THE SILVERSTEIN LAW FIRM

A Professional Corporation

215 North Marengo Avenue, 3rd Floor Pasadena, California 91101-1504

PHONE: (626) 449-4200 FAX: (626) 449-4205

ROBERT@ROBERTSILVERSTEINLAW.COM www.RobertSilversteinLaw.com

September 9, 2014

VIA EMAIL sharon.gin@lacity.org AND HAND DELIVERY

Attn: Ms. Sharon Gin Planning and Land Use Committee City of Los Angeles City Council 200 N. Spring Street, Room 395 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Objections to Agenda Item No. 4, Council File 14-0971; Case Real Estate Partners, LLC's Proposed Project at 1106 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; ENV-2014-1440-EAF; ZA-2014-1439-CUB-ZV; CHC-2014-1402-HCM

Honorable Committee Members:

This firm and the undersigned represent Mrs. Hea Chong Yang, dba Thelma's Cafe, owner of the business located at 1108 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

As a preliminary matter, please ensure that notice of all hearings, actions, events and decisions related to the Project are timely provided to this office. All objections, including those regarding proper notice and due process, are expressly reserved.

The property upon which the Commercial Club Building is erected at 1106 S. Broadway and the property upon which Thelma's Cafe is erected at 1108 S. Broadway are both owned by Case Real Estate Partners, LLC. The common owner of these two immediately adjacent properties contemplates an ultimate project that involves renovation of the Commercial Club Building and demolition of the Thelma's Cafe Building. A particular piece of the overall larger project is the instant proposed Historic-Cultural designation for the Commercial Club Building now before you ("Project").

The Developer seeks and the City is proposing to process this discrete subpart of the overall project with a categorical exemption from CEQA under Class 8 (actions by regulatory agencies for protection of the environment) and Class 31 (historic resource restoration/rehabilitation).

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These categorical exemptions are improper because the CEQA analysis fails to include the adjacent Thelma's Cafe building. The Thelma's Cafe building is part of the same development project for which the applicant here is seeking Historic-Cultural designation, but the Thelma's Cafe building would be demolished as part of that overall development project. Use of categorical exemptions would sever analysis of the impacts on the Thelma's Cafe building from the Commercial Club Building and have exactly the opposite of the exemption's intent: It will facilitate the destruction of a historic resource.

"A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource." CEQA Guidelines § 15300.2(f).

What the City and Developer are doing is also "piecemealing," the highly illegal act of "chopping a large project into many little ones" in an effort to conceal the whole and to mask the true environmental impacts of the project. <u>Bozung v. Local Agency Formation Comm'n</u> (1975) 13 Cal.3d 263, 283-284.

The Thelma's Cafe building, constructed in the mid-1940s, has had a symbiotic relationship with the Commercial Club Building/Case Hotel since that time. They physically touch, and have been linked as part of the streetscape for approximately 70 years. (See nomination application for Thelma's attached at **Exhibit 1**.)

Their physical and functional relationship also makes the Thelma's Cafe building a contributing resource to the Commercial Club Building. Accordingly, the current nomination application for the Project cannot be viewed in isolation, and the CEQA statute and Guidelines expressly bar the piecemeal separation of elements of a foreseeable larger project in order to evade mandatory environmental review. "The lead agency must consider the whole of an action, not simply its constituent parts, when determining whether it will have a significant environmental effect." Citizens

Association for Sensible Development of Bishop Area v. County of Inyo (1985) 172 Cal.App.3d 151.

Independently, the Thelma's Cafe building is iconic and merits Historic-Cultural monument status. It is one of the last vestiges of 1940s roadside eateries, other examples of which the City has recognized as eligible for designation. Molly's Burger in Hollywood is one of the most recent examples. (See excerpts of CRA's Historic Resources Survey attached to Thelma's objections filed with the Cultural Heritage Commission.)

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Demolition of the Thelma's Cafe building is a foreseeable consequence of designating only the Commercial Club building and then proceeding with the other elements of the overall development project for the two properties. <u>Bozung</u>, <u>supra</u> (Annexation of land that leads to foreseeable development of subdivision requires environmental review at time of annexation). Cultural monument status cannot be granted to the Commercial Club Building absent environmental review of the impact of the whole of the Project as proposed – which would lead to the demolition of Thelma's – upon the Thelma's Cafe building from the overall Project.

Furthermore, demolition of a historic resource is a significant environmental impact. Guidelines § 15064.5(b)(2). It cannot be mitigated to a level of less than significant. Photographs, blueprints, and even the salvage of some architectural elements are insufficient to support a Mitigated Negative Declaration. At a minimum under these circumstances, an EIR must be prepared. <u>Architectural Heritage Ass'n v. County of Monterey</u> (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 1095, 1119-1120.

The fact that a building is not listed in, or has not yet been determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey, does not preclude it from being considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. Guidelines § 15064.5(a)(4). Thelma's Cafe has been nominated for cultural monument status in its own right, and its own status may soon be reviewed by the Cultural Heritage Commission.

As the California Supreme Court held in Friends of Sierra Madre v. City of Sierra Madre (2001) 25 Cal.4th 165, while CEQA is "directed primarily to ecological concerns and preservation of the environment," it is also "the policy of the state to 'preserve . . . examples of the major periods of California history." Id. at 183-184, Pub. Resources Code § 21001 subd.(c). CEQA also reflects the Legislature's commitment to "take all action necessary to provide the people of the state with . . . historic environmental qualities . . ." Id. at subd.(b).

This legislative commitment requires that monument designation for the Commercial Club Building <u>not</u> proceed unless the currently piecemealed overall Project is considered as a whole. This requires preparation of a proper environmental document for the totality of the Project contemplated by the developer. It also requires as a prerequisite the City's independent consideration of the preservation and nomination of the Thelma's Cafe building. Accordingly, we ask you to deny the Project application in

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its current form as incomplete and improperly reviewed via an improper and piecemealed categorical exemption. Thank you for your courtesy and attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT P. SILVERSTEIN

FOR

THE SILVERSTEIN LAW FIRM

RPS:aa Encl.

