Appendix A
Original Draft EIR Comment Letters

A.1 Agency Comment Letters

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

4 messages

Matthew Craig <Matthew.Craig@lacity.org> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 9:10 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

I received a notice of extension regarding this case. Please advise if you need anything from LAFD, I have recently taken over this process and do not know if you have received a response previously. I do not have a current request or proof of payment regarding a response request.

Thank you

--
Matthew Craig, Inspector II
Hydrants and Access
213 264 9827
Los Angeles Fire Department

Please note: I am off on Fridays



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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 3:44 PM
To: Matthew Craig <Matthew.Craig@lacity.org>

Hi Inspector Craig,

We previously sent the LAFD Service Letter Request regarding this project, to LAFD (Captain Mittino at the time) on October 28, 2020, at the time that the Notice of Preparation was sent out for the Draft EIR. I then received LAFD's response on February 20, 2021. Therefore, as far as I know, I've received what we needed from LAFD for this project, unless you have additional comments on the project that you would like to provide.

I've attached the original Service Letter Request and the Response from LAFD that I received, for your reference. Please let me know if you need anything from me for this project, or if you'd like to provide any additional comments to us on the Project from LAFD.

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

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2 attachments

Harvard Westlake_LAFD Info Request_10.28.2020_SIGNED.pdf
1091K

LAFD Service Letter_ENV-2020-1512-EIR_Harvard-Westlake.pdf
93K

Matthew Craig <Matthew.Craig@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 7:16 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

As long as there have been no major changes to the scope of this project our original response remains the same.
thank you

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 12:35 PM
To: Matthew Craig <Matthew.Craig@lacity.org>

No, there have been no major changes to the scope of this project.
Thank you for confirming that LAFD's original response remains the same.

Have a great rest of your week!

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

LADWP - Harvard-Westlake Comment Letter

2 messages

Styers, Marshall <Marshall.Styers@ladwp.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 7:36 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kwan, Delon" <Delon.Kwan@ladwp.com>, "Hwang, Jin" <Jin.Hwang@ladwp.com>, "Tsui, Sabrina" <Sabrina.Tsui@ladwp.com>, "Parker, Nadia" <Nadia.Parker@ladwp.com>

Good Morning Ms. Henry,

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is submitting a comment letter for the Harvard-Westlake Project. I have also attached the notification letter we received regarding the project for your reference. Please let me know if you have any questions, and thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this project.

Thank You,

Marshall Styers
Environmental Specialist
Environmental Planning and Assessment
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 N. Hope St., Room 1044
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Office: (213) 367-3541

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2 attachments

Harvard-Westlake River Project Notice of Completion of DEIR.pdf
968K

Harvard-Westlake River Project Comment Letter FINAL.pdf
4190K

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 7:59 AM
To: "Styers, Marshall" <Marshall.Styers@ladwp.com>
Cc: "Kwan, Delon" <Delon.Kwan@ladwp.com>, "Hwang, Jin" <Jin.Hwang@ladwp.com>, "Tsui, Sabrina" <Sabrina.Tsui@ladwp.com>, "Parker, Nadia" <Nadia.Parker@ladwp.com>

Good Morning Marshall,

Thank you for providing LADWP's comments regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. I have received and downloaded the attached LADWP Letter.

Thank you,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
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Los Angeles Department of Water & Power
BUILDING A STRONGER L.A.

Eric Garcetti, Mayor

Board of Commissioners
Cynthia McClain-Hill, President
Susana Reyes, Vice President
Jill Banks Barad-Hopkins
Mia Lehrer
Nicole Neeman Brady
Chante L. Mitchell, Secretary

Martin L. Adams, General Manager and Chief Engineer

April 15, 2022

Ms. Kimberly Henry
Department of City Planning
City of Los Angeles
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Henry:

Subject: Harvard-Westlake River Project Draft Environmental Impact Report

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Harvard-Westlake River Project (Project) Draft Environmental Impact Report. The mission of LADWP is to provide clean, reliable water and power to the City of Los Angeles. Based on our review of the Project Initial Study we respectfully submit the below comments.

Comments:

Joint:

1) The City of Los Angeles, herein referred to as City, shall pertain to its employees, agents, consultants, contractors, officers, patrons, or invitees of the City, or by any other of the City's affiliated entities.

2) This response shall not be construed as an approval for any project.

Water System:

IV. Environmental Impact Analysis I. Hydrology and Water Quality

1. The project description on page IV.I-28 indicates that the construction will require grading, excavation and dewatering activities below the historical groundwater level. These activities could potentially impact and/or deplete the San Fernando

Basin's (SFB) groundwater supplies, a principle groundwater resource in the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA). The City of Los Angeles (City) relies on groundwater from the SFB to supply its over four million customers. The City has prior and paramount pueblo water rights to the native ground waters rights, as well as the right to store and recapture water, as set forth in the judgment in The City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 650079, dated January 26, 1979 (ULARA Judgment). To avoid impacting the City's rights, the project should incorporate the following:

a. Establish communication with the court appointed ULARA Watermaster, Richard C. Slade & Associates LLC, 14051 Burbank Boulevard, Suite 300, Sherman Oaks, CA 91401, Phone (818) 506-0418, http://ularawatermaster.com/ and LADWP staff Mr. Manuel Aguilar at (213) 367-3465 or via email at Manuel.Aguilar@ladwp.com. The ULARA Judgment requires safe yield operations for the SFB to ensure groundwater extractions over the long-term do not create a condition of overdraft. Basin management in SFB is achieved by collective efforts of a court-appointed Watermaster and an administrative committee consisting of representatives from the City's LADWP and other public water supply agencies.

b. Install flow meters on extraction wells and report extractions to LADWP. Contact LADWP staff Mr. Manuel Aguilar at (213) 367-3465 or via email at Manuel.Aguilar@ladwp.com for information on how to report extractions.

c. Compensate the City by annual payment for the loss incurred from groundwater extractions. Contact LADWP staff Mr. Manuel Aguilar at (213) 367-3465 or via email at Manuel.Aguilar@ladwp.com for more information.

2. Beneficial reuse of dewatering discharge (as an alternative to discharging to the storm drain or sewer) on or off-site is encouraged as a conservation measure. In addition to water conservation, beneficial reuse may reduce or eliminate costs associated with storm drain and sewer permitting and monitoring. Common applications of Beneficial Reuse include, Landscape irrigation, Cooling tower make-up, and Construction (dust control, concrete mixing, soil compaction, etc.)

Power System:

1) The Project encompasses an area with various LADWP overhead and underground distribution lines. LADWP advises the City to coordinate overhead or underground electrical distribution conflicts through the following email address: dwpps.coordination@ladwp.com.

For any questions regarding the above comments, please contact Mr. Marshall Styers of my staff at (213) 367-3541 or Marshall.Styers@ladwp.com.

Sincerely,

Nadia Parker Digitally signed by Nadia Parker
Date: 2022.04.13 13:49:32 -07'00'

Charles C. Holloway
Manager of Environmental Planning and Assessment

MS:lr
c: Mr. Marshall Styers

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR - ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Harvard-Westlake River Park - Request for LADOT Comments

2 messages

Brandon Wilson <Brandon.Wilson@lacity.org> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 7:47 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Jesus Serrano <jesus.serrano@lacity.org>, Vicente Cordero <vicente.cordero@lacity.org>

Kimberly,

LADOT concerns appear to have been thoroughly expressed and represented in the assessment letter provided for this project on June 10th and 11th, 2021. At this time, there are no further comments.

Sincerely,

Brandon Wilson, T.E., MPA

Transportation Engineering Associate III (Acting)
Valley Development Review

Los Angeles Department of Transportation
office 818.374.4691

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 7:51 AM
To: Brandon Wilson <Brandon.Wilson@lacity.org>
Cc: Jesus Serrano <jesus.serrano@lacity.org>, Vicente Cordero <vicente.cordero@lacity.org>

Good Morning Brandon,

Thank you for providing this update from LADOT.
Have a nice Friday, and weekend!

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

CDFW comments on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project DEIR

2 messages

Lin, David@Wildlife <David.Lin@wildlife.ca.gov> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 12:05 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Silva, Felicia@Wildlife" <Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Wilson-Olgin, Erinn@Wildlife" <Erinn.Wilson-Olgin@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Tang, Victoria@Wildlife" <Victoria.Tang@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Kwan-Davis, Ruby@Wildlife" <Ruby.Kwan-Davis@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Rieman, Frederic@Wildlife" <Frederic.Rieman@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Portugal, Julisa@Wildlife" <Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Howell, Susan@Wildlife" <Susan.Howell@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Hailey, Cindy@Wildlife" <Cindy.Hailey@wildlife.ca.gov>, OPR State Clearinghouse <state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov>

Dear Ms. Henry,

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife has completed a review of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) submitted by the City of Los Angeles for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (SCH # 2020090536). Please find CDFW's comment letter attached.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. If you have any questions or concerns regarding CDFW's comments, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

David T. Lin, Ph.D.

Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

South Coast Region 5

4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C

Los Alamitos, CA 90720

David.Lin@wildlife.ca.gov

Phone: (562) 619-0509

2020090536 Harvard Westlake DEIR.pdf
806K

OPR State Clearinghouse <State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 1:19 PM
To: "Lin, David@Wildlife" <David.Lin@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Silva, Felicia@Wildlife" <Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Wilson-Olgin, Erinn@Wildlife" <Erinn.Wilson-Olgin@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Tang, Victoria@Wildlife" <Victoria.Tang@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Kwan-Davis, Ruby@Wildlife" <Ruby.Kwan-Davis@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Rieman, Frederic@Wildlife" <Frederic.Rieman@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Portugal, Julisa@Wildlife" <Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Howell, Susan@Wildlife" <Susan.Howell@wildlife.ca.gov>, "Hailey, Cindy@Wildlife" <Cindy.Hailey@wildlife.ca.gov>

Thank you for your submittal – the State Clearinghouse has received your comment.

Best regards,

Olivia Naves |she/her|

Assistant Planner – State Clearinghouse Unit

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

SCH: (916) 445-0613

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State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

April 25, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles
221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, SCH #2020090536, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Henry:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Project) from the City of Los Angeles (City). Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's Role

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State [Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (a)]. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Id., § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect state fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 *et seq*.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take", as defined by State law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 *et seq.*), or CESA-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code, §1900 *et seq.*), CDFW recommends the Project proponent obtain appropriate authorization under the Fish and Game Code.

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Project Description and Summary

Objective: The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Project) involves the redevelopment of the approximately 16.1-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis site and an adjacent approximately 1.1-acre open space portion of property along the Los Angeles River leased from Los Angeles County. The collective 17.2-acre Project site will be developed for use as an athletic and recreational facility for the Harvard-Westlake School and for shared public use. The Project would remove the existing golf course, driving range, and tennis facility. The Project would then develop two athletic fields with bleacher seating; an 80,249-square-foot, two-story multi-purpose gymnasium; a 52-meter swimming pool with seating; eight tennis courts with seating; one level of below-grade parking; and a surface parking lot. The Project would include ancillary field buildings, three security kiosks, exterior light poles, walls/fencing, retention of the existing clubhouse structure, putting green, low brick retaining wall with weeping mortar, and golf ball-shaped light standards. The Project would remove 240 of the existing 421 trees and plant 393 new trees. The Project would include a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system for water conservation and treatment purposes. The Project would also provide approximately 5.4 acres of publicly accessible open space and landscaped trails connecting to the adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway (Zev Greenway). The Project would also provide on-site landscaped areas, water features, and recreational facilities. The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project site. Project development would require excavation and grading of the Project site to a maximum depth of approximately 21 feet below grade and a net cut/fill volume of approximately 250,000 cubic yards.

Location: The area proposed for the Project is owned by the Harvard-Westlake School located at 4047, 4141, and 4155 N. Whitsett Avenue and 12506, 12600, and 12630 W. Valley Spring Lane. The Project site consists of one parcel generally bounded by Bellaire Avenue to the west, Valley Spring Lane to the north, the Los Angeles River and Valleyheart Drive to the south, Whitsett Avenue to the east, and Los Angeles Fire Department Fire Station 78 to the southeast. The property leased from Los Angeles County is located between the Project site and the Los Angeles River.

Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the City in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions are also included to improve the environmental document. CDFW recommends the measures or revisions below be included in a science-based monitoring program that contains adaptive management strategies as part of the Project's CEQA mitigation, monitoring and reporting program (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097).

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Specific Comments

Comment #1: Impacts from New Path Installation

Issue: The Project proposes to install a trail along the Zev Greenway.

Specific Impacts: The DEIR states, “implementation of the Project would result in limited impacts from a proposed river connection (trail), river fence, and river overlook to 0.14 acre of recently restored California brittlebush scrub (16 percent of off-site sensitive natural community).” Elevated pedestrian usage is likely to create direct and indirect impacts to local wildlife species through the loss of potential habitat.

