cases, the State Historic Preservation Officer will not submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for *listing* in the National Register and may submit the nomination for a *determination of eligibility* for the National Register. If the property or district is *determined eligible* for listing, although not formally listed, it will be given the same protection as a listed property in the federal environmental review process. A property determined eligible for listing is not eligible for federal tax benefits until the objections are withdrawn and the property is actually listed. The laws and regulations regarding this process are covered in the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and in 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations), Part 60.

Supporting a National Register Nomination:

Private owners who seek National Register listing for their properties are not required to submit statements of concurrence. However, letters of support, from owners, or any others, are welcome and become a permanent part of the nomination file.

Objecting to a National Register Nomination:

If objecting to the listing of a property for which one is the owner, it is necessary to submit either (1) a notarized statement certifying that you are the sole or partial owner of the property, as appropriate, and that you object to the listing, or (2) a signed letter with the same statement including the following language: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)."

Owners who wish to object are encouraged to submit statements of objection prior to the meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission at which the nomination is being considered. However, statements of objection may be submitted and will be counted up until the actual date of listing. Listing usually takes place 45 days after the

nomination is received, reviewed, and approved by the Keeper of the National Register following the State Historical Resources Commission meeting. Letters are added to the nomination file and become part of the public record.

Duplicate Copies Are Unnecessary:

If sending a letter of support or objection to the Office of Historic Preservation via email, it is not necessary to send a hardcopy letter as well. Emails and letters must be received 7 days prior to the commission meeting when a nomination is scheduled. Letters received after the hearing but prior to forwarding to the Keeper of the National Register will be included with the nomination and all other comments.

Send emails of support or objection to:

calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov

Or

Send letters of support or objection to:

State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

JULY 14, 2025
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
ATTACHMENT D
DISCUSSION ITEM 4.0-ITEM 4.1

RESOURCES

TOP TEN MYTHS ABOUT HISTORIC PRESERVATION
THE (ECONOMIC) VALUE OF NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

The Top Ten Myths About Historic Preservation

By Ken Bernstein

It often surprises me how many misunderstandings abound concerning historic preservation – with some people closing their minds to preservation based on inaccurate information, and others clinging to unrealistic expectations about the impacts or benefits of preservation tools. As a starting point in clearing up these misconceptions, I offer up a “top ten” list of the most prevalent myths about historic preservation.

Myth #1: “If a property gets designated as a historic landmark, it’s protected forever and can never be demolished.”

Fact: Landmark designation ensures a more thorough review of demolition proposals, but it does not prohibit demolition outright. In the City of Los Angeles, designation as a City historic landmark (Historic-Cultural Monument) allows the City’s Cultural Heritage Commission to object to the issuance of a demolition permit, but only for 180 days. The City Council may then extend the objection to demolition for an additional 180 days.

Many East Coast cities, including New York, do actually prohibit demolition of their landmarks, but these cities also leave an exception for cases of demonstrated economic hardship. Even listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which sounds more elevated than “mere” local listing, does not provide for more iron-clad protection.

Although demolition of a designated landmark in California additionally requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report to assess the feasibility of alternatives to demolition, a truly determined property owner may be able to obtain approval to destroy even our most cherished landmarks.

Myth #2: “Historic designation will reduce my property values.”

Fact: Study after study across the nation has conclusively demonstrated that historic designation and the creation of historic districts actually increase property values. Why? In part, historic designation gives a neighborhood or an individual historic site a cache that sets it apart from ordinary properties. Many buyers seek out the unique qualities and ambiance of a historic property. Historic district designation gives potential homebuyers two rare and economically valuable assurances: that the very qualities that attracted them to their neighborhood will actually endure over time, and that they can safely reinvest in sensitive improvements to their home without fear that their neighbor will undermine this investment with a new “monster home” or inappropriate new development.

Myth #3: “If my property is designated as a historic site, I won’t be able to change it in any way, and I don’t want my property to become like a museum.”

Fact: Owners of designated historic structures may make very significant changes to their structures. Historic preservation laws, at their essence, are not meant to prevent change but, rather,

to manage change. The tool to manage change is the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, the nationally accepted benchmark for evaluating changes to historic structures.

The Standards don't require that every element of a historic site remain intact: you need not keep every doorknob! However, the most significant, or "character-defining," historic elements of a property should be retained. New additions to the historic property are allowed, but should be compatible with the site's historic architecture. The Standards urge the repair of deteriorated historic features, but do allow for replacement where the severity of deterioration leaves no other option.

Myth #4: "Preservation is only for the rich and elite, and for high-style buildings."

Fact: Historic preservation isn't just about house museums anymore. Today's preservation movement is increasingly diverse: here in Los Angeles, the majority of the City's Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) are home to economically and ethnically varied populations, including neighborhoods such as Pico-Union and Lincoln Heights.

