

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

OFFICE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
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Date: **FEB 03 2015**

Los Angeles City Council
Room 395, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Attention: Sharon Gin, Legislative Assistant
Planning and Land Use Management Committee

CASE NUMBER: **CHC-2015-3-HCM
PARKER CENTER
150 N. LOS ANGELES STREET**

At the Cultural Heritage Commission meeting of **January 29, 2015**, the Commission moved to include the above property in the list of Historic-Cultural Monument, subject to adoption by the City Council.

As required under the provisions of Section 22.171.10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, the Commission has solicited opinions and information from the office of the Council District in which the site is located and from any Department or Bureau of the city whose operations may be affected by the designation of such site as a Historic-Cultural Monument. Such designation in and of itself has no fiscal impact. Future applications for permits may cause minimal administrative costs.

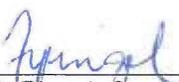
The City Council, according to the guidelines set forth in Section 22.171 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, shall act on the proposed inclusion to the list within 90 days of the Council or Commission action, whichever first occurs. By resolution, the Council may extend the period for good cause for an additional 15 days.

The Cultural Heritage Commission would appreciate your inclusion of the subject modification to the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments upon adoption by the City Council.

The above Cultural Heritage Commission action was taken by the following vote:

Moved: Commissioner Irvine
Seconded: Commissioner Barron
Ayes: Commissioners Kennard and Milofsky
Absent: Commissioner Scrafano

Vote: 4-0


Fely C. Pingol, Commission Executive Assistant
Cultural Heritage Commission

Attachment: Application

c: Councilmember Jose Huizar, Fourteenth Council District
Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission
GIS.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning

RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2015-3-HCM
ENV-2015-4-CE

HEARING DATE: January 29, 2015
TIME: 9:00 AM
PLACE: City Hall, Room 1010
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA
90012

Location: 150 N. Los Angeles Street
Council District: 14
Community Plan Area: Central City
Area Planning Commission: Central
Neighborhood Council: Historic Cultural
Legal Description: CITY LANDS OF LOS
ANGELES Tract

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for
PARKER CENTER

REQUEST: Declare the property a Historic-Cultural Monument

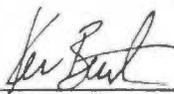
OWNER: City of Los Angeles
111 East 1st Street, Ste. 201
Los Angeles, CA 90012

APPLICANT: Cultural Heritage Commission of the City of Los Angeles
200 N. Spring Street, Room 559
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Declare the subject property** a Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7.
2. **Adopt** the staff report and findings.

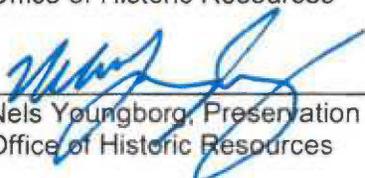
MICHAEL J. LOGRANDE
Director of Planning



Ken Bernstein, AICP, Manager
Office of Historic Resources



Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources



Nels Youngborg, Preservation Planner
Office of Historic Resources

Attachments: Historic-Cultural Monument Application

FINDINGS

- The property "reflects the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community," for its significance to the history of the Los Angeles Police Department and urban policing nationally.
- The property is "a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age" as a work by the master architect, Welton Becket, FAIA.

CRITERIA

The criterion is the Cultural Heritage Ordinance which defines a historical or cultural monument as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon) building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified, or which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history or which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

SUMMARY

Built in 1955, Parker Center, originally named the Police Facilities Building, is a designed civic landscape with an International Style high-rise as the primary component. The high-rise is eight stories and has two one-story wings on either side of the structure. The primary façade of the high-rise contains no openings and is clad ubiquitously with blue-grey tiles. Large lettering that reads "150 – Police Department – City of Los Angeles" is mounted onto the façade just above the entrance to the building. The entrance is recessed from the façade and features a wall-mounted bronze sculpture by Bernard J. Rosenthal. The lobby of the building features original mosaic artwork by Joseph Louis Young, large louvered window shades, terrazzo flooring, and book-matched marble panels on the walls.