Why impacts would occur: The area of influence that the trail has upon the surrounding habitat is being increased. An increase in use has potential to impact sensitive wildlife species and their habitat through a variety of ways:

- increased numbers of people and dogs using the trail
- loss of habitat due to erosion from footpaths
- increased noise levels
- increased trash or pet waste
- introduction of unnatural food sources via trash and trash receptacles
- introduction of invasive species from other sites

Outdoor recreation has the potential to disturb wildlife, resulting in energetic costs, impacts to animals’ behavior and fitness, and avoidance of otherwise suitable habitat. These impacts may negatively affect wildlife’s ability to persist in an area or cause potential mortality. Studies have shown that outdoor recreation is the second leading cause of the decline of federally threatened and endangered species on public lands (Losos et al. 1995) and fourth leading cause on all lands (Czech et al. 2000). As a result, natural resource managers are becoming increasingly concerned about impacts of recreation on wildlife (Knight and Gutzwiller 1995).

Recreational trails can fragment the habitat that they pass through. These negative impacts generally result from the expansion of the area of influence that a trail has on its surrounding open space. Trails can create artificial boundaries or areas of avoidance for wildlife as they bring outsiders into areas that would otherwise be unvisited. Along with these perceived outsiders, in this case pedestrians, comes a new set of perceived threats to local wildlife in the form of visual, auditory, and olfactory cues that remain along the trail well after recreational usage.

If habitat is available, wildlife may move to areas farther from trails, beyond the areas of influence, to avoid recreation-related disturbance (Reed et al. 2019). However, the Los Angeles County leased area and Zev Greenway, is already small (1.1 acres) and is the only open space in the Project vicinity where wildlife might retreat to. With the addition of the trail, it reduces the opportunities for wildlife to retreat from nearby recreational users in an area with already little habitat available.

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With increased recreational usage of trails through open spaces comes increased exposure of wildlife to humans. Habituated urban wildlife is less likely to avoid contact with humans, which may increase the probability of human-wildlife conflicts and of attraction to anthropogenic food sources; both are considered problematic in many urban areas (Whittaker and Knight 1998; George and Crooks 2006). Wildlife habituation to humans may also increase wildlife aggression toward humans, or render wildlife more vulnerable to predators, poaching, or roadkill (Whitaker and Knight 1998; George and Crooks 2006; Marzano and Dandy 2012). Furthermore, habituation of wildlife may impact their reproductive success. Habituation of adult individuals may also be associated with negative consequences for their offspring as habituation of adults does not necessarily lead to immediate habituation of juveniles (Reilly et al. 2017).

Evidence impacts would be significant: Project activities and humans that may utilize the trail may negatively impact wildlife behaviors. Appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigations have not been included for the trail creation. Without avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures, the Project may have a substantial adverse direct and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: Educational materials and signage should be made available to trail users to keep aware of the impacts that human disturbance brings to open spaces. People should be made aware of the impacts that they have on surrounding habitat (such as noise or smells), particularly during breeding seasons.

CDFW recommends the City install appropriate public information signage at trailheads to: 1) educate and inform the public about wildlife present in the area; 2) advise on proper use of the trail in a manner respectful to wildlife; and 3) provide local contact information to report injured or dead wildlife. Signage should be written in the language(s) understandable to all those likely to recreate and use the trails. Signage should not be made of materials harmful to wildlife such as spikes or glass. The City should provide a long-term maintenance plan to repair and replace the signs.

Mitigation Measure #2: Trash receptacles should be placed only at trailheads to avoid creating an unnatural food source that may attract nuisance wildlife and to minimize waste.

Comment #2: Impacts to Rivers

Issue: The DEIR proposes a 1-million-gallon underground stormwater capture and reuse system. The system will treat water that is collected on site as well as water collected from the 39-acre residential neighborhood to the north of the Project site.

Specific impacts: The Project has potential to result in the permanent impacts to stream function and biological diversity downstream of the Project.

Why impacts would occur: Project activities will potentially permanently alter the stormwater flow into the Los Angeles River, potentially impacting fish and wildlife resources downstream. According to the DEIR, “during rainfall events and with dry weather flows (such as residential

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landscape irrigation and car washing), water flows from this residential neighborhood to an inlet that directs water into the Los Angeles River." CDFW is concerned this could potentially reduce water availability in stream, which could be considered a significant impact to biological resources. Flow reductions, especially dry season flow, could impact beneficial uses directly or indirectly through habitat modifications. Diverting water from streams, such as Los Angeles River, during the dry season could reduce the availability and extent of shallow water sheet flow. The resulting sheet flows may allow phytoplankton (algae and cyanobacteria), microorganisms, and herbaceous vegetation to establish. The algae provide habitat and a food source for benthic invertebrates, a vital food source for wading birds. The diversion of water could potentially impact algae and benthic invertebrates, and eventually birds.

Seasonality: During the dry season, typically April through September in southern California, the many concrete-lined channels are largely maintained by urban runoff and discharge from wastewater reclamation plants. Diverting water could be significant during the dry season and could either significantly reduce water flow or result in complete loss of water flow.

Drought: Since 2000, the longest duration of drought in California lasted between 2011 and 2019 (USGS 2021) and in southern California, between 2012 through 2016 (Los Angeles Almanac 2021). The 2017-2018 rainfall season was below normal and the driest for Los Angeles since 2006-2007 (Los Angeles Almanac 2021). Diverting water during a below-normal rainfall year may significantly reduce water flow or result in complete loss of water flow.

Downstream and associated biological resources beyond the Project development footprint may also be impacted by Project-related releases of sediment or debris and altered watershed effects resulting from Project activities.

Evidence impacts would be significant: Changes to hydrology, both within the Project area and downstream, are reasonable potential direct and indirect physical changes in the environment. Said changes and their potential impacts on biological resources should be analyzed and disclosed in an environmental document. Adequate disclosure is necessary for CDFW to assist a lead agency in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating a project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on biological resources.

Fish and Game Code section 1602 requires any person, State or local governmental agency, or public utility to notify CDFW prior to beginning any activity that may do one or more of the following:

- Divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake;
- Use material from any river, stream, or lake; or,
- Deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake.

The Project may adversely affect the existing hydrology pattern of the Project site as well as downstream. This may occur through the alteration of flows to streams. In addition, impacts to biological resources off site, such as the Glendale Narrows, may occur. The Project may substantially adversely affect the existing stormwater flows into streams through the alteration of drainages on site. It is unclear if these stormwater diversions would impact biological resources offsite because an investigation has not been made to determine so. Therefore, appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigations have not been determined. Inadequate investigation

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may result in the Project continuing to have a substantial adverse direct and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: The Project may result in the alteration of streams. For any such activities, the Project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information, CDFW determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. Please visit CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program webpage for information about LSA Notification and online submittal through the Environmental Permit Information Management System (EPIMS) Permitting Portal (CDFW 2021a).

Mitigation Measure #2: CDFW recommends the LSA Notification include a hydrology report to evaluate whether altering streams within the Project site may impact hydrologic activity within and downstream of the Project site. The hydrology report should also include an analysis to determine if Project activities will impact the current hydrologic regime or change the velocity of flows on site and downstream. The hydrology report should also determine if the Project will result in substantial changes to water availability downstream for biological resources in the Glendale Narrows. CDFW also requests a hydrological evaluation of any potential scour or erosion at the Project site and downstream due to a 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency storm event for existing and proposed conditions to determine how the Project activities may change the hydrology on site.

Mitigation Measure #3: CDFW recommends the Project implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the discharge of sediment and pollutants into drainages during Project activities. CDFW recommends BMPs be monitored and repaired, if necessary, to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. The Project proponent should prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within stream areas. All fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site should be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh should be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.

Recommendation #1: CDFW recommends the DEIR include an analysis of potential impacts on biological resources resulting from the proposed water diversion. At a minimum, the analysis should evaluate a study reach that includes the channel downstream from the Project site. The study reach should extend a minimum of one mile downstream or an appropriate distance determined by both a qualified biologist and hydrologist, whichever is greater. The analysis of the study reach should discuss changes in hydrology and hydraulics, including the following:

1. Under pre-project (i.e., baseline) conditions, the volume of water flow from both the Project area and study reach during a) the wet (November through March); b) the dry

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season (April through October); and c) above-average and below-average water year (i.e., wet season/above-average water year, wet season/below-average water year, dry season/above-average water year, and dry season/below-average water year). The analysis should clearly define above-average or below-average rainfall year.

2. Under proposed Project conditions, the percent reduction in flow from both the Project area and study reach for a wet season/above-average water year, wet season/below-average water year, dry season/above-average water year, and dry season/below-average water year.
3. A quantitative analysis comparing the flow from the Project area and other tributaries into the study reach, and their relative contribution to the hydrograph of the study reach.
4. A quantitative analysis of other potential stormwater diversion Projects along the Los Angeles River, both up and downstream, and their cumulative impact to the hydrograph of the study reach.
5. An analysis of potential Project-related changes to river hydraulics in both concrete-lined and soft-bottom reaches. This includes water depth (percent change), wetted perimeter (acres gained/lost), and velocity (percent change).

Recommendation #2: CDFW's issuance of an LSA Agreement for a Project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document from the City for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. and/or under CEQA, the CEQA document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement.

To compensate for any on- and off-site impacts to wetlands or riparian resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any LSA Agreement may include the following: erosion and pollution control measures, avoidance of resources, protective measures for downstream resources, on- and/or off-site habitat creation, enhancement or restoration, and/or protection, and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity

Additional Comments and Recommendations

Phased Removal. CDFW recommends the City consider phased removal of trees (i.e., phased Project approach) in order to minimize impacts resulting from the temporal loss of trees and to provide structurally diverse tree replacement habitat while mitigation for impacts to tree removal occurs.

Bats. CDFW recommends modifying BIO-MM-1 to include underlined language and remove language with strikethrough.

"Due to the presence of potentially suitable roosting habitat (ornamental trees) for special-status bat species (i.e., western yellow bat), Harvard-Westlake School shall demonstrate and guarantee to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of City Planning that either of the following has been or shall be accomplished:

1. Tree removal activities shall be scheduled outside of the maternity roosting season (October 1 through February 28) to avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species.

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2. Any construction or palm tree removal activities that occur during the maternity roosting season for special-status bat species (March 1 through September 30) shall require a qualified biologist experienced with bat roost biology to conduct a pre-construction (or pre-tree removal) survey, using sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat) to determine whether special status bat species are roosting within trees that would be removed. The surveys shall be conducted at dusk and after nightfall by a biologist. If an active roost site is located during the pre-construction survey, the roost shall be avoided and Project activities shall be conducted as recommended by the biologist to avoid the area, which may include temporary postponement or provision of a suitable buffer established around the roost until roosting activities cease. Suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials as recommended by the biologist. A report shall be submitted to the City with the results of the pre-construction or tree removal survey and any needed maternity roost avoidance actions. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist should discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist should be completed and submitted to the City prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.

3. If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year and could roost in trees at a given location, during tree removal, trees should be pushed using heavy machinery prior to using a chainsaw to remove them. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees should be pushed lightly two or three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferable 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape".

Nesting Birds. As currently written, the measures included in Section 2.a.2.a. *California Department of Fish and Wildlife* on pages IV.C-4 and IV.C-5 of the DEIR for nesting birds may not be enforceable as they are not listed as mitigation. CDFW recommends the measures be considered enforceable biological mitigation measures for the Project and be included as BIO-MM-4.

It should be noted that the temporary halt of Project activities within nesting buffers during nesting season does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Project impacts associated with habitat loss. Additional mitigation would be necessary to compensate for the removal of nesting habitat within the Project site based on acreage of impact and vegetation composition. CDFW shall be consulted to determine proper mitigation for impacts to occupied habitat depending on the status of the bird species. Mitigation ratios would increase with the occurrence a California Species of Special Concern and would further increase with the occurrence of a CESA-listed species.

Data. CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations [Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)]. Accordingly, please report any special status species detected by completing and submitting CNDDB Field Survey Forms (CDFW 2021b). This includes all documented occurrences of Nevin's barberry and other special status species. The City should ensure the data has been properly submitted, with all data fields applicable filled out, prior to Project ground-disturbing

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activities. The data entry should also list pending development as a threat and then update this occurrence after impacts have occurred. The City should provide CDFW with confirmation of data submittal.

Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan. Per Public Resources Code section 21081.6(a)(1), CDFW has provided the City with a summary of our suggested mitigation measures and recommendations in the form of an attached Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan (MMRP; Attachment A). A final MMRP shall reflect results following additional plant and wildlife surveys and the Project's final on and/or off-site mitigation plans.

Filing Fees

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the City of Los Angeles and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required for the underlying Project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the City of Los Angeles in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. CDFW requests an opportunity to review and comment on any response that the City of Los Angeles has to our comments and to receive notification of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project [CEQA Guidelines, § 15073(e)]. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Felicia Silva, Environmental Scientist, at Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov or (562) 292-8105.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
B6E58CFE24724F5...