Preservation today also focuses not just on grandiose architectural landmarks, but on more modest sites of social and cultural significance. Just look at the small Ralph J. Bunche House in South Los Angeles, boyhood home of the pioneering African-American diplomat, and Little Tokyo's Far East Café, a beloved gathering place for the city's Japanese-American community – both restored. Or, consider the successful preservation effort to save the modest Vladeck Center, a Boyle Heights building that was the center of the Jewish labor and immigrant resettlement movements of the 1930s. Such sites underscore that preservation can be about the "power of place" found at sites containing rich social and cultural meaning.

Myth #5: "Historic preservation is bad for business."

Fact: Historic preservation is at the very heart of our nation's most vibrant economic development and business attraction programs. From Southern California examples such as Old Pasadena or San Diego's Gaslamp Quarter, to traditional, historic southern cities such as Charleston or Savannah, to the recent boom in "heritage tourism," today's economic development strategies no longer see preservation and business development as competing values.

The National Main Street Center, a program that uses historic preservation to revitalize town centers and neighborhood commercial districts, has actually tracked economic results in 1,700 Main Street communities nationally. These preservation-based programs have created over 231,000 new jobs and resulted in over \$17 billion in reinvestment to date, with every dollar spent on a Main Street program yielding \$40 in economic reinvestment.

Myth #6: Preservation is more expensive than new construction

This is certainly true at times, but, in fact, historic preservation is typically more cost effective than new construction. Why? Historic buildings certainly do sometimes need upgrades, but these are usually less expensive than the costs of building all-new foundations, structural systems, roofs and building finishes.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation reports that in Chicago, where the public school system spent \$2.5 billion to upgrade facilities, bare-bones new construction cost \$155 per square foot -- but renovation cost just \$130. Here in Los Angeles, the State of California learned the potential savings from historic preservation in comparing the construction of two State Office Buildings: the new Ronald Reagan State Office Building on Spring Street at 3rd St., and the Junipero Serra State Office Building just two blocks away on Broadway at 4th St., in the renovated former flagship location of the Broadway Department Store. The historic renovation not only reused and reinvigorated an important landmark from 1914, but it saved taxpayers money by delivering office space at about half the cost per square of the all-new Reagan building just a few years before.

Myth #7: If I buy a historic property, there's lots of government money available to help me fix it up

While it doesn't necessarily cost more to renovate a historic structure than to build anew, few large government or foundation grants are available to owners of historic properties, and even those few typically limit eligibility to government agencies or non-profits. What is available tends to be tax incentives for private owners of historic buildings.

Owners of sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places may take advantage of a Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit that provides a 20% tax offset for the cost of rehabilitation. National Register properties are also eligible to benefit from "conservation easements"—binding legal agreements with preservation organizations such as the Los Angeles Conservancy that can allow owners to claim a charitable deduction on their Federal income taxes. Finally, the State's Mills Act program, implemented by local governments throughout the State, including Los Angeles, allows historic property owners to take often-significant property tax reductions.

Myth #8: Old buildings are less safe

Although historic structures do sometimes require structural retrofits or the addition of fire sprinklers to enhance their safety, historic buildings typically perform better than newer construction in earthquakes and other natural disasters. What determines the safety of buildings is the quality of construction, not age, and, in many ways, they just don't build 'em like they used to."

Los Angeles' signature historic structures have survived every major temblor of the past eight decades. Yet, in the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the most catastrophic damage occurred not to historic buildings but to newer construction such as parking garages, concrete tilt-up buildings, and newer apartments with "tuck-under" parking.

Myth #9: Preservation is an un-American violation of property rights

Historic preservation laws no more infringe on property rights than do many other laws and private rules that Americans have long accepted. Though everyone likes to believe "my home is my castle and I can do whatever I want," this statement simply doesn't reflect reality. Zoning laws prevent you from replacing your single-family home with an apartment building or a five-story vertical mansion. We should all be happy that such laws prevent our neighbor from putting a landfill or a skyscraper behind our back fence.

If you live in a condominium (or an Orange County gated community), your property rights are limited by Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs), documents that can legally prevent you from owning a pet, washing a car in your driveway, or having a basketball hoop over the garage. CC&R's restrictions are far more onerous than historic preservation laws, yet are commonly accepted even by vocal property rights advocates.

Myth #10: Preservationists are always fighting new development and only care about the past

Historic preservationists do care deeply about the past -- generally not just to wallow sentimentally in a bygone era, but as a way of anchoring ourselves as we move forward confidently into the future. Historic preservation is not about stopping change and is certainly not about squeezing out creative and exciting new architecture and development. Preservation allows us to retain the best of shared heritage to preserve sites of unique quality and beauty, revitalize neighborhoods, spur economic revitalization, and, quite simply, create better communities.