EXHIBIT 1



NOMINATION FORM

. PROPERTY IDEN	TIFICATION								
Proposed Monun	nent Name:								
Street Address:								Counc	il District:
Range of Address	ses on Property:				Community Name:				
Assessor Parcel N	Number:	Tract:			Block: Lo			Lot:	
Proposed Monun Property Type:	nent Building	Structu	ıre	Ob	ject	Site/ Open Space		Natural Feature	
. CONSTRUCTION	HISTORY & CONDITION								
Year Built: Factual Estimated Threat				ened?	:				
Architect/Design	Contra	actor:							
Original Use: Present Use:									
Is the Proposed N	Monument on its Original Sit	e?: Yes	No	Unk	nown	If "No," where?			
. STYLE & MATERI	ALS								
Architectural Sty	le:				Stories		Plan Sha	pe:	
FEATURE	PRIMA	RY				SECONDARY			
CONSTRUCTION	Туре:			Type:					
CONSTRUCTION	Cladding Material:		Cladding Material:						
	Туре:		,	Туре:					
ROOF	Material:			Material:					
	Туре:			Type:					
WINDOWS	Material:			Material:					
	Style:			Style:					
ENTRY	Material:			Mate	erial:				
. HISTORIC-CULTU	JRAL MONUMENT CRITERIA								
The proposed m	nonument exemplifies the fo	llowing Cultural H	Heritage (Ordina	nce Crit	eria (Se	ction 22.1	71.7):	
Reflects t	he broad cultural, economic	, or social histor	y of the r	nation,	state o	r comm	nunity		
Is identifi	ed with historic personage(s) or with importa	nt event	s in the	e main c	urrents	of nation	al, stat	te, or local histor
	s the distinguishing characte style or method of construc		nitectural	l-type s	specime	n, inhe	rently val	uable	for study of

A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age



NOMINATION FORM

5. ALTERATION SUMMARY

List dat	e and write a b	rief description of work done for major alterations. This section may also be completed on a
separat	e document. B	se sure to include copies of building permits in the nomination packet (see Section 9. SUBMITTAL).
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

6. EXISTING HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION (If known)

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places						
Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources	Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources					
Formally determined eligible for the National and/or California Registers						
Located in a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)	Contributing feature Non-contributing feature					
Determined eligible for national, state, or local landmark status by a historic resources survey(s)	Survey Name(s):					
Other historical or cultural resource designation(s):						

7. WRITTEN STATEMENTS

This section allows you to **discuss at length** the significance of the proposed monument and why it should be nominated as a Historic-Cultural Monument. Type your responses on a separate document and attach sheets to the back of this form.

- **A. Proposed Monument Description** Describe the proposed monument's physical characteristics and relationship to its surrounding environment. Identify and describe any character-defining elements, structures, interior spaces, or landscape features.
- **B.** Statement of Significance Address the proposed monument's historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance by discussing how it satisfies the HCM criteria selected in Section 4 (on the previous page). You must support your argument with substantial evidence and analysis.



NOMINATION FORM

8. CONTACT INFORMATION

Name:		Company:				
	City:	City: State:				
Phone Number:	Email:		'			
Is the owner	in support of th	e nomination?	Yes No Unk	nowr		
Name: Company:						
	City: State		State:			
Phone Number:	Email:		'			
pplicant's Representative		1				
	Company:					
	City:	r: Stat				
Phone Number:		Email:				
ent and check the corresponding boxes	s to indicate th	nat vou agree with	the statement.			
	-					
angeles, and understand that permission						
hat I have the right to submit or have o	obtained the a	appropriate perm	ission to submit all			
	Phone Number: pplicant's Representative Phone Number: ent and check the corresponding boxes hysically sign the bottom portion. Either that all documents submitted will be at that the documents will be made available that all photographs and images submitingeles, and understand that permission expectation of compensation.	Phone Number: Company:	Phone Number: Is the owner in support of the nomination? Company: City: Phone Number: Email: Pplicant's Representative Company: City: Phone Number: Email: Phone Number: Email: Company: City: Phone Number: Email: In the documents will be come public records under the prepared that all documents will be made available upon request to member that all photographs and images submitted as part of this application of the properties of the photographs and understand that permission is granted for use of the photographs and compensation.	Phone Number: Is the owner in support of the nomination? Yes No Unk Company: City: State: Phone Number: Email: pplicant's Representative Company: City: State: Phone Number: Email: City: State: Phone Number: Email: Phone Number: Email: In the and check the corresponding boxes to indicate that you agree with the statement. The hysically sign the bottom portion. Either the applicant or the preparer may sign. That all documents submitted will become public records under the California Public Records that all documents will be made available upon request to members of the public for inspectance of the public for inspectance of the public for inspectance of the property of the public spectance of the property of the public special photographs and images submitted as part of this application will become the property of the photographs and images by the photographs and images property of the photographs and images by the photographs and images property of the photographs and images property o		



NOMINATION FORM

10. SUBMITTAL

When you have completed preparing your nomination, compile all materials in the order specified below. Although the entire packet must not exceed 100 pages, you may send additional material on a CD or flash drive.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

1.	Nomination Form	6.	Copies of Building Permits for Major Alterations
2.	Written Statements A and B		(include first construction permit)
3.	Bibliography	7.	Contemporary Photos
4.	Two Primary Photos of Exterior/Main Façade	8.	Historical Photos
5.	Copies of Primary/Secondary Documents	9.	ZIMAS Parcel Report

Mail the Historic-Cultural Monument Submittal to the Office of Historic Resources or email PDF to lambert.giessinger@lacity.org

Office of Historic Resources
Department of City Planning
200 N. Spring Street, Room 620
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213.978.1200

Website: preservation.lacity.org

Thelma's Cafe Architectural Description

The current structure consists of a rectangular semi-open diner constructed along the sidewalk with a lunch counter along the front and the two sides of the front portion of the building. A metal sliding door, featuring three fixed pane windows, stretches in front of the counter, and the two sides are enclosed with thin walls. Stools are set out during business hours along the counter and taken in at night. The kitchen area is surrounded by the counter.

The rear of the building is masonry blocks and houses storage and the restroom facility.

A wooden roof sign is set up as a parapet along the front and South side of the structure, obscuring the view of the original steel rib roof. The sign shows a photo of the immediate area taken in the early 1950s that includes the building under the "Thelma's" name" "Since 1945," "Charbroiled Burger" over a photo of same and a second sign at the Southwest angular corner "Thelma's since 1945 Fresh Hand Made Beef Patty Charbroiled Burger and the phone number

Interior includes a lunch counter the extends from the North wall to about 3.5 feet from the South wall, located immediately behind the front of the building. Wooden stools are placed in front of the counter for patron seating. The kitchen area is located behind the counter. The original steel rib roof is visible above the counter."

Thelma's Cafe 1108 S. Broadway Significance Statement

Built in 1946 by businessman Lee Schall, Thelma's Cafe is a rare remaining example of a Post World War II urban lunch stand. It was designed and engineered by structural engineer Karl Ponay. It has remained under the Thelma's name for most of six decades and has been a fixture abutting to the historic Commercial Club Building and across from Julia Morgan's iconic Herald Examiner building. The diner was built at the front of a parking lot that had been operated for a number of years by Astor Auto Parks. The Thelma's building appears to have been the first to be built on Lot 24 of Tract No. 2289, which had been subdivided in 1913 by the Huntington Land Company. Not much has been found on the original owner of the business or where the name "Thelma's " came from. Historic photos show the building as Thelma's in 1956, at the time a parking structure was constructed on the adjacent lot to the Southeast. The business was known as "J & J Coffee Shop" during at least a part of the 1960s, based on a 1967 signage permit. The history and significance of roadside diners is discussed in the 2010 Hollywood Community Redevelopment Historic Resources Survey by Chattel Architecture:

