

HOLLYWOOD BOWL

PROPOSED PROM 3 EXIT RAMP

Historic Resources Assessment February 5, 2025

Analysis for compliance with Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

This report provides an analysis of the proposed Prom 3 Exit Ramp being planned for the Hollywood Bowl Performing Arts Complex County Regional Park (Hollywood Bowl). The basis for this analysis is to determine if the Project complies with both the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.



Figure 1 – Existing Hollywood Bowl Site Plan



Figure 2 – Proposed Prom 3 Exit Ramp

The proposed Prom 3 exit ramp Project is being designed to enhance public access and improve health and safety at the Bowl. The ramp would provide an ADA accessible alternate exit pathway for patrons seated at the upper sections, known as promenades or Proms, at the Bowl. This Prom 3 exit ramp Project is being designed to provide this alternate exit pathway for patrons seated at the ADA accessible Prom 3, as well as Proms 4 and 5 - the three upper sections of seating. Patrons with disabilities currently utilize a series of ADA compliant pathways, ramps and elevators to exit the Bowl and return to their vehicles in the Lot B parking lot.

Currently, patrons have two choices for access to Bowl seating – on the East and West pathways. The West pathway is ADA accessible from Prom 1 to the ADA parking in the upper lot A. The East pathway is accessed from the box office plaza, with the main gate as the most used entrance for

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the majority of patrons. The ADA pathway starts at the Box Office Plaza, with a series of pathways, ramps and elevators providing access to proms 1, 2 and 3. Upon exiting from the Bowl theater, the East pathway becomes crowded for all theater patrons, with the upper promenades impacted the most as patrons from all promenades exit. The ADA compliant pathway is also impacted, with lines of patrons waiting for access to the elevators, which return them to the Box Office Plaza. While crowd management helps, patrons are often rushing towards the transportation hubs, including shuttle buses, park and ride buses, taxis, ride share, as well as ADA and other self-parking. These crowded conditions not only diminish the overall experience of attending a concert at the Hollywood Bowl, but create a potential safety and security risk. Packed crowds make it difficult to assist disabled and other patrons who may need additional assistance. According to CISA, America's Cyber Defense Agency "Public gatherings are increasingly vulnerable to violent attacks and criminal activity because of their relative accessibility and large number of potential targets. While remaining vigilant in the deterrence of traditional targets ... it's equally important to focus on securing public gatherings. Public gatherings, also referred to as mass gatherings, are places where people gather freely together in a particular location for a specific purpose and are often associated with large crowds. These locations are easily accessible and often have minimal security, increasing their vulnerability to a variety of security risks. Given the threats towards, and incidents against, public gathering locations or events, it is important to understand the potential operational impacts from a successful attack, as well as the corresponding protective measures that can be taken to enhance their security. By connecting with local authorities, developing plans to identify issues and support incident response, training staff and volunteers, and reporting concerns to emergency authorities, many incidents may be mitigated or avoided." ¹

, Improved exiting would decrease the time it takes to exit the Bowl in an emergency situation, provide for increased ADA accessibility and reduce large crowds that may be vulnerable to attacks as noted by CISA.

The existing pathway width is limited by the natural topography as well as the historic setting of the Bowl, and patron services such as concessions, escalators and restroom structures. The Hollywood Bowl site was originally selected as a site for performing arts due to the natural acoustics of Bolton Canyon. While the canyon provided for ideal acoustics, the slope of the canyon has provided challenges for access and accessibility. Over the history of the Bowl the slopes on the east side of Bowl seating have been carved into to create picnic areas, restrooms, concessions, stairs, prom entrances, ramps and accessible walkways. With the steepness of the existing hillside, flanked by the patron services mentioned above, the existing pathway cannot be widened to accommodate additional capacity for patrons, including additional pathways for patrons with disabilities. An alternate approach is to provide a separate pathway ramp, that would be an option to patrons seated at the upper sections of the Bowl and for patrons with disabilities who also sit in the upper section. This exiting option is viable with switchback ramps with direct access to ADA parking at the upper Lot B, lower parking lot B, and the shuttle hub.

The existing site for the proposed project includes concessions #7 and restroom #5 building and the lower parking lot, referred to as Lot B. While the existing structures do not represent contributing historic structures or features to the Hollywood Bowl, as defined by the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and Historic Resources analysis included with in the Design Guidelines, the project will be designed to comply with both the Design Guidelines and Secretary of the Interior standards. The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of the Project design element to determine if they are in compliance with these guidelines and standards.

¹ <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/physical-security/securing-public-gatherings>, Securing Public Gatherings, Overview

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This report is organized into four sections. The first section summarizes the origin of the current Hollywood Bowl site, a description of the Project design. The second section includes an analysis of the Project design and how it complies with the requirements of the 2003 Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The third section summarizes the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (referenced and incorporated into the Design Guidelines section B) and an analysis of the Project's conformance with these standards and guidelines. The fourth section outlines the applicability of CEQA to the Project.

Section 1 Project Site History

1.1 Proposed Project site and need for the Prom 3 exit ramp

The Project site is directly to the east of the Hollywood Bowl seating area, along the eastern pathways surrounding the seating area.

Prom 3 Exit Ramp: The Prom 3 Exit Ramp would be constructed over an existing sloped between the Prom 3 exit pathway and the Odin Pathway and Parking Lot B. This pathway would start at the end of the Prom 3 pathway, adjacent to the concessions & restroom building and the escalator to the lower Bowl areas and exit. This juncture is the ideal point for an exit ramp, as it would allow patrons from proms 3, 4 and 5 to take this alternate exit route. It is also next to a significant point of congestion, where the wider pathways from prom 3 and 4 narrow to a single pathway, which narrows to 17' at one point. The elevated walkway to a 3' wide escalator that while provides additional exit capacity, overall is not adequate to handle the exiting crowds. The narrowed pathway causes a back-up within the plaza area in front of the concessions and restroom building. This new exit ramp would be 10' wide and would increase the exit capacity by approximately 50%.



Figure 3: Existing Photo view 1



Figure 4: Existing Photo view 2

1.2 History of space program – Prom 3 Area

The concessions and restroom building was constructed and Prom 3 pathway modified in a design by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) and Kenard Design Group (KDG) from 1995. This project was a part of phased improvements. This Phase II of the improvements to the Bowl included grading pathways for ADA access and a new concessions and restroom structure (referred to as New Toilet Room No.5 in Figure 5 below) at Prom 3. The project was designed to provide additional patron services and ADA accessibility at the Hollywood Bowl. The building and adjacent improvements

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from 1995 are considered non-contributing structures.

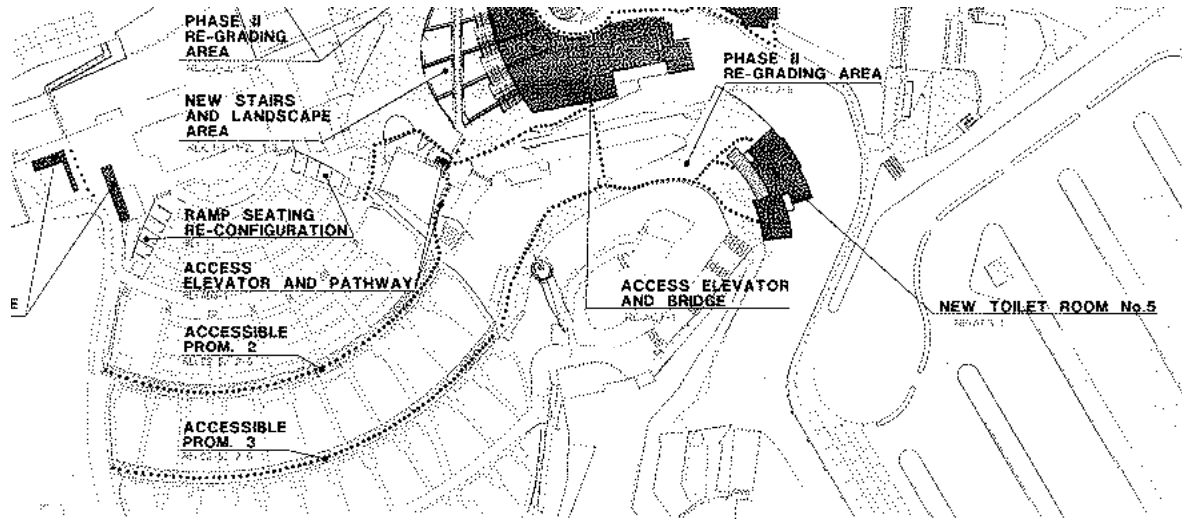


Figure 5 – Hollywood Bowl Phase II Development, Site Identification Plan ID-3, County Specification No 5278 1995.