The property was designed by Welton Becket and Associates in partnership with regionally known architects, J.E. Stanton and Ralph E. Cornell. The building and surrounding landscape is representative of Becket's philosophy of "Total Design," best exemplified by the Music Center of Los Angeles County (1967) in downtown Los Angeles. Welton Becket studied architecture at the University of Washington and did a year of graduate study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After settling in Los Angeles, Becket started his architectural career that was to become one of the most influential in the development of the city of Los Angeles, and one of the nation's largest architectural firms. The following are notable examples of projects designed by Becket:

- Pan Pacific Auditorium (1935), Los Angeles, CA. HCM #183
- Prudential Center (1947), Los Angeles, CA.
- General Petroleum Building (1946), Los Angeles, CA. HCM #596
- Bullock's (1946), Pasadena, CA. NHRP #96000776
- Capitol Records Building (1956), Los Angeles, CA. HCM #857
- Cinerama Dome (1964), Los Angeles, CA. HCM #659
- Music Center of Los Angeles County (1967), Los Angeles, CA.
- Fashion Island (1967), Newport Beach, CA.

The subject property is historic for its associations with policing Los Angeles during the modern era. At the time of construction, Parker Center was the most advanced police station in the country. It propelled the American urban police technology forward to enhance the status of Los Angeles and ease the burdens of policing urban areas. William H. Parker, for whom the building was renamed in 1969, was the Chief of Police when the building first came into use. He was one of the most influential police chiefs in Los Angeles' history and made an impact nationally on the policing profession.

DISCUSSION

Parker Center successfully meets two of the specified Historic-Cultural Monument criteria: 1) "reflects the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community" and 2) is "a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age." The subject property was the center of Los Angeles municipal law enforcement for over 50 years and made a significant impact on the police profession within Southern California, as well as nationally. Welton Becket is widely considered an important Modern architect for his work in pre- and post-World War II. He has designed many of the Los Angeles landmarks which continue to define Los Angeles and its architectural history. He is recognized as a master architect due to his contributions to Streamline Moderne, International and Mid-century Modern styles. The subject building represents an important period in the architect's career and a distillation of his "Total Design" philosophy.

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 Parker Center as a 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 irreplaceable historic structures. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards of 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 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 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.

BACKGROUND

On November 20th, 2014 the Cultural Heritage Commission took the property under consideration with a Commission-Initiated Motion. On December 18th, each of the Commissioners toured the property separately, accompanied by a staff person from the General Services Department.



HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT NOMINATION FORM

1. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Proposed Monument Name: Parker Center | | Original historic name | |
| Other Associated Names: Los Angeles Police Station | | | |
| Street Address: 150 N. Los Angeles Street | | Zip: 90012 | Council District: 14 |
| Range of Addresses on Property: | | Community Name: Civic Center | |
| Assessor Parcel Number: 5161013904 | Tract: CITY LANDS OF LOS ANGELES | Block: None | Lot: PT |
| Identification cont'd: | | | |
| Proposed Monument Property Type: | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Building | <input type="radio"/> Structure | <input type="radio"/> Object |
| | | <input type="radio"/> Site/Open Space | <input type="radio"/> Natural Feature |
| Describe any additional resources located on the property to be included in the nomination, here: | | | |
| | | | |

2. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY & CURRENT STATUS

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Year built: 1955 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Factual | <input type="radio"/> Estimated | Threatened? Public Works Project |
| Architect/Designer: Welton Becket | | Contractor: | |
| Original Use: Los Angeles Police Facility | | Present Use: Vacant | |
| Is the Proposed Monument on its Original Site? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No (explain in section 7) | <input type="radio"/> Unknown (explain in section 7) |