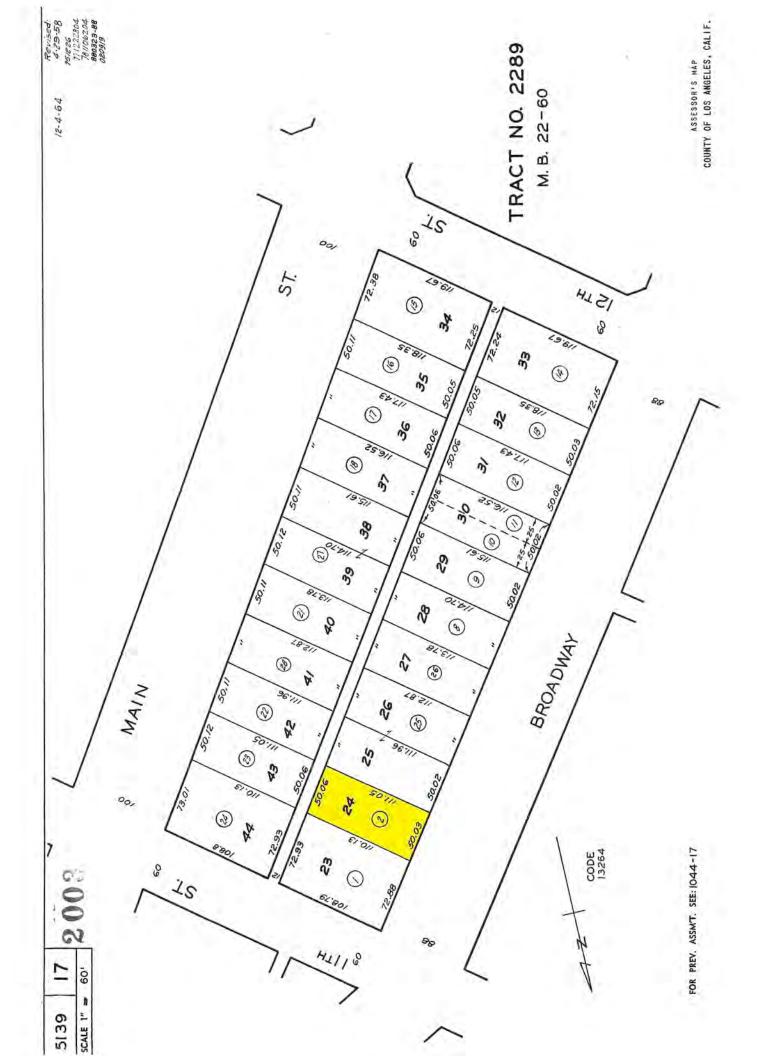
While roadside eateries grew popular in the years immediately preceding the 1920s, and were characterized by fast service, close proximity to roadways, and ease of automobile parking, the need for fast fare was not a novel concept when roadside eateries gained popularity in the early part of the 20th Century. Quick-service food establishments were built in the United States as early as the mid-19th Century. Settlement of the west, expansion of the railroad system, and industrialization and rapid growth of urban areas initially created the demand for quick meals for travelers, workers, and busy families. Cafeterias, sandwich shops, and lunch counters were developed in response.295 The number of restaurants in the United States grew by 40% from 1910-1927.296 The rapid growth in number of roadside dining establishments can be attributed not only to the increase in car travel but also the nation-wide prohibition of alcohol in the 1920s, which temporarily eliminated competition from bars, and the rising number of women entering the workplace, which decreased the amount of time families had to prepare food at home. The market for speedy, convenient dining options targeted at automobile travelers grew substantially during this time, spawning the proliferation of roadside eateries, which appeared in a variety of architectural forms. Roadside eateries built from the 1920s through the 1940s tended to be individual or family owned operations often constructed quickly using low-cost materials gathered from local sources. Despite the economic problems affecting the nation during the Great Depression, roadside eateries continued to open throughout the 1930s. Barriers to entry for roadside restaurateurs were low and any individual capable of creating a frame-and-stucco building, cooking, and cleaning could open a roadside eatery.298 It has been particularly noted that cafes located along Route 66 have a history distinguished by "independent ownership, unregimented appearance, and frequently casual approach to business."299 Because many of the early roadside eateries were makeshift structures not meant to last through the years, few remain.

Despite the ephemeral nature of the vernacular roadside architecture of the first half of the 20th Century, these buildings have been defined as an architectural type, termed "programmatic," by architectural historian David Gebhard, who writes, "the vocabulary employed in these buildings hinged on a program organized to convey meaning not directly but by indirection." Early roadside eateries were generally constructed as simple buildings containing large signs

boasting the name of the establishment, and they relied on visibility to generate customers. As noted in the National Park Service's Route 66 Corridor National Historic Context Study, "these businesses did not follow a standard architectural typology except that they often began as lunchrooms, commonly held a counter and stools as well as tables and chairs (and later, booths), and were separated from the cooking area by a service window, although this separation was sometimes dispensed with in smaller operations."301 While some owners constructed simple, inexpensive structures, others sought to gain maximum visibility and traveler interest by constructing buildings with dramatic, unconventional forms that both housed and acted as advertisement for the business. During the 1920s and 1930s, property owners often constructed eateries that served as large-scale representations of the goods sold within. For example, an orange juice stand might have been designed as a colossal orange and a hot dog stand might have taken the shape of a gigantic dog. Simpler, more traditional buildings were often crowned with eye-catching objects, such as large-scale doughnuts, statues of people, or ostentatious sculptural signage. By the 1940s, inexpensive roadside dining became commonplace and small family-owned eateries were replaced by more substantial buildings and operations.302 Although chain restaurants like Howard Johnson's and McDonald's initially developed whimsical architectural forms, the tendency to design flamboyant, distinct buildings fell away in favor of standardized building designs that better blended with the modern urban context. Three roadside eateries are extant in Hollywood. One appears eligible for local listing. Located at 1601 Vine Street, Molly's Charbroiler was constructed in 1953.

Like Molly's the architectural and historical significance of Thelma's Diner must be viewed in the context of the period of a Post World War II roadside diner. The similarity of Thelma's and Molly's goes beyond just the period of construction. Rather than being simple inexpensive structures, both of these diners were engineered and constructed of steel and concrete with the idea that they would be more permanent buildings. Both buildings have survived with little alteration and up until recently were performing their original function. Molly's was closed several years ago as it was slated for demolition in a CRA funded project, which has been on hold since the demise of the redevelopment agencies under the Brown Administration. Thelma's continues in operation as a family business providing breakfast and lunch for Downtown employees just as it has done for almost seventy years. In a comparison of photographs taken in 1956 and 2014, very little physical change has occurred to the diner. The most extensive change is the addition of a storeroom at the rear of the building in 1981, which is not visible from the street. Another notable change was the installation of a folding door at the front of the structure in 1948. This work was done early in the building's existence and would be considered a historic change to the building. This custom door remains intact as it was at the time of installation. These small diners were traditionally simple functional structures that were designed specifically to draw attention to themselves through highly visible signage. Thelma's cafe is exactly that type of structure. Today's signage obscures the original roof and the location of the historic signage, however both issues are easily reversible. The removal of the current wooden sign parapet would expose the original ribbed steel roof and the earlier signage, as shown in the 1956 photo, could be easily replicated. This type of structure, while once fairly common, has been rapidly disappearing, leaving only a few intact examples in existence today. While there are a handful of others remaining in the Downtown area, most have been substantially altered, leaving Thelma's as a rare original example of a Post World War II roadside diner. The building meets two of the criteria for Historic Cultural Monument as it as it embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction and that it reflects the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified in its period of significance as a urban roadside eatery.