Erinn Wilson-Olgin
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: CDFW
Erinn Wilson-Olgin, Los Alamitos – Erinn.Wilson-Olgin@wildlife.ca.gov
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Julisa Portugal, Los Alamitos – Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov
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Cindy Hailey, San Diego – Cindy.Hailey@wildlife.ca.gov
CEQA Program Coordinator, Sacramento – CEQACommentLetters@wildlife.ca.gov
State Clearinghouse, Office of Planning and Research – State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

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CDFWb] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021. Submitting Data to the CNDDB. Available from: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Submitting-Data

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State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

Attachment A: Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan

CDFW recommends the following language to be incorporated into a future environmental document for the Project. A final MMRP shall reflect results following additional plant and wildlife surveys and the Project's final on and/or off-site mitigation plans.

Biological Resources (BIO)			
Mitigation Measure (MM) or Recommendation (REC)		**Timing**	**Responsible Party**
MM-BIO-1-Trail Installation	Educational materials and signage shall be made available to trail users to keep aware of the impacts that human disturbance brings to open spaces. People shall be made aware of the impacts that they have on surrounding habitat (such as noise or smells), particularly during breeding seasons. CDFW recommends the City install appropriate public information signage at trailheads to: 1) educate and inform the public about wildlife present in the area; 2) advise on proper use of the trail in a manner respectful to wildlife; and 3) provide local contact information to report injured or dead wildlife. Signage shall be written in the language(s) understandable to all those likely to recreate and use the trails. Signage shall not be made of materials harmful to wildlife such as spikes or glass. The City should provide a long-term maintenance plan to repair and replace the signs.	Prior to Project construction and activities	City/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-2-Trail Installation	Trash receptacles shall be placed only at trailheads to avoid creating an unnatural food source that may attract nuisance wildlife and to minimize waste in core habitat areas.	Prior to Project construction and activities	City/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-3-LSA	The Project may result in the alteration of streams. For any such activities, the Project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information,	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant

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	CDFW determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. Please visit CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program webpage for information about LSA Notification and online submittal through the Environmental Permit Information Management System (EPIMS) Permitting Portal (CDFW 2021a).		
MM-BIO-4-Hydrology Report	The LSA Notification shall include a hydrology report to evaluate whether altering streams within the Project site may impact hydrologic activity within and downstream of the Project site. The hydrology report shall also include an analysis to determine if Project activities will impact the current hydrologic regime or change the velocity of flows on site and downstream. The hydrology report shall also determine if the Project will result in substantial changes to water availability downstream for biological resources in the Whittier Narrows. CDFW also requests a hydrological evaluation of any potential scour or erosion at the Project site and downstream due to a 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency storm event for existing and proposed conditions to determine how the Project activities may change the hydrology on site.	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant
MM-BIO-5-BMPs	The Project shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the discharge of sediment and pollutants into drainages during Project activities. BMPs shall be monitored and repaired, if necessary, to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. The Project proponent shall prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within stream areas. All fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site shall be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh shall be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant

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	weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.		
REC-1-Diversion Analysis	CDFW recommends the DEIR include an analysis of potential impacts on biological resources resulting from the proposed water diversion. At a minimum, the analysis should evaluate a study reach that includes the channel downstream from the Project site. The study reach should extend a minimum of one mile downstream or an appropriate distance determined by both a qualified biologist and hydrologist, whichever is greater. The analysis of the study reach should discuss changes in hydrology and hydraulics, including the following: 1. Under pre-project (i.e., baseline) conditions, the volume of water flow from both the Project area and study reach during a) the wet (November through March); b) the dry season (April through October); and c) above-average and below-average water year (i.e., wet season/above-average water year, wet season/below-average water year, dry season/above-average water year, and dry season/below-average water year). The analysis should clearly define above-average or below-average rainfall year. 2. Under proposed Project conditions, the percent reduction in flow from both the Project area and study reach for a wet season/above-average water year, wet season/below-average water year, dry season/above-average water year, and dry season/below-average water year. 3. A quantitative analysis comparing the flow from the Project area and other tributaries into the study reach, and their relative contribution to the hydrograph of the study reach 4. A quantitative analysis of other potential stormwater diversion Projects along the Los Angeles River, both up and downstream, and their cumulative impact to the hydrograph of the study reach.	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant

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	5. An analysis of potential Project-related changes to river hydraulics in both concrete-lined and soft-bottom reaches. This includes water depth (percent change), wetted perimeter (acres gained/lost), and velocity (percent change).		
REC-2-Phased Removal	CDFW recommends the City consider phased removal of trees (i.e., phased Project approach) in order to minimize impacts resulting from the temporal loss of trees and to provide structurally diverse tree replacement habitat while mitigation for impacts to tree removal occurs.	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant
REC-3-Bats	CDFW recommends modifying BIO-MM-1 to include <u>underlined</u> language and remove language with strikethrough. Due to the presence of potentially suitable roosting habitat (ornamental trees) for special-status bat species (i.e., western yellow bat), Harvard-Westlake School shall demonstrate and guarantee to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of City Planning that either of the following has been or shall be accomplished: 1. Tree removal activities shall be scheduled outside of the maternity roosting season (October 1 through February 28) to avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species. 2. Any construction or palm tree removal activities that occur during the maternity roosting season for special-status bat species (March 1 through September 30) shall require a qualified biologist experienced with bat roost biology to conduct a pre-construction (or pre-tree removal) survey, using sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat) to determine whether special status bat species are roosting within trees that would be removed. The surveys shall be conducted at dusk and after nightfall by a biologist. If an active roost site is located during the pre-construction survey, the roost shall be avoided and Project activities shall be conducted as recommended by the	Prior to Construction	Project Applicant

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	biologist to avoid the area, which may include temporary postponement or provision of a suitable buffer established around the roost until roosting activities cease. Suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials as recommended by the biologist. A report shall be submitted to the City with the results of the pre-construction or tree removal survey and any needed maternity roost avoidance actions. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist should discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist should be completed and submitted to the City prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats. 3. If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year and could roost in trees at a given location, during tree removal, trees should be pushed using heavy machinery prior to using a chainsaw to remove them. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees should be pushed lightly two or three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferable 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape		
REC-4-Nesting Birds	As currently written, the measures included in Section 2.a.2.a. *California Department of Fish and Wildlife* on pages IV.C-4 and IV.C-5 of the DEIR for nesting birds may not be enforceable as they are not listed as mitigation. CDFW recommends the measures be considered enforceable biological mitigation measures for the Project and be included as BIO-MM-4.	Prior to Project construction and activities	City/Project Applicant

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	It shall be noted that the temporary halt of Project activities within nesting buffers during nesting season does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Project impacts associated with habitat loss. Additional mitigation would be necessary to compensate for the removal of nesting habitat within the Project site based on acreage of impact and vegetation composition. CDFW shall be consulted to determine proper mitigation for impacts to occupied habitat depending on the status of the bird species. Mitigation ratios would increase with the occurrence a California Species of Special Concern and would further increase with the occurrence of a CESA-listed species.		
REC-5-Data	CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations [Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)]. The City shall ensure that all data concerning special status species within the Project site be submitted to the CNDDB by completing and submitting CNDDB Field Survey Forms. The City shall ensure the data has been properly submitted, with all data fields applicable filled out, prior to Project ground-disturbing activities. The data entry shall also list pending development as a threat and then update this occurrence after impacts have occurred. The City shall provide CDFW with confirmation of data submittal.	Prior to Project construction and activities	City/Project Applicant
REC-6-Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	Per Public Resources Code section 21081.6(a)(1), CDFW has provided the City with a summary of our suggested mitigation measures and recommendations in the form of an attached Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan (MMRP; Attachment A). A final MMRP shall reflect results following additional plant and wildlife surveys and the Project's final on and/or off-site mitigation plans.	Prior to approval of CEQA document	City/Project Applicant

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments from Council District 4 on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 12:15 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>, Andrea Conant <andrea.conant@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am reaching out on behalf of Councilmember Nithya Raman to share our thoughts for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Project (Project) located at 4047, 4141, and 4155 Whitsett Avenue and 12506, 12600, and 12630 Valley Spring Lane at the former Weddington Golf & Tennis site. This site is now in Council District 4 after the 2020 City of Los Angeles redistricting process.

It is our understanding that the site, which is currently occupied by a private nine-hole, 27-par golf course and tennis facility, was purchased by Harvard-Westlake School from the Weddington family in 2017 for the purpose of redesigning, building, and operating an athletic and recreational facility for the School's students, staff, and the general public. This sale and purchase took place after previous proposals for the 16-acre property by the Weddington family, such as one which included preservation of golfing and tennis on the site while adding housing units, failed to move forward.

As detailed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR), this Project involves the redevelopment of the approximately 16.1-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis site and an adjacent approximately 1.1-acre portion of property along the Los Angeles River leased from Los Angeles County for use as an athletic and recreational facility for the Harvard-Westlake School and for shared public use.

The Project would remove the existing golf course, driving range, and tennis facility to develop two athletic fields with bleacher seating, an 80,249-square-foot, two-story multi-purpose gymnasium with a maximum height of 30 feet, a 52-meter swimming pool with seating, eight tennis courts with seating, one level of below-grade parking and a surface parking lot. The Project would include ancillary field buildings, three security kiosks, exterior light poles, walls/fencing, and retention of the existing clubhouse structure, putting green, low brick retaining wall, and golf ball-shaped light standards. It would remove 240 of the existing 421 trees and plant 393 new trees, include a one million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system for water conservation and treatment purposes, provide approximately 5.4 acres of publicly-accessible open space and landscaped trails connecting to the adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway, and would incorporate on-site landscaped areas, water features, and recreational facilities. Lastly, the Project would provide off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Greenway, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue.

We want to ensure that community questions, concerns, feedback, and strategies related to potential environmental impacts and as shared in response to the Draft EIR are thoroughly assessed and adequately responded to in the Final EIR, including but not limited to: noise, traffic, circulation, active transportation access, habitat protection, public access to the waterway and upkeep of the river park, public access to athletic and recreational facilities, light pollution, grading, construction (including for projects in close proximity to this site and on the same theoretical timelines pending city actions), the nature of on-site special events, shuttling services, water runoff, landscaping and canopy coverage, retainment of structures deemed historic per the Historic Cultural Monument designation, and neighborhood buffering and screening.

We understand that there will be more opportunities for community members to weigh in, including at a public hearing held by City Planning following publication of the Final EIR release, as well as at a future City Planning Commission meeting. We deeply appreciate and would like to commend the high level of robust engagement around this Project, and our office looks forward to continued conversations with residents, the Harvard-Westlake School, city departments and other public agencies, and additional stakeholders.

Our office looks forward to the progression of the environmental review process as an opportunity to address all issues raised and will remain engaged to support a positive resolution for all affected stakeholders.

Kind regards,

Mashael Majid

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Mashael Majid
Planning Director
councildistrict4.lacity.org

NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District

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DISCLOSURE: All emails sent to or from this account (including any attachments) are subject to the California Public Records Act and may be released upon request.

CD4 Harvard-Westlake River Park Project DEIR Comment Letter.pdf
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NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District

May 12, 2022

Kimberly Henry, Major Projects Unit
Department of City Planning
200 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, CA 90012
Re: Harvard-Westlake River Project (Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am reaching out on behalf of Councilmember Nithya Raman to share our thoughts for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Project (Project) located at 4047, 4141, and 4155 Whitsett Avenue and 12506, 12600, and 12630 Valley Spring Lane at the former Weddington Golf & Tennis site. This site is now in Council District 4 after the 2020 City of Los Angeles redistricting process.

It is our understanding that the site, which is currently occupied by a private nine-hole, 27-par golf course and tennis facility, was purchased by Harvard-Westlake School from the Weddington family in 2017 for the purpose of redesigning, building, and operating an athletic and recreational facility for the School's students, staff, and the general public. This sale and purchase took place after previous proposals for the 16-acre property by the Weddington family, such as one which included preservation of golfing and tennis on the site while adding housing units, failed to move forward.

As detailed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR), this Project involves the redevelopment of the approximately 16.1-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis site and an adjacent approximately 1.1-acre portion of property along the Los Angeles River leased from Los Angeles County for use as an athletic and recreational facility for the Harvard-Westlake School and for shared public use.

The Project would remove the existing golf course, driving range, and tennis facility to develop two athletic fields with bleacher seating, an 80,249-square-foot, two-story multi-purpose gymnasium with a maximum height of 30 feet, a 52-meter swimming pool with seating, eight tennis courts with seating, one level of below-grade parking and a surface parking lot. The Project would include ancillary field buildings, three security kiosks, exterior light poles, walls/fencing, and retention of the existing clubhouse structure, putting green, low brick retaining wall, and golf ball-shaped light standards. It would remove 240 of the existing 421 trees and plant 393 new trees, include a one million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system for water conservation and treatment purposes, provide approximately 5.4 acres of publicly-accessible open space and landscaped trails connecting to the adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway, and would incorporate on-site landscaped areas, water features, and recreational facilities. Lastly, the Project would provide off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Greenway, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue.