Ken Bernstein is Principal City Planner and Manager of the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

The (Economic) Value of National Register Listing

To ask if properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places have value is to ask a tautological question. Of course they have value or they wouldn't have been listed in the first place. The nomination process to the National Register itself implicitly requires the source and the substantiation of the property's value—architectural, cultural, associative, historical, etc. Further, by implication the National Register property is more valuable on some set of criteria than non-listed properties, otherwise everything would be National Register eligible.

So historic preservation in general and National Register listing in particular doesn't have one value, it has a multitude of values—cultural, environmental, social, educational, aesthetic, historical. The question becomes, "Do these values manifest themselves in economic value?" Let's begin with what we do know, and that is about local designation. Over the last decade a number of analyses have been conducted asking, "What is the impact on property values of local historic districts?" Using a variety of methodologies, conducted by a number of independent researchers, this analysis has been

undertaken in New Jersey, Texas, Indiana, Georgia, Colorado, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, and elsewhere. The results of these studies are remarkably consistent: property values in local historic districts appreciate significantly faster than the market as a whole in the vast majority of cases and appreciate at rates equivalent to the market in the worst case. Simply put—local historic districts enhance property values.

Anecdotally, it has been found that when a local district has the greatest positive impact on property values four variables are usually in place: clear, written design guidelines for the affected properties; staff for the preservation commission; active educational outreach by the staff and commission to property owners, real estate brokers, architects, builders, etc.; and consistent and predictable decisions by the commission.

Since listing in the National Register provides little protection for an individual property, sources of value enhancement created by a local district do not exist. There are, however, at least four situations in which listing in the National Register does often add economic value to the listed properties:

- When the properties are commercial, rather than owner-occupied residential, the eligibility for the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit can add economic value to the properties. At a recent symposium funded by the National Park Service and chaired by the Urban Land Institute, some developers noted that in their communities, sellers of unrehabilitated properties were raising the price of listed buildings to reflect the tax credit opportunity potential of the investment.
- In some communities the creation of a National Register district triggers the creation of a corresponding local district. This local district then would provide the protections (and perhaps incentives) as noted above, leading to economic value enhancement.

Listing can add economic value to commercial properties since National Register status is a prerequisite to using the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit.





National Register residential neighborhoods may command a premium if local buyers and the real estate community understand and appreciate the significance of designation.

- In real estate markets that have a level of knowledge and sophistication among both real estate professionals and buyers regarding historic properties, National Register listing can have an economic premium attached. How do you know if the local market has reached that point? When the real estate ads say, "This house is located within the XYZ National Register Historic District," or "This house is listed in the National Register." The broker wouldn't pay for the extra lines in the ad if he/she didn't believe that potential buyers responded knowingly and positively to that information.
- A common characteristic of neighborhoods—both residential and commercial—that are seen as places of sound investment is the existence of a strong citizen-based advocacy organization. Often the creation of a National Register district is a catalyst for the creation of such a citizen advocacy group. The group may have been formed for the specific purpose of getting a neighborhood listed, but once that mission is accomplished the organization expands its focus to broader neighborhood advocacy. This can have a positive affect on property values.

But perhaps it makes sense to step back briefly from the specific question, "Does National Register listing add economic value?" to a broader identification of the variables that affect value. In real estate economics there are identified the Four Forces of Value, those factors in the marketplace that push the value of a given piece of real estate—historic or otherwise—up or down. Those forces are physical, social, economic, and political. If as preservationists it is our intention to positively influence the value of

historic properties it will be necessary to knowingly bring those forces into play.

The physical force of value is the only one of the four even partially emerging from within the property lines. A leaky roof, the wrong kind of mortar, deteriorating foundation walls, sand-blasted bricks are all examples of physical forces that will diminish the economic value of a building. But physical forces beyond the lot lines will also have an impact. The condition of the streets and sidewalks, the proximity of parks, levels of public maintenance, and whether nearby properties are vacant or occupied are all examples of the physical force of value over which the individual property owner has no direct control.

The social force of value is how people understand and attach importance to any given property characteristic. When more people hold historic resources "valuable" by any criteria, there will be a corresponding increase in the economic value of those resources.

The economic force of value is more complex than it may seem. If financing is more difficult to obtain for historic properties than for new properties, there will be a relative adverse impact on historic properties' values. Adaptive re-use of historic properties, when the use for which they were built is no longer in demand, is central to the buildings having economic value. The proposed Historic Homeowners Tax Credit, by adding an economic incentive for re-investment, will add economic value.