City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning

7/6/2014 PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

PAGE 634 - GRID E5

PROPERTY ADDRESSES

1108 S BROADWAY

ZIP CODES

90015

RECENT ACTIVITY

None

CASE NUMBERS

CPC-2010-213-CA

CPC-2008-4502-GPA

CPC-2005-361-CA CPC-2005-1124-CA

CPC-2005-1122-CA

CPC-1986-606-GPC

CPC-17168

ORD-164307-SA2885

ORD-137036

ORD-135901

ORD-129944 ORD-128690

ZA-2014-1439-CUB-ZV

ZA-2014-1439-CUB-ZV

CHC-2014-1402-HCM ENV-2014-1440-EAF

ENV-2014-1403-CE

ENV-2014-1403-0E

ENV-2013-3392-CE

ENV-2010-214-ND ENV-2008-4505-ND

ENV-2005-362-CE

ENV-2005-1125-CE

ENV-2005-1123-CE

Address/Legal Information

Thomas Brothers Grid

PIN Number 126A209 176

Lot/Parcel Area (Calculated) 5,530.1 (sq ft)

Assessor Parcel No. (APN) 5139017002

Tract TR 2289

Map Reference M B 22-60

Block None

Lot 24

Arb (Lot Cut Reference) None

Map Sheet 126A209

Jurisdictional Information

Community Plan Area Central City

Area Planning Commission Central

Neighborhood Council Downtown Los Angeles

Council District CD 14 - Jose Huizar

Census Tract # 2079.00

LADBS District Office Los Angeles Metro

Planning and Zoning Information

Special Notes HISTORIC MONUMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION

Zoning C2-4D-O

Zoning Information (ZI) ZI-2374 LOS ANGELES STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE

ZI-2385 Greater Downtown Housing Incentive Area

General Plan Land Use Regional Center Commercial

General Plan Footnote(s) Yes

Hillside Area (Zoning Code) No

Baseline Hillside Ordinance No

Baseline Mansionization Ordinance No

Specific Plan Area None

Special Land Use / Zoning None

Design Review Board No

Historic Preservation Review No
Historic Preservation Overlay Zone None

Other Historic Designations None

Other Historic Survey Information None

Mills Act Contract None

POD - Pedestrian Oriented Districts None

CDO - Community Design Overlay None

NSO - Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay No

Streetscape No

Sign District No

Adaptive Reuse Incentive Area Downtown

CRA - Community Redevelopment Agency City Center Redevelopment Project

Central City Parking Yes
Downtown Parking Yes
Building Line None

500 Ft School Zone No

This report is subject to the terms and conditions as set forth on the website. For more details, please refer to the terms and conditions at zimas.lacity.org (*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

500 Ft Park Zone No

Assessor Information

 Assessor Parcel No. (APN)
 5139017002

 APN Area (Co. Public Works)*
 0.127 (ac)

Use Code 2700 - Parking Lot (Patron or Employee)

Assessed Land Val. \$628,098
Assessed Improvement Val. \$2,049
Last Owner Change \$11/26/13
Last Sale Amount \$13,500,135

 Tax Rate Area
 3264

 Deed Ref No. (City Clerk)
 660349

 6-820

Building 1

Year Built 1947
Number of Units 0
Number of Bedrooms 0
Number of Bathrooms 0

Building Square Footage 5,424.0 (sq ft)

Building 2

Building 3

No data for building 2

Building 3

No data for building 3

Building 4

No data for building 4

Building 5

No data for building 5

Additional Information

Airport Hazard None
Coastal Zone None

Farmland Area Not Mapped

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone No
Fire District No. 1 Yes
Flood Zone None
Watercourse No
Hazardous Waste / Border Zone Properties No

Methane Hazard Site Methane Zone

High Wind Velocity Areas No
Special Grading Area (BOE Basic Grid Map A-No

13372)

Oil Wells None

Seismic Hazards

Active Fault Near-Source Zone

Nearest Fault (Distance in km)7.42429014906449E-02Nearest Fault (Name)Puente Hills Blind ThrustRegionLos Angeles Blind Thrusts

Fault Type B

Slip Rate (mm/year) 0.70000000
Slip Geometry Reverse

Slip Type Moderately / Poorly Constrained

 Down Dip Width (km)
 19.0000000

 Rupture Top
 5.0000000

 Rupture Bottom
 13.0000000

Dip Angle (degrees) 25.00000000

Maximum Magnitude 7.10000000

Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone No
Landslide No
Liquefaction No
Tsunami Inundation Zone No

Economic Development Areas

Business Improvement District None
Renewal Community Los Angeles
Revitalization Zone Central City

State Enterprise Zone LOS ANGELES STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE

State Enterprise Zone Adjacency No
Targeted Neighborhood Initiative None

Public Safety

Police Information

Bureau Central
Division / Station Central
Reporting District 185

Fire Information

Division 1
Batallion 1
District / Fire Station 10
Red Flag Restricted Parking No

CASE SUMMARIES

Note: Information for case summaries is retrieved from the Planning Department's Plan Case Tracking System (PCTS) database.

Case Number: CPC-2010-213-CA

Required Action(s): CA-CODE AMENDMENT

Project Descriptions(s): AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 4.5 AND SECTION 16.05 OF ARTICLE 6.1 OF THE LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE (LAMC),

AND RELEVANT

SECTIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TO MODIFY THE AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURES FOR

EFFECTUATING A TRANSFER OF FLOOR AREA RIGHTS (TFAR) AND TO MAKE OTHER TECHNICAL CHANGES TO REFLECT

THE EXPIRATION OF THE AMENDED CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT REDEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AREA.

Case Number: CPC-2008-4502-GPA

Required Action(s): GPA-GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT

Project Descriptions(s): PLAN AMENDMENT, PLAN MAP AMENDMENT

Case Number: CPC-2005-361-CA

Required Action(s): CA-CODE AMENDMENT

Project Descriptions(s): CODE AMENDMENT TO UPDATE RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS AND INCENTIVIZE HOUSING IN THE CENTRAL CITY AREA.