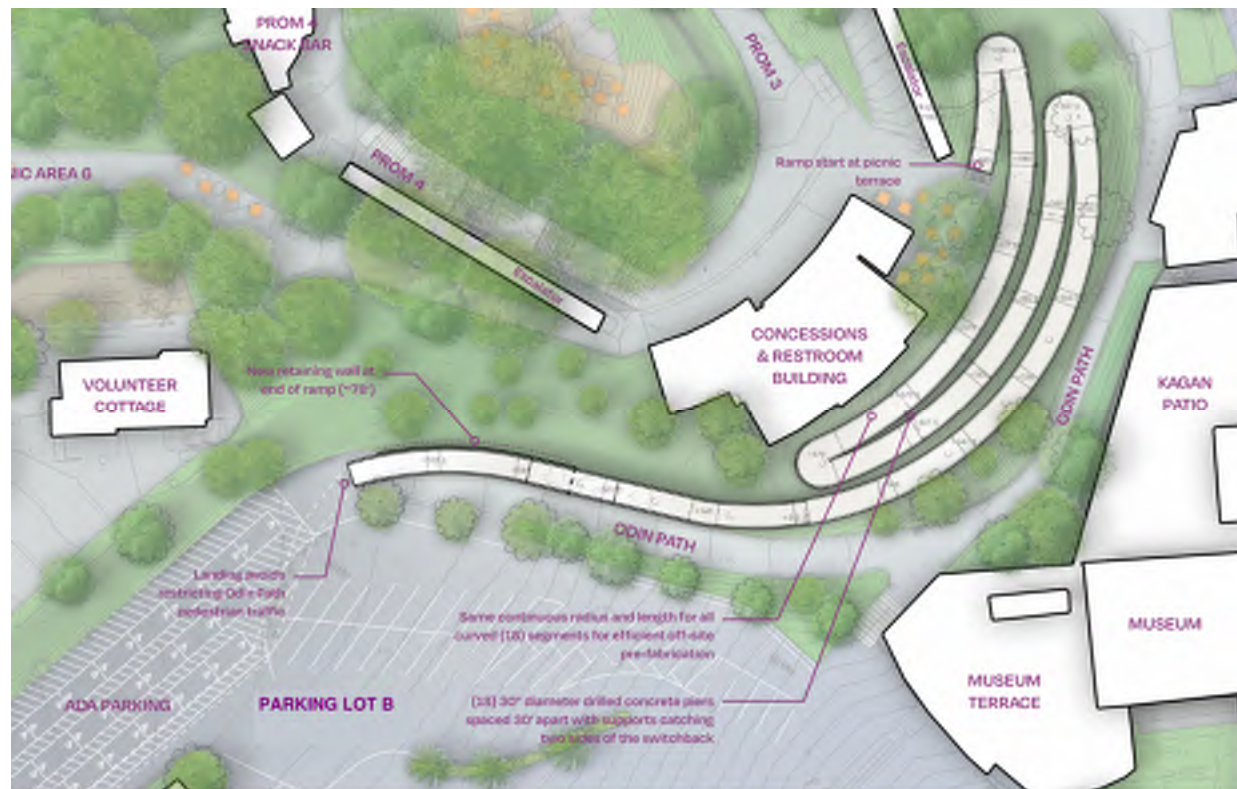


Figure 6 Prom 3 exit ramp – pathway Site Plan

1.3 Prom 3 exit ramp: Proposed Design

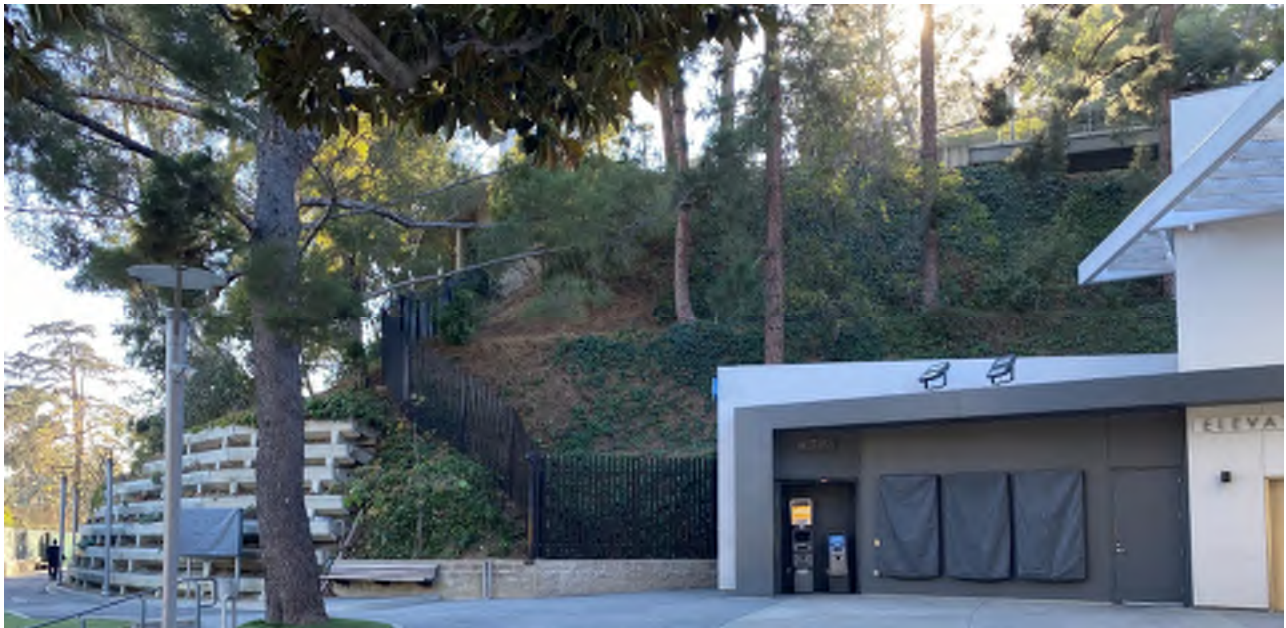
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The primary design goal of the Prom 3 Exit Ramp is to use the natural grade of the hillside to guide and organize the switchback ramps. Due to the extreme slope of the hillside, piles foundations and structure would be needed to support the ramp walkway. The slope was extensively studied and the location of the start of the ramp is ideal to both capture the audience, but also to construct the ramp in the lowest portion of the hillside slope. The end of the ramp would be set directly into the existing slope, with an exit located at the Odin pathway. This is necessary, as the Odin pathway is also crowded with patrons during exiting. The existing walkway around the perimeter of Lot B to Highland Avenue would be expanded to separate the pedestrians and vehicles. This walkway follows the existing grade, which will remain as existing.



Figure 7: Existing Photo view 3 from Prom 3 deck. Proposed exit ramp starting point



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Figure 8: Existing Photo view 4 – Proposed exit ramp located on the hillside. Existing stepped retaining wall (left side of photo) to be replaced with a series of terraced retaining walls, with a horizontal datum and a smooth finish².

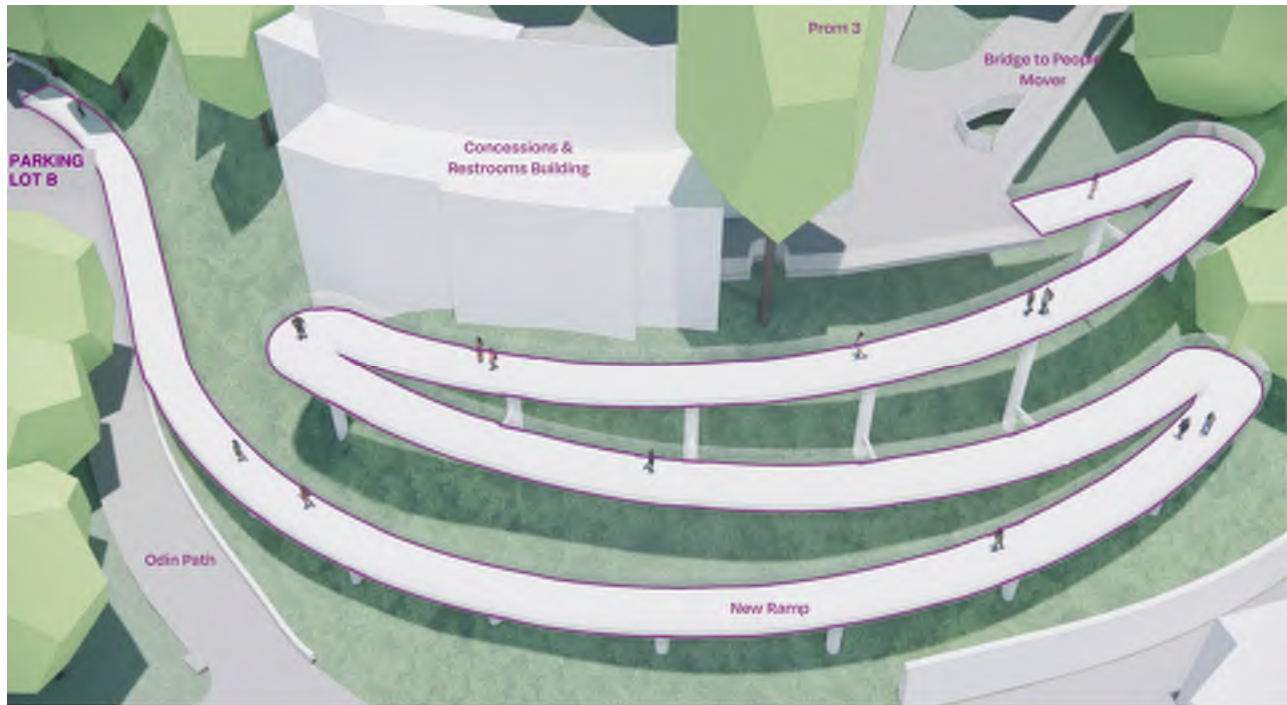


Figure 9 - Prom 3 Exit Ramp – Illustrative 3D view

Prom 3 Exit Ramp Design

Design elements of the Prom 3 exit ramp are intended to fit with the Hollywood Bowl's 1920s Moderne design ethos, while working with the existing hillside slope. The Prom 3 exit ramp is designed with vertical column elements that provide structural support to the ramp. The use of concrete as a material is intended to create a cohesive material color, consistent look and smooth surfaces. The vertical structural members would include a shared structural element, which would result in fewer structural supports. With the use of concrete, the ramp sections could be fabricated pre-cast off-site, which would assist with both timing of the work during the limited Hollywood Bowl off-season and create a consistent repetitive look to the overall structure. Lighting would be integrated into the design and hidden from view.

The overall design provides for gently curving & simple geometry, flush and repeating surfaces with strong primary horizontal lines. The existing Concessions and Restroom building would remain intact, with no changes.

² Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation 2002. Prepared by County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, 433 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90068. Prepared in cooperation with Los Angeles Philharmonic Association, 151 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90012-3042. (July 2003 edition). Page V-57.

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Figure 10: Existing Photo view 5 – Odin pathway view of concessions & restroom building at center top of photo. Proposed exit ramp located on the hillside. Existing block wall to be replaced as needed

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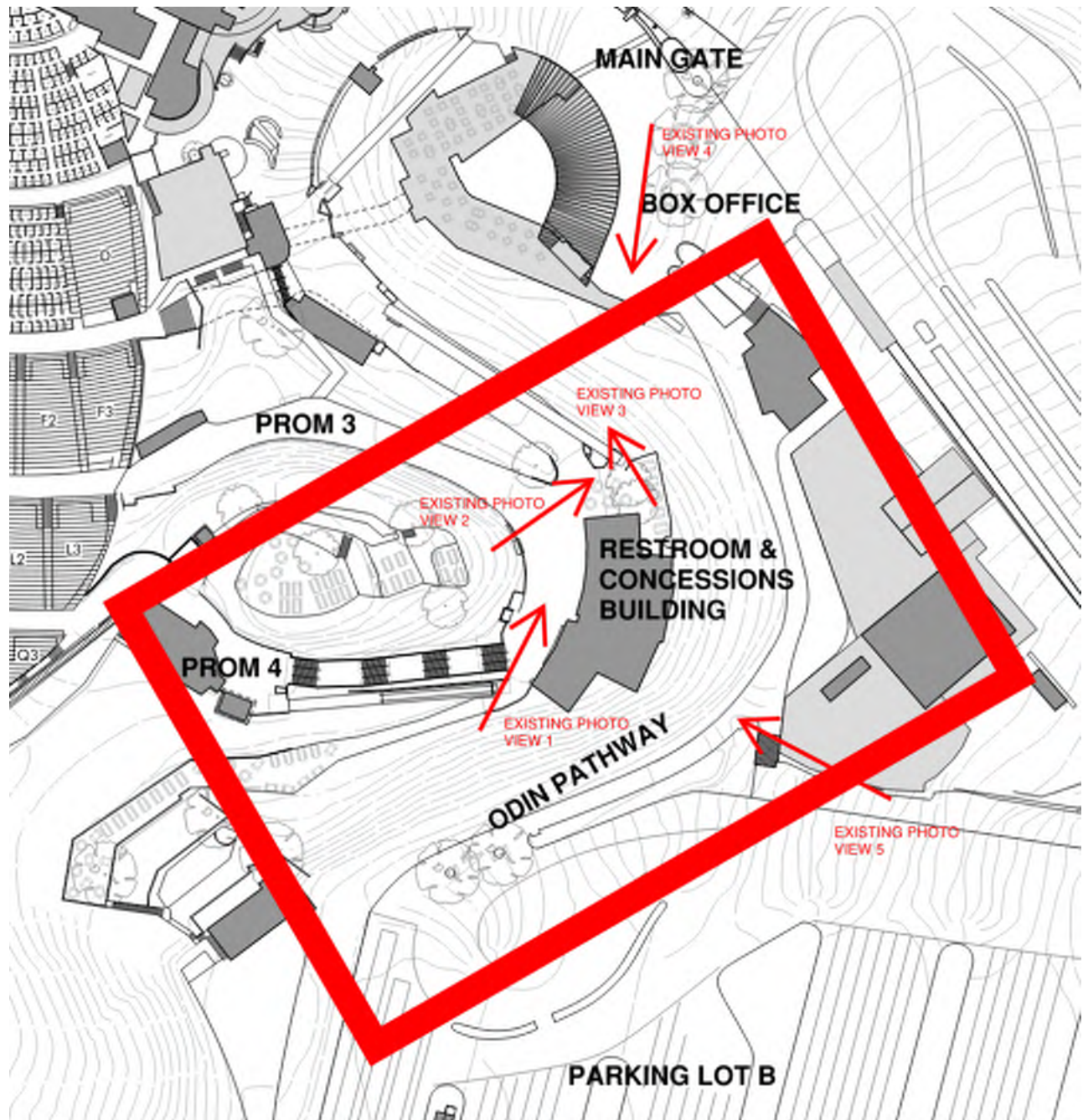