We want to ensure that community questions, concerns, feedback, and strategies related to potential environmental impacts and as shared in response to the Draft EIR are thoroughly assessed and adequately responded to in the Final EIR, including but not limited to: noise, traffic, circulation, active transportation access, habitat protection, public access to the waterway and upkeep of the river park, public access to athletic and recreational facilities, light pollution, grading, construction (including for projects in close proximity to this site and on the same theoretical timelines pending city actions), the nature of on-site special events, shuttling services, water runoff, landscaping and canopy coverage, retainment of structures deemed historic per the Historic Cultural Monument designation, and neighborhood buffering and screening.

We understand that there will be more opportunities for community members to weigh in, including at a public hearing held by City Planning following publication of the Final EIR release, as well as at a future City Planning Commission meeting. We deeply appreciate and would like to commend the high level of robust engagement around this Project, and our office looks forward to continued conversations with residents, the Harvard-Westlake School, city departments and other public agencies, and additional stakeholders.

Our office looks forward to the progression of the environmental review process as an opportunity to address all issues raised and will remain engaged to support a positive resolution for all affected stakeholders.

Kind regards,

Mashael Majid
Planning Director
Office of Los Angeles City Councilmember Nithya Raman, 4th District

A.2 Organization Comment Letters

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington Request for Extension

Kim Benston Tashman <kimtashman@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 3:02 PM
To: vince.bertoni@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, Meg.healy@lacity.org, andrea.conant@lacity.org, Takeaction@saveweddington.org

Good Afternoon,

Please see the attached letter requesting a 90 extension for the DEIR as it pertains to Weddington Golf & Tennis. DEIR: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Thank you,

Kim Tashman
President
Save Weddington

Save Weddington Request for 90 day DEIR Extension.pdf
133K

Save Weddington, Inc. is a is a 501(c)(3) | not-for-profit | tax ID: 86-1777546 | DLN: 2605354000437 1 Studio City, CA
saveweddington.org

March 15, 2022

Councilmember Nithya Raman
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contactCD4@lacity.org
200 N Spring St, Suite 415
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Los Angeles City Planning
Vince Bertoni, Director, Planning Department
vince.bertoni@lacity.org
201 N Figueroa St,
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: Request extension for public comment review period of the DEIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Dear Councilmember Raman and Director Bertoni,

Save Weddington, Inc. is a community based nonprofit corporation in Studio City. We are in receipt of the Draft Environmental Impact Report ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. We request that the Planning Department agree to extend the comment period from 45 days to 90 days. It is important to our community and to other concerned stakeholders in the San Fernando Valley that enough time be permitted for a meaningful response to be made.

Unusual circumstances exist for making this request. This DEIR was released 17 months after the Notice of Preparation was posted. In addition, the DEIR's Environmental Impact Analysis section consists of 19 elements that must be reviewed and commented on by appropriate experts in their respective fields, the DEIR's Alternatives section consists of seven sections, and the overall document is thousands of pages long. Finally, the developers have unlimited funds and have had years to produce data supporting their desired outcomes. Developers are not required to include studies or data that do not support the proposed project. That job falls to the community and is not funded by public dollars.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15105 states that the comment period for a project like the current one should be 45 days, at a minimum, but should only be more than 60 days in unusual circumstances. Save Weddington believes that the proposed development is being presented during and with unusual circumstances.

A 90-day public comment period is not unusual. For the NBCUniversal Evolution Plan DEIR, a 90-day response was granted, given the scope and impact on the surrounding community. Such is the case with the plan proposed in the DEIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR).

Save Weddington requests that the public comment period be extended to 90 days. We also request that you reply to this request as soon as possible.

Thank you,

Kim Tashman

Kim Tashman, President
Save Weddington, Inc.
Direct Line: 323-715-0743

cc: Kimberly Henry, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
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Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR; SCH N. 2020090536)

1 message

Jamie Hall <jamie.hall@channellawgroup.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:18 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry:

This firm represents "Save Weddington." Please find my client's comment letter in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

Please confirm receipt.

Regards,

FINAL Harvard_Westlake 051022-compressed.pdf

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May 10, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Kimberly Henry
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RE: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR; SCH N. 2020090536)

Dear Ms. Henry:

This firm represents "Save Weddington." As detailed in this comment letter, the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ("Project" or "proposed Project")[1] is fatally flawed and must be revised and then recirculated for additional public comment and review.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Project involves substantial modification of a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument ("HCM"), the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club (or Weddington Golf & Tennis Club). The proposed Project involves the demolition of the private nine-hole, 27-par golf course and tennis facility and the construction of athletic and recreation facilities to serve a private two-campus school, Harvard-Westlake School, with campuses located 1.2 and 4.25 driving miles from the Project site. Students would thus be required to access the new facilities via vehicles. The proposed Project would also allow for some public use of the site. The public would have access to approximately seven acres of walking paths and wooded areas. They would also have access, with a reservation, to the tennis courts and the putting green after checking-in at the clubhouse, but would not be provided with direct access to the athletic facilities.

[1] The DEIR is available at: https://planning.lacity.org/development-services/eir/harvard-westlake-river-park-project-0

As detailed in the Notice of Completion and Availability ("NOC/NOA")[2] for the proposed Project:

> The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Project) involves the redevelopment of the approximately 16.1-acre (701,428 square foot) Weddington Golf & Tennis site, and an adjacent approximately 1.1-acre (47,916 square foot) portion of property along the Los Angeles River leased from Los Angeles County, collectively comprising an approximately 17.2-acre (749,344 square foot) project site (Project Site), for use as an athletic and recreational facility for the Harvard-Westlake School and for shared public use. The Project would remove the existing golf course, driving range, and tennis facility to develop two athletic fields with bleacher seating, an 80,249-square-foot, two-story multi- purpose gymnasium with a maximum height of 30 feet, a 52-meter swimming pool with seating, eight tennis courts with seating, one level of below-grade parking and a surface parking lot. The Project would include ancillary field buildings, three security kiosks, exterior light poles, walls/fencing, and retention of the existing clubhouse structure, putting green, low brick retaining wall with weeping mortar, and golf ball-shaped light standards. The Project would remove 240 of the existing 421 trees and plant 393 new trees. The Project would include a one million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system for water conservation and treatment purposes. The Project would also provide approximately 5.4 acres (235,224 square feet) of publicly-accessible open space and landscaped trails connecting to the adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway (Zev Greenway) and would provide on-site landscaped areas, water features, and recreational facilities. The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site. Project development would require excavation and grading of the Project Site to a maximum depth of approximately 21 feet below grade and a net cut/fill volume of approximately 250,000 cubic yards.

The proposed Project would include a below-grade parking structure located in the eastern portion of the Project Site, with approximately 503 automobile parking spaces. An additional 29 surface parking spaces would be provided at the Valleyheart Drive entrance to the parking structure, for a total of 532 spaces, as compared to the

[2] The NOC/NOA is available at: https://planning.lacity.org/eir/Harvard-Westlake_River_Park_Project/deir/Draft%20EIR%20Sections/DEIR_NOCA_Signed.pdf

existing 89 surface parking spaces. This represents a net gain of 443 parking spaces associated with the proposed intensification of use.

Seating for observing sports at facilities included as part of the proposed Project include: 488 bleacher seats for Field A seating; 255 seats for Field B seating; 1,026 retractable bleacher seats in the Gymnasium; 348 bleacher seats for the pool; and 100 seats for the tennis courts. This can be compared to the 532 parking spaces to be provided.

During Project construction, according to page II-62 of the DEIR, demolition and site preparation activities would generate up to 252 daily haul trucks. During the grading and excavation phase up to 300 export haul trips would be generated between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. This equates to a haul truck leaving the site more frequently than every 2 minutes, as well as a haul truck arriving at the site more frequently than every two minutes between these hours. Given that 250,000 cubic yards of earth would be exported, and the standard capacity of a large dump truck of between 10 and 16 cubic yards,[3] this equates to between 25,000 and 15,625 two-way haul truck trips, or 31,250-50,000 one-way trips just for soil export, over the course of Project construction, or between 50,000 and 31,250 one-way haul trips,[4] without consideration of the fact that compacted soil expands in size once excavated.[5] The DEIR needs to disclose whether the soil excavation and removal quantities are bank cubic yards, loose cubic yard or compacted cubic yards and the analysis corrected accordingly. The DEIR Project Description fails to identify the length of key construction phases. Please provide a table indicating the length of each construction phases and the equipment to be used during each construction phase.

The Project Site is adjacent to residential neighborhoods to the north, east, and west. To the south it is adjacent to the Los Angeles River and the Zev Greenway along the Los Angeles River. To the south, it is also adjacent to Fire Station 78.

As noted in the NOC/NOA and the DEIR, the proposed Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to Project-level and cumulative on-site and off-site construction noise, and Project-level and cumulative off-site construction

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[3] https://www.jdpower.com/cars/shopping-guides/how-many-cubic-yards-are-in-a-dump-truck

[4] According to page IV.B-36 of the DEIR, the DEIR assumes 14 cubic yard soil capacity haul trucks for the grading/excavation phase. This equates to 17,858 two-way haul trips, or 35,714 one-way haul trips.

[5] See: https://www.nationwideconsultingllc.com/excavation-and-compaction/

> Swell and shrinkage are two important, and often misunderstood, terms. Consider the simple example of digging a 1.0 cubic yard hole with a shovel and then throwing the dirt into wheelbarrows. In the ground the 1.0 cubic yard of soil is in its virgin (or natural) state. Upon being shoveled into the wheelbarrows the soil is in a loose (or lower density) state and probably has a volume of 1.2 to 1.4 cubic yards. This process of soil increasing in volume from its virgin state to a loose state is called swell.

It does not appear that the soil export volumes in the DEIR account for swell and thus both earth quantities to be exported and haul trips have been underestimated resulting in an underestimate of impacts.

vibration (human annoyance). According to the DEIR other potential impacts would be less than significant or mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

1.1 Inappropriate Consideration of Project Design Features in the Analysis

However, in making important judgements regarding the Project's potential for impacts, the DEIR impermissibly relies on Project Design Features ("PDFs") which are in fact mitigation measures designed to avoid or lessen Project impacts, as detailed more fully in **Section 3.0** of this comment letter. As noted on page II-61 of the DEIR's Project Description Chapter:[6]

> h) Project Design Features
>
> The above sections identify general characteristics of the Project upon which the analyses of this Draft EIR are based. In addition to these Project characteristics, Harvard-Westlake School proposes to implement a number of PDFs that specifically relate to environmental considerations. The PDFs will be included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program required in association with certification of the EIR. The PDFs are presented in the Executive Summary of the Draft EIR, as well as in individual topical sections of the Draft EIR, where applicable. **The PDFs are taken into account in the analysis of potential Project impacts** provided in Chapter IV, *Environmental Analysis*, of this Draft EIR. (Emphasis added).

As detailed on pages ES-26 to ES-31 of the DEIR's Executive Summary,[7] PDFs for the following issue areas were "take into account in the analysis of potential Project impacts". This has resulted in an under-identification of impacts or failure to identify significant impacts for these issue areas:

- Biological Resources (nesting birds)
- Cultural Resources (rehabilitation plan, documentation requirements, interpretation requirement)
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (solar voltaic system)
- Hazardous Materials (artificial turf formulation)
- Noise and Vibration (wall and canopy requirements, limitations on amplified sound system, construction time limitations)
- Police Services (security features during construction and operation)

[6] The Project Description Chapter is available at: https://planning.lacity.org/eir/Harvard-Westlake_River_Park_Project/deir/Draft%20EIR%20Sections/II.%20Project%20Description.pdf

[7] The Executive Summary is available at: https://planning.lacity.org/eir/Harvard-Westlake_River_Park_Project/deir/Draft%20EIR%20Sections/01%20Executive%20Summary.pdf

- Transportation (Construction Management Plan, requirements for flashing red warning lights, restrictions on number of trips to the site and requirements for provision of School shuttle service during events)
- Utilities and Service Systems – Water Supply (artificial turf, capture and reuse system.

1.2 Required Discretionary Approvals

As detailed in pages II-62 to II-63 of the Project Description, the discretionary entitlements, reviews, permits and approvals required to implement the proposed Project include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.24 T, a Vesting Conditional Use Permit to allow the operation of a private-school athletic and recreational campus in the A1 zone.

- Light Poles: Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.24 F, the following maximum heights for light poles ancillary to the athletic and recreational campus, in lieu of the 30- foot height limit otherwise required by LAMC Section 12.21.1 A.

  – Two 60-foot-tall light poles on the southeast and southwest sides of the pool facility.

  – Three 80-foot-tall light poles on the north side of Field B.

  – One 60-foot-tall light pole on the east side of Field B.

  – Two 60-foot-tall light poles on the south side of Field B.

  – One 70-foot-tall light pole on the south side of Field B.