Case Number: CPC-2005-1124-CA

Required Action(s): CA-CODE AMENDMENT

Project Descriptions(s): TO REQUIRE PROJECTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY COMMUNITY PLAN TO COMPLY WITH DESIGN AND STREETSCAPE

GUIDELINES

Case Number: CPC-2005-1122-CA

Required Action(s): CA-CODE AMENDMENT

Project Descriptions(s): INCENTIVES FOR HTE PRODUCTION OF AFFORDABLE AND WORKFORCE HOUSING IN THE CENTRAL CITY PLAN AREA

Case Number: CPC-1986-606-GPC

Required Action(s): GPC-GENERAL PLAN/ZONING CONSISTENCY (AB283)

Project Descriptions(s): GENERAL PLAN/ZONE CONCSISTENCY - CENTRAL CITY AREA - COMMUNITYWIDE ZONE CHANGES AND COMMUNITY PLAN

CHNAGES TO BRING THE ZONING INTO CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMMUNITY PLAN. INCLUDING CHANGESOF HEIGHT AS

NEEDED

Case Number: ZA-2014-1439-CUB-ZV

Required Action(s): CUB-Conditional Use Beverage-Alcohol

ZV-ZONE VARIANCE

Project Descriptions(s): PURSUANT TO LAMC SECTION 12.24.W.1 & 12.24.W.18, APPLICANT REQUESTS A CUB/CUX TO ALLOW THE SALES &

SERVICE OF A FULL-LINE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR ON-SITE CONSUMPTION, AND LIVE ENTERTAINMENT & DANCING IN CONJUNCTION W/THE CASE HOTEL W/IN PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR RESTAURANT A, RESTAURANT B, AND

CAFE; BASEMENT AND MEZZANINE BAR/LOUNGE; 4TH FLOOR BANQUET HALL; AND ROOFTOP RESTAURANT.

PURSUANT TO LAMC 12.27, APPLICANT REQUESTS A ZONE VARIANCE TO: A) EXCEED THE MAXIMUM FAR OF 6.0 IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE FOR A (N) COVERED ROOFTOP. EXISTING SITE AS-IS ALREADY EXCEEDS MAX FAR; AND B) TO

PERMIT ZERO VEHICLE & BICYCLE ON-SITE PARKING SPACES IN LIEW OF THE REQUIRED 6 VEHICLE AND 4 BICYCLE

SPACES.

Case Number: CHC-2014-1402-HCM

Required Action(s): HCM-HISTORIC CULTURAL MONUMENT

Project Descriptions(s): COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT

Case Number: ENV-2014-1440-EAF

Required Action(s): EAF-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Descriptions(s): PURSUANT TO LAMC SECTION 12.24.W.1 & 12.24.W.18, APPLICANT REQUESTS A CUB/CUX TO ALLOW THE SALES &

SERVICE OF A FULL-LINE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR ON-SITE CONSUMPTION, AND LIVE ENTERTAINMENT & DANCING IN CONJUNCTION W/THE CASE HOTEL W/IN PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR RESTAURANT A, RESTAURANT B, AND

CAFE; BASEMENT AND MEZZANINE BAR/LOUNGE; 4TH FLOOR BANQUET HALL; AND ROOFTOP RESTAURANT.

PURSUANT TO LAMC 12.27, APPLICANT REQUESTS A ZONE VARIANCE TO: A) EXCEED THE MAXIMUM FAR OF 6.0 IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE FOR A (N) COVERED ROOFTOP. EXISTING SITE AS-IS ALREADY EXCEEDS MAX FAR; AND B) TO PERMIT ZERO VEHICLE & BICYCLE ON-SITE PARKING SPACES IN LIEW OF THE REQUIRED 6 VEHICLE AND 4 BICYCLE

SPACES.

Case Number: ENV-2014-1403-CE

Required Action(s): CE-CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION

Project Descriptions(s): COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT

Case Number: ENV-2013-3392-CE

Required Action(s): CE-CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION

Project Descriptions(s): THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE MODIFIES SECTION 22.119 OF THE LOS ANGELES ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TO ALLOW

ORIGINAL ART MURALS ON LOTS DEVELOPED WITH ONLY ONE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE AND THAT ARE

LOCATED WITHIN COUNCIL DISTRICTS 1, 9, AND 14.

Display Ad 4 -- No Title

Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File); Sep 4, 1934; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times (1881-1990) pg. 5

WITH ANY OF THE SERVICES LISTED BELOW

or Change Grease Grease

WASH AND CREAM OIL POLISH, \$1.25 WASH AND WAX POLISH, \$2.50 UP **BODY TIGHTENING, \$2.00** SIMONIZING, \$4.00 UP MOTOR WASH, \$1.

Only Los Angeles WASH RACK with 17 Downtown Locations for Your Convenience

724 S. Grand Ave. 745 S. Los Angeles 742 S. Grand Ave. 916 S. Los Angeles 756 S. Grand Ave. 946 S. Los Angeles 734 S. Figueroa St. 412 Wall St. 955 S. Broadway

112 S. Spring St. 725 S. Flower

742 S. Main St. 804 S. Main St. 828 S. Main St. 1047 S. Main St.

1108 S. Broadway 826 Maple Ave. The Magnitude of Our Business is Your Assurance of Satisfaction







HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY HOLLYWOOD REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA

Prepared for Community Redevelopment Agency

Prepared by
Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc.
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

February 2010

CRHR -To be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, the property meets the Eligibility Standards and:

- Demonstrates highest quality of design
- Retains all aspects of integrity, unless they are not essential in conveying the significance
- Warrants a CHR status code of 3CS

LA – To be eligible under a local designation, the property meets the Eligibility Standards and:

- Demonstrates highest quality of design
- Retains all aspects of integrity, unless they are not essential in conveying the significance
- Warrants a CHR status code of 5S3.

Four (4) properties appear to meet state and local eligibility criteria. They are:

- 1. Hollywood Center Motel, 6722 West Sunset Boulevard, original building constructed in 1901, motel addition construction date unknown. As the oldest extant property in Hollywood, this property appears eligible for listing in the National Register. It also appears significant as an early motel.
- 2. Hollywood Downtowner Inn, 5601 Hollywood Boulevard, constructed in 1956. This property appears eligible for listing in the California Register for its association with this property type.
- 3. Hollywood Towne House, 6055 West Sunset Boulevard, constructed in 1958. This property appears eligible for listing in the California Register for its association with this property type.
- 4. Hollywood Premiere Motel, 5333 Hollywood Boulevard, constructed in 1960. This property appears eligible for listing in the California Register for its association with this property type.







5601 Hollywood Blvd, 2009 (CA) 6055 W Sunset Blvd, 2009 (CA) 5333 Hollywood Blvd, 2009 (CA)

Property Type: Roadside eateries

By the mid-1920s, the Hollywood district had become very commercial in character. Most commercial buildings, however, were no longer styled primarily in the dignified Beaux-Arts Classicism characteristic of many earlier commercial buildings. The automobile had vastly widened the range of available venues for shopping and entertainment from which people could easily choose. "Roadside architecture," buildings fancifully designed as large-scale representations of common objects, such as food items or animals, became commonly employed as a means of attracting passing motorists and their dollars. The buildings essentially functioned as signs, although the object represented on the outside did not always correspond to the goods sold within.