Figure 11: Existing Photo view Site Plan

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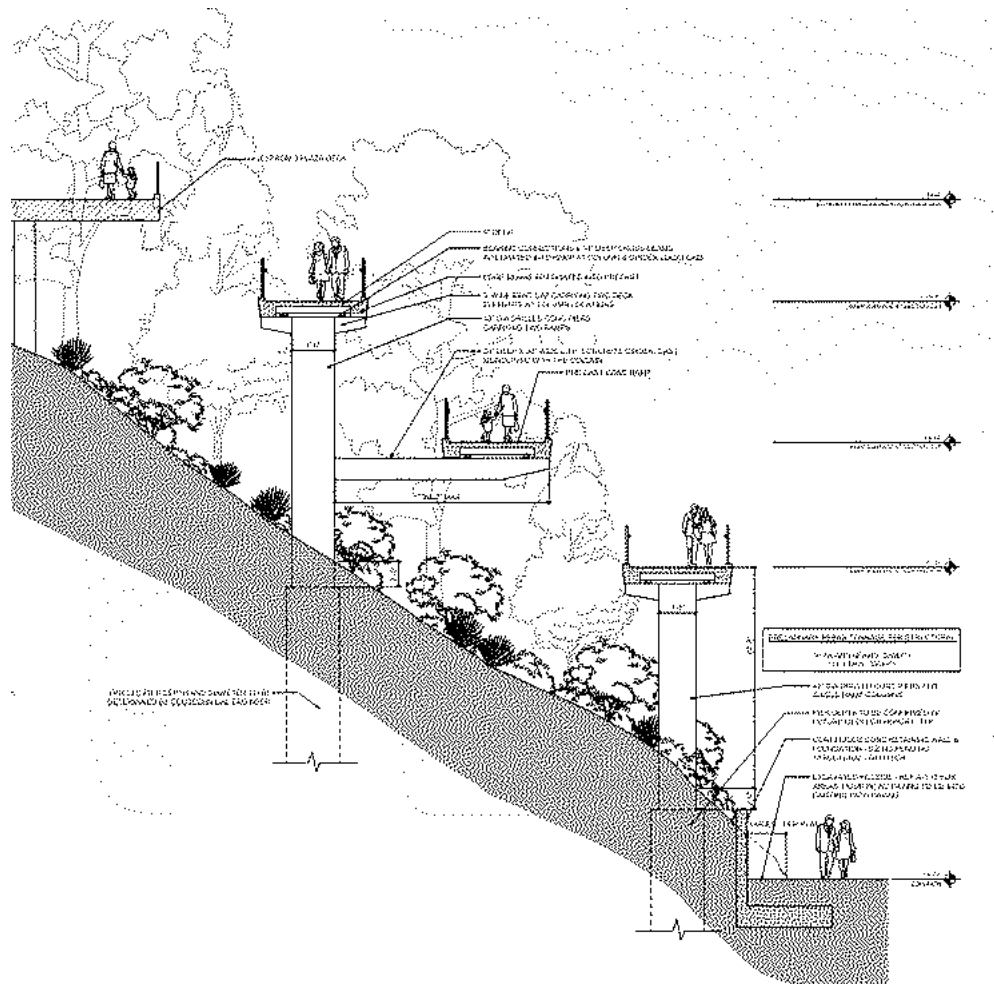


Figure 11 – Section thru proposed exit ramp structure

Views – Prom 3 exit ramp

The Prom 3 exit ramp is being designed to keep utilize the existing slope and maintain a low profile to the overall design at the Bowl. The overall design is intended to not impact any of the primary viewpoints at the bowl. Views for patrons as they utilize the exit ramp would be enhanced by the nature of the ramp design, with views towards the Hollywood Bowl stage building, box office, museum and museum terrace, as well as the surrounding hillsides.

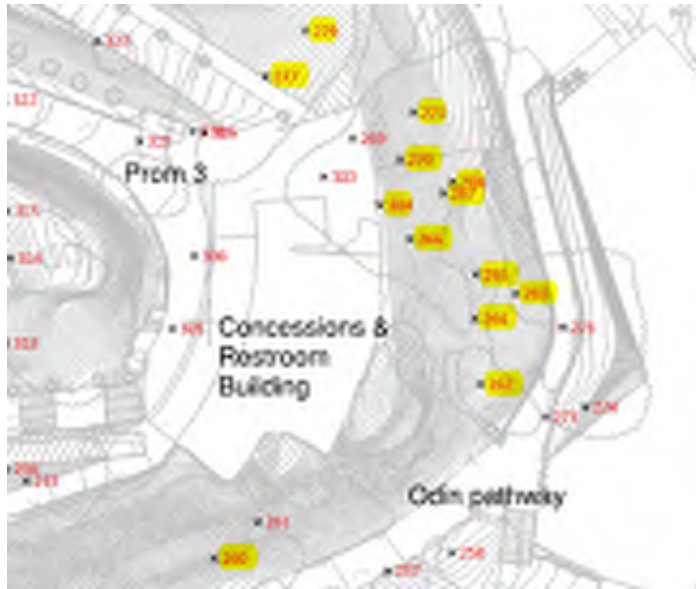
1.4 Existing Trees

The existing trees on the hillside will be removed as a part of the exit ramp construction and the areas replanted with species as identified in the Hollywood Bowl design guidelines, including California Sycamore and Coastal Live Oaks. None of the existing trees in the affected areas are protected California native species. There are 13 existing trees, which may be removed. None of these trees are native, but include eucalyptus, Pittosporum, Melaleuca, Pine trees and Cedrus Deodara (refer to figure 12 below for the tree planting plan and data). New trees and shrubs will be planted to help stabilize the hillside and to integrate the exit ramp with the planted environment,

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in accordance with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines – Species Strategy – Native Plan³.



Tree #	Species	Diameter class	Condition existing	Safety concerns x
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260	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	2	c	x
261	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	2	c	x
262	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	3	c	x
263	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	e	x
264	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	2	d	
265	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	e	
266	<i>Juglans californica</i>	2	d	
267	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	d	
268	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	f	x
270	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2	c	
271	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	4	c	x
276	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	2	b	
277	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	4	b	
304	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	4	c	x

Figure 12 – Existing Tree Survey - plan and data ⁴

1.5 Proposed Project Schedule

³ Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines, County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, July 2003. Ibid. V-64

⁴ Jan C. Scow Consulting Arborists, LLC Existing Hollywood Bowl Tree survey dated 11.19.2020, including Tree survey mapping by KPFF. Hollywood Bowl Vision Plan appendix.

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The Prom 3 exit ramp Prom 3 exit ramp would be planned to be constructed during the off-season with pre-cast and project preparation planned for 6-8 months prior to actual on-site construction. The final project schedule would be determined based upon available funding for the project.

Section 2

Compliance with Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines

As a part of the approval being requested, we are providing an evaluation of how the Project complies with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines (Design Guidelines). The Design Guidelines were written in 2002, approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 2003, and adopted into the lease agreement between Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Association in 2004. All proposed projects at the Hollywood Bowl must include a finding of consistency with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The Design Guidelines "offer a formal analysis to guide...the development of all projects that contribute to the visual impression of the Hollywood Bowl experience."⁵ "The Design Guidelines include geometry, mass, delineation, line color texture, wall surface, lighting, way finding, typography, and landscape."⁶ Below is an evaluation of the consistency of the proposed Prom 3 exit ramp with these guidelines.

The existing project site, including restroom #4, west plaza, and stage right are considered non-contributing to the historic elements at the Hollywood Bowl. Included in the Design Guidelines is a guide of how to treat designs for areas that are not contributing. According to the Design Guidelines, "These non-contributing facilities may be renovated and new construction added, but modifications must be compatible with the context of the Hollywood Bowl site and respect the contributing historic features.... The goal is to create a cohesive visual environment, compatible with the style of the historic elements, without creating a false sense of history."⁷ Below is a comparison of the Design Guidelines requirements, as outlined on pages V-9 thru V-72. Applicable design requirements have been included:

GEOMETRY:

Requirement: "The design is composed of simple and intact geometric forms that are often combined in complex relationships...with repetition used to create a simple, cohesive form."⁸

Design approach: The Prom 3 exit ramp is a simple, continuous, lined element, with a cohesive form from top to bottom.

MASS:

Requirement: "The massing of buildings should be analogous to geometric building blocks. Solids and voids are formed by stacking, spacing, repeating and adjoining otherwise discrete volumes."⁹

Design approach: The Prom 3 exit ramp is a solid horizontal mass of the ramp structure, with a void of space below. The structural vertical elements are spaced in an even and regular cadence, which provides for repeating building blocks.

⁵ Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines, County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, July 2003. Ibid. Page V-1.

⁶ Ibid. Page V-1.

⁷ Ibid. Page V-2.

⁸ Ibid. Page V-10.

⁹ Ibid. Page V-14.

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DELINEATION:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “The designers of streamline Moderne architecture typically preferred and abstract, semi-heroic scale, regardless of the actual size of a project.”¹⁰</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> The design of the Prom 3 exit ramp utilizes linear and parallel devices to differentiate elements. The Project scale is based upon the slope of the hillside.</p>
LINE:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “A goal for the Hollywood Bowl is continuity. Coordination of lines and masses is a major contributor to the iconic quality of a cohesive site.”¹¹</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> The straight line used in the design of the Prom 3 exit ramp is a sloped and continuous line and mass. The continuity of the ramp sloped is coordinated with the slope of the hillside.</p>
COLOR:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “Color is typically restrained at the Hollywood Bowl, with the effect of grouping the mass into a single sculptural entity. This strategy sets the Hollywood Bowl dramatically apart from the rugged hillsides and landscape.”¹² “Color can be applied by paint or special lighting.”¹³</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> The primary color of the Prom 3 exit ramp is light grey concrete, which will set the ramp apart from the rugged hillside. There will be no applied color.</p>
TEXTURE:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “The dominant mass of historic elements are characterized by smooth, featureless surfaces, with a minimum of textural difference.”¹⁴</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> The texture of surfaces of the ramp would be smooth, without expression of connections, to create featureless surfaces.</p>
LIGHTING:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “The definitive works of streamline Moderne design were created side by side with the newly born science of eclectic lighting design.... Overall lighting intensity would be made consistent with exiting scope.”¹⁵</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> Lighting is focused on the ramp surface with an even glow of indirect lighting. The primary color of lighting will be white light, which will be dimmed when not in use.</p>
LANDSCAPE:	<p><u>Requirement:</u> “The Hollywood Bowl landscape should provide a visually coherent setting.... Treated landscape should be designed as an integral component of the adjacent structures and features and utilize California native plants to the extend practical.”¹⁶</p> <p><u>Design approach:</u> The rugged hillside will be replanted with native</p>

¹⁰ Ibid. Page V-18.

¹¹ Ibid. Page V-22.

¹² Ibid. Page V-26.

¹³ Ibid. Page V-27.

¹⁴ Ibid. Page V-30.

¹⁵ Ibid. Page v-44.

¹⁶ Ibid. Page V-52.

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plants, where the slope can retain shrubs and trees. Landscape materials would comply with the Design Guidelines Table 2: Plant compendium.

Section 3

Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Historic Structures

The Hollywood Bowl is registered under the National Register of Historic Places. As required under Federal statutes and the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines, all Projects at the Hollywood Bowl must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The elements noted as contributing to the historic elements include the Hollywood Bowl's balloon-shaped seating and the George Stanley Fountain. None of these or other historic elements are located within the Prom 3 exit ramp area. While no historic structures or elements are impacted, the proposed Prom 3 exit ramp nonetheless complies with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines.¹⁷

The following text is taken directly from Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, January 2001, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Brief 36, 1996, U.S Department of the Interior, as referenced with the Design Guidelines. For clarity purposes, the Standards would be shown in *italic print*, with comparison and comment on the Project following.

The following specific standards for each treatment are to be used in conjunction with the four specific standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. These specific standards have been applied to the non-contributing historical elements at the Hollywood Bowl, as noted in the Standards.

1. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.*

The Prom 3 exit ramp is being designed as an open structure with minimal impact to the hillside, which compliments and is compatible with the Hollywood Bowl as a performance venue and public park. The project does not touch, impact or affect any contributing structures within the Hollywood Bowl campus; thus, the Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 1.

2. *The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.*

No historic material nor any distinctive architect features would be removed or altered as a part of the proposed Prom 3 exit ramp. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 2.

3. *All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.*

The Prom 3 exit ramp structure would be designed as a contemporary structure and would be recognized as a product of its own time. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 3.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, January 2001. Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

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4. *Changes, which have taken place in the course of time, are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.*

Over the course of the Hollywood Bowl's history, changes have been made to the East side of the Bowl seating. These changes have altered the entrances to the promenades, with concessions, restrooms and other patron support facilities. These modifications have occurred over the past 100 years and are evidence of the history of the Bowl. The exit ramp structure will be adjacent to modifications from 1995 and does not detract from or modify the structures. The Prom 3 exit ramp is not visible from the seating areas or other significant historic elements at the Bowl. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 4.

5. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any acquisition, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction project. Specific Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.*

There is no evidence of archeological resources at the site and the Project has limited contact with undisturbed soil. By locating the Prom 3 exit ramp atop a previously constructed roof deck, the Project would protect and preserve any potential archeological resources (none of which are anticipated to occur). The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 5.

6. *Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure, or site. Archeological sites shall be preserved undisturbed whenever feasible and practical. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally is not included in a preservation undertaking.*

Preservation is not a specific part of the project scope, as no historic structures or elements are disturbed as a part of the proposed Project. Nonetheless, the Project would leave in place the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing buildings and structures, and as set forth above, no archeological sites would be impacted by the Prom 3 exit ramp. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 6.