  – Three 70-foot-tall light poles on the west sideline, and three 70-foot-tall light poles on the east sideline, of Field A.

  – Twelve 40-foot-tall light poles located on all four sides of the proposed tennis courts.

- Walls/Fences: Pursuant to 12.24 F, the following maximum heights for walls and fences ancillary to the athletic and recreational campus, in lieu of the 8-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in side yards and the 6-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in front yards, in the A1-1XL-RIO zone.

- A maximum 10-foot-height wall along Whitsett Avenue.

- A maximum 11-foot-height wall along Valley Spring Lane and Bellaire Avenue.

- Pursuant to LAMC Section 16.05, a Site Plan Review because the Project would result in an increase of more than 50,000 square feet of non-residential floor area.

- Execution of a rental agreement with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District for use of the Leased Property.

In addition, Harvard-Westlake School will submit requests related to the Project, which may include approvals and permits from various City and County departments, including the Department of Building and Safety, the County Flood Control District, Bureau of Street Services (Urban Forestry Division) and other City and County municipal agencies for Project construction activities, including but not limited to demolition, haul route, excavation, shoring, grading, foundation, temporary street closure, and building and interior improvements and Department of Public Works approval for the removal of trees located on the public right-of- way. Harvard-Westlake School will also request a revocable permit to make certain improvements in the Valleyheart area. Other discretionary and ministerial permits and approvals that may be deemed necessary, including, but not limited to, temporary street closure permits, grading permits, excavation permits, foundation permits, building permits, Department of Public Works approval to remove non- protected trees from the Project Site, and sign permits.

1.3 CEQA Requirements for Recirculation of a DEIR

As detailed in this comment letter, the DEIR is fatally flawed and must be corrected and recirculated. Section 15088.5 of California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines specifies when recirculation of an EIR is required prior to certification. CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5 states in part:[8]

> (a) A lead agency is required to recirculate an EIR when significant new information is added to the EIR after public notice is given of the availability of the draft EIR for public review under Section 15087 but before certification. As used

[8] CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(e) specifies: A decision not to recirculate an EIR must be supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record.

in this section, the term "information" can include changes in the project or environmental setting as well as additional data or other information. New information added to an EIR is not "significant" unless the EIR is changed in a way that deprives the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment upon a substantial adverse environmental effect of the project or a feasible way to mitigate or avoid such an effect (including a feasible project alternative) that the project's proponents have declined to implement. "Significant new information" requiring recirculation include, for example, a disclosure showing that:

(1) A new significant environmental impact would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure proposed to be implemented.

(2) A substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result unless mitigation measures are adopted that reduce the impact to a level of insignificance.

(3) A feasible project alternative or mitigation measure considerably different from others previously analyzed would clearly lessen the environmental impacts of the project, but the project's proponents decline to adopt it.

(4) The draft EIR was so fundamentally and basically inadequate and conclusory in nature that meaningful public review and comment were precluded. (Mountain Lion Coalition v. Fish and Game Com. (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1043).

1.4 Organization of This Comment Letter

This comment letter details defects in the DEIR, it's analysis and impact judgements. This comment letter is organized as follows:

- Section 2 addresses the DEIR's inadequate Project Description and resulting failure to conducted required analysis of Project and cumulative impacts.

- Section 3 addresses the DEIR's improper reliance on Project Design Features (PDFs) when making impact judgements resulting in an underestimate of impacts and a failure to identify significant impacts.

- Section 4 addresses the defects in some of the DEIR's impact analyses and resulting failure to identify a number of significant Project impacts and/or the DEIR's underestimate of impacts.

- Section 5 addresses the DEIR's use of improperly deferred mitigation measures or infeasible mitigation measures.

- Section 6 addresses the DEIR's inadequate mitigation.

- Section 7 addresses the DEIR's inadequate alternatives analysis.

- Section 8 addresses the DEIR inadequate cumulative and growth-inducing analysis.

- Section 9 concludes with the need for the DEIR to be revised and recirculated.

2.0 INADEQUATE PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ASSOCIATED FAILURE TO ANALYZED PROJECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

2.1 Use of Project Facilities for Non-Harvard Westlake Events

DEIR pages II-47 to II-51 disclose the likely use of the Project facilities by Harvard Westlake. The DEIR represents the likely number and size of events, with 27 events of up to 500 people and three events of up to 2,000 per year. However, there is no mitigation measure to ensure that the assumptions used in the analysis are valid. The DEIR needs to include a mitigation measures limiting the size of events to no more than 27 events of up to 500 people per year, and no more than three events of up to 2,000 people per year, otherwise the DEIR underestimates Project and cumulative impacts. In addition, the analysis in the DEIR needs to represent the worst-case scenario.

The DEIR fails to disclose whether Harvard Westlake will rent or loan the facilities to other schools, non-profits, companies, local jurisdictions, or other groups for special events or regular use. Given that Alternative 4 is an alternative which does not allow for special events for the public, the implication is that the proposed Project does allow for outside special events. While the Project Description details the likely frequency and magnitude of use by Harvard Westlake, it is silent on use of the facilities by other groups. As a result, the potential for, and magnitude of, impacts is underestimated.

For example, the DEIR relies on a PDF, TRAF-PDF-3, which prohibits parents, students and spectators from driving to the Project site when event attendance is expected to surpass 300 spectators, and instead requires use of the School's shuttle service. Is this PDF feasible or would it be enforced if there is a non-school event with more than 300 persons? How would that be handled? If shuttle requirements do not apply to non-

School events, then the DEIR underestimates project impacts and the DEIR must be revised and recirculated. If shuttle requirements do apply to non-School events, the DEIR needs to address impacts associated with additional trips to the two existing campuses by non-school users in order to access the Shuttle service, and the DEIR needs to be revised and recirculated to address these potential impacts.

If Harvard Westlake does not intend to rent or provide the facilities to other groups for non-school events, then the DEIR needs to include a mitigation measure preventing Harvard Westlake for renting or loaning out the facilities for non-Harvard Westlake events and providing a penalty for violation of the mitigation. If Harvard Westlake does anticipate renting or loaning out the facilities, then the number and allowable size of such events needs to be both disclosed and analyzed in the DEIR and a mitigation measure limiting events to that assumed in the analysis needs to be required. Any impact judgements which rely on TRAF-PDF-3 would need to be revisited, which they need to be anyway due to the impermissible consideration of PDFs which making impact judgements. As currently written, the DEIR Project Description and analysis of event impacts is inadequate due to its failure to disclose and analyze the impacts of outside events, and the DEIR must be revised and recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

2.2 Excavation and Soil Removal

As noted on pages 11-61 to 62 of the Project Description Chapter, the project involves substantial excavation and soil removal:

> Project development would disturb a majority of the Project Site (746,532 square feet)[17] and require excavation and grading of the Project Site to a maximum depth of approximately 21 feet for construction of the one-level subterranean parking structure, gymnasium basement, and proposed one-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system. Rough grading cut volumes would be approximately 251,836 cubic yards (unadjusted), and the fill volume would be approximately 1,836 cubic yards (unadjusted), for a net cut/fill volume of approximately 250,000 cubic yards (unadjusted).[18] Because cut soils would exceed fill soils, export and disposal off-site would be required.
>
> [17] The total assumes all portions of the Project Site (i.e., 17.2 acres or 749,344 square feet) would be disturbed less the existing buildings on the Project Site (i.e., 2,700 square feet). Disturbed areas included in this total include Project improvements such as graded and excavated areas as well as minor disturbances such as minor landscaping upgrades to understory vegetation, replacement of poles, etc.
>
> [18] "Unadjusted" cut and fill is a programmed estimate that does not account for minor shrinkage from compaction, swelling, or other factors that may require final manual adjustments to achieve finished gradients/ heights.

It is therefore estimated that 250,000 cubic yards of soil will be removed from the site and, as noted in the DEIR, off-site disposal is required. However, the DEIR fails to identify the disposal site, or to address impacts to that site which would result from the dumping of 250,000 cubic yards of soil. The California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") requires that both the direct and indirect impacts of a project be addressed in an EIR.[9] The EIR therefore needs to identify the soil disposal site(s) and to address impacts to those site areas which would result from the proposed Project.

While the DEIR discloses the following haul route for accessing the Project site, it is silent on the location of the disposal site(s) and on the haul routes and adjacent uses at the other end of the haul route. DEIR page II-62 indicates that the "inbound haul route would come from US-101, head southbound on Coldwater Canyon Avenue, eastbound on Moorpark Street, and southbound on Whitsett Avenue to access the Project Site" and that the "outbound haul route would leave the Project Site and head southbound on Whitsett Avenue, westbound on Ventura Boulevard, and northbound on Coldwater Canyon Avenue to reach US-101." Where will soil and construction material be hauled to? What are the adjacent uses and impacts to those uses associated with the proposed Project? The DEIR needs to disclose this.

It is important to understand the sheer volume of soil to be exported from the site. One cubic yard is roughly the size of a washing machine. According to Los Angeles County Public Works, by way of comparison, the Rose Bowl in Pasadena would hold about 400,000 cubic yards.[10] It should be noted that "[a]t a modern capacity of 92,542, Rose Bowl Stadium is the 15th-largest stadium in the world, the 11th-largest stadium in the United States, and the 10th largest NCAA stadium."[11]

The proposed Project thus involves the removal of enough soil to fill the Rose Bowl 62.5% full. This is an enormous quantity of earth to be removed. The DEIR must make this clear, identify the disposal site(s), justify and trip length assumptions associated with soil removal trips, specify the length of each phase of Project construction, analyze impacts associated with soil hauling and the disposal of this volume of soil at the disposal site, address cumulative impacts associated with soil hauling and disposal in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable related projects involving substantial soil disposal such as debris basin sediment removal projects such as Big Tujunga,[12] Cogswell and San Gabriel,[13] Devil's Gate,[14] Morris,[15] and Pacoima,[16] and address the impact of this project on the availability of soil disposal sites for future public works and debris basin cleaning projects and thus the functioning of the area's debris basin and flood control system. Given the DEIR's failure to address these

[9] CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(d).
[10] https://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfcd/sediment/debrisbasins.aspx
[11] https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/visit/rose-bowl-stadium-the-story-of-an-la-icon
[12] https://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfcd/sediment/prj.aspx?prj=3
[13] https://pw.lacounty.gov/wrd/Projects/Bobcatfire/index.shtml
[14] https://pw.lacounty.gov/swe/devilsgate/
[15] https://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfcd/sediment/prj.aspx?prj=5
[16] https://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfcd/sediment/prj.aspx?prj=2

key issues, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(2) and (4), the DEIR must be revised and recirculated.

3.0 IMPROPER RELIANCE ON PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES WHEN MAKING IMPACT JUDGEMENTS HAS RESULTED IN AN UNDER-IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS

It is clear from the impact analyses in the DEIR, that the impact judgements in the DEIR are after-implementation-of-the-PDFs impacts. While several of the PDF are standard regulatory measures, or include components that are regulatory measures, the PDFs are, for the most part, clearly measures intended to mitigate, minimize or avoid Project impacts. The way the EIR has relied on PDFs in making impact judgements is contrary to the requirement that project impact significance determinations under CEQA be made without consideration of mitigation measures.

The EIR for the proposed project thus understates Project impacts, by improperly relying on PDFs which are in fact mitigation measures, as a basis for concluding that Project impacts are less than significant. In *Lotus vs. Department of Transportation* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 645 (*Lotus*), the court found that an EIR violated CEQA by incorporating proposed mitigation measures into the description of the project, and then basing its conclusion of less-than-significant impacts in part on those mitigation measures. This is exactly what has been done in the EIR for the proposed Project. The court found that this improperly compressed the analysis of impacts and mitigation measures into a single issue.

In *Lotus v. Dep't of Transp.* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 645 (*Lotus*), Caltrans was found to have certified an insufficient EIR based on its failure to properly evaluate the potential impacts of a highway project. The *Lotus* court found that Caltrans erred by:

> . . . incorporating the proposed mitigation measures into its description of the project and then concluding that any potential impacts from the project will be less than significant. As the trial court held, the "avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures," as they are characterized in the EIR, are not "part of the project." They are mitigation measures designed to reduce or eliminate the damage to the redwoods anticipated from disturbing the structural root zone of the trees by excavation and placement of impermeable materials over the root zones. By compressing the analysis of impacts and mitigation measures into a single issue, the EIR disregards the requirements of CEQA. (*Lotus v. Dep't of Transp.*, *supra*, 223 Cal.App.4th at pp. 655–656, emph. added.

The court ordered Caltrans' certification of the EIR be set aside, finding:

> [T]his shortcutting of CEQA requirements subverts the purposes of CEQA by omitting material necessary to informed decisionmaking and informed public participation. It precludes both identification

> of potential environmental consequences arising from the project and also thoughtful analysis of the sufficiency of measures to mitigate those consequences. The deficiency cannot be considered harmless. *Ibid*.

(*Id*. at 658.)