While roadside eateries grew popular in the years immediately preceding the 1920s, and were characterized by fast service, close proximity to roadways, and ease of automobile parking, the need for fast fare was not a novel concept when roadside eateries gained popularity in the early part of the 20th Century. Quick-service food establishments were built in the United States as early as the mid-19th Century. Settlement of the west, expansion of the railroad system, and industrialization and rapid growth of urban areas initially created the demand for quick meals for travelers, workers, and busy families. Cafeterias, sandwich shops, and lunch counters were developed in response. ²⁹⁵ The number of restaurants in the United States grew by 40% from 1910-1927. ²⁹⁶ The rapid growth in number of roadside dining establishments can be attributed not only to the increase in car travel but also the nation-wide prohibition of alcohol in the 1920s, which temporarily eliminated competition from bars, and the rising number of women entering the workplace, which decreased the amount of time families had to prepare food at home. ²⁹⁷ The market for speedy, convenient dining options targeted at automobile travelers grew substantially during this time, spawning the proliferation of roadside eateries, which appeared in a variety of architectural forms.

Roadside eateries built from the 1920s through the 1940s tended to be individual or family-owned operations often constructed quickly using low-cost materials gathered from local sources. Despite the economic problems affecting the nation during the Great Depression, roadside eateries continued to open throughout the 1930s. Barriers to entry for roadside restaurateurs were low and any individual capable of creating a frame-and-stucco building, cooking, and cleaning could open a roadside eatery. It has been particularly noted that cafes located along Route 66 have a history distinguished by "independent ownership, unregimented appearance, and frequently casual approach to business." Because many of the early roadside eateries were makeshift structures not meant to last through the years, few remain. Despite the ephemeral nature of the vernacular roadside architecture of the first half of the 20th Century, these buildings have been defined as an architectural type, termed "programmatic," by architectural historian David Gebhard, who writes, "the vocabulary employed in these buildings hinged on a program organized to convey meaning not directly but by indirection."

Early roadside eateries were generally constructed as simple buildings containing large signs boasting the name of the establishment, and they relied on visibility to generate customers. As noted in the National Park Service's *Route 66 Corridor National Historic Context Study*, "these businesses did not follow a standard architectural typology except that they often began as lunchrooms, commonly held a counter and stools as well as tables and chairs (and later, booths), and were separated from the cooking area by a service window, although this separation was sometimes dispensed with in smaller operations." While some owners constructed simple, inexpensive structures, others sought to gain maximum visibility and traveler interest by constructing buildings with dramatic, unconventional forms that both housed and acted as advertisement for the business. During the 1920s and 1930s, property owners often constructed eateries that served as large-scale representations of the goods sold within. For example, an orange juice stand might have been designed as a colossal orange and a hot dog stand might have taken the shape of a gigantic dog. Simpler, more traditional buildings

²⁹⁵ Chester Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press), 193-194.

²⁹⁶ Liebs, 196.

²⁹⁷ Liebs, 196.

²⁹⁸ Scott, 22.

²⁹⁹ Cassity, 305.

Jim Heimann, California Crazy & Beyond, (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2001), 8.

³⁰¹ Cassity, 305.

were often crowned with eye-catching objects, such as large-scale doughnuts, statues of people, or ostentatious sculptural signage.

By the 1940s, inexpensive roadside dining became commonplace and small family-owned eateries were replaced by more substantial buildings and operations. Although chain restaurants like Howard Johnson's and McDonald's initially developed whimsical architectural forms, the tendency to design flamboyant, distinct buildings fell away in favor of standardized building designs that better blended with the modern urban context.

Three roadside eateries are extant in Hollywood. One appears eligible for local listing. Located at 1601 Vine Street, Molly's Charbroiler was constructed in 1953.



Molly's Charbroiler, 1601 Vine Street, 2009 (CA)

³⁰² Cassity, 206.

Building Permit History 1108 S. Broadway Downtown Los Angeles

November 18, 1946: Building Permit No. LA28729 for the construction of a 1-story, 10'

6"X 11' 4"' steel and concrete sandwich stand at 1108 South

Broadway, at front of Lot 24, Tract No. 2289.

Owner: Lee Schall Architect: None

Engineer: Karl Ponay Contractor: None Cost: \$600.00

May 28, 1948: Building Permit No. LA16934, for installation of folding door in the

front - doors to be metal & glass all jambs to be metal. Revocable

Permit...bldg const. under 28729-46

Owner: Lee Schall Architect: None Engineer: None Contractor: Owner Cost: \$100.00

May 20, 1964: Building Permit No. LA76256 to construct a 7' X 4' wood and

aluminum shoe shine stand. Owner: Lee's Auto Park

Architect: None

Engineer: Robert Haussler Contractor: All Season Awning

Cost: \$200.00

February 10, 1967: Building Permit No. LA40632 to erect a 12 foot high 5' X 6'post

sign.

Owner: J & J Coffee Shop

Architect: None Engineer: None

Contractor: National Neon

Cost: \$401.00

April 14, 1980: Building Permit No. LA16999 to add 4.5' X 23' rear storage to

comply w/JOH-65392.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goldhorn Architect: Frederic HGB Booker Corp.

Engineer: None

Contractor: King Construction

Cost: \$8,000.00

March 8, 1981: Building Permit No. LA16999 to add 23' wide X 18' deep concrete

block building addition to comply w/JOH-65392, issued 12-18-78.

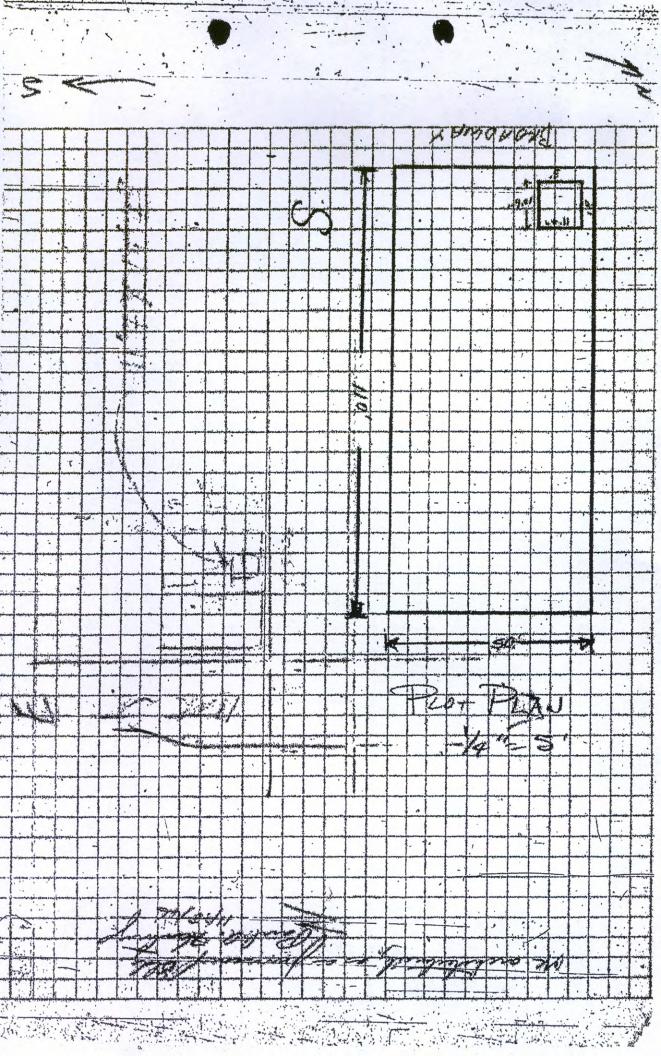
Owner: Alfred Goldhorn Architect: Manuel Pascher