7. *Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.*

The proposed Prom 3 exit ramp, which is considered an addition to (a non-contributing element of) the existing property, would be designed in a compatible and contemporary manner, which meets the original historic intent of the streamlined Moderne style and the Hollywood Bowl's Design Guidelines. The contemporary design would not damage nor destroy any historic fabric, and the Prom 3 exit ramp would be located at an existing, previously modified hillside slope, adjacent to a non-contributing restroom structure built in 1995. The switchback configuration of the exit ramp is compatible with surrounding features of the Hollywood Bowl. This would inherently avoid additional landscape areas from being converted to building or paved surfaces. In addition, the restroom building and the tent structure that the Prom 3 exit ramp would replace is already partially within the viewshed of the Hollywood Bowl seating. The character of the Prom 3 exit ramp roof would be kept as low as possible and would maintain a lower profile than the currently existing tent structure in order to maintain the character of the Hollywood Bowl venue and views of the surrounding hillside environment. Further,

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by replacing the annually erected tent structure with a permanent Prom 3 exit ramp that has a quality design compatible with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines, the Project would be consistent with Standard 7.

8. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that would require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.*

The Hollywood Bowl continues to be used as a performance venue, which is its originally intended purpose. The Prom 3 exit ramp would support the performance venue and thus its original purpose. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 8.

9. *Reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of protective or code required mechanical systems shall be concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude or detract from the property's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant materials or spaces.*

The Prom 3 exit ramp would include retaining walls to retain the existing hillside parallel with the Odin Pathway. Retaining walls would be required to meet current Building Codes and to prevent potential damage from loose or sloughing soil. The retaining would be designed to integrate into the overall ramp structure and design, as well as the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 9.

10. *Reconstruction of a part or all of a property shall be undertaken only when such work is essential to reproduce a significant missing feature in a historic district or scene, and when a contemporary design solution is not acceptable. Reconstruction of archeological sites generally is not appropriate.*

No reconstruction of historic or contributing structures is included in the Project scope. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 10.

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Section 4

Potential CEQA Considerations

Based upon these descriptions and findings, the Hollywood Bowl project as described within this document is in conformance with the 2003 Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines, as adopted by Los Angeles County and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Based upon these findings, we consider that the Project qualifies for an exemption from CEQA pursuant to the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines¹⁸ Section 15301, Class 1 Existing Facilities, as well as the corresponding provisions of the Los Angeles County CEQA Guidelines adopted by the Board of Supervisors. Additional classes of Categorical Exemptions may also apply to the Project and thus independently justify, and mandate, the Project's exemption from CEQA. Those additional potential applicable exceptions are indicated below.

Section 21084 of the CEQA statute requires that the CEQA Guidelines set forth classes of projects "which have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and which shall, therefore, be exempt from the provisions of CEQA." Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.4, public agencies "may not require EIRs for projects described in the classes and examples in this article" unless one of the enumerated exceptions in Section 15300.2 apply (the non-applicability to the Project of these limited exceptions is discussed below).

In pertinent part, CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 provides that projects involving Existing Facilities (the Class 1 Categorical Exemption) are exempt from the requirement that their approval is subject to the preparation of environmental documents.

The Class 1 Categorical Exemption consists of: the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use.

Examples of projects that fall within a Class 1 Categorical Exemption on the grounds that they "involve negligible or no expansion of use" include, but are not limited to:

- interior or exterior alterations involving such things as interior partitions, plumbing and electrical conveyance (Section 15301(a));
- restoration or rehabilitation of deteriorated or damaged structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment to meet current standards of public health and safety, unless it is determined that the damage was substantial and resulted from an environmental hazard such as earthquake, landslide, or flood (Section 15301(d));
- additions to existing structures provided that the addition would not result in an increase of more than 10,000 square feet if the project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan, and the area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive (Section 15301(e)(2)); and
- addition of safety or health protection devices for use during construction or in conjunction with existing structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment (Section 15301(f)).

¹⁸ The CEQA Guidelines are codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*).

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The Project appears to fall within the definition of a Class 1 Categorical Exemption because it consists of the “operation,” “maintenance,” and “minor alteration” of an existing public or private structure or facility and it involves (1) negligible or no expansion of use.

Moreover, the proposed Project appears to meet, among others, the first express example (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(a)) of an “Existing Facility” because it involves “interior or exterior alterations” of an existing facility; the fourth and sixth express examples (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(d) and (f)) because it includes facilities, in conjunction with existing facilities that would improve safety and comfort of patrons leaving the Bowl; and the fifth express example (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(e)(2)) because it does not involve any additional square feet of space (i.e., less than 10,000 square feet) and provides additional pathways in an already urbanized and developed area of the Bowl.

The Project’s conformance with the Class 1 Categorical Exemption appears to be sufficient to exempt the Project from any further CEQA review.

As additional support for the conclusion that the Project is exempt from CEQA review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.4, this report also demonstrates that, in addition to the Class 1 Categorical Exemption, the Project also independently satisfies the requirements of each of the following additional Categorical Exemptions:

- Class 3 (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15303. This Class consists of the construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. Section 15303(c) provides that the Class 3 Categorical Exemption includes up to four commercial buildings not exceeding 10,000 square feet on sites zoned for such use, not involving significant amounts of hazardous substances, where all necessary public services and facilities are available, and where the surrounding area is not environmentally sensitive. Subsection (e) provides that examples of new construction that fall within the Class 3 Categorical Exemption include but are not limited to the construction of “accessory (appurtenant) structures.” The proposed Project is located in an urbanized area and includes the construction of a second exit pathway, which would support the existing functions of the Hollywood Bowl. In this case, the proposed Project includes a limited building area within the size thresholds set forth in Section 15303(c) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Project would not cause any intensification of use, and would not involve any significant hazardous materials. And, all necessary public services and facilities are already provided to the Project site. Accordingly, a Class 3 Categorical Exemption is appropriate for the Project.

No Exceptions to the Use of Categorical Exemptions Apply to the Project

As set forth below, none of the limited exceptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(a)-(f) that could (in other circumstances) preclude the use of categorical exemptions apply to the proposed Project.

First, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(a) (Location) indicates that Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 are qualified by consideration of where a project is to be located — a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes of categorical exemptions are considered to apply in all

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instances, except where a project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.

This exception does not apply to the proposed Project. This exception potentially applies to CEQA exemptions only under Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. The Project qualifies as a Class 1 Categorical Exemption and a Class 2 Categorical Exemption, and therefore this possible exception is not applicable to the Project. Moreover, to the extent that the County additionally concludes that the Property qualifies under the Class 3 Categorical Exemption, the Property is located within a developed area of the Hollywood Bowl. There are no environmental resources of hazardous or critical concern that have been designated, precisely mapped, or officially adopted in the vicinity of the Project Site, or that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. Therefore, the potential exclusion set forth in Section 15300.2(a) does not apply to the proposed Project. This conclusion is further supported by the Initial Study conducted for the Hollywood Bowl Shell Rehabilitation Project and Acoustical Improvements EIR, which concluded that “there was no evidence that the proposed project [including what is now referred to as the Prom 3 exit ramp] would cause significant environmental impacts on biological resources, hydrology, water quality,” or other environmental impacts that would be present in particularly sensitive environmental locations implicated by Section 15300.2(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Second, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(b) (Cumulative Impact) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used when the cumulative impacts of successive projects of the same type, in the same place, over time would be significant. *This exception does not apply to the Project.* Addition of the permanent Prom 3 exit ramp would not modify or expand the intensity of use at the Hollywood Bowl, and would not generate increased environmental impacts (whether as to vehicle or truck trips, energy or water use, or otherwise). Accordingly, the proposed Project would not introduce any new environmental impacts and thus would not lead to cumulatively significant impacts over time. Moreover, the Prom 3 exit ramp is a unique use that would not become commonly repeated throughout the Hollywood Bowl (nor the County, more generally).

Third, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) (Significant Effect Due to Unusual Circumstances) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity would have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. *This exception does not apply to the Project.* There are no known unusual circumstances applicable to the Project or the Property which could result in a significant effect on the environment. Pathways and ramp structures similar to the proposed Project are common among other similarly situated performance facilities. As noted, the proposed Project provides a safe and secure exit path for patrons. Neither this commonly operated function, nor the construction and operation of a relatively small ancillary Prom 3 exit ramp, would lead to any new or worsened environmental impacts. Therefore, the exception listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) does not apply to the Project.

Fourth, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(d) (Scenic Highway) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. *This exception does not apply to the Project.* There are no state-designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the Project site¹⁹ and, as

¹⁹ None of the primary routes of travel surrounding the Hollywood Bowl (the 101 freeway, Mulholland Drive, Highland Avenue, and Cahuenga Boulevard), have been designated as state scenic highways. California State Scenic Highway System Map, accessed at <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>, June 5,

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noted above, the limited construction associated with the proposed Project would be located within the interior of the previously developed portions of the Project Site, and would continue to be surrounded by generous landscaping and setbacks that buffer the view of the Project site. Accordingly, the exception listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(d) does not apply to the Project.

Fifth, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(e) (Hazardous Waste Sites) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code. *This exception does not apply to the proposed Project. Prior Phase 1 studies (i.e., those reviewed for the Previously Certified EIR) have indicated that the Project Site is not located on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.* Additionally, a recent review of the CalEPA Cortese List Data Resources further confirmed this conclusion.²⁰

i

ⁱ Hollywood Bowl Projects Analysis was written by Elaine Nesbit, Architect and Project Manager in association with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and Hollywood Bowl staff.

²⁰ <https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/>, accessed June 5, 2023. 2023; Previously Certified EIR at Section 3.1.2, p. 3.1-3.

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Analysis for compliance with Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties



Figure 1 – View of proposed Artists Pavilion from Field Gate looking southwest

This report provides an analysis of the proposed Artists Pavilion and Stage Right Terrace renovation project (Project) being planned for the Hollywood Bowl Performing Arts Complex County Regional Park (Hollywood Bowl). The basis for this analysis is to determine if the Project complies with both the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

This Project is being designed to formalize programs that have existed for the past 20 - 30 years. These programs include set-up using "tent" structures in order to provide covered outdoor space and food service facilities for artists, their families and guests, and production crews working at the Hollywood Bowl. The site for the proposed Artists Pavilion and Stage Right Terrace renovation project is on the west side of the Hollywood Bowl stage, which include the Stage, Stage Right, Field Gate entrance and Restroom #4 buildings. The Project comprises three elements – a roof covering and kitchen over the existing restroom #4 building roof deck, a roof covering over the existing Stage Right roof deck and a bridge to connect the two spaces.

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Figure 2 - Hollywood Bowl Overall Site Plan with Proposed Artists Pavilion project location

Artists Pavilion: The Artists Pavillion would be constructed over an existing roof deck, above an existing restroom building (known as restroom #4 and highlighted on the figure 2). The existing roof deck of this restroom was designed to handle the weight capacity for occupied space and vehicles. This roof deck has been used for artists and crew feed and events, on an annual / "temporary" basis since approximately 1995. At the beginning of every Hollywood Bowl season, the deck area is transitioned to an Artists Pavillion with an erected tent and temporary kitchen facilities. The proposed Project would formalize this existing, long-standing program and provide the necessary infrastructure to better support artists' and production crews' needs at the Hollywood Bowl in a clean, comfortable and safe manner by converting the annually erected tent structure into a permanently constructed, covered space and permanent Health Department permitted kitchen. The kitchen is sized to provide 300 meals to Artists and the production crews.

Stage Right Terrace: The Stage Right Terrace roof would be constructed over the existing Stage Right Terrace roof deck, above the existing Hollywood Bowl Stage Right building. Stage Right was constructed in 2003 concurrent and as a part of the Hollywood Bowl Stage Rehabilitation project. The Stage Right portion of the project was designed to accommodate the Artist Dressing rooms and artist support spaces. The existing roof deck over Stage Right was designed to handle the weight capacity for occupied space to provide meet and greet space for artists and for small events. This outdoor deck is typically covered with a temporary tent structure that includes lighting and AV support. The temporary tent structure canvas and furnishings are removed for events that include fireworks, as debris from the fireworks damages the canvas and furniture. The permanent overhead roof structure would provide the necessary protection to address the firework debris and would provide an infrastructure that would house lighting, fire alarm, and AV production support elements.

Bridge: Currently artists cross thru public areas to move between Stage Right back-of-house

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facilities to the Artists Pavilion crew feed and guest area. This passage involves additional security to allow for artists to pass safely thru public areas. Often artist remain within Stage Right, as their exposure in public areas is not considered a secure or safe option. Adding a bridge between Stage Right and the Artists Pavilion would allow artists to access the crew feed areas and for their families and guests to securely cross to the Stage Right Terrace, dressing rooms and stage areas. The Project would improve safety and security for large performance groups such as YOLA student performers and their families, Master Chorale, USC Marching Band, and dance groups by creating an elevated pathway that would allow the Artists Pavilion to be used as a pre- and post-performance staging location.