As documented in the succeeding discussion, the analysis of the proposed Project is fatally flawed because many of the PDFs are in fact mitigation measures. The EIR thus understates impacts in a way that is far more extreme than what happened in *Lotus*. Under CEQA, significance determinations must be made without consideration of avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures. The EIR for the proposed Project has violated this precept and has thus understated and failed to identify impacts. The EIR is therefore fatally flawed and all of the impact determinations which rely on PDFs must be redone. This fatal flaw must be corrected and the EIR recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

3.1 Biological Resources

The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature PDF-BIO-1 when concluding that impacts to nesting birds and conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting nesting birds would be Less Than Significant. PDF-BIO-1 states:

> **PDF-BIO-1:** Prior to the issuance of any grading permit that would remove potentially suitable nesting habitat for raptors or songbirds, Harvard-Westlake School shall demonstrate and guarantee to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of City Planning that either of the following have been or shall be accomplished:
>
> 1. Vegetation removal activities will be scheduled outside the nesting season (September 1 to February 14 for songbirds; September 1 to January 14 for raptors) to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds.
> 2. Any construction activities that occur during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31 for songbirds; January 15 to August 31 for raptors) will require that all suitable habitat be thoroughly surveyed for the presence of nesting birds by a qualified biologist experienced in avian nesting bird behavior before commencement of clearing. If any active nests are detected, a buffer of 300 feet around the nest (500 feet for raptors), or as determined appropriate by the biologist based on species and site-specific conditions, will be delineated, flagged, and avoided until the nesting cycle is complete. The buffer may be modified and/or other recommendations proposed as determined appropriate by the biological monitor to minimize impacts.

The fact that this is a mitigation measures is highlighted by comparing the language of PDF-BIO-1 with the language of Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 which addresses potential bat roosting habitat, as follows:

> **BIO-MM-1:** Due to the presence of potentially suitable roosting habitat (ornamental trees) for special-status bat species (i.e., western yellow bat), Harvard-Westlake School shall demonstrate and guarantee to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of City Planning that either of the following has been or shall be accomplished:
>
> 1. Tree removal activities shall be scheduled outside of the maternity roosting season (October 1 through February 28) to avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species.
> 2. Any construction or palm tree removal activities that occur during the maternity roosting season for special-status bat species (March 1 through September 30) shall require a qualified biologist experienced with bat roost biology to conduct a pre-construction (or pre-tree removal) survey, using sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat) to determine whether special-status bat species are roosting within trees that would be removed. The surveys shall be conducted at dusk and after nightfall by a biologist. If an active roost site is located during the pre- construction survey, the roost shall be avoided and Project activities shall be conducted as recommended by the biologist to avoid the area, which may include temporary postponement or provision of a suitable buffer established around the roost until roosting activities cease. Suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials as recommended by the biologist. A report shall be submitted to the City with the results of the pre-construction or tree removal survey and any needed maternity roost avoidance actions.

The DEIR clearly reached its conclusion that "indirect impacts from lighting, noise, and human activity during Project operation would not diminish long-term survival of nesting birds . . . and, therefore, would not be significant" by relying on BIO-PDF-1, as explained on DEIR pages IV-C-47 to 48:

> Disturbing or destroying active nests is a violation of the MBTA. In addition, nests and eggs are protected under Fish and Wildlife Code Section 3503. As such direct impacts to breeding birds or roosting bats (e.g., through nest or roost removal) or indirect impacts (e.g., by noise causing abandonment of the nest or roost) would be a potentially significant impact as defined by the thresholds above. **Project Design Feature PDF-BIO-1**, which

demonstrates compliance with regulatory requirements for nesting bird protection, and Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-1 **would reduce any direct impacts to nesting birds** and roosting bat species **to a less-than-significant level.**

PDF-BIO-1 is clearly a mitigation measure. The analyses regarding impacts to nesting birds and conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting nesting birds must be redone and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.2 Cultural Resources

The DEIR relies on Project Design Features CUL-PDF-1, CUL-PDF-2 and CUL-PDF-3 when concluding that impacts to historical resources would be Less Than Significant and that no mitigation is required. The DEIR also relies on CUL-PDF-1 and CUL-PDF-3 when concluding that impacts due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for purposes of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). These PDFs read as follows:

> **CUL-PDF-1: Rehabilitation Plan.** A Rehabilitation Plan will be prepared as part of the Project to ensure appropriate treatment and protection of the identified character-defining features on the Project Site. This includes the appropriate treatment of the golf ball- shaped light standards during relocation, and documentation that the rehabilitation of the clubhouse, putting green, and low brick wall with weeping mortar complies with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation (the Standards). Standards compliance is required by the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance for properties that are designated Historic-Cultural Monuments (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Section 22.171.14). The Project team will include a historic architect or qualified historic preservation consultant who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards in Architectural History or Historic Architecture. The Rehabilitation Plan will be submitted for review and approval by the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources. At a minimum, the Rehabilitation Plan will address the following:
>
> - Appropriate measures for the relocation of the golf ball-shaped light standards.
> - Appropriate measures for protecting all identified character-defining features of the Project Site during construction activity. If necessary, a physical barrier (e.g., exclusion or cyclone fencing) will be erected to separate and protect the clubhouse, and other features as needed, during construction.

- Retention and appropriate treatment of the significant characteristics of the original Ranch-style architecture and the relationship of the clubhouse within the context of the Project Site overall and its relationship to other character-defining features on the Project Site and in the surrounding neighborhood. This includes retaining the clubhouse in its historic location, and maintaining the significant features that have collectively served as the public face of the Project Site since the 1950s as identified in the Historical Report, including: the clubhouse's angled position facing Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane; the existing setback; the relationship of the clubhouse and the putting green; the mature trees; the golf ball-shaped light standards; and the low brick wall.
- Retention and rehabilitation of the distinctive features of the exterior of the clubhouse, including its original Ranch-style plan, massing, and original architectural details as identified in the Historical Report. The Project is not proposing significant additions to the clubhouse, or alterations to the building that would obscure or remove important exterior features.
- Retention and rehabilitation of the distinctive original features of the interior of the clubhouse as identified in the Historical Report.

CUL-PDF-2: Documentation. In order to memorialize the extant features of the Project Site prior to implementation of the Project, the Project Site will be documented according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level III standards to include: sketch plan; a maximum of 40 photographs with large-format negatives that documents the Project Site overall and the relationship of the features on the Project Site, exterior and significant interior spaces of the clubhouse, and views of the associated putting green and low brick wall; and golf ball-shaped light standards; and short form historical report. The documentation will be reviewed and approved by the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources. The documentation will be retained on-site, and digital copies will be offered to the following repositories: Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, and San Fernando Valley Historical Society.

CUL-PDF-3: Interpretation. Harvard-Westlake School will prepare interpretation of the history of the Project Site to be housed on-site. The interpretive program may be housed in the clubhouse and may include historic

> photographs or other ephemeral materials documenting the history of the Weddington family, the development of the San Fernando Valley, and the history of the Project Site as a postwar recreational facility. A digital copy of the interpretive materials will be provided to the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources and may also be made available to interested parties.

These are clearly mitigation measures for historical resource impacts and are illustrative of the types of mitigation measures commonly used in EIRs when there is the potential for impacts to an historical resource. In fact, the effectiveness of both documentation and interpretive displays as historic resource mitigations has been addressed by the courts.[17] The DEIR acknowledges on page IV.D-34 that these, essentially, mitigation measures were relied on when making historic-resource related impact judgements:

> As described above, the Project would retain its significance as a 1950s community recreational facility, all of the identified character-defining features of the HCM, Studio City Golf and Tennis Club, **and it includes Project Design Features to ensure the significance of the HCM is retained, specifically PDF-CUL-1, Rehabilitation Plan, PDF- CUL-2, Documentation, and PDF-CUL-3, Interpretation.** Accordingly, impacts on an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 were determined to be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required. (Emphasis added).

Because the DEIR considered these PDFs when making a determination that historical resource impacts would be Less Than Significant without mitigation, the DEIR has failed to accurately classify historic resource impacts. (See also **Section 4.3** of this letter). The DEIR must be revised and recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1 when concluding that operational impacts on energy resources will be Less than Significant (without mitigation). It relies on GHG-PDF-1, along with WS-PDF-1 and WS-PDF-2 when concluding that conflicts with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency with be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR also relies on GHG-PDF-1 when concluding that Greenhouse Gas emission impacts will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation) and when concluding that conflicts with any applicable

[17] See: *Architectural Heritage Association v. County of Monterey* (19 Cal. Rptr. 3d 469 *and League for Protection v. City of Oakland*, 52 Cal.App.4th 896).

plans, policies or regulations adopted for purposes of reducing the emissions of GHGs will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). This PDF reads as follows:

> **GHG-PDF-1: Solar Voltaic System.** The Project will be designed to include solar voltaic panels providing 339,000 kilo Watt-hours (kWh) per year[6] on the roof of the gymnasium that would reduce the amount of electricity demand from City utilities.
>
> [6] The solar voltaic panel system would supply approximately 11.5 percent of the Project's energy demand. For complete list of assumptions refer to Appendix C of this Draft EIR.

This is clearly a Project-specific mitigation measure as illustrated by the discussion on DEIR page IV-G.58 to 59:

> The Project's consistency with these applicable regulatory plans and policies to reduce GHG emissions, along with implementation of Project Design Features as discussed in this Draft EIR, **particularly Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1 in Subsection IV.G.3.c), *Project Design Features*, would reduce the Project's GHG emissions by 21 percent** (or 32 percent on a net GHG emissions basis) compared to the Project without implementation of GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures. In summary, the plan consistency analysis provided below under Threshold (b) demonstrates that the Project's design features would not conflict with regulations and policies and would comply with or exceed the regulations and reduction actions/strategies outlined in the Climate Change Scoping Plan, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code. **The Project's evaluation of consistency with the above plans is the primary basis for determining the significance of the Project's GHG-related impacts on the environment. Accordingly, as shown below in Threshold (b), since the Project would not conflict with applicable plans, regulations or goals, the Project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.** (Emphasis added).

GHG-PDF-1 is clearly a mitigation measure. The analyses regarding operational impacts on energy resources, conflicts with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency, Greenhouse Gas emission impacts, and conflicts with applicable plans, policies or regulations adopted for purposes of reducing the emissions of GHGs must be redone and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.4 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature HAZ-PDF-1 when concluding that operational impacts associated with the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). This PDF reads as follows:

> **HAZ-PDF-1: Artificial Turf Formulation.** The artificial turf fiber, backing, and underlayment installed on the Project Site will not have a lead concentration level higher than 50 parts per million as determined using a testing protocol in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 30508; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 6010c or alternatively Method 6020A will be used to analyze digestate.

HAZ-PDF-1 is clearly a mitigation measure. The analyses regarding impacts associated with the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous material must be redone and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.5 Noise and Vibration

The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature NOI-PDF-3, along with mitigation measures NOI-MM-1, MM2 and MM3 when concluding that project construction will result in significant and unavoidable impacts associated with an increase in ambient noise levels. The DEIR relies on NOI-PDF-3 when concluding that construction vibration impacts will be Significant and Unavoidable and provides no mitigations for vibration impacts. The DEIR relies on NOI-PDF-1 and NOI-PDF-2 when concluding that operational noise impacts will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). As noted on DEIR page IV-K-38 to 39:

> The following project design features (PDF) **are proposed to reduce the noise impacts from Project operation** to the nearby sensitive receptors: (Emphasis added).
>
> **NOI-PDF-1**: The Project will include sections of solid walls and an overhead canopy above the swimming pool that will reduce noise associated with the athletic activities to the adjacent residences, as follows:
>
> - An 8- to 10-foot-high wall along portions of the northeastern and eastern sides of Field A.
> - An 8- to 11-foot-high wall along portions of the western and northern sides of Field B.
> - A 30-foot solid overhead canopy above the swimming pool bleachers and pool buildings.
> - An 8-foot-high solid wall along the northern edge of the tennis courts.

> **NOI-PDF-2**: The Project's amplified sound system for special events at Field A will be installed and designed using a line-array speaker system, so as to not exceed a maximum noise level of 92 dBA (Leq) at a distance of 50 feet from the amplified sound system. In addition, the stage for special events will be located at the north side of Field A, with the amplified sound system facing south in the opposite direction from the off-site sensitive uses to the north of Field A, which would reduce speaker noise at the nearest off-site sensitive uses to the north and east of Field A.
>
> **NOI-PDF-3**: Project construction will be limited to Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; and Saturdays between 8:00 and 6:00 p.m., which is within the allowable hours per Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 41.40.