3. STYLE & MATERIALS

| Architectural Style: International Style | | Stories: | Plan Shape: Rectangular |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| FEATURE | PRIMARY | SECONDARY | |
| CONSTRUCTION | Type: Unknown | Type: Select | |
| CLADDING | Material: Stucco, textured | Material: Stucco, textured | |
| ROOF | Type: Flat | Type: Select | |
| | Material: Rolled asphalt | Material: Select | |
| WINDOWS | Type: Fixed | Type: | |
| | Material: Aluminum | Material: Select | |
| ENTRY | Style: Centered | Style: | |
| DOOR | Type: Glass | Type: Select | |

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT NOMINATION FORM



4. ALTERATION HISTORY

List date and write a brief description of any major alterations or additions. This section may also be completed on a separate document. Include copies of permits in the nomination packet. Make sure to list any major alterations for which there are no permits, as well.

| | |
|------|---|
| 1958 | Central Service Station built on southeast corner |
| 1969 | Building rededicated as the Parker Center and existing sign was installed on front lawn |
| 1971 | Police Memorial installed on front lawn |
| 1992 | Circular planters installed, guard shack and barrier installed |
| 1999 | Parking lot demolished. 911 Call Center built on southwest corner of site |
| 2001 | New parking booth installed |
| | |
| | |

5. EXISTING HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION (if known)

| | |
|--|--|
| Listed in the National Register of Historic Places | |
| Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources | |
| Formally determined eligible for the National and/or California Registers | |
| Located in an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) | Contributing feature Non-contributing feature |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Determined eligible for national, state, or local landmark status by an historic resources survey(s) | Survey Name(s): HALS, 2005 |
| Other historical or cultural resource designations: | |

6. APPLICABLE HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT CRITERIA

The proposed monument exemplifies the following Cultural Heritage Ordinance Criteria (Section 22.171.7):

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reflects the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for study of a period, style, or method of construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age |



HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT NOMINATION FORM

7. WRITTEN STATEMENTS

This section allows you to discuss at length the significance of the proposed monument and why it should be designated an Historic-Cultural Monument. Type your response on separate documents and attach them to this form.

A. Proposed Monument Description - Describe the proposed monument's physical characteristics and relationship to its surrounding environment. Expand on sections 2 and 3 with a more detailed description of the site. Expand on section 4 and discuss the construction/alteration history in detail if that is necessary to explain the proposed monument's current form. Identify and describe any character-defining elements, structures, interior spaces, or landscape features.

B. Statement of Significance - Address the proposed monument's historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance by discussing how it satisfies the HCM criteria you selected in Section 6. You must support your argument with substantial evidence and analysis. The Statement of Significance is your main argument for designation so it is important to substantiate any claims you make with supporting documentation and research.

8. CONTACT INFORMATION

Applicant

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Name: Cultural Heritage Commission | | Company: City of Los Angeles | |
| Street Address: 200 N. Spring Street, 559 | | City: Los Angeles | State: CA |
| Zip: 90012 | Phone Number: 213-978-1192 | Email: nels.youngborg@lacity.org | |

Property Owner

Is the owner in support of the nomination? Yes No Unknown

| | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Name: City of Los Angeles | | Company: | |
| Street Address: 111 East 1st St., Ste. 201 | | City: Los Angeles | State: CA |
| Zip: 90012 | Phone Number: | Email: | |

Nomination Preparer/Applicant's Representative

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| Name: | | Company: | |
| Street Address: | | City: | State: |
| Zip: | Phone Number: | Email: | |



HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT NOMINATION FORM

9. SUBMITTAL

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

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ✓ Nomination Form | 5. ✓ Copies of Primary/Secondary Documentation |
| 2. ✓ Written Statements A and B | 6. ✓ Copies of Building Permits for Major Alterations (include first construction permits) |
| 3. ✓ Bibliography | 7. ✓ Additional, Contemporary Photos |
| 4. ✓ Two Primary Photos of Exterior/Main Facade (8x10, the main photo of the proposed monument. Also email a digital copy of the main photo to: planning.ohr@lacity.org) | 8. ✓ Historical Photos |
| | 9. ✓ Zimas Parcel Report for all Nominated Parcels (including map) |