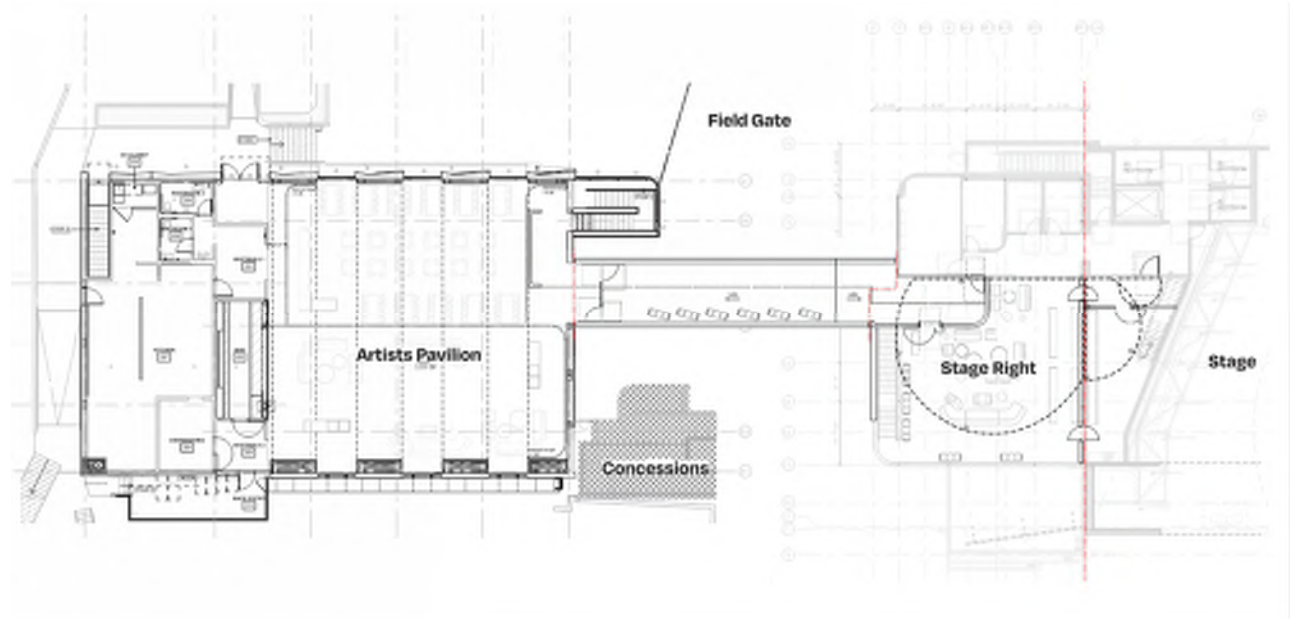


Figure 3 –Site Plan Proposed Artists Pavilion, Bridge and Stage Right Terrace – close up view

The Project existing site includes restroom #4 building, Field Gate and West Plaza, and Stage Right Terrace. While these existing structures do not represent contributing historic structures or features to the Hollywood Bowl, as defined by the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and Historic Resources analysis included with in the Design Guidelines, the project will be designed to comply with both the Design Guidelines and Secretary of the Interior standards. The purpose of this report is to provide an describe the Project design element and to provide an analysis for compliance with these guidelines and standards.

This report is organized into four sections. The first section summarizes the origin of the current artists' program history, a description of the Project design and proposed timing of the Project. The second section includes an analysis of the Project design and how it complies with the requirements of the 2003 Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The third section summarizes the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (referenced and incorporated into the Design Guidelines section B) and an analysis of the Project's conformance with these standards and guidelines. The fourth section outlines the applicability of CEQA to the Project.

Section 1

Project Site History

1.1 Proposed Project site and need for the Artists Pavilion, bridge and Stage Right Terrace

The Project site is directly to the west of the Hollywood Bowl stage structure, which includes the acoustical shell and stage, stage left, right and backstage. These existing Artists, crew and back-of-house facilities are located on three levels, including a lower concourse level, the stage level, and the 2nd floor artist spaces and terrace. The facilities consist of operations and production offices, artistic management offices, dressing rooms, maintenance, receiving, and support spaces. These back-of-house areas include the Stage Right structure that currently house the artists' dressing rooms and backstage facilities. Productions are typically supported by an extensive crew of rigging, audio and lighting technicians as well as the production support staff, artists staff and others. The backstage facilities provide space for production load-in for props, audio and lighting equipment and other essential elements required for performing arts productions, as well as artists space. Space located on the 2nd floor supports artists, their family and guests, presentations and production staff, including indoor green room, offices, restrooms and an outdoor terrace. This 2nd floor terrace, known as the Stage Right Terrace, is often covered with a canvas structure to provide protection from the hot and sunny days and the cool and cloudy nights.

In 1999, the County of Los Angeles approved the replacement and expansion of back-of-house performer facilities, including among many other improvements, the "New Reception Terrace" located on the roof-top deck of restroom # 4¹. These improvements were further recognized as "previously approved" improvements by the EIR for the Hollywood Bowl Shell Rehabilitation Project and Acoustical Improvements (SCH No. 99031063) (the Previously Certified EIR).² While the 1999 project provided improvements to existing spaces, it also significantly expanded spaces used for artists. Some of these previously approved improvements were completed in the early 2000s, including additional dressing rooms and offices. These constructed facilities did not, however, include the permanent construction of the "New Reception Terrace", now referred to as the Artists Pavilion, which would provide gathering spaces where artists could greet guests, where production staff activities could occur, and meals could be served. Other venues for Performing Arts, throughout the Southern California area, typically offer a wide variety of rooms, with capacity for multi-function, state of the art technology, with food and beverage offered along with a variety of amenities. The Hollywood Bowl had no such permanent space.

To meet these existing and ongoing needs of artists and production staff over the past 20 – 30 years, the Bowl has erected temporary tent facilities on an annual basis at both the existing Stage Right and Artists Pavilion decks.

The artists pavilion tent space provides an area for crew meals and breaks for a range of 100 – 300 crew, production and artists members. Multiple meals are provided for event personnel, who are often on-site for all day setting-up and then breaking-down the performance. Meals can typically include breakfast, lunch, dinner, late-night dinner and refreshments. The current temporary artists pavilion tent provides limited flexibility and only a minimum degree of functionality to support these varied needs. Given the limitations that a tent and temporary kitchen provide, building a

¹ See Figure 1.8-6C, County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999. Mitigated Negative Declaration for Hollywood Bowl Back-of-House and Patron Facilities Enhancement Project. Prepared for County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, 433 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90012. Prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 133 Martin Alley, Pasadena, California 91105

² See, e.g., Section S.2.2; Project Description p. 2-7 ["No changes to stage right as it was analyzed in the 1999 Mitigated Negative Declaration are proposed. The stage right facilities have been approved for construction."].

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permanent structure and kitchen would allow artistic and production needs to be provided in an appropriate, safe, and comfortable manner for artists, their families and guests, and the production crews that work at the Hollywood Bowl.

The current configuration of access points requires artists, including large artistic groups such as young artists from the Youth Orchestra Los Angeles (YOLA) and other similar groups, to wait in parking areas and to pass through public areas before and after a performance. The proposed Project would provide multiple locations for these large groups to assemble as well as a secure elevated pathway for performers to meet their families/ guardians. This elevated connection would also be used by large groups (e.g. USC marching band or the Master Chorale) to access the stage from designated waiting areas in the proposed Artists' Pavilion. Providing these roofed and protected areas would enhance the experience for artists.

1.2 History of space program – Artists Pavilion and Stage Right terrace

The Restroom structure, known as restroom building #4 was designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and constructed in 1995 to provide additional code-compliant capacity of men's and women's restrooms on the west side of the Hollywood Bowl. This building is considered a non-contributing structure. The design of building #4 included structural capacity and access for parking vehicles at the roof level. Shortly following completion of the structure, the parking deck began to be utilized for a temporary annually erected tent structure and kitchen to serve as a support space for artists and crews to gather, eat meals, and take breaks.



Figures 4 and 5 - Artists Pavilion temporary tent structure
As viewed from West Plaza (above Restroom #4 Bldg.) As viewed from upper Parking Lot A

This ongoing use of the roof deck has continued for nearly 30 years, with the tent structure typically erected and broken down prior to and following the Hollywood Bowl season. This open-air tent has provided a space for artists, performance staff and production crews to be served meals and refreshments. It also provides space for artists' families and guest to hang-out during concerts and for artists to greet guests before and after performances – throughout the Hollywood Bowl season. When the tent structure is not in place, the deck above the restrooms is used for patron and valet parking.

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Figure 7 - Artists Pavilion temporary tent structure – interior view

Stage Right was constructed in 2003, as a part of the Stage Rehabilitation project. Stage Right was constructed as a separate structure from the stage building, with a seismic joint connecting the two buildings. This existing structure is considered two story with a basement space, constructed on a combination of spread footings and piles. The second floor was designed with production offices and restrooms, with stair and elevator access to both the stage. The 2nd floor includes the Stage Right terrace and access to the upper bowl production roof areas, including provides access to pyrotechnic and above stage catwalk areas. Stage right 2nd floor includes an open deck area that fully closed on the north wall and partially closed on the east and south sides. The east side is fully open, with direct visibility to the temporary Artists Pavillion. The south side faces the Bowl seating, with the view mostly blocked by a large digital LED screen used to project images from performances. Refer to Figure 10 for a plan view of the Stage Right 2nd floor level, which includes the open terrace area.

1.3 Artists Pavilion and Stage Right Terrace: Proposed Design

The primary goal of the Artists Pavilion and Stage Right Terrace is to design a permanent roof structure, similar in function and capacity to the current temporary tent structures. The Artists Pavilion concept design includes an open-air terrace comprised of 4,776 square feet covered with a roof structure. The amenities to support artists, presentations and production requirements include a 1,551 square foot kitchen with storage and bar area. Also included are restrooms and an entrance from the South, which include ADA access, an ADA parking space and service area. The proposed bridge (elevated pathway) would provide direct access to the stage right terrace, which would integrate areas where Artists, their visitors, guests and crews access in and around the Bowl stage. The Artists' Pavillion solid covered roof is supported by vertical structural elements, with deployable screens at the openings to protect the outdoor area during inclement weather and to provide a secured enclosure.

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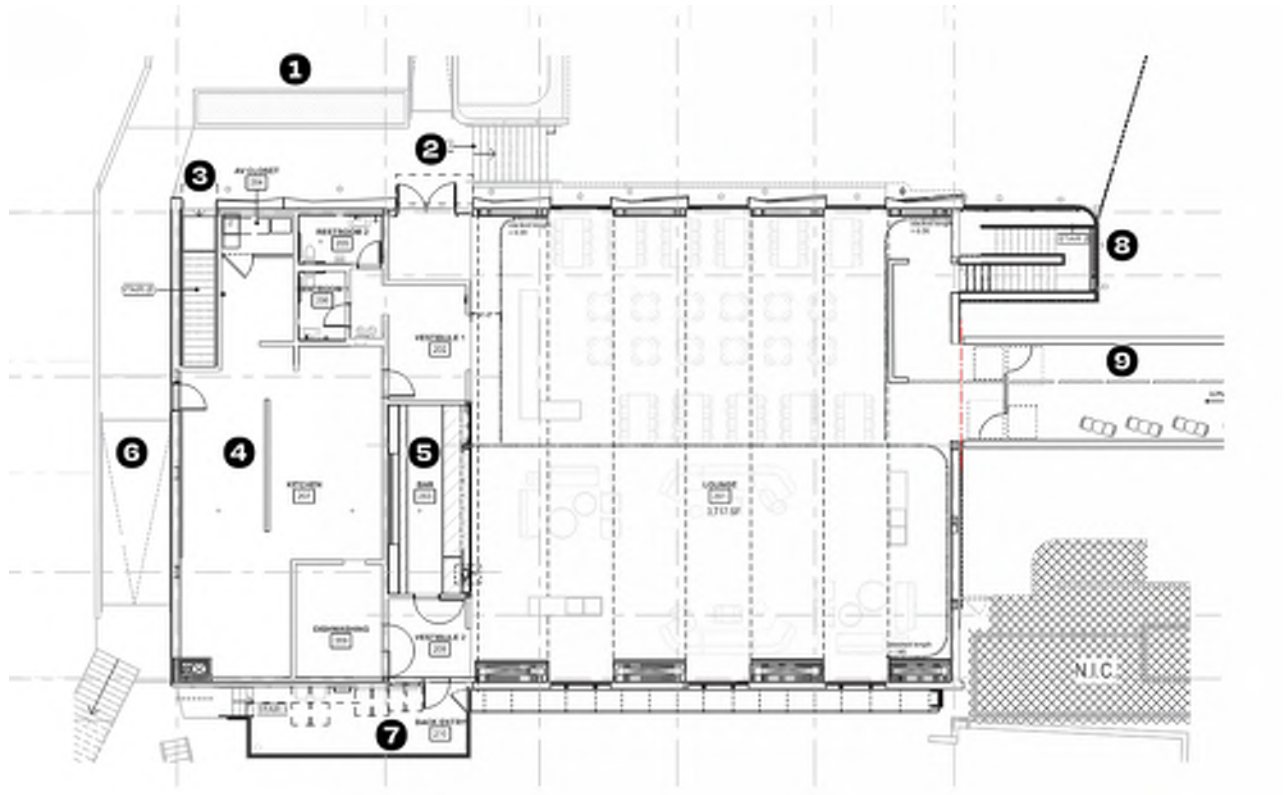


Figure 8 Proposed Artists Pavilion floor plan

Artists Pavilion Design

Design elements of the Artists Pavilion are intended to fit with the Hollywood Bowl's 1920s Moderne design ethos, while providing improved comfort and safety for artists, their families, guests, and production crews. The Artists' Pavilion is designed with vertical column elements that provide structural support and create a vertical cadence to offset the strong horizontal plane of the roof. This structural design uses the existing restroom building structure and allows the existing exterior walls to remain intact, without impacting the existing restroom facilities. The existing textured block walls would be finished with a smooth material or hidden by the new exterior materials. The Artists pavilion roof will be supported by structural trusses, which provide space to hide lighting and other infrastructure systems, such as security cameras, wireless access points, and AV support.

