

CF# 09-0967

**1850 N. Cherokee Avenue
Los Angeles, California
Historic Resource Evaluation**

May 14, 2009

Submitted to:

Tanner & White Properties, Inc.

Submitted by:

**Kaplan Chen Kaplan
2526 Eighteenth Street
Santa Monica, CA 90405**

**David Kaplan, Historic Architect
Pam O'Connor, Architectural Historian**

Executive Summary

Kaplan Chen Kaplan conducted an historic resource assessment of the multi-family residential building complex at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue in the Hollywood neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. The buildings do not meet the threshold criteria for designation as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument nor is it eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Residential Development History of Hollywood (excerpted from Proposed Hollywood Redevelopment Project)

The area of the City of Los Angeles known as Hollywood is located in the Cahuenga Valley, northeast of downtown. The area was once part of two large Spanish land-grant ranchos, Rancho La Brea on the west and Rancho Los Feliz to the east. The first permanent settlers were cattle ranchers but a severe drought in 1860 forced many to sell their property. By the 1870s, many of the larger tracts had been subdivided for agricultural use (hay and grains). The land around Santa Monica Boulevard was the most fertile and the area north of Sunset supported subtropical fruits, and winter vegetables.

In 1886 H. H. Wilcox, a realtor from Kansas, acquired 120 acres for a country home in what is now the center of Hollywood. His wife named the ranch "Hollywood" borrowing the name from a friend's Chicago area estate. Wilcox subdivided the property in 1887 with a tract map showing a rectangular grid of streets. To facilitate its promotion he helped develop a light rail transit connection to downtown Los Angeles. In spite of "boom and bust" real estate cycles, the area steadily developed in the late 19th century. Prospect Avenue, now known as Hollywood Boulevard, was developed as a tree-lined street of stately homes in Victorian, Queen Anne, Mission Revival and other eclectic period styles. These Prospect Avenue residents raised funds to establish cultural and civic institutions and established fraternal and social organizations.

In 1901 the area north of Hollywood Boulevard between Cahuenga and LaBrea was purchased by a syndicate including Harrison Gray Otis, H. J. Whitley and George Hoover and became known as the Ocean View Tract. Development of this tract in the early 20th century set the standard for residential development to the north. The area was graded and finished with curbs and sidewalks and the street pattern still remains. Early restrictions barred multi-family dwellings and required any residence to cost at least \$3,000.00.

When the movie industry first relocated from the east coast to Southern California it was initially based in downtown Los Angeles, but quickly moved to Hollywood, attracted by its climate, eclectic architecture and open spaces. As the studios prospered with growing employment opportunities came the need for more housing. Studio workers included stage craft workers and technicians as well as creative talent including actors. Bias against actors was common in the late 19th and early 20th century and lingered even during the early 20th century period of robust residential development in Hollywood as some property owners refused to rent to actors. This discrimination also impacted the producers of movies who needed

actors to develop their film product. The situation was so problematic in the teens that movie producers, such as Jesse L Lasky and Samuel Goldwyn who built the Hillview Apartments in 1917, developed apartments to provide housing for actors. With the success of motion pictures and technological developments such as soundtracks, public acceptance of actors, public adulation of movie stars, and establishment of a trade union for actors, the Screen Actors Guild in 1933, many discriminatory practices were eradicated.

The multi-family housing of the 1920s and 1930s took several forms, from very small-scale development designed to blend in with the single-family residential surroundings to luxury apartment buildings which were concentrated north of Hollywood Boulevard. The small-scale housing often took the form of bungalow courts. Other multi-family forms were often duplexes and fourplexes. Larger multi-family structures were often built to the lot line on three sides (front and side yards) or with a slight set-back from the front lot line. Multi-family units tended to be grouped north of Hollywood Boulevard on the north-south avenues beginning in the 1920s. Portions of the Ocean View Tract north of Hollywood Boulevard, which had large lots that could accommodate multi-family configurations, were re-zoned in the late teens and 1920s to allow apartment buildings and bungalow courts. By the early 1920s, a number of luxury apartment buildings had been constructed along with more modest multi-family bungalow courts in the Ocean View Tract. Luxury apartment buildings from this era include the Montecito, the Chateau des Fleur, the Fontenoy and La Leyenda .

The area south of Hollywood Boulevard was re-zoned for multi-family use after World War II and redevelopment from single-family to multi-family continued throughout the 20th Century with more modestly styled in-fill structures. By the 1930s the area south of Hollywood Boulevard which had been developed with estates on larger lots had transitioned to a more commercial character as a result of the success and growth of the motion picture industry. Smaller single family residences, bungalows or smaller versions of the period revival styles of the estates, were developed in the flatland tracts. The basic configuration of many tracts remains as do some structures, although many streets have been eroded by the infill of later 20th century apartment buildings.

The style of the architectural development of Hollywood paralleled that of surrounding areas in Southern California. Enthusiasm for stylistic trends resulted in an eclectic blend that sometimes took on an exuberance in its Hollywood incarnation. Turn of the 20th century embraced the Victorian Queen Anne style followed by Mission Revival and the American Foursquare genres. In the first decade of the 20th century the bungalow, with roots in the emerging Craftsman movement, became popular. The bungalow, a one-story house with gently pitched broad gabled roof, could be built in a wide variety of configurations and exterior finishes. Bungalows from the teens tended to use the Craftsman style and sometimes incorporated Swiss or Japanese influences. The bungalows of the 1920s often incorporated stylistic elements of American Colonial Revival or Mediterranean styles.

In the 1920s Hollywood began to adopt a more formal approach to building. As its image of film capital of the world emerged, commercial buildings and to some extent residences, began to be more embellished and self-important. The 1920s was also the era of revival styles, and Tudor, Norman, Chateausque and Spanish Colonial

styles were used in building designs. Banks and office buildings of the 1920s also used Beaux Arts Classicism and Renaissance Revival styling in their designs.

In contrast to revivals, the 1920s spawned development of a new style, Art Deco, as well as early examples of the International style of modern architecture. Modern architects such as Richard Neutra, Rudolph Schindler, Rafael Soriano, J.R. Davidson and Harwell Hamilton Harris built a substantial number of structures, primarily residential, over the decades of the 1930s to 1950s in the area of Hollywood and its hills.

Neighborhood and Building History

The subject building is located in the Hollywood Ocean View Tract on North Cherokee Avenue between Franklin Avenue to the north and Yucca Street; Hollywood Boulevard is one block south of Yucca. The block is composed primarily of multi-family residential buildings.

Sanborn Maps and aerial photographs show the development of the Hollywood area throughout the 20th century. The first Sanborn Map of North Cherokee (then known as Magnolia) from 1907 shows more than half the parcels on the blocks of Magnolia between Franklin and Hollywood Boulevard (then known as Prospect Avenue) developed with single-family dwellings. By 1913 the Sanborn Map shows the block almost completely built out with parcels containing single-family dwellings. The subject parcel is undeveloped. The Sanborn Map from 1919 shows Cherokee between Franklin and Hollywood Boulevard substantially the same as in 1913, except that Hollywood Boulevard had begun to transition from residential to commercial and multi-family development was beginning on Cherokee, specifically with construction of the St. Francis bungalow court at the south end of the 1700 block of Cherokee Avenue.

In the 1920s several large apartment buildings were constructed mid-block at 1842 and 1830 N. Cherokee constructed in 1926 and across from them at 1843 N. Cherokee a multi-story structure built in 1928. The north ends of the block at Franklin Avenue are anchored by large apartment buildings. On the southwest corner of Franklin and Cherokee is the 1931 constructed "The Montecito" apartment building, a 12-story structure and across from it on the southeast corner is the six-story Chateau Des Fleurs Apartment Building which was built in 1927. The 1950 Sanborn Map shows these large apartment building structures.