NOI-PDF-1, NOI-PDF-2 and NOI-PDF-3 are clearly a mitigation measures. The analysis regarding operational noise impacts must be redone and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.6 Police Services

The DEIR relies on Project Design Features POL-PDF-1 along with TRAF-PDF-1 when concluding that Project construction impacts on police protection will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on POL-PDF-2 when concluding that Project operational impacts on police protection services will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). These PDFs read as follows:

> **POL-PDF-1: Security Features During Construction.** During construction, on-site security measures will include security lighting and a construction security fence with gated and locked entry around active construction areas.
>
> **POL-PDF-2: Security Features During Operation.** During operation, the Project will incorporate a security program to ensure the safety of its students, employees, and spectators, as well as public users of the Project Site. The Project's security will include, but not be limited to, the following design features:
>
> - Construction of three security kiosks: (1) a security kiosk constructed south of the tennis courts; (2) a security kiosk located in the underground parking structure; and, (3) a security kiosk located in proximity to the roundabout and at-grade parking.
> - Security personnel would be present onsite 24 hours per day every day of the year, and range in numbers from two to as many as ten guards depending on the time of day and number of scheduled activities.

- One security person would be stationed at the underground garage security kiosk throughout business hours. Patrols would be conducted at random during each guard's eight-hour shift.

- Security patrols present north of the Project Site on Valley Spring Lane during events to enforce no neighborhood or other off-site parking or visitor drop-off.

- Security guard placed at the pedestrian entrance on Whitsett Avenue during larger events (i.e., days on which the number of event/game attendees is expected to be 300 or more for any individual game, or concurrent games combined) to screen visitors for neighborhood parking and to return visitors to their car if inappropriately parked.

- Lighting would be provided along all pathways, around the Project's gymnasium building, in the surface parking area, and in entrance areas for security and wayfinding purposes. As required by LAMC Section 93.0117(b), exterior light sources would be designed such that they would not cause more than two foot- candles of lighting intensity or generate direct glare onto nearby sensitive uses (i.e., residential uses).

- North Hollywood Community Police Station would be provided with diagrams showing access to each portion of the Project Site.

- Installation of and monitoring of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras.

As noted on DEIR page IV.L.2-16:

> The Project Site would need to be secured during construction in order to avoid potential theft. Security lighting and fencing (refer to Project Design Feature POL-PDF-1), would be provided at the Project Site during construction, **thereby reducing the potential need for LAPD services**. (Emphasis added).

As noted on DEIR page IV.L.2-17:

> As the Project would include fencing and security lighting, as part of Project Design Feature POL-PDF-1, no additional officers from LAPD would be needed to monitor the Project Site during

> construction outside of existing officers that already patrol the area.

As noted on DEIR page IV.L.2-18:

> Moreover, the Project's increased operational demand for police protection services would be offset as the result of the security services that would be provided on the Project Site as part of Project Design Feature POL-PDF-2.

POL-PDF-1 and POL-PDF-2 are clearly a mitigation measures. The analysis regarding impacts police services during Project construction and operation must be redone to identify these as mitigation measures and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4).

3.7 Transportation

The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 when concluding that Project impacts on fire protection services during construction will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on TRAF-PDF-2 when concluding that Project impacts on fire protection services during operation will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 along with POL-PDF-1 when concluding that Project construction impacts on police protection will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on TRAF-PDF-3 when concluding that Project impacts due to a conflict with a program, plan, policy or ordinance addressing the circulation system will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on PDF-TRAF-1 when concluding that Project emergency access impacts during construction will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation) and relies on PDF-TRAF-2 when concluding that Project emergency access issues during operation would be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR also relies on TRAF-PDF-1 when concluding that Project construction impacts on water and wastewater infrastructure will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). These PDFs read as follows:

> **TRAF-PDF-1: Construction Management Plan.** Prior to the issuance of any demolition permit or building permit for the Project, a detailed Construction Management Plan (CMP), including street closure information, a detour plan, haul routes, and a staging plan, will be prepared and submitted to the City for review and approval. The CMP will formalize how construction will be carried out and identify specific actions that will be required to reduce effects on the surrounding community. The CMP will be based on the nature and timing of the specific construction activities and other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. Construction management meetings with City Staff and other surrounding construction-related project representatives (i.e., construction contractors), whose projects will potentially be

under construction at around the same time as the Project, will be conducted bimonthly, or as otherwise determined appropriate by City Staff. This coordination will ensure construction activities of the concurrent related projects and associated hauling activities are managed in collaboration with one another and the Project. The CMP will include, but not be limited to, the following elements as appropriate:

- As traffic lane, parking lane, and/or sidewalk closures are anticipated, worksite traffic control plan(s), approved by the City of Los Angeles, will be developed and implemented to route vehicular traffic, bicyclists, and pedestrians around any such closures.
- Ensure that access will remain unobstructed for land uses in proximity to the Project Site during project construction.
- Coordinate with the City and emergency service providers to ensure adequate access, including emergency access, is maintained to the Project Site and neighboring businesses and residences. Emergency access points will be marked accordingly in consultation with LAFD, as necessary.
- Schedule deliveries and pick-ups of construction materials during non-peak travel periods to the extent possible and coordinate to reduce the potential of trucks waiting to load or unload for protracted periods.
- Prohibit construction worker and equipment parking on the adjacent residential streets.

According to DEIR page IV.L.1-19:

> . . . pursuant to Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1, the Project would implement a Construction Management Plan that would include measures to ensure emergency access to the Project Site and adjacent properties. **Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 would minimize impacts to vehicular and other forms of circulation during construction.** (Emphasis added).

According to DEIR page IV.L.1-21:

> Project construction activities could temporarily impact emergency access. However, with implementation of Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 . . . construction of the Project would not result in the need for a new fire station or the expansion of an existing facility, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection services. Therefore, impacts to fire protection during Project construction would be less than significant.

Per DEIR page IV.L.2-17:

> Accordingly, impacts to police protection services would be less than significant for the following reasons:
>
> 1. Emergency access would be maintained to the Project Site during construction through marked emergency access points approved by the LAPD (refer to Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 in Section IV.M, *Transportation*, of this Draft EIR); . . .

TRAF-PDF-2 is similarly clearly designed to avoid or minimize impacts of Project traffic on Fire Station operation. TRAF-PDF-2 reads as follows:

> **TRAF-PDF-2:** A flashing red warning light(s) will be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that will hold back vehicles exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light will be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive.

As noted on DEIR page II-53, the "south driveway" for the aboveground and underground parking areas would be "via a driveway at the paved portion of Valleyheart Drive located just south of LAFD Fire Station 78". As explained on DEIR page II-53 to II-55:[18]

> The southern driveway via Valleyheart Drive would lead to both the below-grade parking structure and to a drop-off/pick-up roundabout area at the southeast corner of the Project Site. The

[18] See also page IV.L.1-25:

> As part of the Project design and per Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2, a flashing red warning light(s) will be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that will hold back vehicles exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light will be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting one of the LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. The warning light would allow for adequate emergency access by LAFD vehicles between Valleyheart Drive and Whitsett Avenue by reducing conflicts between vehicles leaving the Project Site and emergency vehicles leaving/coming back to the station. Further, the warning light would minimize the eastbound queues by vehicles leaving the Project Site along Valleyheart Drive at Whitsett Avenue when emergency vehicles need to access Valleyheart Drive. With the warning light in operation, LAFD would be able to effectively maintain adequate emergency vehicle access to LAFD Fire Station 78. Further, the warning light would ensure emergency response times are not substantively increased.

> south driveway would only allow entry into the subterranean garage, and all exits from the garage would be via the north driveway off Whitsett Avenue. The roundabout has been designed to accommodate buses, shuttles, and automobiles. The roundabout would lead to a 29-space, short-term surface parking lot near the parking structure's southern entrance. Rideshare vehicles would use the southern driveway (with roundabout) to access the surface parking lot. . .
>
> **To minimize conflicts with emergency vehicles exiting LAFD Fire Station 78**, a flashing red warning light(s) would be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that will hold back vehicles exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light would be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. This feature is identified as Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2 in Section IV.M, *Transportation*, of this Draft EIR. (Emphasis added).

It is thus very clear that this PDF is a mitigation measure designed to address impacts of the proposed Project on Fire Station operations. By treating this mitigation measures as a PDF, the DEIR has failed to identify significant impacts to Fire Station operations that would result from Project operations. This must be corrected and the EIR recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4). (See also discussion in **Section 4.8** of this letter).

TRAF-PDF-3 is also clearly designed to mitigate Project impacts. TRAF-PDF-3 reads as follows:

> **TRAF-PDF-3**: On days in which event attendance is expected to surpass 300 spectators, including parents and other spectators, students will not be permitted to drive to the Project Site and will be required to use the School's shuttle service. Shuttles will follow a prescribed driving route, travelling northbound on Coldwater Canyon Avenue, turning right at Moorpark Street, and turning right onto Whitsett Avenue. Spectators will park on the Project Site, and tickets and parking passes will be required to enter the Project Site. Spectators without a parking pass will be directed to park on the School's Upper Campus and ride the School-provided shuttles to the Project Site. Parking in the neighborhood will not be permitted and will be enforced by security personnel.

TRAF-PDF-1, TRAF-PDF-2 and TRAF-PDF-3 are clearly mitigation measures designed to reduce or avoid impacts. The following impact determinations which rely on

these PDF must be corrected and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (4): impacts on fire protection services during construction; impacts on fire protection services during operation; construction impacts on police protection; impacts due to a conflict with a program, plan, policy or ordinance addressing the circulation system; Project emergency access impacts during construction; Project emergency access issues during operation; and Project construction impacts on water and wastewater infrastructure.

3.7 Utilities and Service Systems – Water Supply

The DEIR relies on WS-PDF-1 and WS-PDF-2 along with GHG-PDF-1, when concluding that conflicts with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency with be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on WS-PDF-2 when concluding that the impact of Project operations on consistency with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). It also relies on WS-PDF-2 when concluding that operational impacts on groundwater supplies and recharge will be Less Than Significant (without mitigation). The DEIR relies on WS-PDF-1 and WS-PDF-2 when concluding that Project operational impacts on the water supply will be Less Than Significant without mitigation. These PDFs read as follows:

> **WS-PDF-1: Artificial Turf.** The Project will use artificial turf on Fields A and B, which would serve to reduce water demand compared to natural grass.
>
> **WS-PDF-2: Capture and Reuse System.** The Project would capture, treat, and store up to 1 million gallons of stormwater and other urban runoff at a time from the developed portions of the Project Site, as well as from an approximate 38.64-acre off-site drainage area to the north of the Project Site, through a stormwater Low Impact Development (LID) capture and reuse cistern system, which will then use the treated stormwater for irrigation or water features on the Project Site.

WS-PDF-1 and WS-PDF-2 are clearly measures designed to reduce Project water use and thus mitigation measures. The analyses regarding impacts to conflicts with State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency, the impact of Project operations on consistency with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, operational impacts on groundwater supplies and recharge, and Project operational impacts on the water supply need to be redone to identify the level of impact with and without these mitigation measures. (See also discussion in **Section 4.12**)

4.0 FAILURE TO IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT PROJECT IMPACTS AND DEFECTS IN THE IMPACTS ANALYSES

4.1 Air Quality Analysis Underestimates Project Emissions

As detailed in the letter from SWAPE included in **Attachment 1**, the DEIR underestimates and fails to adequately address the air quality impacts associated with the proposed Project. We therefore request detailed responses to the issues raised by SWAPE in their letter included in **Attachment 1** to this letter, and that the analysis be corrected and that the DEIR be recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4). As detailed in the SWAPE letter, as quoted or paraphrased below:

- The off-road emissions calculated with CalEEMod, and the on-road emissions calculated outside of CalEEMod, each "do not represent the emissions that would occur every day during Project construction." As neither account for the entirety of the criteria air pollutants that would be generated during Project construction, the DEIR should have summed the off-road and on-road emissions estimates in order to accurately evaluate the Project's maximum daily construction-related emissions.

- When reviewing the Project's CalEEMod output files, provided in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Report ("AQ & GHG Report") included Appendix C to the DEIR, SWAPE found that several model inputs were not consistent with information disclosed in the DEIR. As a result, the Project's construction and operational emissions are underestimated.

    - The DEIR's analysis is incorrect, as the size of the existing land uses to be removed from the Project site was overestimated in the Project's air modeling. By overestimating the area of the existing land use, the model overestimates the emissions associated with the existing land uses, resulting in an underestimation of the net change in operational emissions associated with the proposed Project.

    - The air emissions modeling includes several changes to the default individual construction phase lengths which are not supported by substantial evidence. These unsubstantiated changes present an issue, as the construction emissions are improperly spread out over a longer period of time for some phases. As a result, the model underestimates the peak daily emissions associated with some phases of construction and therefore cannot be relied upon to determine Project air quality impacts, or the lack thereof.