- ① ADA Parking / Loading
- ② Main Entry
- ③ Existing Stair to RR Below
- ④ Kitchen
- ⑤ Bar
- ⑥ Pedestrian Path to Escalator/Stairs
- ⑦ BOH Entry
- ⑧ Existing Stair
- ⑨ Bridge for VIP Access connecting Stage Right

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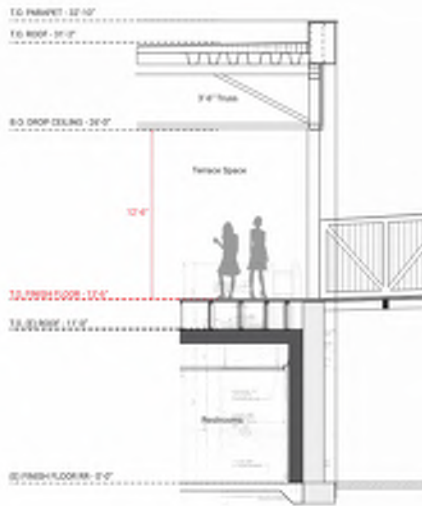


Figure 9 Section of proposed Artists Pavilion (Restroom #4 below)

The outboard columns would be supported by the existing restroom walls, as shown in detailed section Figure 9. The overall design provides for smooth & simple geometry, flush and repeating surfaces with a strong primary horizontal line. The structural approach is intended to establish a height that provides adequate clearance within the space while also minimizing visibility of the Artists Pavilion from the seating area, as seen in Figures 13 and 14.

Kitchen & Outdoor Bar Design

To support activities at the Artists Pavilion, a permanent kitchen and outdoor bar, similar in function to the current temporary facilities operated during each Hollywood Bowl season, are included in the design. Refer to Figure 8, notes 4 and 5 for locations of the kitchen and bar. Similar to the current set-up, a 1,500 square foot kitchen is being designed to support crew meals and refreshments, and other artist-related events. This kitchen is similar in size and design to other kitchens at the Hollywood Bowl, including the Pool kitchen and Kitchen 22, which serves patrons at Ann's Wine Bar and Backyard restaurant. The kitchen would be supported by the Main Kitchen, located adjacent to Parking Lot B, as is typical for other kitchens at the Hollywood Bowl. The Artists Pavilion kitchen would include storage, refrigeration, preparation, a cooking line and support services. Adjacent to the kitchen would be the outdoor bar, which would serve artists and their guests at artist-related events. The size and design of the bar is based upon the wine bar located on the east site of the Hollywood Bowl – Ann's Wine Bar. The bar would include three service stations, with beer taps, soda machines and ice. Other kitchen and bar support would include storage and dish and glass washing, to improve operational efficiency and facilitate the implementation of improved sanitation. The outdoor bar would be covered and have closure panels, as required by LA County Department of Public Health requirements.

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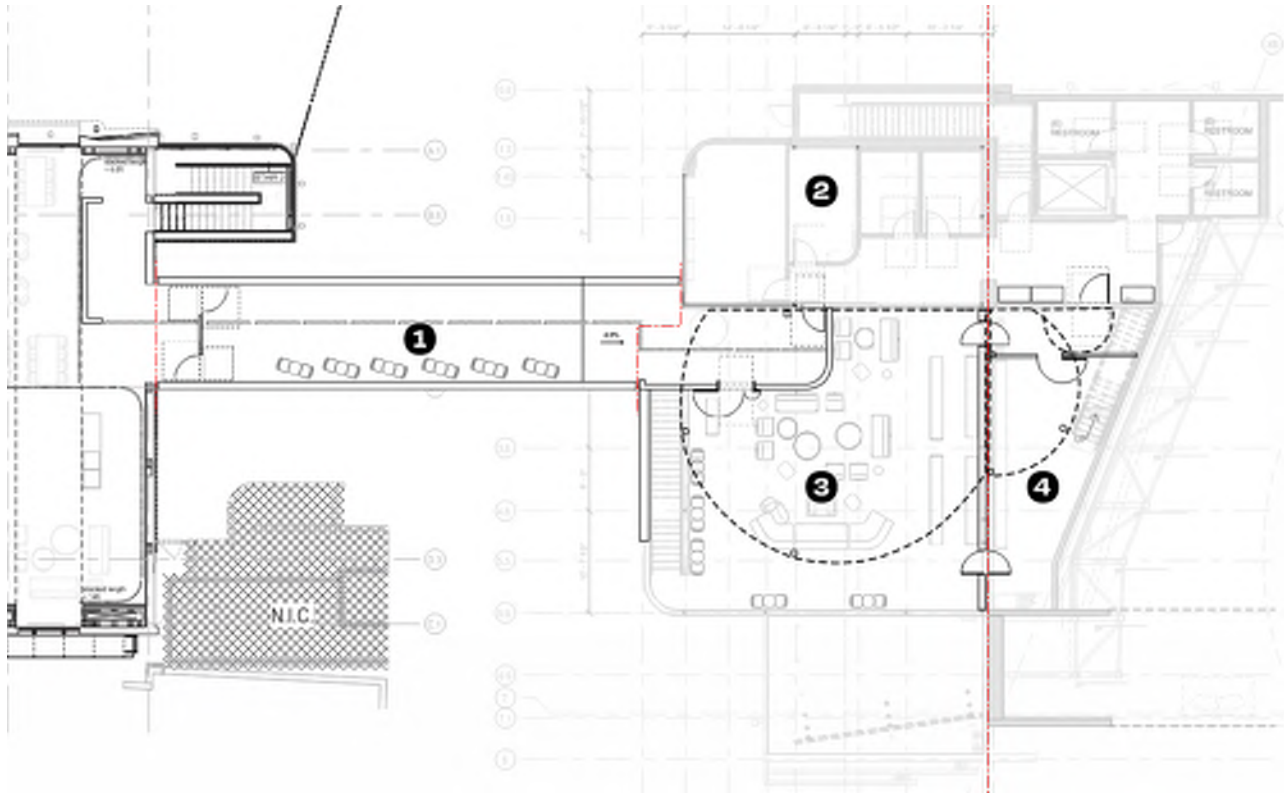


Figure 10 – Proposed Bridge and Stage Right improvements

Bridge – Stage Right access to Artists Pavilion

The Artists Pavilion design includes an elevated pathway or bridge, which provides a connection between the Artists Pavilion and the existing stage right 2nd floor terrace. The bridge would be open to the sky, with a solid floor and perforated metal panels on either side of the bridge. These perforated metal panels would both conceal the truss structure of the vertical elements and provide privacy for the artists while crossing the bridge. The perforation design would be similar to other panels installed at the Hollywood Bowl – including the orchestra lounge and the main entrance gate, which are in compliance with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The 15' wide bridge is adequate for large groups to safely cross and to provide connectivity between the Pavillion and Terrace decks. At the Field Gate entrance, the bridge would provide a minimum of 13' clearance for service vehicles to pass underneath during pre-performance preparation. Lighting would be provided both along the bridge pathway and below the bridge, to create a visual design element at night and to light the pathways.

- ① Bride for VIP Access connecting Stage Right
- ② Existing Office
- ③ Stage Right Terrace
- ④ BOH Stage Roof

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Figure 11 - Proposed Artists Pavilion, bridge and stage right terrace roof (View from existing Field Gate Entrance). Note: Existing Stage and stage right buildings included in the image

Design – Stage Right Terrace

The Artists Stage Right Terrace design maintains the current design elements of the plaster parapet walls and glass front exit stairway. The addition includes an open roof structure, in the form of a circle. This roof provides partial coverage of the existing deck area, as well as location for lighting and other infrastructure. The design includes a solid roof surface on top, designed to prevent damage from falling fireworks. The underside is a smooth vinyl canvas that is similar to the East Marketplace and Wine bar canopies. The doors along the north elevation would be modified to provide direct access to the existing restroom and elevator.

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Figure 12 Existing Stage Right Terrace with roof cover added (View looking southeast towards Hollywood Bowl Stage). Note theater seating is hidden by an existing LED screen mounted to the right of the stage building.

Views - Artists Pavilion

The Artists' Pavilion is being designed to keep a profile lower than the existing tent structures that are erected annually. To maintain the historic setting of the Bowl seating area, it is important to minimize visibility of the Artists Pavilion structure from the seating areas, which is demonstrated in Figures 13 and 14. As a part of the Project design, visibility from seating was evaluated and guided the architectural elements evaluated in this analysis.



Figures 13 and 14 – View of proposed Artists Pavilion, bridge and Stage Right roof as seen from the existing Bowl seating

Both the horizontal plane of the roof structure and the open nature of the Artists Pavilion would reduce its visibility from the Hollywood Bowl seating area. In addition to evaluating views of the Pavilion, the view outward from the Artists Pavilion was also considered, with the goal to frame the beauty of the natural hillsides. Specifically, the parapet walls of the Artists Pavilion would obscure

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visibility of the asphalt parking areas directly north and east of the Artists Pavilion space, while preserving views of the nearby hillsides. The parapet wall would also provide for privacy for artists from public areas.

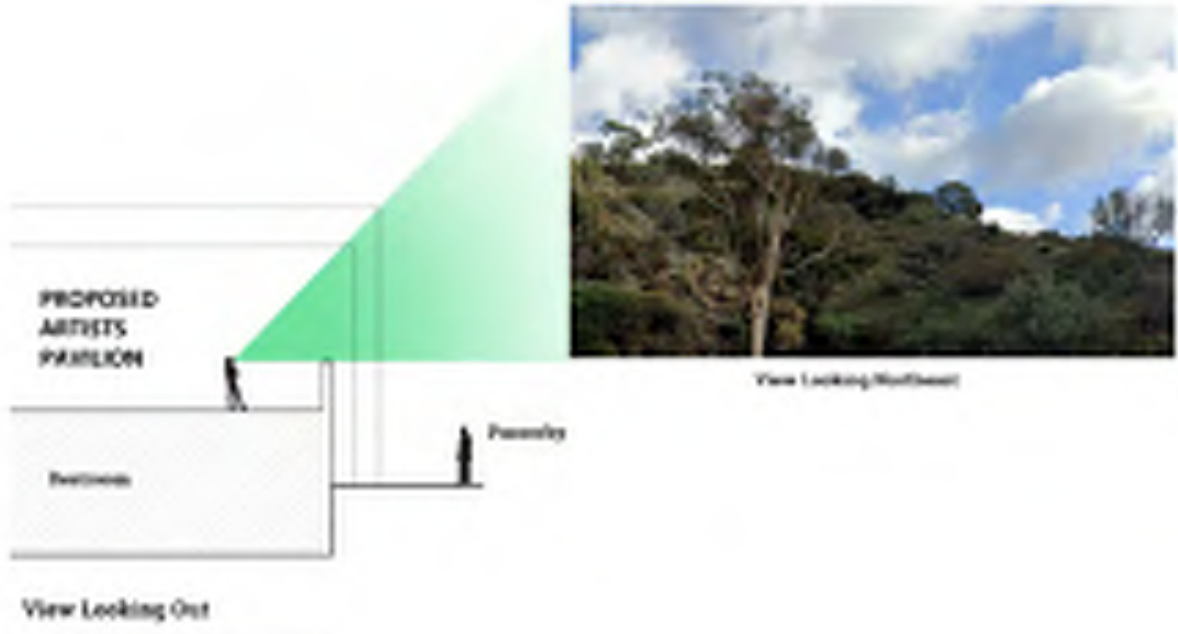


Figure 15 - Proposed view from the Artists Pavilion to the surrounding native plant hillside areas

1.4 Proposed Project Schedule

The Artists' Pavilion is currently planned to be constructed over the off-season from Fall 2026 thru Spring 2027, with limited interior work in the kitchen being completed in early summer 2027. This schedule is subject to change, pending permitting and funding.