The subject property, at 1850 N. Cherokee is located on the parcel directly South of the Chateau Des Fleurs. The buildings at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue were constructed in 1939. The owner was B. W. Tarnutzer; there was no architect for the building and the licensed engineer was J. J. Rees. A smaller, rear residential structure was built first followed by the larger multi-family building.

Sanborn Maps from the 1950s and 1960s shows continuing changes including demolition of the St. Francis bungalow court in the mid-1960s to make way for parking to serve Hollywood Boulevard. By 1970 the Sanborn Map shows only a few remaining single-family houses since most of the single-family parcels had been redeveloped with multi-family buildings in the post-war years and later 20th century.

There was no biographical data identified for the original building owner of 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue or for the engineer; there was no architect for the building. City Directories first showed tenants in 1942 with occupations such as nurse, office manager, clerk, actor, salesman and notary public. No historic personages were identified with the building and no historically significant patterns of residence were identified. There is no evidence that any historical event occurred at this location.

Building Description

The two-story apartment building at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue is "L"-shaped in plan. The west façade, faces the street and runs the width of the parcel except for a driveway at the very south end of the parcel. A small residential structure is located at the rear of the parcel in the northeast corner. The two free-standing garages were previously demolished.

The building is stucco clad. The part of the building that faces the street features a hipped roof with an overhang supported by corbels. The remainder of the building is flat-roofed. The front façade features Georgian-style flourishes. A set of steps leads to the entry bay which is defined by vertical piers. This bay is topped by a pediment and the centered entry features a decorative door surround with broken pediment. Slightly projecting window bays with copper caps flank the entry bay; the upper floor windows are simpler without surrounds.

The entry portal leads to an open passageway that contains stairs that lead to the second story. This common area also contains the mailboxes and the floor is clad in tiles. The residential units face the interior of the parcel and surround a landscaped lawn area. The windows are multi-paned with shutters and wood panel doors. The upper level has a cantilevered exterior corridor with metal railings.

Eligibility Criteria

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as an authoritative guide "used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and indicate what properties should be afforded protection from destruction or impairment." (36 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.) Buildings, districts, sites and structures may be eligible for listing in the National Register if they possess significance at the national, state or local level in American history, culture, architecture or archeology, and in general, are over 50 years old. Significance is measured against the following established criteria (National Register Bulletin 16):

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, a resource must retain enough integrity to "convey its significance" (*National Register Bulletin 15*). An analysis of integrity is based on: location, design, feeling, association, setting, workmanship and materials. Buildings may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register as an individual resource and/or as a contributor to a district. A resource which no longer reflects historic significance as a result of damage or alterations is not eligible for the National Register.

National Register Bulletin 32, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*, provides criteria to measure whether association with a person or persons meets the threshold for historic significance:

1. Specific individuals must have made contributions or played a role that can be justified as significant within a defined area of American history or prehistory.
2. For properties associated with several community leaders or with a prominent family, it is necessary to identify specific individuals and to explain their significant accomplishments.
3. Contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous, or influential in the same field.

Bulletin 32 also states that "associations with one or more individuals in a particular profession, economic or social class, or ethnic group will not automatically qualify a property."

The National Register of Historic Places is administered by the National Park Service. Owner consent is required for privately owned resources to be individually listed in the National Register. However, a resource that meets National Register criteria but lacks owner consent may be given a formal "determination of eligibility."

Listing in the National Register recognizes a historic resource's significance to the nation, state, or community. Eligible resources are given consideration in the planning process for Federal or federally assisted projects and may apply for Federal tax incentives. When discretionary Federal funds are available (i.e., disaster response), National Register eligible resources qualify for Federal assistance for repair. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies must take into account the effects of their undertakings (including funding) on historic properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)).

The California Register of Historical Resources

The State of California administers historic preservation programs through the Office of Historic Preservation in the Department of Parks and Recreation in the Resources Agency. State programs include the California Landmarks program that recognizes sites and structures of state-wide significance, and the Points of Historical Interest which recognize sites and structures of local or county-wide significance.

The California Register, adopted in 1992 (official regulations effective January 1, 1998), is the "authoritative guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (*Title 14, State Historical Resources Commission, Regulations for the Nomination of Historical Resources to the California Register of Historical Resources.*) State and local agencies may also determine which resources are to be considered in order to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements.

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. California properties (individual buildings and contributors to districts) that meet these criteria may be listed in the California Register. If the owner of a historical resource objects to the nomination, the property is not listed in the California Register, but the State Commission may formally designate the resource as eligible for listing. Listing in the California Register does not protect the resource from demolition or alteration, but it does require environmental review for proposed projects. Some resources are listed automatically (such as resources already on the National Register); others may be nominated through an application and public hearing process administered by the State Office of Historic Preservation (SOHP).

The California Register automatically includes the following: California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register; California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward; and Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by SOHP and State Historical Resources Commission. Resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include: historical resources with a significance rating of category 3 through 5 in the State Inventory (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential National Register eligibility; Category 5 refers to properties with local significance); individual historical resources; historical resources contributing to historic districts; and historical resources designated or listed under a municipal or county ordinance.

To be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Additionally, a resource must retain historic architectural integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

The City of Los Angeles designates sites, buildings, or structures of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles as Historic-Cultural Monuments. A resource may be a historic structure or site in which the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state or community is reflected or exemplified. It may be identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state or local history. It may embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for 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 or her age. (Ordinance 153.893, Section 22.130 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code)

The City of Los Angeles recognized historic districts as Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZ). The HPOZ is a planning tool that adds a level of protection to an area by creating a review board to evaluate proposals for alterations, demolitions or new construction.

Evaluation of Significance of 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue

In 1985 an Historical Survey of the "Proposed Hollywood Redevelopment Project" was conducted by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) of the City of Los Angeles. "The Montecito" at 6650 Franklin Avenue and "Chateau des Fleurs" at 6626 Franklin Avenue were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (this survey pre-dates the California Register of Historical Resources). The large apartment buildings constructed in the late 1920s at 1830, 1842 and 1843 N. Cherokee were rated to be potentially eligible as City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments. Although thematically related, as apartment buildings, this was not identified as a potential historic district. The survey noted that there was a potentially significant thematic grouping of elegant revival style apartment structures concentrated on the north-south streets between Vine Street and La Brea Avenue. The later-constructed, two-story 19-unit apartment building at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue was not identified as potentially historic.

Since then "The Montecito" at 6650 Franklin Avenue (constructed in 1931) has been designated City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #2258 and has also been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The "Chateau des Fleurs" at 6626 Franklin Avenue (aka 1862 N. Cherokee, constructed in 1927) has been designated City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #799. The CRA's 2003 Survey Update evaluates 1843 N. Cherokee Avenue as a "5S1" designated as a local landmark and 1830 and 1842 N. Cherokee Avenue as "5S3", potentially eligible as local landmarks although the survey notes that these two buildings have undergone significant alterations and that their restoration potential is unclear.

The buildings at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue have not been identified in either survey as a potential historic resource. KCK concurs with these evaluations that the buildings at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue do not meet the criteria for designation as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. The apartment building at 1850 N.

Cherokee Avenue does not reflect or exemplify any significant broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state or community.