Engineer: None

Contractor: Zoltan Inanye

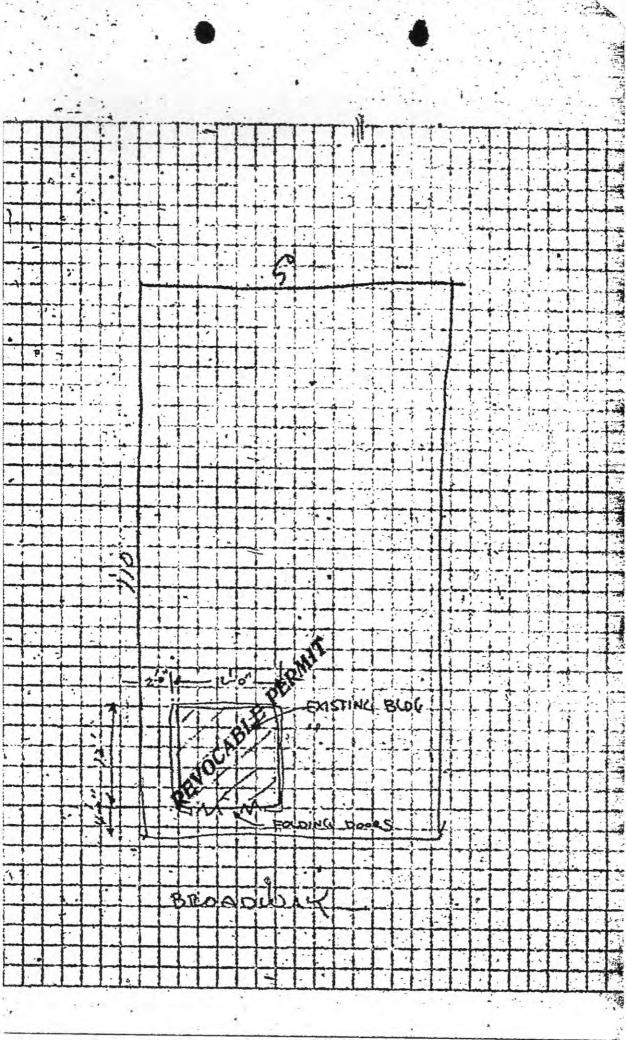
Cost: \$4,000.00

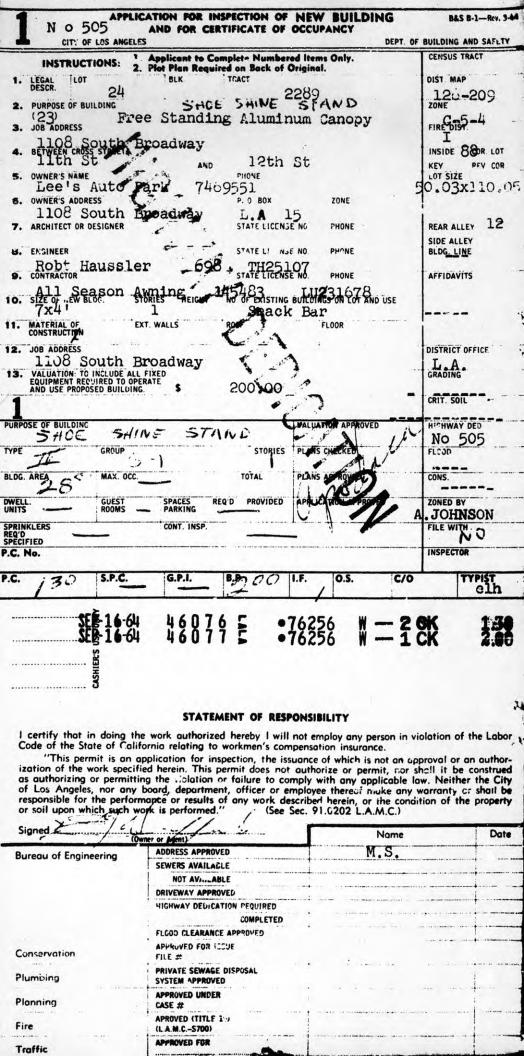
APPLICATION TO OTTY OF LOS ANGELES ERECT A NEW BUILDING DEPARTMENT BUILDING AND SAFETY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY BUILDING DIVISION 84 Lot No. 2289 Tract 1108 South Broadway Location of Building. Eleventh and Twelfth Between what cross streets USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL Familie 1. Purpose of building to Dwelling Apertment House, Stored or other purpose) Schall (Paint Remail Angelon 41 Calif. 4529 Montesgle Place Los P.O. Owner's address. State License N Certificated Architect State License N 5. Licensed Engineer State Phone_ License N 6. Contractor. 6-19.00 74 Contractor's address anannan ils bus lairstam bus resisi ils giripalani lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumb-ing, fire applicator, electrical wiring and alevator equipment therein or thereon, 8. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK Sinte how many buildings HOW | Alexander Destiling, Apartment House, Hotel, or other purposes KNo. Stories L. Height to highest point & Size lot 50 10. Size of new building Nelding Cor Type of Roofing 11. Material Exterior Walls Depth in Ground .Width of Wall (a) Footing: Width For Accessory Moterial of Floor. (b) Size of Studs. 12. Buildings and similarSize of Rafters (c) Size of Floor Joists structures I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above application is correct and that this building or construction work will comply with all laws, and that in the doing of the work authorized thereby a will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to Work. men's Compensation Insurance. Sign here de Plans, Specifications and other data must be filed. FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY 00 (2) REINFORCED CONCRETE 10:16 MAN CHECKING Bldg. Per. Energy No. Bhla. Cement O C FEES CerL of Vehantion's Tons of Rein-forcing Steel. Goo Fee Paid \$ Cler State Los MAXITY Little rear alles KAN 5 OK/11 Corner Test Mayod The side alloy Corner Let ire District PERMI Old T. Lie BEHINKLE



