

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

OFFICE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
221 N. FIGUEROA STREET, SUITE 1350
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-2639

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

RICHARD BARRON
PRESIDENT

GAIL M. KENNARD
VICE PRESIDENT

PILAR BUELNA
DIANE KANNER
BARRY A. MILOFSKY

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

VACANT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 14, 2021

Los Angeles City Council
c/o Office of the City Clerk
City Hall, Room 395
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Attention: PLUM Committee

Dear Honorable Members:

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF VENICE; 671-685 EAST WESTMINSTER AVENUE; 686-688 EAST WESTMINSTER AVENUE; CHC-2020-4034-HCM; ENV-2020-4050-CE; CD-11

At its meeting of **June 3, 2021**, the Cultural Heritage Commission took the actions below to include the First Baptist Church of Venice in the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments, subject to adoption by the City Council:

1. **Determined** that the proposed designation is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 and Article 19, Section 15331, Class 31 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
2. **Determined** that the property conforms with the definition of a Monument pursuant to Section 22.171.7 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code;
3. **Recommended** that the City Council consider the First Baptist Church of Venice for inclusion in the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments; and
4. **Adopted** the attached Findings as amended by the Commission.

The Commission vote was as follows:

Moved: Kanner
Seconded: Kennard
Ayes: Barron, Milofsky
Absent: Buelna

Vote: 4 – 0


James K. Williams, Commission Executive Assistant II
Cultural Heritage Commission

The Cultural Heritage Commission would appreciate your inclusion of the subject property to the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments.

Time for Council to Act: The Commission action is hereby transmitted to the City Council for consideration. Pursuant to Section 22.171.10(f) of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, the Council may approve or disapprove in whole or in part an application or initiation for a proposed designation of a Monument. The Council shall act in 90-days of the public hearing held before the Commission on the proposed designation. The City Council may unilaterally extend the 90-day time limit to act for a maximum of 15 days for good cause. With written consent of the owner, the time for the City Council to act may be extended by up to an additional 60 days. If the Council does not act on the application or initiation within this specified time limit, the application or initiation to designate a Monument shall be deemed to have been denied.

Enclosure: Amended Findings, Staff Report, Mailing List

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF VENICE
671-685 East Westminster Avenue and 686-688 East Westminster Avenue
CHC-2020-4034-HCM
ENV-2020-4050-CE

FINDINGS

(As amended by the Cultural Heritage Commission on June 3, 2021)

- The First Baptist Church of Venice “exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community” as an important site associated with the African American community in the Oakwood neighborhood of Venice.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The First Baptist Church of Venice, inclusive of the lots located at 671-685 East Westminster Avenue and 686-688 East Westminster Avenue, meets one of the Historic-Cultural Monument criteria.

The lots at 686-688 Westminster Avenue were the location of a 1927 building occupied by the First Baptist Church of Venice congregation until 1967. That building was relocated in 1972 and the lots served as surface parking for the 1967 church. Although the 1927 church building is no longer present, the lots are also significant within the context of its association with the social and cultural history of African Americans in Venice that extends over 100 years. Both the 1927 and 1967 church buildings served as a community center where residents could gather, worship, socialize, and advocate for shared goals for the neighborhood, and reflect the history of the African American congregation. In addition, the subject property represents the financial investment of African American parishioners in Oakwood. The two structures were built with the financing and hands-on participation of congregants and were the only African American church edifices in Venice purpose-built for a particular religious institution.

As the third home of the First Baptist Church of Venice, an institution rooted in the early development of Venice, the 1967 building was constructed during Oakwood’s period as a predominantly African American enclave. At the time, many residents were struggling with poverty, unemployment, and poor housing conditions, and there was a great need for community advocacy in Oakwood. At its peak in the 1960s and 1970s, the First Baptist Church had over 600 congregants, and the church’s multi-generational congregation included families whose church membership began as early as 1910.

The 1967 church was a center of community togetherness for African American residents of Oakwood during times of neighborhood change beginning in the 1960s. It represented a site of neighborhood activism, where Bishop E.L. Holmes developed support programs for families affected by gang and police violence, organized peaceful demonstrations, and allowed local groups to organize. Over the years of physical and demographic changes in Oakwood, the First Baptist Church of Venice represented an anchor of stability for long-term residents, as well as a gathering place for friends and families who had left the neighborhood. Today, the 1967 church is one of the last remaining individually significant resources associated with the African American community in Oakwood.

Despite interior and exterior alterations, the 1967 church retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (“CEQA”) FINDINGS

State of California CEQA Guidelines, Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 *“consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.”*

State of California CEQA Guidelines Article 19, Section 15331, Class 31 *“consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings.”*

The designation of the First Baptist Church of Venice as an Historic-Cultural Monument in accordance with Chapter 9, Article 1, of The City of Los Angeles Administrative Code (“LAAC”) will ensure that future construction activities involving the subject property are regulated in accordance with Section 22.171.14 of the LAAC. The purpose of the designation is to prevent significant impacts to a Historic-Cultural Monument through the application of the standards set forth in the LAAC. Without the regulation imposed by way of the pending designation, the historic significance and integrity of the subject property could be lost through incompatible alterations and new construction and the demolition of an irreplaceable historic site/open space. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation are expressly incorporated into the LAAC and provide standards concerning the historically appropriate construction activities which will ensure the continued preservation of the subject property.

The City of Los Angeles has determined based on the whole of the administrative record, that substantial evidence supports that the Project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 and Class 31, and none of the exceptions to a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 applies. The project was found to be exempt based on the following:

The use of Categorical Exemption Class 8 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals of maintaining, restoring, enhancing, and protecting the environment through the imposition of regulations designed to prevent the degradation of Historic-Cultural Monuments.

The use of Categorical Exemption Class 31 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals relating to the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings and sites in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Categorical Exemption ENV-2020-4050-CE was prepared on April 13, 2021.