The last of the four forces of value is political. To the extent that elected officials and other political decision makers recognize and emphasize the importance of heritage buildings and correspondingly take public policy actions to encourage appropriate rehabilitation, the economic value of historic buildings will increase.

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places does not necessarily add economic value to a given piece of real estate. Rather, National Register status can be an important catalytic tool to utilize all four forces of value. National Register listing is one of a basket of tools that can be used to assure that the economic value of historic preservation takes its rightful place among the multiple values that historic buildings contribute to American communities of every size.

Donovan D. Rypkema is principal in Place Economics, a real estate and economic development firm in Washington, DC.

Photos by the author.

The Economic Effect of National Register Listing

Donovan D. Rypkema

Does a property being listed in the National Register of Historic Places increase the economic value of the property? It would be useful if the clear cut answer were "yes." Even an unambiguous "no" would at least put the issue to rest. Unfortunately, providing such an answer would violate a basic Einsteinian tenet, "Things should be made as simple as possible but not more so."

Let's begin with the word "value." Even in the esoteric world of real estate appraising there are many kinds of value, not all of which contain economic ramifications. By definition, a property being listed in the National Register (either individually or as a contributing structure within a historic district) means that the National Park Service has deemed that parcel of real estate to have a particular cultural, historical, or architectural quality that is of value to the nation. The question, then, becomes: "Is that cultural, historical, or architectural quality reflected in the price typically paid for the property in the marketplace?" If so, it can be mathematically demonstrated that National Register listing reflects an incremental economic value.

Can that mathematical demonstration be made? The answer is: "sometimes," "maybe," and "it depends." It is necessary to consider certain principles involved in measuring economic value. First, it is important to understand that value is not determined by real estate brokers, bankers, architects, developers, or appraisers. Value is determined by the actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace. Brokers and developers can establish asking prices, architects can itemize rehabilitation costs, bankers can set loan-to-value ratios; but all of that is dependent on and subordinate to actual transactions between buyers and seller. Even the appraiser's job is not to determine value. The appraiser's job is to estimate value based, not on his or her own opinions, but on how real buyers and real sellers in the marketplace behave. The appraiser is the student with the marketplace being the instructor.

Appraisers are often criticized by preservationists for not recognizing the "historic value" of a National Register property. Upon occasion the appraiser may be overlooking nuances in the marketplace. Much more often, however, the appraiser is not assigning an incremental "historic value" because buyers and sellers in the marketplace are not assigning any such premium.

Which brings us to the second principle of real estate economics that is germane here. Buyers and sellers in the marketplace are assumed to be "reasonably well advised or well informed." If typical buyers and sellers or, more importantly, the real estate professionals in the community do not understand the significance of National Register listing (or even the existence of such a thing) there is no way that an economic premium will be attached to such designation. The education of buyers and sellers generally and the real estate community specifically should be the

responsibility of preservationists. Some have done that well; others have not. But for preservationists to blame the real estate broker for not understanding historic significance is pointing the finger in the wrong direction.

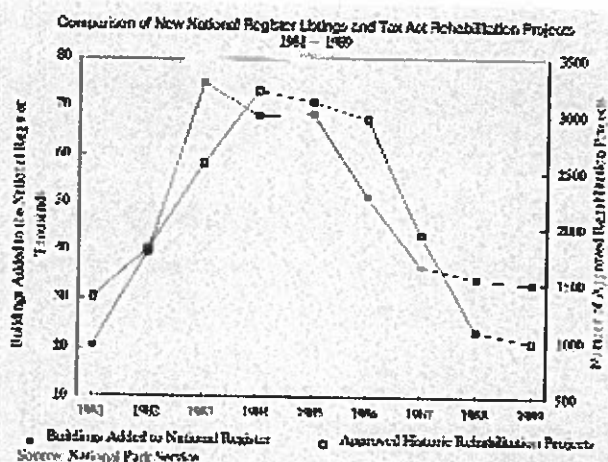
Third, the marketplace is not made up of a single buyer or seller but rather an imaginary group of buyers and sellers choosing independently how to act. Therefore, a single purchaser willing to pay an economic premium for the "George Washington slept here" property does not necessarily establish the price that he/she paid as the value of that property. The price and the value are not synonymous unless the price reflects a typical transaction within that group of buyers and sellers. A single sale does not the marketplace make.

There is an old saying that, "all politics is local." So is all property value and almost all preservation. Real estate values (and any premiums attached to certain attributes) emerge from the local environment. Likewise, almost universally among preservationists, what is cared for most passionately is the local landmark or historic district. More than any other factor this is why the question, "Does National Register listing increase the economic value of the property?" can only be answered on a locality by locality basis—sometimes yes, sometimes no.