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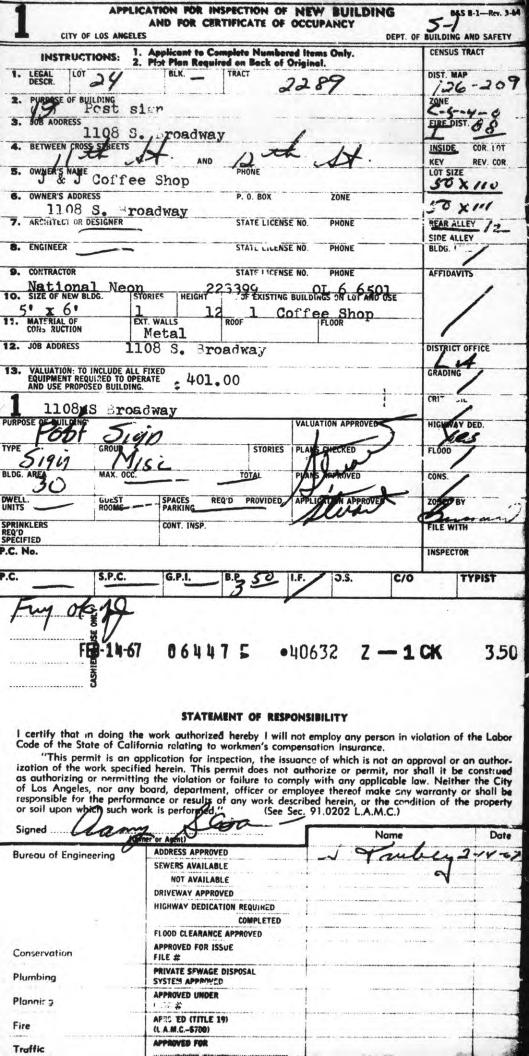


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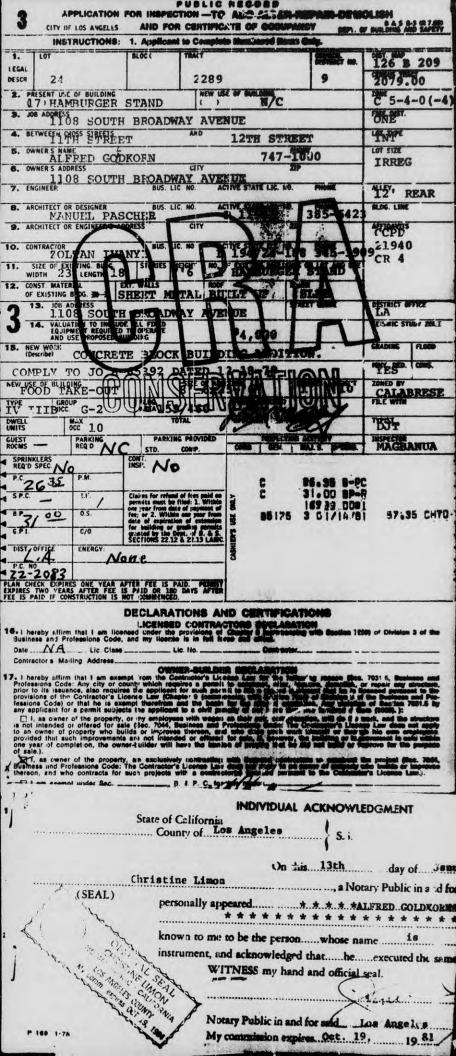


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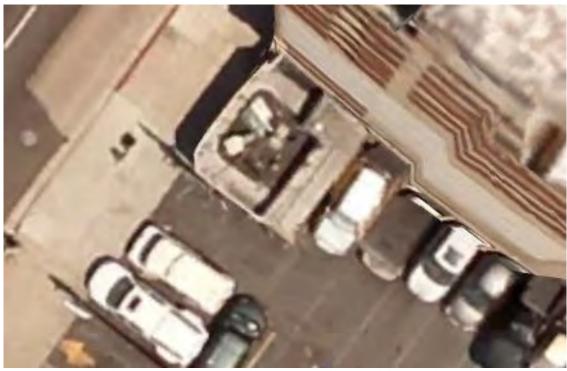


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Thelma's Cafe Photographs



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway, June 19, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway, c2012 (Photograph by Google Earth)



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway, June 19, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



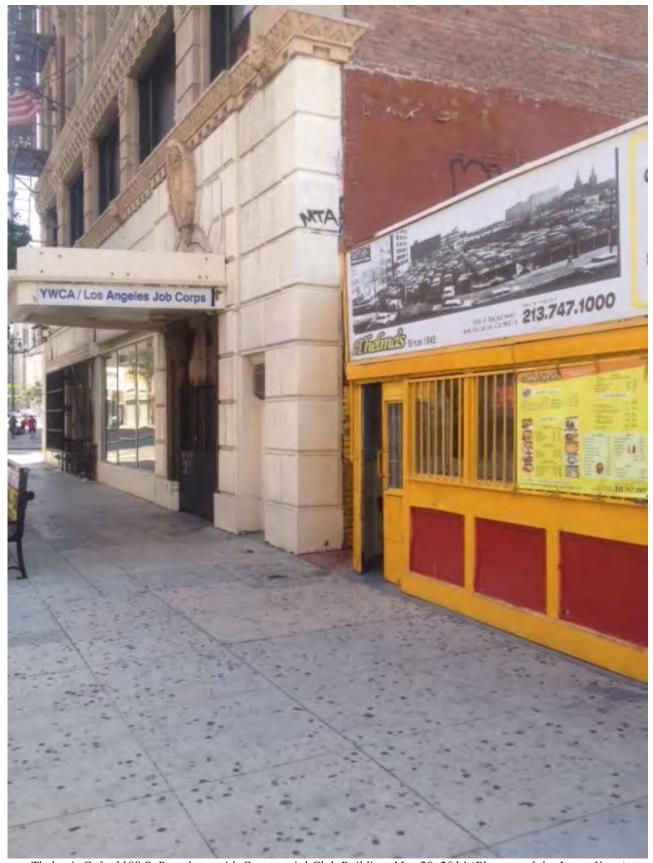
Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway, June 19, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



The Polynesian, 1830 N. Taft Avenue in 1956 (Unknown photographer-part of larger panorama)



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway sign with 1956 panorama, June 19, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway with Commercial Club Building, May 29, 2014 (Photograph by James Yang)



The Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway with Commkercial Club Building, May 29, 2014 (Photograph by James Yang)



Thelma's Cafe, interior-note steel roof, 1108 S. Broadway, July 7, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



The Thelma's Cafe, interior-note steel roof, 1108 S. Broadway, July 7, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)

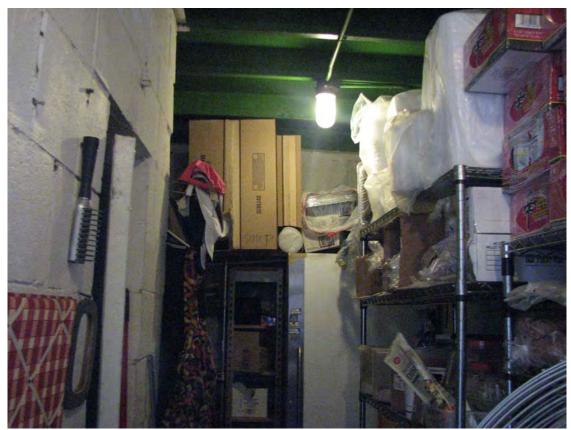




Thelma's Cafe, interior-note steel roof, 1108 S. Broadway, July 7, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



Thelma's Cafe, kitchen area, 1108 S. Broadway, July 7, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



Thelma's Cafe, inside storage addition, 1108 S. Broadway, July 7, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)



Thelma's Cafe, 1108 S. Broadway, June 19, 2014 (Photograph by Charles J Fisher)