Section 2

Compliance with Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines

As a part of the approval being requested, we are providing an evaluation the Project complies with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines (Design Guidelines). These Design Guidelines were written in 2002, approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 2003, and adopted into the lease agreement between Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Association in 2004. All proposed projects at the Hollywood Bowl are required to be consistent with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines.

The Design Guidelines "offer a formal analysis to guide...the development of all projects that contribute to the visual impression of the Hollywood Bowl experience."³ "The Design Guidelines

³ Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation 2002. Prepared by County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, 433 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90068. Prepared in cooperation with Los Angeles Philharmonic Association, 151 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90012-3042. (July 2003 edition). Page V-1.

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include geometry, mass, delineation, line color texture, wall surface, lighting, way finding, typography, and landscape."⁴ Below is an evaluation of the consistency of the proposed Artists Pavilion, bridge and Stage Right Terrace with these guidelines.

The existing project site, including restroom #4, west plaza, and stage right are considered non-contributing to the historic elements at the Hollywood Bowl. Included in the Design Guidelines is a guide of how to treat designs for areas that are not contributing. According to the Design Guidelines, "These non-contributing facilities may be renovated and new construction added, but modifications must be compatible with the context of the Hollywood Bowl site and respect the contributing historic features.... The goal is to create a cohesive visual environment, compatible with the style of the historic elements, without creating a false sense of history."⁵ Below is a comparison of the requirements, as outlined on the Design Guide pages V-9 thru V-72. Applicable design requirements have been included:

GEOMETRY:

Requirement: "The design is composed of simple and intact geometric forms that are often combined in complex relationships...with repetition used to create a simple, cohesive form."⁶

Design approach: The Artists Pavilion is a simple, cohesive form rectangle, which compliments the rectangular elements surrounding the Bowl shell, including the stage right and left wings, backstage and other structures such as the West Marketplace and Orchestra Lounge. The bridge is also a rectilinear structure. The roof over the existing Stage Right Terrace is a simple circle, which is similar to the canopy structures at the wine bar, east marketplace, kitchen 22 and the box office canopy.

MASS:

Requirement: "The massing of buildings should be analogous to geometric building blocks. Solids and voids are formed by stacking, spacing, repeating and adjoining otherwise discrete volumes."⁷

Design approach: The Artists Pavilion is a solid horizontal mass of the roof of the structure, with a void of space below. The vertical elements are spaced in an even and regular cadence, which provide for repeating the building blocks. The kitchen structure is an adjoining discrete volume, with horizontal lines, in keeping with the Artists Pavilion roof and the adjacent Bowl backstage structure. This design requirement does not apply to the bridge and Stage Right Terrace roof, as these elements do not have multiple building blocks

DELINEATION:

Requirement: "The designers of streamline Moderne architecture typically preferred and abstract, semi-heroic scale, regardless of the actual size of a project."⁸

Design approach: The design of the Artists Pavilion utilizes linear

⁴ Ibid. Page V-1.

⁵ Ibid. Page V-2.

⁶ Ibid. Page V-10.

⁷ Ibid. Page V-14.

⁸ Ibid. Page V-18.

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and parallel devices to differentiate elements. The Project scale is based upon the needs of the space, but is also sensitive to the height of the adjacent Bowl shell and stage structure, which would remain prominent in scale as viewed from the seating area. The bridge is a linear element, whose scale stands on its own as a design element. The Stage Right Terrace roof is scaled to the terrace and Bowl Stage structure as an ancillary element.

LINE:

Requirement: “A goal for the Hollywood Bowl is continuity. Coordination of lines and masses is a major contributor to the iconic quality of a cohesive site.”⁹

Design approach: The straight lines used in the design of the Artists Pavilion roof structure imply a simplicity. The horizontal line of the bridge connecting stage right to the proposed pavilion also reinforces this horizontal line of the backstage, stage right and proposed structure. The horizontal line of the Stage Right Terrace roof also reinforces the cohesive design of the Stage and Pavillion buildings.

COLOR:

Requirement: “Color is typically restrained at the Hollywood Bowl, with the effect of grouping the mass into a single sculptural entity. This strategy sets the Hollywood Bowl dramatically apart from the rugged hillsides and landscape.”¹⁰ “Color can be applied by paint or special lighting.”¹¹

Design approach: The primary color of the Artists Pavilion and the Stage Right Terrace roof is white, to match the Bowl backstage building, with accent colors such as gray and stainless steel. Applied color lighting would enhance the night time events within both spaces. The primary color of the bridge is white structure with gray stainless steel perforated panels.

TEXTURE:

Requirement: “The dominant mass of historic elements are characterized by smooth, featureless surfaces, with a minimum of textural difference.”¹²

Design approach: The texture of surfaces of the Project would be smooth, without expression of connections, to create featureless surfaces. The bridge material includes perforated panels, which create a smooth surface with a repetitive pattern of perforations, which provides a surface with minimal textural difference.

WALL SURFACE

Requirement: “Smooth, painted surfaces and cast-in-place concrete have been materials of choice for the Hollywood Bowl. The use of these materials to achieve unbroken surfaces emphasized the abstract geometry of the form. Details are refined, subtle, and visually suppressed to avoid evidence of the construction process.”¹³

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⁹ Ibid. Page V-22.

¹⁰ Ibid. Page V-26.

¹¹ Ibid. Page V-27.

¹² Ibid. Page V-30.

¹³ Ibid. Page V-34.

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Design approach: The wall and other surfaces are typically painted, smooth plaster or steel, with unbroken surfaces, except for lines that provide reinforcement of geometry. The floor and stair surfaces would be cast-in-place concrete with a subtle top cast finish, with lines that reinforce the geometry of the space. Detailing would be concealed to create unified elements that reinforce the vertical and horizontal lines.

LIGHTING:

Requirement: "The definitive works of streamline Moderne design were created side by side with the newly born science of eclectic lighting design.... Overall lighting intensity would be made consistent with exiting scope."¹⁴

Design approach: Lighting is focused on the outdoor space, with an even glow of indirect lighting. Lighting colors would primarily be white light with options for color lighting, which is similar to other lighting at the Hollywood Bowl. The perforations of the bridge guardrails would allow for light to emanate from the structure, creating a design element visible at nighttime. All lighting would be controlled and can be dimmed or shut-off during performances, as needed.

WAYFINDING & TYPOGRAPHY:

Requirement: "The integration of wayfinding extends to typography and identity graphic. Treat large and important signs as horizontal bands or vertical accents."¹⁵

Design approach: Large and important signs would typically be horizontal bands. Lettering would typically be freestanding silhouette letters. Futura Book font would be used for all letters, which matches the font used on the George Stanley historic fountain.

LANDSCAPE:

Requirement: "The Hollywood Bowl landscape should provide a visually coherent setting.... Treated landscape should be designed as an integral component of the adjacent structures and features and utilize California native plants to the extend practical."¹⁶

Design approach: The landscape surrounding the Artists Pavilion would be shaped to reinforce the geometry of the structure, including maintaining the wall planting along the north wall of the restroom building. The surrounding hillsides would be planted, as needed, with California native plants and trees. Landscape materials would comply with the Design Guidelines Table 2: Plant compendium.

Section 3 Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Historic Structures

The Hollywood Bowl is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and must comply with the

¹⁴ Ibid. Page v-44.

¹⁵ Ibid. page V-48.

¹⁶ Ibid. Page V-52.

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Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The elements noted as contributing to the historic elements include the Hollywood Bowl's balloon-shaped seating and the George Stanley Fountain. None of these or other historic elements are located within the Artists Pavilion or Stage Right Terrace areas on the west side of the Bowl stage. While no historic structures or elements are impacted, the proposed Artists Pavilion nonetheless must comply with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines.¹⁷ In an effort to define how the Project complies with these Standards, the following text is taken directly from Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, January 2001, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Brief 36, 1996, U.S Department of the Interior, as referenced with the Design Guidelines. For clarity purposes, the Standards would be shown in *italic print*, with comparison and comment on the Project following.

The following specific standards for each treatment are to be used in conjunction with the four specific standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. These specific standards have been applied to the non-contributing historical elements at the Hollywood Bowl, as noted in the Standards.

1. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.*

The Artists' Pavilion is being designed as an open structure, which compliments and is compatible with the Hollywood Bowl as a performance venue (its originally intended purpose). Further, by building the permanent Artists Pavilion on top of the existing deck of restroom #4, with vertical column elements that provide structural support, the Project design would allow the existing restroom building (as well as all contributing structures within the Hollywood Bowl campus) to remain intact, without impacting the existing facilities. The bridge and roof over the existing Stage Right Terrace would enhance the intended purpose of the Bowl, to showcase the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra, local and international artists. These structures would enhance the artists' experience, while meeting contemporary production and patron needs. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 1.

2. *The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.*

No historic material nor any distinctive architect features would be removed or altered as a part of the proposed Artists Pavilion. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 2.

3. *All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.*

While the proposed Artists Pavilion, bridge and Stage Right Terrace roof would be designed in manner compatible with the 1920s Moderne style prominent at the Hollywood Bowl, yet designed as a contemporary structure and would be recognized as a product of its own time. Each of the Project elements would be designed in a cohesive manner to enhance the Hollywood Bowl stage building and adjacent concessions. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 3.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, January 2001. Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

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4. *Changes, which have taken place in the course of time, are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.*

Over the course of the Hollywood Bowl, changes have been made to the areas surrounding the seating. The rehabilitation of the Bowl Stage building, while not historic has acquired a significance and is the highest structure in the area. The Artists Pavilion, bridge and Stage Right roof structure are designed in a cohesive approach that work together with the scale, style, shape, color and materials that recognizes the importance of the Stage building and does not overwhelm or diminish the scale of this structure. Additional changes have altered the views from seating to include building structures, such as the restroom building #4 on the west side of the stage. While this restroom and the temporary tent structure, which typically sit atop, are partially visible from seating areas, the restroom facility was constructed in 1995, and neither the restroom building nor the annual tent structure have acquired historical significance in the history of the Hollywood Bowl. The minimized visibility of the Artists Pavilion from seating areas is a consideration of the architectural vision for the Project, and the design of the roof structure would be compatible with current views from seating areas. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 4.

5. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any acquisition, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction project. Specific Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.*

There is no evidence of archeological resources at the site and the Project has limited contact with undisturbed soil. By locating the Artists Pavilion atop a previously constructed roof deck, the Project would protect and preserve any potential archeological resources (none of which are anticipated to occur). The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 5.

6. *Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure, or site. Archeological sites shall be preserved undisturbed whenever feasible and practical. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally is not included in a preservation undertaking.*

Preservation of an archeological site is not related to this Project, as no archeological or historic structures are disturbed as a part of the proposed Project. Nonetheless, the Project would leave in place the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing buildings and structures, and as set forth above, no archeological sites would be impacted by the Artists Pavilion. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 6.

7. *Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.*

The proposed Project, which is considered an addition to (a non-contributing element of) the existing property, would be designed in a compatible and contemporary manner, which meets the original historic intent of the streamlined Moderne style and the Hollywood Bowl's Design Guidelines. The contemporary design would not damage nor destroy any historic fabric, and the Project would be located atop non-contributing restroom and stage right structures built in 1995 and 2003 respectively. The scale and size of the Project is based upon and compatible with surrounding features of the Hollywood Bowl. This would inherently

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avoid additional landscape areas from being converted to building or paved surfaces. In addition, the restroom building and the temporary tent structure are already partially within the viewshed of the Hollywood Bowl seating. The character of the Artists Pavilion roof would be kept as low as possible and would maintain a lower profile than the currently existing tent structure in order to maintain the character of the Hollywood Bowl venue and views of the surrounding hillside environment. Further, by replacing the annually erected tent structure with a permanent Artists Pavilion that has a quality design compatible with the Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines. The majority of the bridge and Stage Right Terrace roof structure would be hidden from the viewshed of the seating area by existing structures such as the LED projection screens, the stage right at the seating area, the lighting tower and west Marketplace structures. The Project would be consistent with Standard 7.