What, then, are the conditions when National Register listing does add economic value? Most common, perhaps, is when National Register listing serves as a threshold for additional benefits. Most obvious is the availability of the historic rehabilitation tax credits. Listing in the National Register is a prerequisite to obtaining the federal tax credits. For nearly 20 years, some favorable tax treatment has been available for the appropriate rehabilitation of National Register properties. And the marketplace has responded by paying a premium for eligible properties reflected in the acquisition price, the amount spent on rehabilitation, or both. The precipitous decline in the amount of rehabilitation activity since 1986 is direct evidence of the marketplace assigning a lesser value to the available credits and, by extension, a lesser value to National Register status.

Readers of *CRM* may be familiar with the table published annually by the National Park Service showing the rise and fall of rehabilitation activity over the last 17 years. What is less familiar is the rise and fall in the number of buildings added to the National Register over much of the same period. The table on the following page compares the number of tax act rehabilitation projects during the 1980s with the number of contributing buildings added to the National Register over the same period. The almost identical pattern of increase and decline strongly indicates that when National Register listing provides an economically valuable threshold for rehabilitation activity, the marketplace responds by encouraging more properties to become eligible for the incentives.

But the federal tax credits are not the only area for which National Register status provides a threshold for enhanced economic value. In many state and local jurisdictions properties listed in the National Register become eligible for additional benefits. These local benefits might include tax abatements, state tax credits, low interest loans, facade grants, design assistance, or other incentives. To the extent that these perquisites add economic value, National Register listing has provided the gateway to that value.



Comparison of New National Register Listings and Tax Act Rehabilitation Projects, 1981-1989, by Donovan D. Rypkema.

In many communities, the creation of a National Register district is the trigger for a parallel local district. Often local historic districts provide protection for properties within the district that the National Register does not. This protection from inappropriate design, scale, and uses of properties within the district can maintain and often enhance the value of the properties within. Virtually every analysis that has been done on the economic impact of such protection has indicated that values have been maintained at worst, and usually enhanced, because of historic district status. No comprehensive analysis of all National Register districts in this country has been undertaken. In our neighbor to the north, however, a recent publication reported that, "In every heritage district designated in Canada in the last 20 years, property values have risen despite the fact that development potential has been reduced."¹

Real estate is an asset the value of which comes largely from its context. To the extent that an entire neighborhood becomes more valuable (because of protections, prestige, architectural character, compatibility of uses and styles, or other reasons) the individual properties within the neighborhood become more valuable as well. Because of this value through context concept, one could argue that a National Register district (and/or its local counterpart) probably has an even greater cumulative effect on value enhancement than does an individual listing outside a district.

Virtually the only direct protection National Register listing provides to an individual property is the requirement for Section 106 review to determine if the expenditure of federal funds would have an adverse effect on the historic resource. But as we become more and more aware of the negative impact not only on buildings but on whole communities that massive federal projects have had in the past, this single protection will become even more significant to individual property values in the future.

It was noted earlier that the marketplace is assumed to be made of "reasonably well informed or well advised buyers and sellers." When local awareness among buyers, sellers, and the real estate profession has risen to the point of understanding what National Register listing means, it is likely that such status will become a value enhancing premium for the designated property. The most telling

test of whether this is true locally or not is when the real estate ads include "National Register property" as one of the descriptive attributes of the building. Just like "finished basement" or "heated pool," identifying that National Register status in a real estate advertisement reflects the broker's judgment that buyers are willing to assign monetary value to that characteristic. It is not necessary that every possible buyer in the market assigns value to that variable, only a large enough sub-set of the market to create a specialized demand.

Real estate values will be influenced by the future time horizon envisioned for the property by its owner or prospective buyer. A short-term owner (whether for residential or commercial property) will tend to place less importance on variables such as National Register status, inclusion in a historic district, etc., than will a long-term owner. At a recent conference, a Wall Street investment advisor to European institutional buyers of American real estate was asked how those investors viewed purchasing properties within historic districts. He responded, "Because of their longer-term investment horizon, European purchasers view historic properties within districts more favorably because of the protection against adverse development taking place in the immediate surroundings of their property." American buyers of real estate (both for investment and for occupancy) have, for at least the last 40 years, been rather myopically short-term oriented. This appears to be beginning to change. As the anticipated time of ownership lengthens, the relative economic importance of National Register status should begin to increase.

Perhaps the greatest potential for a National Register listing to increase property value, however, is a result of a lesson we are only recently relearning. On a sustainable basis, real estate will not maintain or enhance its value without there being a combination of a spirit of community and a sense of place. A National Register district in and of itself is a reflection of a sense of place. Increasingly it is that "place" around which grassroots neighborhood groups center the rebirth of a spirit of community. That phenomena has many ramifications but increased long-term property values is certainly among them.