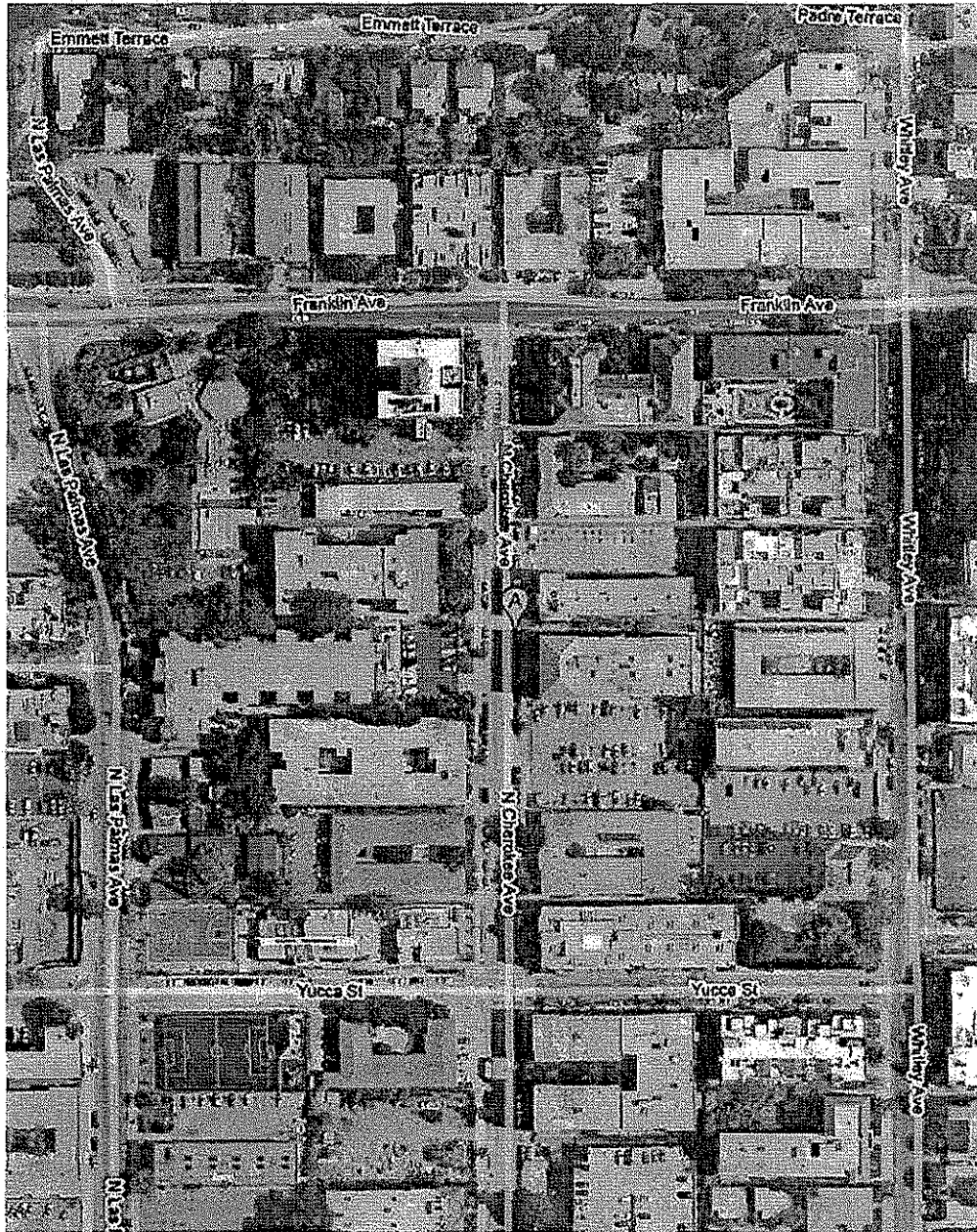
The buildings at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue are not identified with any historic personages or with any important events in the main currents of national, state or local history. The 19-unit apartment building was built over 20 years after development of housing such as the Hillview Apartments which was constructed by movie producers Lasky and Goldwyn in response to discriminatory housing practices against actors. By the 1940s the blatant anti-actor housing bias had subsided. Public acceptance of actors had grown as technological advancements such as recordation of sound popularized cinema. The public adulation of actors as well as establishment of the Screen Actors Guild in 1933 worked to reduce, if not eliminate, housing discrimination against actors. This is evidenced by the numerous actors listed in Hollywood City Directories of the 1920s and 1930s.

The 19-unit apartment building and the small rear unit at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue do not embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen which are inherently valuable for study of a period style or method of construction and they are not the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

As such, the buildings at 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, also do not meet the higher thresholds of significance to be determined eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places.

Appendix A

Photographs and Maps



1850 N. Cherokee Avenue - aerial map.



1928 aerial map



1938 aerial map



INQUIRY #: 2283392.6

YEAR: 1947

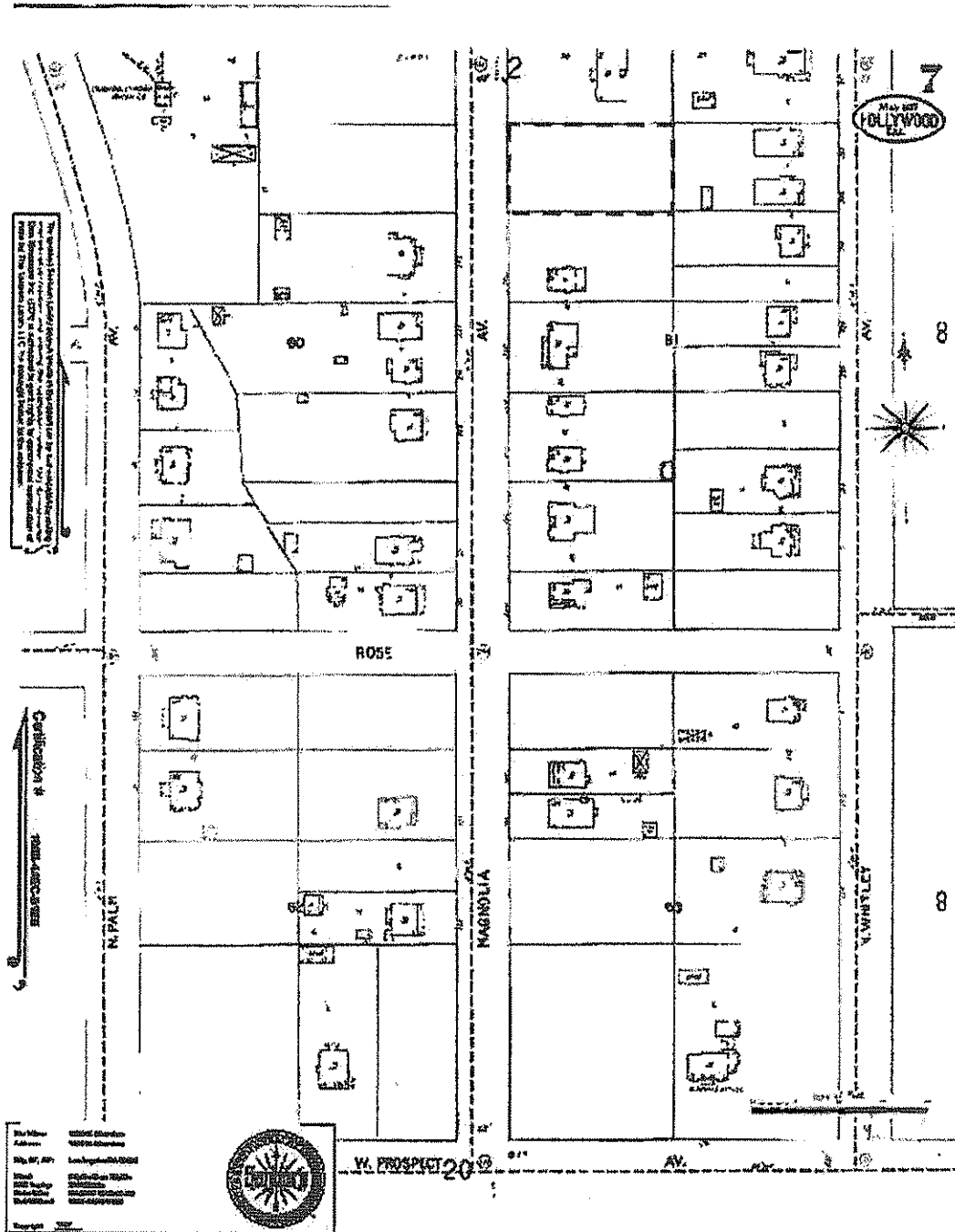
1" = 666'