8. *Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that would require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.*

The Hollywood Bowl continues to be used as a performance venue, which is its originally intended purpose. The Project supports the performance venue and thus its original purpose. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 8.

9. *Reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of protective or code required mechanical systems shall be concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude or detract from the property's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant materials or spaces.*

The Artists Pavilion, including the kitchen area, is being designed to conceal the mechanical operations and support systems, so that they do not detract from the Hollywood Bowl seating and enjoyment of performances on the Hollywood Bowl stage (nor from other public viewing areas). The kitchen is located to the far west end of the Artists Pavilion, which hides this function and inherently avoids potential sound or odors emanating from the Artists Pavilion. Mechanical systems required for the kitchen functions would be concealed with acoustical screening materials. The bridge and Stage Right terrace roof do not have any mechanical systems. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 9.

10. *Reconstruction of a part or all of a property shall be undertaken only when such work is essential to reproduce a significant missing feature in a historic district or scene, and when a contemporary design solution is not acceptable. Reconstruction of archeological sites generally is not appropriate.*

No reconstruction of historic or contributing structures is included in the Project scope. The Project would therefore be consistent with Standard 10.

Section 4 Potential CEQA Considerations

Based upon these descriptions and findings, the Hollywood Bowl projects as described within this document are in conformance with the 2003 Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

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The Project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines¹⁸ Section 15301, Class 1 Existing Facilities, as well as the corresponding provisions of the Los Angeles County CEQA Guidelines adopted by the Board of Supervisors. Additional classes of Categorical Exemptions also apply to the Project and thus independently justify, and mandate, the Project's exemption from CEQA. Those additional applicable exceptions are indicated below.

Section 21084 of the CEQA statute requires that the CEQA Guidelines set forth classes of projects "which have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and which shall, therefore, be exempt from the provisions of CEQA." Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.4, public agencies "may not require EIRs for projects described in the classes and examples in this article" unless one of the enumerated exceptions in Section 15300.2 apply (the non-applicability to the Project of these limited exceptions is discussed below).

In pertinent part, CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 provides that projects involving Existing Facilities (the Class 1 Categorical Exemption) are exempt from the requirement that their approval is subject to the preparation of environmental documents.

The Class 1 Categorical Exemption consists of: the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use.

Examples of projects that fall within a Class 1 Categorical Exemption on the grounds that they "involve negligible or no expansion of use" include, but are not limited to:

- interior or exterior alterations involving such things as interior partitions, plumbing and electrical conveyance (Section 15301(a));
- restoration or rehabilitation of deteriorated or damaged structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment to meet current standards of public health and safety, unless it is determined that the damage was substantial and resulted from an environmental hazard such as earthquake, landslide, or flood (Section 15301(d));
- additions to existing structures provided that the addition would not result in an increase of more than 10,000 square feet if the project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan, and the area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive (Section 15301(e)(2)); and
- addition of safety or health protection devices for use during construction or in conjunction with existing structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment (Section 15301(f)).

The Project falls squarely within the definition of a Class 1 Categorical Exemption because it consists of the "operation," "maintenance," and "minor alteration" of an existing public or private structure or facility and it involves (1) negligible or no expansion of use.

Moreover, the proposed Project meets, among others, the first express example (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(a)) of an "Existing Facility" because it involves "interior or exterior alterations" of an existing facility (i.e., the "tent" structures that have been erected at the Project site annually for nearly 30 years to provide the same underlying purpose as the Project); the fourth and sixth express examples (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(d) and (f)) because it includes facilities, mechanical equipment, and safety and health production devices used in conjunction

¹⁸ The CEQA Guidelines are codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*).

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with existing facilities that would improve safe, comfortable, and sanitary kitchen and eating areas consistent with current Los Angeles County Department of Public Health requirements; and the fifth express example (set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15301(e)(2)) because it involves an addition of approximately 7,930 square feet (i.e., less than 10,000 square feet) in an already urbanized area with adequate, and previously developed, infrastructure.

The Project's conformance with the Class 1 Categorical Exemption is sufficient to exempt the Project from any further CEQA review.

As additional support for the conclusion that the Project is exempt from CEQA review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.4, this report also demonstrates that, in addition to the Class 1 Categorical Exemption, the Project also independently satisfies the requirements of each of the following additional Categorical Exemptions:

- Class 2 (Replacement or Reconstruction) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15302. This Class consists of the replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure would be located on the same site as the structure replaced and would have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced. Examples of projects that fall within a Class 2 Categorical Exemption include, but are not limited to, "replacement of a commercial structure with a new structure of substantially the same size, purpose, and capacity." Here, the permanent Artists Pavilion would replace a tent structure that has been erected annually for nearly three decades in substantially the same location, and with substantially the same size, purpose and capacity.
- Class 3 (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15303. This Class consists of the construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. Section 15303(c) provides that that the Class 3 Categorical Exemption includes up to four commercial buildings not exceeding 10,000 square feet on sites zoned for such use, not involving significant amounts of hazardous substances, where all necessary public services and facilities are available, and where the surrounding area is not environmentally sensitive. Subsection (e) provides that examples of new construction that fall within the Class 3 Categorical Exemption include but are not limited to the construction of "accessory (appurtenant) structures." The proposed Project is located in an urbanized area and includes the construction of one approximately 7,930 square foot appurtenant Artists Pavilion which would support the existing functions of the Hollywood Bowl. In this case, the proposed Project includes a limited building area within the size thresholds set forth in Section 15303(c) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Project would not cause any intensification of use, and would not involve any significant hazardous materials. And, all necessary public services and facilities are already provided to the Project site. Accordingly, a Class 3 Categorical Exemption is appropriate for the Project.

No Exceptions to the Use of Categorical Exemptions Apply to the Project

As set forth below, none of the limited exceptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(a)-(f) that could (in other circumstances) preclude the use of categorical exemptions apply to the proposed Project.

First, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(a) (Location) indicates that Classes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 are qualified by consideration of where a project is to be located — a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be

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significant. Therefore, these classes of categorical exemptions are considered to apply in all instances, except where a project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.

This exception does not apply to the proposed Project. This exception potentially applies to CEQA exemptions only under Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. The Project qualifies as a Class 1 Categorical Exemption and a Class 2 Categorical Exemption, and therefore this possible exception is not applicable to the Project. Moreover, to the extent that the County additionally concludes that the Property qualifies under the Class 3 Categorical Exemption, the Property is located within a developed area (the roof deck of a previously constructed restroom facility and adjacent areas), on the interior portion of the previously developed Hollywood Bowl. There are no environmental resources of hazardous or critical concern that have been designated, precisely mapped, or officially adopted in the vicinity of the Project Site, or that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. Therefore, the potential exclusion set forth in Section 15300.2(a) does not apply to the proposed Project. This conclusion is further supported by the Initial Study conducted for the Hollywood Bowl Shell Rehabilitation Project and Acoustical Improvements EIR, which concluded that “there was no evidence that the proposed project [including what is now referred to as the Artists Pavilion] would cause significant environmental impacts on biological resources, hydrology, water quality,” or other environmental impacts that would be present in particularly sensitive environmental locations implicated by Section 15300.2(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Second, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(b) (Cumulative Impact) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used when the cumulative impacts of successive projects of the same type, in the same place, over time would be significant. *This exception does not apply to the Project.* Implementation of the Project is consistent with the long-ago established use on the Project Site—indeed an annually erected tent structure of approximately the same size (the tent is approximately 6,500 square feet, and the Artists Pavilion would be 7,930 square feet) and serving approximately the same purpose was established nearly three decades ago. Addition of the permanent Artists Pavilion would not modify or expand the intensity of use at the Hollywood Bowl, and would not generate increased environmental impacts (whether as to vehicle or truck trips, energy or water use, or otherwise). Accordingly, the proposed Project would not introduce any new environmental impacts and thus would not lead to cumulatively significant impacts over time. Moreover, the Artists Pavilion is a unique use that would not become commonly repeated throughout the Hollywood Bowl (nor the County, more generally).

Third, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) (Significant Effect Due to Unusual Circumstances) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity would have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. *This exception does not apply to the Project.* There are no known unusual circumstances applicable to the Project or the Property which could result in a significant effect on the environment. The existing annually erected tent structure which is of a similar size, location and capacity has been in use for many years (nearly three decades). In addition, facilities similar to the proposed Project are common among other similarly situated performance facilities. As noted, the proposed Project provides a safe and secure gathering space for artists, their guests and families, and production crews. Neither this commonly operated function, nor the construction and operation of a relatively small ancillary Artists Pavilion, would lead to any new or worsened environmental impacts. The proposed Project would not create new impacts and will, if anything, slightly reduce the visibility of the artists gathering area from contributing elements of the Hollywood Bowl, when compared to the existing “temporary” tent structures that have been erected annually

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for nearly 30 years. Therefore, the exception listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) does not apply to the Project.

Fourth, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(d) (Scenic Highway) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This exception does not apply to the Project. There are no state-designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the Project site¹⁹ and, as noted above, the limited construction associated with the proposed Project would be located within the interior of the previously developed portions of the Project Site, and would continue to be surrounded by generous landscaping and setbacks that buffer the view of the Project site. Accordingly, the exception listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(d) does not apply to the Project.

Fifth, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(e) (Hazardous Waste Sites) indicates that a categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code. This exception does not apply to the proposed Project. Prior Phase 1 studies (i.e., those reviewed for the Previously Certified EIR) have indicated that the Project Site is not located on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code. Additionally, a recent review of the CalEPA Cortese List Data Resources further confirmed this conclusion.²⁰

Hollywood Bowl Projects Analysis was written by Elaine Nesbit, Architect and Project Manager in association with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and Hollywood Bowl staff.

¹⁹ None of the primary routes of travel surrounding the Hollywood Bowl (the 101 freeway, Mulholland Drive, Highland Avenue, and Cahuenga Boulevard), have been designated as state scenic highways. California State Scenic Highway System Map, accessed at <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>, June 5, 2023; Previously Certified EIR at Section 3.1.2, p. 3.1-3.

²⁰ <https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/>, accessed June 5, 2023.

ELAINE L. NESBIT

Project Manager



With more than 40 years of experience, Elaine Nesbit has managed large-scale projects from design through construction for a number of prominent organizations, including Los Angeles Philharmonic Association, J. Paul Getty Trust, and University of California at Los Angeles. She has worked on a large variety of building types; colleges, universities and schools, theaters and performing arts centers, libraries, museums, and mixed-use projects. Ms. Nesbit has also had extensive experience with Historic Preservation projects, starting with the historic preservation of Moore Hall on Royce Quad of the UCLA campus. Throughout her career, she has worked on historic projects in planning, implementation, analysis, documentation and construction phased of various projects.

Architect Registration

California

Education

Cornell University, *Bachelor of Architecture*, 1980

University of Southern California, *Historical Preservation Short Course*, 1998

Experience

University of California at Los Angeles, *Los Angeles, CA*

Project Manager - UCLA

Moore Hall Historic Renovation 1990 - 1992

Hollywood Bowl Performing Arts Center

Project Manager – 2000 - present

Historic Analysis – Stage rehabilitation project – 2000 – 2004

Hollywood Bowl Design Guidelines – 2002 - 2003

Historic Analysis on various projects 2005 – present

Historic Restoration – WPA era George Stanley Fountain

Historic Restoration – Bowl seating and promenades 2015 - 2017

National Registration application and approval 2020 - 2024

Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA

Project Manager – 2007

Historic Building collections Move & Building Scenarios -

Wallis Annenberg Center for the Performing Arts

Project Manager 2009 – 2014

Historic Restoration and Expansion

Historic Tax Credit Project



Professional Qualifications Standards

Introduction

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service, and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Archeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration, or management;
2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology, and
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.

Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field with coursework in American architectural history or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture area professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Part of a series of articles titled [Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation](https://www.nps.gov/articles/series.htm?id=62144687-B082-538A-A0174FFF26496394) (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/series.htm?id=62144687-B082-538A-A0174FFF26496394>).

Previous: [Historic Preservation Projects Guidelines](https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec_stds_hist_pres_proj_guidelines.htm) (https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec_stds_hist_pres_proj_guidelines.htm)

Next: [Preservation Terminology](https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-stds-pres-terminology.htm) (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-stds-pres-terminology.htm>)



archeology

archaeology

professional qualification standards

secretary of the interiors standards and guidelines for archeology and historic preservation