Finally, in our search for a relationship between National Register listing and property value we should not forget that listing in the National Register is an effect not a cause. It is because a property or a district had special architectural, historical, or cultural quality that it was listed, not the other way around. In the end, when preservationists have sufficiently educated a broader audience on the value of that quality, it will be the property attributes themselves that generate a monetary premium. And the National Register will serve its intended purpose, to provide objective, national recognition to the local economic endowment that historic buildings represent.

Notes

¹ Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO), FHBRO Code of Practice, Draft, October 1993.

Donovan D. Rypkema is a real estate and economic development consultant based in Washington, DC.



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
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calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Teresa Grimes
Teresa Grimes | Historic Preservation
40 Arroyo Drive, Unit 101
Pasadena, CA 91105

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Ms. Grimes:

I am pleased to inform you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), at its next meeting, intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details regarding the meeting are enclosed.

The National Register is the United States' official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register assures review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties, including properties formally determined eligible for the National Register, are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration during the State (CEQA) environmental review process. Additional information may be found on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237

The SHRC welcomes attendance at the meeting, at which time it will consider and act upon the nomination. One may participate in person or virtually per the enclosed **Meeting Notice**. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register.

A copy of the most recent draft of the nomination is available on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368. The nomination may be modified with minor, non-material changes throughout the nomination process. Should material changes occur, the nomination may be held for re-noticing. If you have questions, contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

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May 28, 2025

Katherine Chew
Executive Director
LA Law Library
301 W. 1st Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Ms. Chew:

I write to inform you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details regarding the meeting are enclosed.

The National Register is the United States' official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register assures review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties, including properties formally determined eligible for the National Register, are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration during the State (CEQA) environmental review process. Additional information may be found on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237.

The SHRC welcomes attendance at the meeting, at which time it will consider and act upon the nomination. One may participate in person or virtually per the enclosed **Meeting Notice**. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov per the enclosed **How to Support or Object to Listing**. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register.

A copy of the most recent draft of the nomination is available on our website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368. The nomination may be modified with minor, non-material changes throughout the nomination process. Should material changes occur, the nomination may be held for re-noticing. If you have questions, contact the Registration Unit at amy.crain@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Meeting Notice, How to Support or Object to Listing



State of California • Natural Resources Agency

Gavin Newsom, Governor

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

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May 29, 2025

Mayor Karen Bass
City of Los Angeles
City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Mayor Bass:

The State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) at its next meeting intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details of that meeting are on the enclosed notice. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving California's cultural heritage. If the item is removed from the scheduled agenda, you will be notified by mail.

Local government comments regarding the national Register eligibility of this property are welcomed. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. Interested parties are encouraged to attend the SHRC meeting and present oral testimony.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

A copy of the nomination has been included for your review. Supplemental information on the National register and the California Register programs is available on our website at the following address: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21237. The federal requirements covering the National Register program are to be found in the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. State law regarding the California Register is in the Public Resources Code, Section 5024. Should you have questions regarding this nomination, please contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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May 29, 2025

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W Temple Street, Room B-50
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Board of Supervisors:

Pursuant to Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60.6(c) I am notifying you that the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) at its next meeting intends to consider and take action on the nomination of the above-named property to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Details of that meeting are on the enclosed notice. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving California's cultural heritage. If the item is removed from the scheduled agenda, you will be notified by mail.

Local government comments regarding the National Register eligibility of this property are welcomed. Written comments regarding the nomination may be submitted to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94296, Sacramento, California 94296-0001 OR via email to calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. Interested parties are encouraged to attend the SHRC meeting and present oral testimony.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

The federal requirements covering the National Register program are to be found in the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and in Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. State law regarding the California Register is in the Public Resources Code, Section 5024. Should you have questions regarding this nomination, or would like a copy of the nomination, please contact the Registration Unit at 916-445-7000.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure: Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000

FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Ken Bernstein
Manager, Office of Historic Resources
Planning Department, City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Los Angeles County Law Library

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

Pursuant to the Certified Local Government Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and your governmental entity, we are providing you as the chief elected local official with a sixty (60) day review and comment period before the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) takes action on the above stated National Register of Historic Places (National Register) nomination at its next meeting. Details on the meeting are enclosed.

Please review the enclosed nomination and send your comments to OHP. Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have also provided a copy of the nomination to your local preservation commission. Your local preservation commission may comment on whether or not the nominated property, in its opinion, meets the criteria for the National Register and forward their comments to you. Please transmit your local preservation commission's comments with your comments to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001. To allow the SHRC adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested that written comments be received by the Office of Historic Preservation seven (7) days in advance of the SHRC's meeting. Written comments received within seven days of the meeting will still be included in the nomination file as sent to the Keeper of the National Register. If you have questions or require further information, please contact the Registration Unit at (916) 445-7000.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

Supplemental information on the National Register is available on our website at the following address:
http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24368.