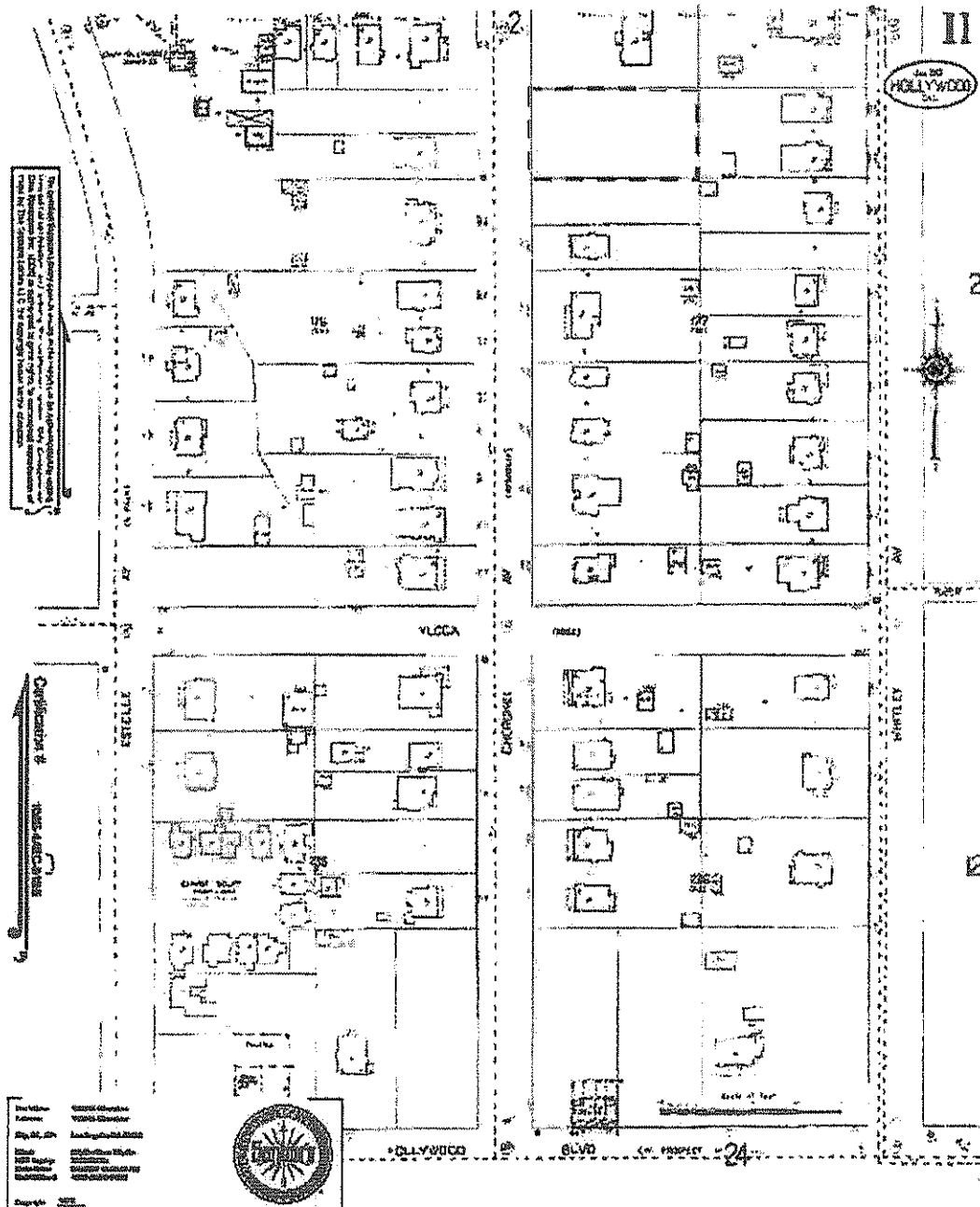
1947 aerial map



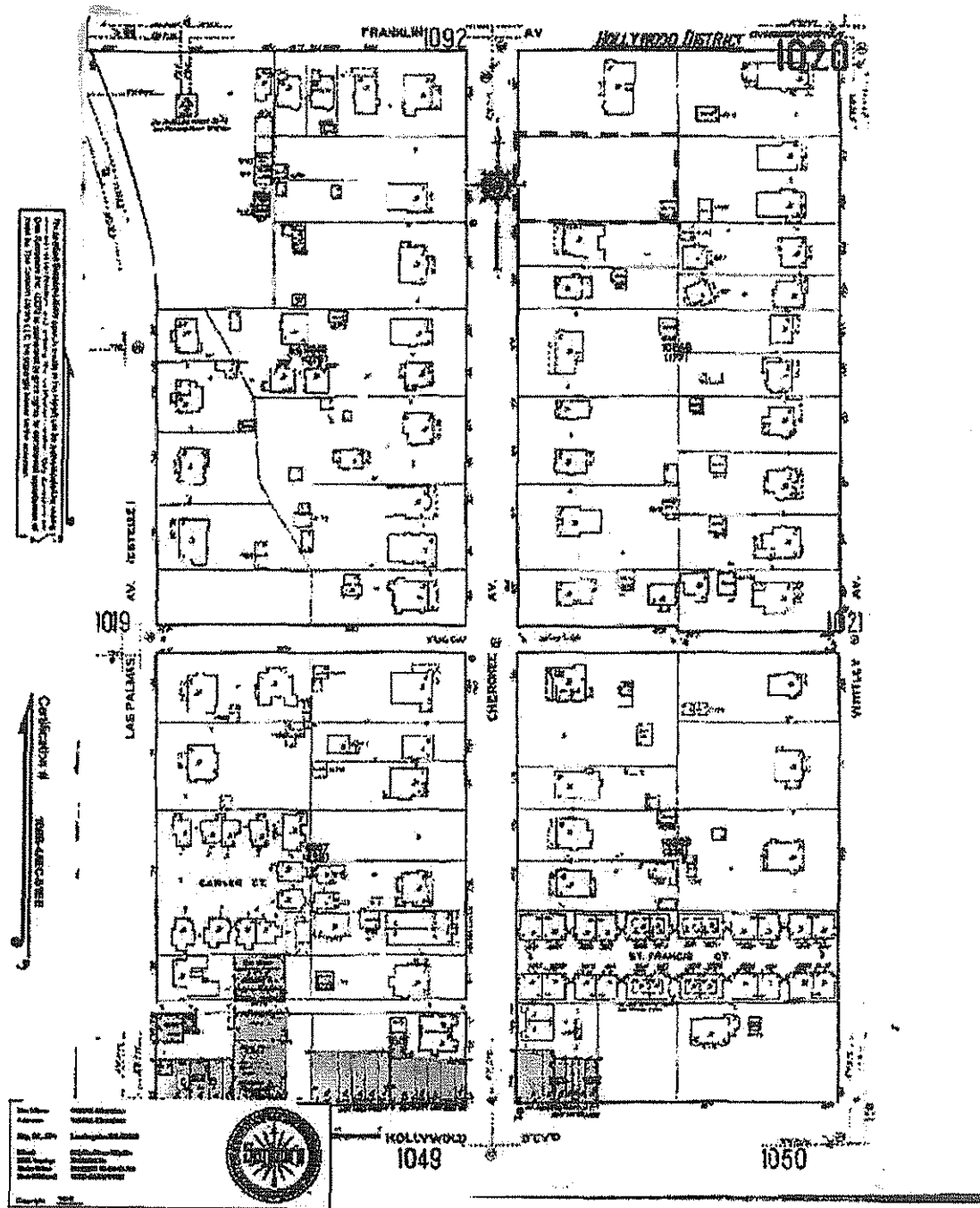
1956 aerial map



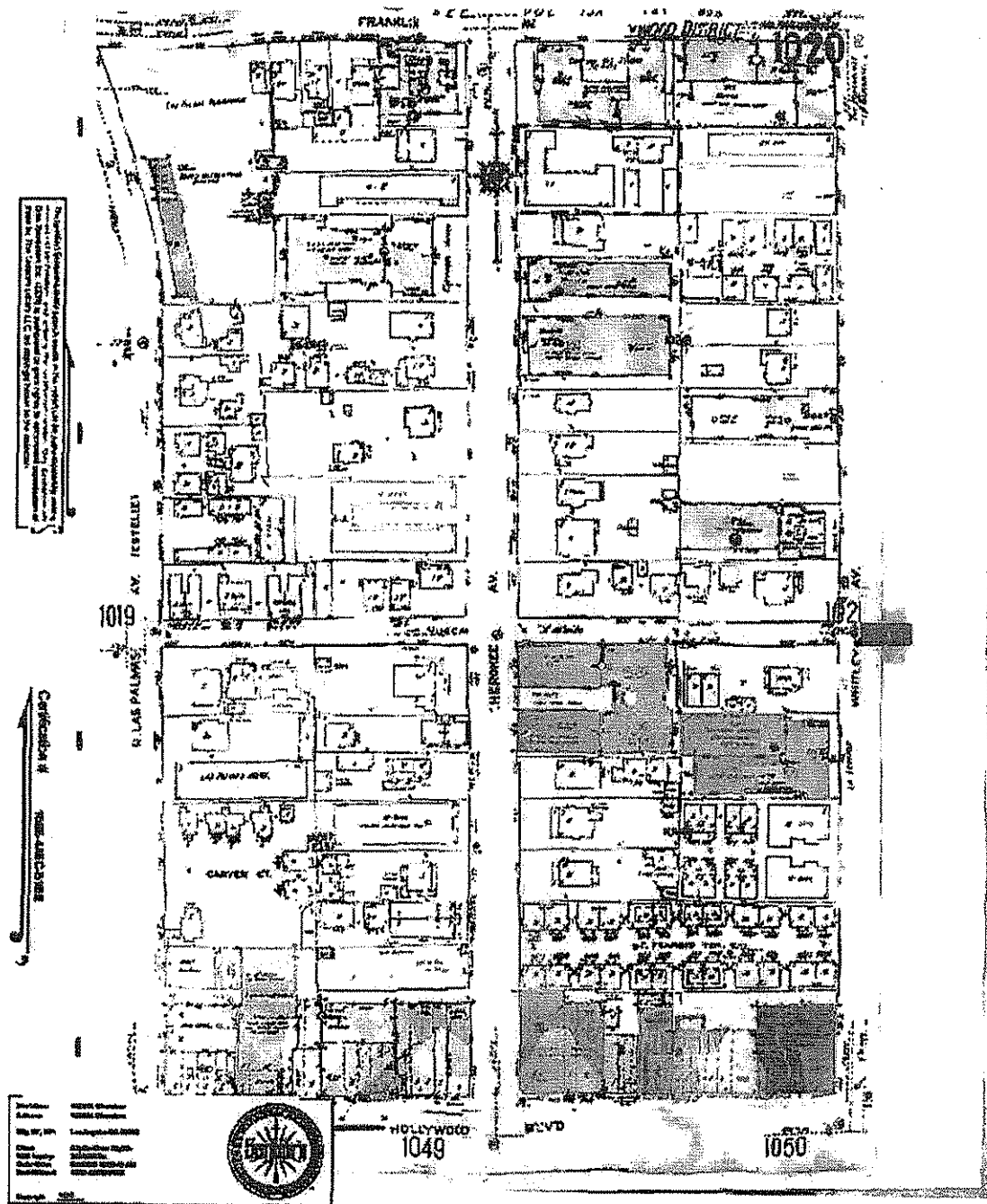
1907 Sanborn map



1913 Sanborn map



1919 Sanborn map



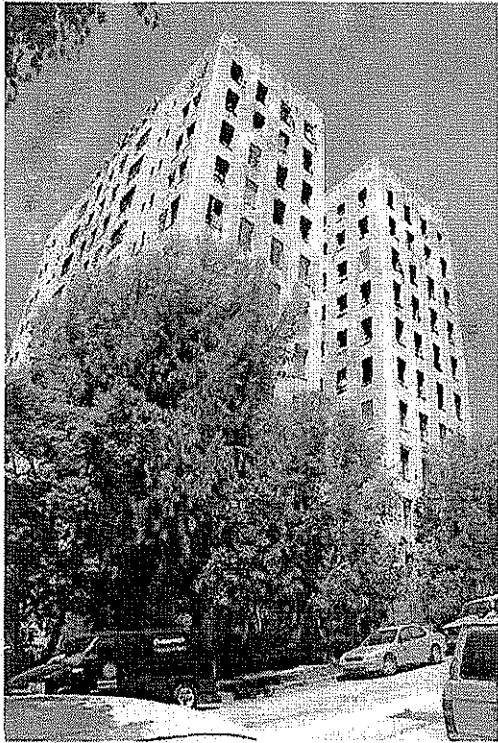
1950 Sanborn map



1. 1830 and 1842 N. Cherokee Avenue



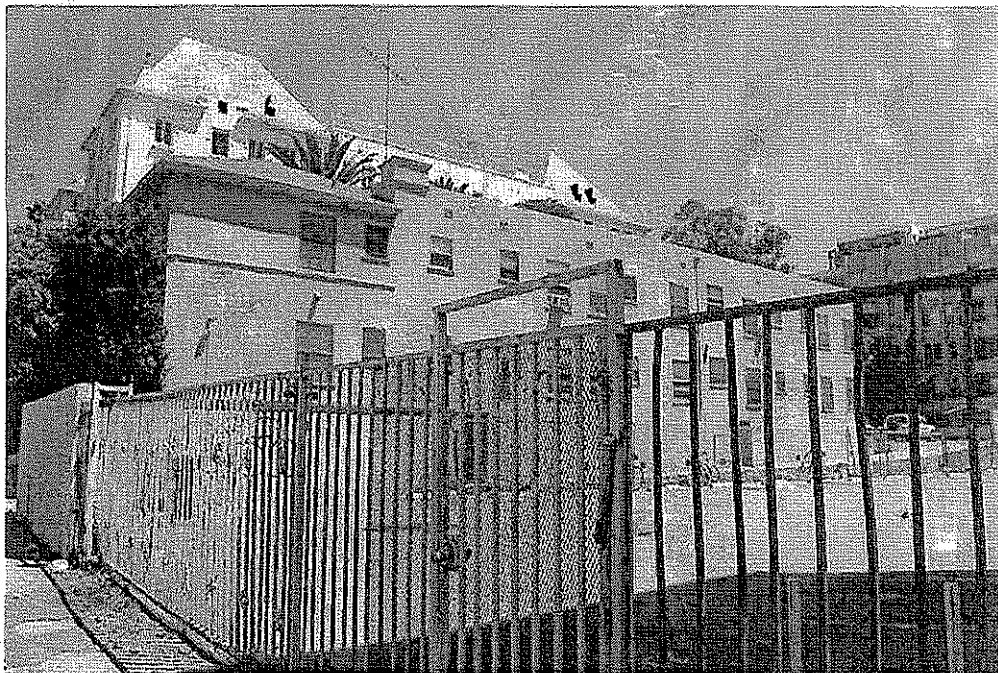
2. 1843 N. Cherokee Avenue



3. "The Montecito" at 6650 Franklin Avenue



4. "Chateau des Fleurs" at 6626 Franklin (aka 1862 N. Cherokee) and 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue



5. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, south elevation



6. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, west (front) and south elevations



7. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, west (front) elevation



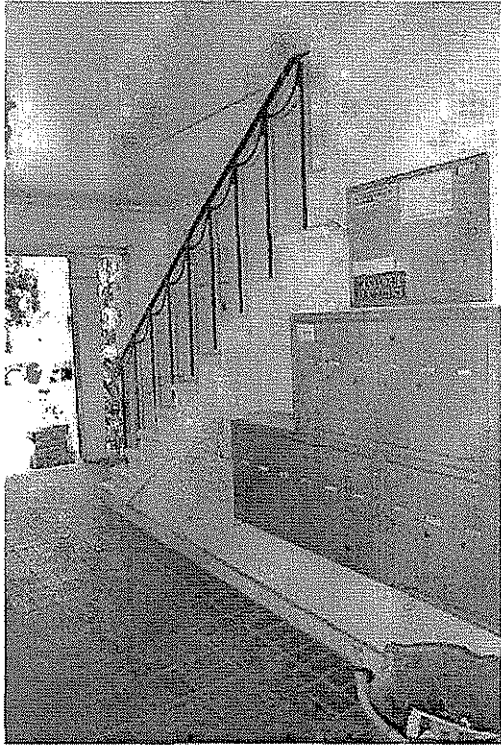
8. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, front entryway



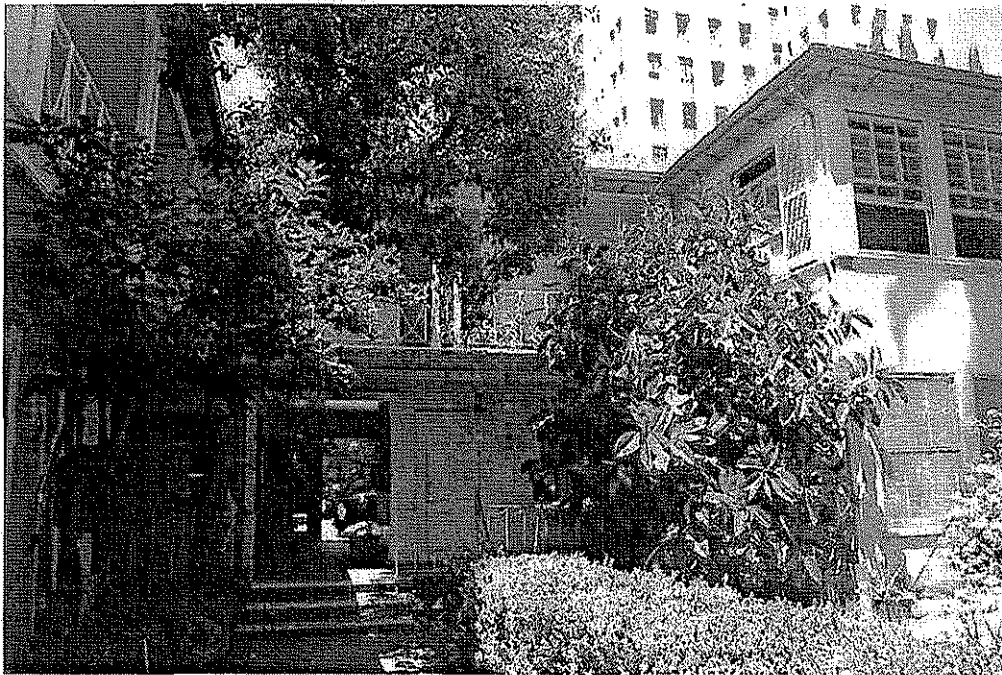
9. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, passageway



10. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, stairs



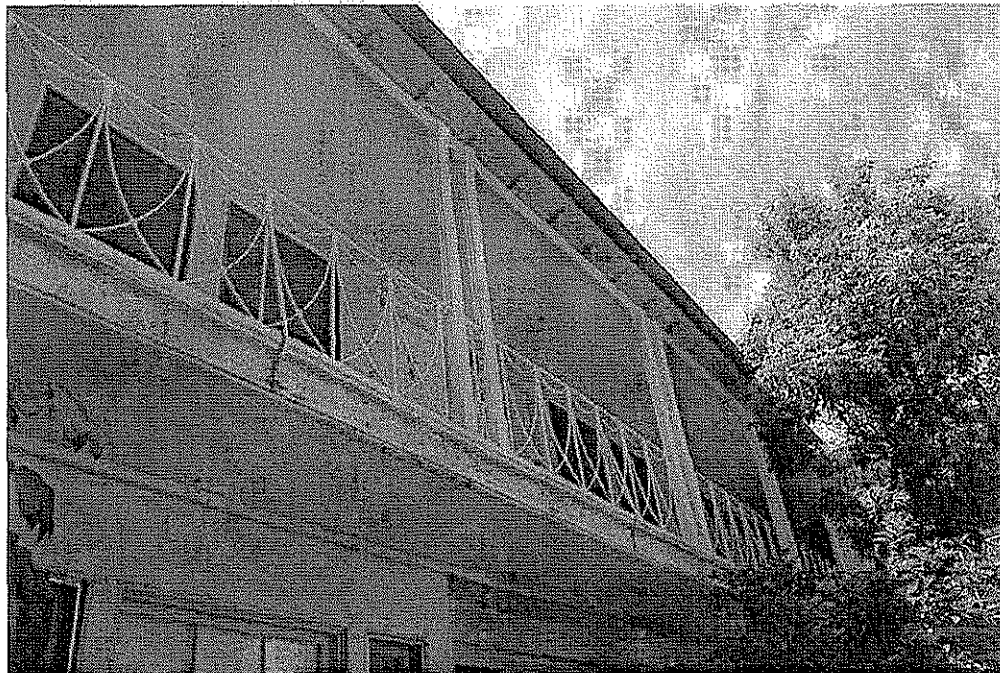
11. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, passageway



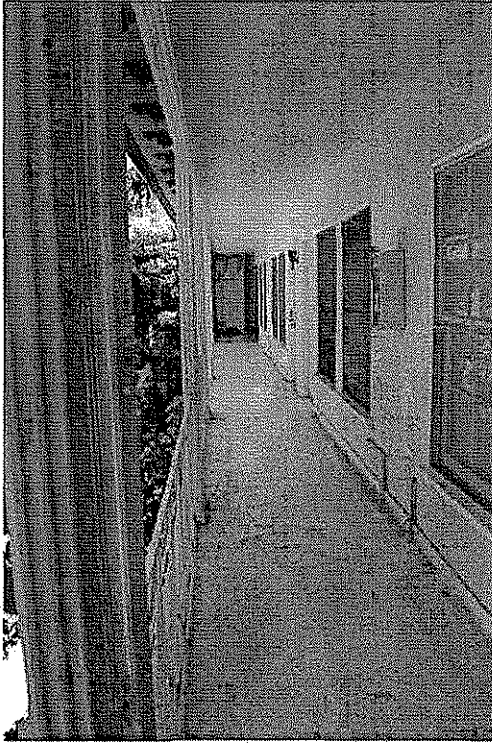
12. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, east (interior to parcel) elevation



13. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, north (interior to parcel) elevation



14. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, north (interior to parcel) upper floor elevation



15. 1850 N. Cherokee Avenue, upper level passage

Appendix B

Sources

Aerial Photographs. EDR Environmental Data Resources, Inc.

City Directories, EDR Environmental Data Resources, Inc.

City of Los Angeles Building Permit Records.

Community Redevelopment Agency, *Proposed Hollywood Redevelopment Project Historical Survey Summary*, 1985.

Los Angeles County Assessor Records.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1907, 1913, 1919, 1950, 1960, 1970.

From: Mary Benson <c-maryb@msn.com>
To: <barbara.greaves@lacity.org>
Date: 6/15/2009 2:01 PM
Subject: PUBLIC COMMENT AGENDA ITEM 7 Council File 07-4133
Attachments: RIM OF THE VALLEY TRAIL CORRIDOR.doc

Public Comment PLUM Committee

June 16, 2009

AB1516 is the State Law that set aside, as a public asset, the Rim of the Valley Corridor.