10. RELEASE

Please read each statement and check the corresponding boxes to indicate that you agree with the statement, then sign below in the provided space. Either the applicant or preparer may sign.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | I acknowledge that all documents submitted will become public records under the California Public Records Act, and understand that the documents will be made available upon request to members of the public for inspection and copying. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | I acknowledge that all photographs and images submitted as part of this application will become the property of the City of Los Angeles, and understand that permission is granted for use of the photographs and images by the City without any expectation of compensation. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | I acknowledge that I have the right to submit or have obtained the appropriate permission to submit all information contained in this application. |

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Mail your Historic-Cultural Monument Submittal to the Office of Historic Resources.

Office of Historic Resources
Department of City Planning
200 N. Spring Street, Room 620
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213-978-1200
Website: preservation.lacity.org

7) Written Statements: A and B

The history of the Los Angeles Police Department and its relationship with non-white residents in the city under William H. Parker is complicated. On the one hand, he promoted policies of fairness that helped former Mayor Tom Bradley, an African-American police officer, move up through the ranks. On the other hand, Parker was known for presiding over a police force that was discriminatory in its treatment of African-American and Latino communities.

Los Angeles was one of the first departments in the country to have black uniformed officers. Bradley, who was a police officer with the department for some 20 years, respected Parker for his work in routing out corruption and his sense of fairness in making promotions and appointments within the department. Prior to Parker, a candidate, regardless of ethnicity, could do well on the examination, but not get the promotion, losing out to someone who had connections to whoever was the current police chief. Parker's goal was to make the police department more professional, and he received national accolades for progress in this area.

When Bradley joined the force in 1940, black officers, though uniformed, were only given traffic duty or patrols in the black community. Nor could black and white officers be partners. Under Parker, Bradley was promoted up the chain of command with increasing responsibility. In 1960 he was in charge of the Wilshire District, and he ordered the integration of radio cars in the Wilshire District. Bradley felt it was an inefficient use of man power to continue segregation. Parker did not support Bradley's order, so the rank and file defied the orders. But four years later Parker reversed his decision, and the radio cars were desegregated.

Under Parker, the Police Department earned a reputation for harassment and brutality towards black and Latino communities of the city. In the mid-1960s, thousands of black men were harassed, beaten or shot by police. But Parker denied that the LAPD had a problem.

The 1965 Watts Riots or Rebellion focused national attention on the Los Angeles Police Department. Unable to quell the violence, Parker requested help from the National Guard. Parker's explanation for the cause of the 1965 Watts Riots, which had, in part, sprung out of a local frustration over police abuse of residents, explained the cause of the riots as: "One person had thrown a rock, and then like monkeys in a zoo, others began throwing rocks." Parker also admitted he had no knowledge of how to fight a riot.

The McCone Commission, appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, while not faulting the police actions for causing the riots, did report that the underlying problems of jobs and education were factors. The McCone Commission also recommended that law enforcement agencies place greater emphasis on crime prevention and institute "improved means for handling citizen complaints and community relationships."

The following pages provide an architectural description and a statement of significance for the Parker Center, located at 150 Los Angeles Street. The pages represent an excerpt from the Historic American

Historic-Cultural Monument Application
Parker Center, 150 Los Angeles Street
Page 2 of 2

Landscape Survey for Parker Center prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, City of Los Angeles in October, 2005.