Thank you for your assistance in this program.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
HOW TO SUPPORT OR OBJECT TO LISTING**

Under federal law, a privately owned property may not be listed in the National Register over the objection of its owner or, in the case of a property with multiple owners, over the objection of a majority of owners. A district may not be listed in the National Register over the objection of a majority of owners of private property within the proposed district. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that person owns. Within a district, each owner has one vote regardless of how many buildings/parcels he or she owns.

If a private property owner, or a majority of private property owners, should object, the property or district will not be listed. In such cases, the State Historic Preservation Officer will not submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for *listing* in the National Register and may submit the nomination for a *determination of eligibility* for the National Register. If the property or district is *determined eligible* for listing, although not formally listed, it will be given the same protection as a listed property in the federal environmental review process. A property determined eligible for listing is not eligible for federal tax benefits until the objections are withdrawn and the property is actually listed. The laws and regulations regarding this process are covered in the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and in 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations), Part 60.

Supporting a National Register Nomination:

Private owners who seek National Register listing for their properties are not required to submit statements of concurrence. However, letters of support, from owners, or any others, are welcome and become a permanent part of the nomination file.

Objecting to a National Register Nomination:

If objecting to the listing of a property for which one is the owner, it is necessary to submit either (1) a notarized statement certifying that you are the sole or partial owner of the property, as appropriate, and that you object to the listing, or (2) a signed letter with the same statement including the following language: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)."

Owners who wish to object are encouraged to submit statements of objection prior to the meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission at which the nomination is being considered. However, statements of objection may be submitted and will be counted up until the actual date of listing. Listing usually takes place 45 days after the

nomination is received, reviewed, and approved by the Keeper of the National Register following the State Historical Resources Commission meeting. Letters are added to the nomination file and become part of the public record.

Duplicate Copies Are Unnecessary:

If sending a letter of support or objection to the Office of Historic Preservation via email, it is not necessary to send a hardcopy letter as well. Emails and letters must be received 7 days prior to the commission meeting when a nomination is scheduled. Letters received after the hearing but prior to forwarding to the Keeper of the National Register will be included with the nomination and all other comments.

Send emails of support or objection to:

calshpo.shrc@parks.ca.gov

Or

Send letters of support or objection to:

State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

AGENDA ITEM 4.0/CONSENT ITEM 4.2

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 14, 2025

TO: Board of Law Library Trustees

FROM: Katherine H. Chew, Executive Director

RE: Update: Superior Court Offer for Gensler Firm to Assess LA Law Library

INTRODUCTION: (THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED TO THE BOARD AT THE JUNE 25, 2025 BOARD MEETING AND IS REPEATED HERE FOR CONTINUED DISCUSSION AT THE JULY 14, 2025 BOARD MEETING.)

GENSLER CONTRACT WITH COUNTY ASSET MANAGEMENT BRANCH

At the May 28, 2025 Board of Trustees meeting, Executive Officer/Clerk of the Court of the Los Angeles Superior Court, David Slayton, advised the Board that the County has entered into a contract with Gensler, a global architecture, design, and planning firm to assist with the implementation of its Facilities Master Plan for the upper end of Grand Park in the Civic Center District. Mr. Slayton did not provide details concerning the scope of work that is covered under this contract. However, Allen Leslein, Director of the Court's Facilities Services and Capital Projects, has since represented that the County's Asset Management Branch hired the Gensler firm in 2019 and amended its scope of work to include the "Civic Center Masterplan." According to Mr. Leslein, the Court is "not contractually linked" to the Gensler contract, but is partnering with the County in overseeing and paying for this work.

As far as staff is aware, official design plans for the Court's vision of its new planned courthouse and proposed relocation of other buildings in the District are not finalized and dates are still to be scheduled for public comment. Given this, appraisals of parcels and existing structures, expected costs of construction, zoning and permitting considerations for new structures, and formal negotiations concerning the sale of any parcel have yet to occur. The Board was informed at the May meeting that State funds for the planned redevelopment are not expected to be available until two to three years into the future.

Despite these unknown factors, the Court intends to develop a site selection design plan by the end of this year. One of the Court's expressed preferences is to assume control over the Library's parcel and demolish its building, clearing the way for construction of the new courthouse. Mr. Slayton has surmised that selling the Library parcel would be so profitable that the Trustees could use the proceeds to build a new multi-story building at another unspecified location as part of the overall Masterplan. To this end,



the Court is offering the Library the services of Gensler to complete an “assessment” of the Library, free of charge. This offer for free services, however, is apparently conditioned upon keeping the Court’s urgent timeline and allowing Gensler immediate access to the Library to perform its work.