This is a recreational asset far more valuable than the Quimby fees that allow a developer to pay for park space that may never materialize.

Requiring a 20 foot trail corridor would enable the City to get an ACRE of parkland for every 264 feet of linear corridor.

"Horse trails" are the City's natural surfaced trails that serve more than just horses. These trails can bring a park amenity close to multi family and inner city kids and provide a source of green away from city streets and noise.

Many "paper streets" are vacated without consideration that they provide a place for these recreational amenities.

Trails and their right of ways are a complex mish mash of Bureau of Engineering (who vacates right-of-ways and certifies they have no recreational benefit (even though they often do)

Planning has never recognized the 17 community plans that have hiking/equestrian trails in their non-motorized transportation sector.

The Department of Recreation and Parks has no listing of trail assets with the exception of Griffith Park.

The Los Angeles Fire Department has unpaved roads often used for trails marked on their maps.

Dirt roads used for trails are rapidly disappearing and being paved and improved.

Please preserve the trail system protected in state law as a valuable public asset worthy of saving.

Mary Benson

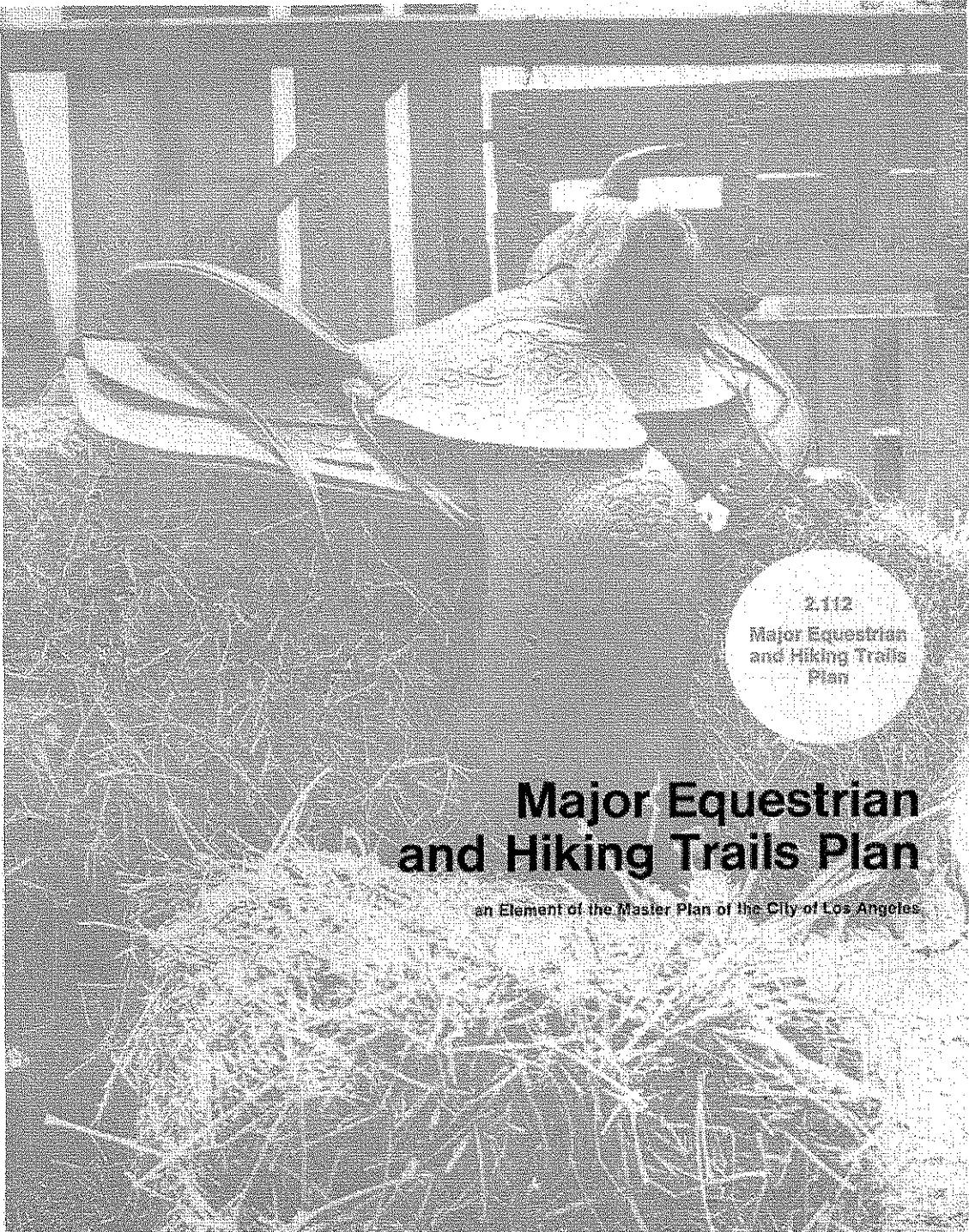
Los Angeles Trails Project

RIM OF THE VALLEY TRAIL CORRIDOR

EXISTING TRAIL ALIGNMENT

MARY BENSON
11070 SHELDON ST
SUN VALLEY, CA 91352

JUNE 9, 2009



2.112
Major Equestrian
and Hiking Trails
Plan

Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan

an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles

prepared by the Department of City Planning and the Department of Recreation and Parks

- **RIM OF THE VALLEY IS A STATE TRAIL PLAN AND QUALIFIES AS A NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL ¹**

In 1989, Governor George Deukmajian signed AB 1516- The Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor into law. Rim of the Valley is one of twenty-six State Recreational Trails whose development is managed by the State of California Department of Recreation and Parks'. The Rim of the Valley Corridor was established as part of the State's Recreational Trails Plan as part of the Public Resources Code².

On June 28, 1990 The Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor Master Plan was published as a direct result of AB 1516 authored by Assemblyman Richard Katz. The Primary components of the Master Plan are the Rim of the Valley Trail and an interlocking system of wildlife habitats and open space areas which provide a corridor connection between the Santa Monica Mountains, The Sespe Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains including a connection to the Pueblo de Los Angeles.

- **CITYWIDE MAJOR HIKING AND EQUESTRIAN TRAILS PLAN**

In 1968, the City of Los Angeles created the Citywide Hiking and Equestrian Trails Master Plan. Official information on this subject was in the Los Angeles City General Plan This system is shown on Community Plans by a series of black hoof prints. This is the City's "backbone" Trail system and it is a recreational link between seventeen (17) of the City's thirty five (35)³ Community Plans. It contains elements of a pedestrian transportation system and serves open space, a recreational element, and a conservation element and wildlife corridor.

The plan is a RECREATIONAL and WILDLIFE CORRIDOR whose optimum width is between twenty and fifty feet (20-50) . Every 264 linear feet of corridor (20ft) is equal to one (1) acre of parkland.

- **FOOTNOTE 15 IN THE SILVERLAKE ECHO PARK ELYSIAN VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN**

Footnote 15 clearly indicates the subject proposed project contains a trail alignment within the Rim of the Valley Corridor section specifically connecting Griffith Park with Elysian Park. Reference is Transportation Goal 14 in the Community Plan.

It is imperative that the trail alignment between Glendale Boulevard and Fletcher Drive be built. This is the last remaining alignment, as shown and it is an important recreational amenity. Dog Walkers, hikers, runners and people out for a stroll can take advantage of the built trail.

Federal Register Title 16>Chapter 27> §1244 National Scenic and National Historic Trails

a) Establishment and designation; administration

National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 33200-33215 ATTACHMENT A

City of Los Angeles Guide ATTACHMENT B

- **OPEN SPACE ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN**

Footnote 15 relates to the City's 1973 Open Space Element – page 2 definition of Desirable Open Space as a "unique natural feature" are scenic viewpoints or natural features identified in community plans and/or by the Federal State or County Governments.