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPE SURVEY
PARKER CENTER
(Police Facilities Building)

HALS NO. CA-

- Location: 150 North Los Angeles St., Los Angeles California
Parker center faces west toward Los Angeles Street and occupies the block bounded by Temple Street on the north, Judge John Aiso Street on the east, and 1st Street on the south.
- USGS Los Angeles Quadrangle 1994, Township: 1S; Range: 13W
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
Zone 11; 385561 m Easting 3768570 m Northing; 385661 m Easting
37685473 m Northing; 385632 m Easting 3768357 m Northing; 385558 m
Easting 3768248 m Northing; 385423 m Easting 3768378 m Northing
(NAD27)
- Present Owner: City of Los Angeles
111 East 1st St., Suite 201
Los Angeles, California 90012
- Present Occupant: Los Angeles Police Department
- Present Use: Los Angeles Police Department Headquarters and Jail
- Significance: Parker Center is an International Style high-rise police headquarters building that embodies distinctive innovative design characteristics that set a trend in Modern police facility design in the 1950s. It is a notable, award-winning work of the nationally prominent architectural firm, Welton Becket and Associates in partnership with regionally known architect, J. E. Stanton. The building and landscape setting is representative of Becket's philosophy of "Total Design," best exemplified by the Music Center for Performing Arts (1967) in Los Angeles. The landscape setting for Parker Center was designed by Welton Becket and Associates in partnership with locally prominent landscape architect, Ralph E. Cornell. The setting for Parker Center is a designed Modern urban landscape that exhibits the design detail characteristic of Becket's Total Design philosophy. It is a distinctive example in Los Angeles of an urban landscape by Welton Becket and Associates and partners for the City of Los Angeles (City), as well as a representative example of the type of landscape design associated with Becket's corporate architecture during the 1950s and 1960s, exemplified by projects such as the Beverly Hilton (1952) in Beverly Hills, the Master Plan and Gateway Buildings for Century City (1958), Kaiser Center (1960) in Oakland, and Fashion Island (1967) in Newport Beach.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: 1952-1955. Design plans for the Police Facilities Building were completed in 1951 by Welton Becket and J. E. Stanton Associated Architects. Ground breaking occurred on December 30, 1952. The Police Facilities Building was completed in 1955 and was opened to the public in May of that year.
2. Architects: The associated architects were Welton Becket and Associates and J. E. Stanton. The director of design was Maynard Woodward and the project architect was Francis Runcy.

Landscape Architect: The associated landscape architect was Ralph D. Cornell, F.A.S.L.A. (Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects).

Engineers: The associated structural engineers were Murray Erick and Paul E. Jeffers. The mechanical-electrical engineer was Ralph E. Phillips, Inc.

Artists: Bernard J. Rosenthal, Sculptor, was responsible for the wall-mounted bronze, *The Family Group*, on the facade of Parker Center. Joseph Louis Young, Mosaic Artist, completed the *Theme Mural of Los Angeles*, in the lobby of Parker Center.

3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: According to the legal description, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) site is an unnumbered lot in part of City Lands of Los Angeles. Building permits indicate that improvements were constructed on the block during the 1920s through the 1940s (City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety). A 1949 plan of existing public utilities and improvements on the Police Facilities Building site, made at the time the City acquired the property, shows that the block was occupied by commercial and residential improvements on approximately 43 parcels (Bureau of Engineering 1949). The block was bisected east-to-west at the time by former Jackson Street (demolished for construction of the Police Facilities Building), and was bounded by Market Street on the north (renamed Temple Street), 1st Street on the south, Los Angeles Street on the west, and San Pedro Street on the east (renamed Judge John Aiso Street). The former improvements on the block were demolished after 1949 and the site was graded and prepared for the construction of the Police Facilities Building, which began in 1952. Since the completion of the Police Facilities Building in 1955, the property has continued in use as the headquarters and jail of the LAPD.



CHC-2015-3-HCM
Declaration Letter Mailing List
MAILING DATE: 02/03/2015

GIS/Fae Tsukamoto
City Hall, Room 825
Mail Stop 395

Council District 14
City Hall, Room 465
Mail Stop 223

Laura Dominguez
523 W. Sixth Street, Ste. 826
Los Angeles, Ca 90014