INFORMATION AND CLARIFICATION NEEDED

Currently there is limited information available concerning the scope of work assigned to Gensler under the contract. Staff has not been informed as to purpose of an assessment of the Library building, and why there is an immediate need to have the assessment done. Staff suggests it would be helpful to obtain further clarification to address the below before the Board can reasonably respond to Mr. Slayton’s offer:

1. Signatories to the Gensler contract: The Court has stated it is “not contractually linked” to the Gensler contract. Rather, the signatories to the contract are the County’s Asset Management Branch and Gensler firm. Given this, there is a question how the Court can offer Gensler services free of charge to the Library. Neither the Court nor the Library are signatories to the Contract, so presumably neither would have any contractual obligations to abide by its terms of performance, liabilities, insurance coverage, prevailing wages, and other basic contractual elements. A copy of the Gensler contract might clear up whether it is possible for the Court to offer, and the Library to accept, free services.
2. The Library’s independence: The Library is an independent public agency, not a County “asset.” The County’s Asset Management Branch is the actual signatory with Gensler. It would appear that only County assets would fall within the scope of work, not an independent public agency like the Library. The Library has no guarantee that Gensler would perform its services on a gratuitous basis for the Library on the basis of the Court’s promise to cover the costs. If Gensler performs the assessment as suggested by a non-signatory party (the Court), will Gensler later expect payment from the Library since the assessment would be work outside of the Contract terms? Clarification of this is necessary.
3. What would the proposed assessment entail?
The contract describing the scope of work contemplated has not been provided to staff to date. It is unclear what would be assessed as a result. Is the proposed assessment to determine design or retrofitting? Is the proposed assessment to focus on earthquake vulnerabilities? Is the intent to ascertain preservation of aging infrastructure or to support the need for complete demolition? At this point the Library is unclear of the proposed scope of work and the access needed in terms of time and space of its facility.
4. How will a Gensler assessment now benefit the Library in the future?
As a practical matter, it is difficult to know how an assessment from Gensler performed now will have any value or usefulness two to three years into the future. The Court does not expect funding until two to three years and construction would not begin until then. Whether free of charge or at a cost, the Gensler services are not particularly needed by the Library presently. The Library parcel and property are currently not for sale. No construction of a new building is contemplated at this time. An assessment based on today’s



construction costs could be useless in two to three years given the volatility in the markets and global economy. While it is understood the Court is committed to meeting a time sensitive deadline for its purposes, the Library does not have an immediate deadline to meet. Finally, if there is a need for an assessment in the Library's future, it would be in the Library's best interests to consult with an architectural and design firm of its choice, particularly one with expertise in the design of libraries and possibly historical buildings.

5. The Library has already commenced consultations with experts concerning safety of its facility:

The Library has been engaging in efforts to assure the safety of its patrons and staff on an ongoing basis for the past year and a half. For instance, as part of its due diligence, it has contracted with structural civil engineer experts for an assessment of what would be needed to retrofit the building to address any vulnerabilities in the event of an earthquake. The project is ongoing. If the intent of the Gensler assessment offer is to address the building's safety, such an assessment is not necessary and duplicative. While the proposal is that the Library would not be charged for a Gensler assessment, there is a concern it would nonetheless be an unnecessary expenditure of public funds on the County and Court's part with the Library being a beneficiary at the public's expense. It is clear all parties would want to avoid such a public perception.

6. Conflict of interests issues:

The Board of Trustees are a governing body of an independent public agency, and as such must consider any conflict of interest issues that arise when contracting with the State or County given the statutory framework for appointments. Special Counsel have advised the Library that it would be best to first seek an opinion from the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) on certain conflict of interest issues that could arise before entering into any contractual relationships. This is particularly important here because if the Trustees become the signatories to any contract with the State and County, certain scenarios would trigger various requirements for disclosure of potential conflicts, the need for recusal, and procedures to follow for decision-making if the number of recusals prevents the lack of a quorum for the governing body.

It is important to note that advice from private attorneys cannot immunize the Trustees from subsequent civil or criminal consequences regarding conflicts of interest; however, a formal opinion on these issues from the Fair Political Practices Commission ("FPPC") can provide certain immunities from enforcement actions by the FPPC in the event the Trustees enter into a contract with the State, County, or third party hired by the State or County. Seeking a formal opinion may take some time as staff anticipate there may be a need for follow up information than what has already been provided for a complete analysis.

RECOMMENDATION



Staff recommends that the Trustees delay any plan for the Gensler firm to assess the Library until the above matters have been clarified. Furthermore, obtaining a formal opinion from the FPPC first before proceeding will assure the Board of immunity protections that would not otherwise be available should the Trustees agree to contract with the State, Court, County, or Gensler firm.