Page 3 describes Goals of the Open Space Element Goals that underscore the Trails Corridor

- To insure the preservation and conservation of sufficient open space to serve the recreational, environmental, health and safety needs of the City.
- To provide access, where appropriate, to open space lands (ie Griffith and Eleysian Park)

Page 5 General Policies states:

" Open space areas shall be provided or developed to serve the needs as appropriate to their location, size and intended

Page 15-16 Order of Importance

4th Those lands in open space use which serve to link larger open space areas and the community and give form and identity to urban areas

Page 17 A comprehensive trail system is proposed. Envisioned is the utilization of scenic drives, selected flood control channels and power transmission line right-s of way to link open space and recreation areas with each other and with various communities of the City. Trails in brush areas which are open to the public should be accessible to fire fighting equipment

ATTACHMENT A

**PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE
SECTION 33200-33215**

CALIFORNIA CODES
PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE
SECTION 33200-33215

33204.3. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The existing parks and open space owned by federal, state, and local agencies within the **Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor**, as defined in Section 33105.5, are important recreational and environmental resources for the people of California, especially residents of the San Fernando, La Crescenta, and San Gabriel Valleys, and it is in the public interest to facilitate the connection of existing parks and open-space resources and to provide for further improvement of underutilized public easements and other existing public open spaces.

(2) There is a need for overall trail and recreational access planning and coordination between the 11 local agencies, two joint powers park agencies, two state agencies, and three federal agencies with jurisdiction over lands in the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor.

(b) The conservancy, using the voluntary cooperation of governmental jurisdictions within the corridor, shall prepare and adopt a coordinated trail development plan and recreational access program for the **Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor** that includes, but is not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(1) Identification of major hiking and equestrian trails and important secondary and feeder trails that cross jurisdictional lines, and a priority program for improving those trails.

(2) Identification of special purpose trails, where appropriate, for special population groups and special user groups, such as mountain bicycles where the special purpose trails will have no significant environmental impact.

(3) Identification of, and a priority program for implementing, those additional recreation access needs, including new or expanded trails that should be added to the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor, and additional or upgraded facilities, parks, or open spaces that may be necessary.

(4) Identification of underused existing public open spaces and recommendations for providing better public use and enjoyment of these areas.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 33105.5, the conservancy may make

minor boundary changes to the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor solely for the purpose of implementing the plan prepared pursuant to this section. Any boundary change shall be in the form of maps and descriptions which shall be included in the plan submitted pursuant to subdivision (d) and shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than July 31, 1990.

(d) The conservancy shall hold at least one public hearing in each city and the unincorporated area of each county within the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor prior to the submission of the plan and program pursuant to this subdivision. The plan and program prepared under subdivision (b), and any changes to the corridor boundary, shall be coordinated with each affected jurisdiction prior to adoption by the conservancy. The plan and program shall be submitted to the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife at least 30 days prior to the approval of any acquisition or improvement under the plan or program pursuant to this division, but not later than June 30, 1990.

(e) Upon adoption by a local government of the plan and program prepared under this section, the plan and program shall be part of the plan that the local government implements for purposes of compliance with Section 33009.

§3204.4. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The boundary of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor should be determined exclusively upon the best scientific and resource-based information regarding trail, recreational, and environmental resources in the area.

(2) Landowners, local government entities, members of the public, and other affected parties should be afforded maximum participation in the process by which the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor is delineated.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 33015.5, if the conservancy determines, based on relevant scientific information and land use planning studies, and after holding at least one public hearing in the area that would be affected by a revision of the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor, that a boundary revision in the vicinity of Placerita Canyon State Park east of State Route 14, including Whitney Canyon and its adjacent watersheds, is necessary, the executive director shall prepare and file with the Secretary of State, the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife, a revised map showing the changes in the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor.

(2) A revised map prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be supported by relevant scientific information and be in accordance with the purposes and objectives of Section 33204.3.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to affect any portion of Elsmere Canyon. In addition, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to have any effect on the decisions whether or not to permit Elsmere Canyon as a solid waste facility, as identified in the final Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, prepared and approved pursuant to Division 30 (commencing with Section 40000).

(d) Notwithstanding Section 33201, nothing in this section shall affect the jurisdiction of the State Coastal Conservancy.

13204.5. (a) The conservancy shall conduct a study and implement a program to provide recreational access from downtown Los Angeles and the inner city to the zone in order to provide recreational opportunities for all income and ethnic groups wishing to enjoy the Santa Monica Mountains. In undertaking the study, the conservancy shall cooperate with the National Park Service, the El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park Advisory Committee, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the City of Los Angeles.

(b) The executive director of the conservancy shall file by June 30, 1983, with the Secretary of State and the City Council of the City of Los Angeles a map showing a feasible recreational trail corridor between El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park and Griffith Park.

ATTACHMENT B

City of Los Angeles Community Plans and Citywide Elements Trail Reference Guide

Related City Wide Elements

	Section-Page	Reference to Equestrian Trails
City-Owned Power Transmission Rights of Way		
Guide to Existing and Potential Equestrian Trails (CD12)		Entire Document
Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan		Entire Document
Open Space Element		
Trasportation (Mobility)		none
Conservation Plan		Preserve Equestrian Lands in Rural Areas
Supplemental Use "K-Horsekeeping" zones	all	
Council File Index referencing Horse, horsekeeping, Equine	Search CFI	302 Introduced/ referred or passed

Community Plans Referencing Trails

Arleta Pacoima	III-5,6	Open Space/Recreation & Parks
Bel Air Beverly Crest	III 4-6	Open Space/Conservation, Circulation Goal 14
Brentwood Pacific Palisades	III-14& III-25	Open Space Goal 4& Transportation
Canoga Park Winnetka Woodland Hills West Hills	III-22	Transportation Goal 14
Chatsworth Porter Ranch	13 & 14	Equestrian Trails Element Section 3
Encino Tarzana	III-24	Transportation Goal 14
Granada Hills Knollwood	III-9,11& 12	Equestrian Trails Element Section 3
Hollywood	HO-6	Recreation & Open Space
Mission Hills Panorama City North Hills	III-26	Transportation Goal 14 (3.1)
North East Los Angeles	III-30	Transportation Goal 13 (3.1)
Northridge	III-26/28	Transportation Goal 13 (3.1)
Sherman Oaks Studio City Cahuenga	III-23	Transportation Goal 14
Silverlake Echo Park Eleysian Valley		Transportation Goal 14
Sun Valley La Tuna Canyon	III-27/28	Transportation Goal 15 (2.1 thru 2.4)
Sunland Tujunga LakeView Terrace Shadow Hills	III-24/25	Transportation Goal 14 (2.1 thru 2.4)
Sylmar	III-45	Transportation Goal 15 (4.1)

Equestrian Trails/Horsekeeping Specific Plans

	Page	
Porter Ranch Land Use/Transportation Specific Plan (Trails)	25	Additional Improvements
Porter Ranch Land Use/Transportation Specific Plan (Horsekeeping)	18-20	Single Family Area Regulations Section 7
Valley Circle Boulevard/Plummer St Scenic Corridor Specific Plan	1-2	Section 2 (A5,A10,A12-A15)
San Gabriel Verdugo Mountain Scenic Preservation Specific Plan	2-12	Sections 2,3,4,7
Muholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan	19	Section 8 (Core Trail)

Maps

Chatsworth-Porter Ranch Community Plan Equestrian Areas & Trails	entire	Existing, Proposed and future Trails
Rim of the Valley Corridor Master Plan	entire	California Public Resources Code 33200
(16) Community Plans listed above		Major Hiking and Equestrian Trails Plan
(12) USGS Quadrangle Maps Rim of the Valley Regional Trail		

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Equestrian Trails/Horsekeeping

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