    - Review of the construction on-road emissions in the AQ & GHG Report demonstrates that only 82 vendor trips are included in the calculations (Appendix C, pp. 254). As such, the number of vendor trips required for Project construction is reduced from the CalEEMod default value by 570 trips. However, the AQ & GHG Report fails to provide sufficient

justification for this reduction. By including an unsubstantiated reduction in the number to vendor trips in the on-road emissions analysis, the DEIR underestimates the Project's mobile-source construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

- The air quality analysis includes several construction-related mitigation measures without properly committing to their implementation. The model therefore underestimates the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

4.2 Inadequate Analysis of Biological Resources Impacts

Scott Cashen**,** an environmental biologist with 29 years of professional experience in wildlife biology and natural resources management has reviewed the biological resource impact analysis contained the DEIR has found it deficient because:

- The DEIR does not adequately disclose, analyze, or mitigate impacts to the western yellow bat (and potentially other special-status bat species).

- The DEIR fails to provide an accurate assessment of impacts to the California brittlebush scrub community (a sensitive natural community). In addition, the DEIR impermissibly defers critical components of the proposed mitigation.

- The DEIR fails to disclose, analyze, or provide mitigation for the avian collision hazard associated with Project design features (large expanses of glass).

A copy of his findings are included as **Attachment 2** to this letter. We hereby request responses to all of his comments.

Failure to Identify and Adequately Mitigate Impacts to the Western Yellow Bat

As noted on page IV.C-32 of the DEIR:

> One special-status bat species, the western yellow bat (species of special concern), was considered to have moderate potential to roost and forage in the Biological Study Area. **Construction of the Project could result in potentially significant direct impacts to this bat species if tree removal commences during the maternity roosting season (generally March 1 through September 30).**

As noted on DEIR page IV.C-27:

> The Biological Study Area supports a number of palm trees that would be suitable roosting habitat for this species. Additionally, the adjacent Los Angeles River may provide suitable foraging habitat above the river and near the southwestern boundary of the Biological Study Area. There is only one CNDDB occurrence of this species within the region of the

> Biological Study Area, which was recorded in 1984 approximately 8.5 miles to the east in a developed area of Glendale.

This species roosts in trees, particularly palm trees, and forages over water and among trees. There are 174 Mexican fan palms on the Project Site. In fact, approximately one-half (51 percent) of the inventoried trees are Mexican fan palms according to DEIR page II-29. Of the 240 trees to be removed from the Project Site, 122 are Mexican fan palms. The proposed Project would thus result in the loss of 70 percent of the potential bat roosting habitat on the Project Site. The DEIR provides no analysis of this habitat loss. As noted by Mr. Cashen:

> Because the loss of suitable roosting habitat is one of the primary threats to the western yellow bat population,[19] and because the DEIR does not incorporate compensatory mitigation, potentially significant impacts on the western yellow bat remain unmitigated.

Despite the potential for western yellow bats to occur on the Project Site, no surveys to assess the presence or absence of the species were conducted as part of the preparation of the DEIR. Instead, the DEIR assumes that Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-1, tree removal outside of the roosting season, or pre-construction surveys if tree removal occurs during the roosting season, is sufficient to mitigate impacts to this bat species. However, this assumes that displaced bats can easily relocate and that the only impacts are from tree removal during roosting season. This is belied by the relatively few colonies of this bat species in the Los Angeles area. The DEIR underestimates and fails to mitigate potential displacement impacts to these bats and the potential impact on the colony's survival.

Furthermore, as noted by Mr. Cashen:

> Direct impacts to the western yellow bat (and other bat species) are not limited tree removal during the maternity roosting season. Some western yellow bats are year-round residents in southern California.[20] These bats may use trees at the Project site as day roosts, night roosts, or maternity roosts.[21] Consequently, western yellow bats may occur in trees (especially the palms) at the Project site at any time of day (or night), on any day of the year.
>
> Yellow bats are deep sleepers.[22] Even when fully awake, they feel safe in palm fronds and generally will not flush at signs of

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[19] *Ibid.*
[20] Pierson ED, Rainey WE. 1998. Western yellow bat, *Lasiurus xanthinus*. In: Bolster BC, ed. Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California. pp. 50 and 51.
[21] Day roosts are used during the day for sleep and protection from predators and heat exposure. Night roosts are used at night to rest, digest food, conserve energy, and avoid predators. Maternity roosts are used to give birth and raise young.
[22] Austin Bat Refuge. 2021. Palm Trees [webpage]. Available at: https://austinbatrefuge.org/palm-trees (Accessed 6 May 2022).

> danger.[23] As a result, yellow bats are frequently killed or injured when palm trees are felled.[24] Because bats are a prey species that has few behavioral defenses against predation, they rely on concealment (at roosts) to avoid predation by diurnal predators. Therefore, even if bats flush from a tree as it is being felled, most of these individuals are likely to die due to predation or exposure. The DEIR fails to analyze impacts to, or incorporate mitigation for, bats that may occupy trees at the Project site during the non-maternity season.

In addition, the DEIR fails to adequately analyze the impacts of Project construction and operational noise on the bats, as detailed by Mr. Cashen in his comments included in **Attachment 2**.

The potential for impacts to the western yellow bat remain significant and unmitigated and must be acknowledged as such in the DEIR. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4), the DEIR must be revised and recirculated.

Failure to Identify and Mitigate Impacts to the Brittlebrush Scrub Community

As detailed by Mr. Cashen in his comments included in **Attachment 2**, the DEIR's analysis of impacts to the Brittlebrush Scrub Community is inaccurate and fails to identify a significant impact to this community:

> The DEIR's rationale is flawed because it fails to recognize that the Project would not only increase human activity along the existing trail, but that it would also create a new trail that bisects the California brittlebush scrub community, thereby increasing the proportion of that community that would be susceptible to trampling, weed invasion, and other adverse edge effects associated with fragmentation. In addition, because the proposed river connection trail would not provide the shortest route to the Zev Greenway trail, students and spectators are likely to create shortcuts (and other unauthorized trail routes) through the California brittlebush scrub . . . This would cause further loss, degradation, and fragmentation of the sensitive natural community. The DEIR fails to incorporate mitigation for this potentially significant indirect impact.

In addition, the DEIR's analysis fails to account for impacts associated with the installation of 38 trees in the community and the impact of the associated loss of sunlight on this sensitive nature community. The DEIR has thus failed to identify and mitigate

[23] *Ibid. See also* Tatarian G. 2018. Conserving California's Bats Through Environmental Review and Permitting. CDFW Conservation Lecture Series Archive. Available at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Lectures/Archive#ACEApr12 (Accessed 6 May 2022).
[24] *Ibid.*

impacts to this community. The DEIR has also failed to demonstrate that the MM-BIO-2 for impacts to this community is feasible.

Failure to Disclose, Analyze or Incorporate Mitigation for Avian Collisions

As detailed by Mr. Cashen in his comments included in **Attachment 2**:

> The Project site and adjacent Los Angeles River corridor support at least 74 species of birds,[25] some of which are classified as special-status species.[26]. . . Collision with windows is second only to predation by domestic cats as an anthropogenic source of avian mortality.[27]. . . A poorly designed building can kill hundreds of birds per year.[28]

The proposed Project incorporates design variables known to cause high levels of avian mortality:

1. Buildings with reflective or transparent windows, large windows, or a high percentage of glass.
2. Buildings with windows located adjacent to extensive vegetation.

As noted by Mr. Cashen:

> The American Bird Conservancy and New York City Audubon Society have developed bird-friendly design standards for new buildings.[29] Because the Project does not incorporate these (or comparable) design standards, the Project's impact on bird populations would be potentially significant.

The DEIR's analyses of impacts to bats, migratory and special-status birds, and the Brittlebrush communitt are deficient and, as a result, the DEIR has failed to identify significant biological resource impacts. Moreover, as detailed by Mr. Cashen, there are problems with the biological resource mitigations measures included in the DEIR which render them ineffective in mitigating impacts to a level considered Less Than Significant.

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[25] DEIR, Appendix B to Appendix D (Biological Resources Technical Report). *See also checklist for the Los Angeles River--Whitsett to Coldwater Hotspot at:* eBird. 2022. eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available at: http://www.ebird.org. (Accessed 5 May 2022).

[26] Special-status species documented in the Project are include the osprey, Cooper's hawk, rufous hummingbird, Vaux's swift, and yellow warbler. *See* California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database. 2022 Apr. Special Animals List. Available at: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109406. (Accessed 5 May 2022).

[27] Loss SR, Will T, Loss SS, Marra PP. 2014. Bird-Building Collisions in the United States: Estimates of Annual Mortality and Species Vulnerability. The Condor 116:8–23.

[28] Hager SB, Trudell H, McKay KJ, Crandall SM, Mayer L. 2008. Bird Density and Mortality at Windows. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120(3):550-564.

[29] American Bird Conservancy and New York City Audubon Society. 2015. Bird-Friendly Building Design, 2nd Ed. Available at: https://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Bird-friendly-Building-Guide_LINKS.pdf

The DEIR analysis must be corrected and that the DEIR recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

4.3 Failure to Identify Significant Historic Resource Impacts

The DEIR fails to accurately identify impacts to an historical resource, the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club (or "Studio City Golf and Tennis Club"), a historic resource which has been found to be both locally eligible for listing as a City Historic-Cultural Monument ("HCM"), and eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources ("California Register").[30] The DEIR fails to identify impacts to the resource, first by inappropriately treating mitigation measures as Project Design Features, as discussed in **Section 3.2** of this letter, and secondly by inappropriately omitting some of the character-defining features of the Project property, which have been identified by historic resource consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interiors Professional Standards, so as to limit the identification of impacts. The DEIR on page IV-D-22 states that: "the clubhouse, putting green with brick wall, and golf ball-shaped light standards are identified as character-defining features that support its status as a Historic-Cultural Monument, as well as it being a private recreational facility open for public use." The DEIR limits the identified character-defining features so as to exclude important aspects of the property, such as the golf course, which will be demolished as part of the Project. It does this while acknowledging on DEIR page IV-D-22 that the "primary physical characteristics of the Project Site include a nine-hole golf course, a twenty-five-stall driving range, sixteen tennis courts, a tennis shack, a clubhouse, a putting green surrounded by a brick wall, and six golf ball-shaped light standards."

The omission of consideration of the Project's impact to the golf course as a character defining-feature, as well as impacts to other additional character-defining features identified by historic resource experts, is not supported by substantial evidence, defies common sense, and has led to a DEIR which has failed to identify significant Project historic resource impacts. In omitting the golf course portion of the Project Site from the character-defining features, the DEIR ignores the expert opinions of the City's own Office of Historic Resources staff, as well as multiple historic resource consultants. As a result, the DEIR must be corrected to identify a significant impact to an HCM and California Register eligible resource and recirculated for public review and comment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

On April 15, 2021 the Cultural Heritage Commission at its regular meeting[31] considered the designation of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club as an Historic Cultural Monument. A copy of the Staff Report is included as **Attachment 3** to this comment letter.[32] The agenda packet includes:

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[30] See the 2012 Historic Resources Assessment Report prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. Architects, Planners & Conservators, included in **Attachment 3** and available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/5ae20992-41fd-4739-a6b0-66003878f981/CHC-2020-7764-HCM_(4-15-21).pdf

[31] See Agenda Item 8 available at: https://planning.lacity.org/dcpapi/meetings/document/69385

[32] The Staff Report is available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/5ae20992-41fd-4739-a6b0-66003878f981/CHC-2020-7764-HCM_(4-15-21).pdf

1. Final Determination Staff Recommendation Report;
2. Commission/Staff Site Inspection Photos – February 25, 2021;
3. Categorical Exemption;
4. Under Consideration Staff Recommendation Report;
5. Historic-Cultural Monument Application;
6. 2012 Historic Resources Assessment Report prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. ("ARG");
7. Supplemental Photos from the Applicant, received January 20, 2021; and,
8. Supplemental Photos from the Applicant, received February 25, 2021. As part of the hearing, testimony was provided by Jenna Snow, a historical resource consultant.[33]

Evidence that the golf course and several other features of the Project Site are character-defining features of the historic resource is provided by 2012 ARG report attached to this Cultural Heritage Commission Staff Report (see **Attachment 3** to this letter). This information needs to be included in the revised DEIR. As detailed in the ARG report which predates the property's HCM designation:[34]

> **V. Evaluation of Eligibility**
>
> For CEQA purposes, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a qualified local register (for further explanation of qualifying local registers, see IV. Regulations and Criteria of Evaluation). California properties formally determined eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR. Weddington Golf and Tennis Club has not been previously listed on or determined eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP, nor has it been designated as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.
>
> For the purposes of this report, the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club was evaluated against the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, as is required by CEQA. It was not evaluated

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Supplemental Hearing material is available at:
https://planning.lacity.org/dcpapi/meetings/document/addtldoc/60786
The meeting audio is available at:
https://planning.lacity.org/dcpapi/meetings/document/69450
With the meeting audio for this item available at:
https://planning.lacity.org/plndoc/Audio/CHC/2021/04-15-2021/08_CHC_2020_7767.mp3

[33] The meeting audio for this item is available at and is incorporated herein by reference:
https://planning.lacity.org/plndoc/Audio/CHC/2021/04-15-2021/08_CHC_2020_7767.mp3

[34] See pages 27 to 31 of the ARG report included on PDF pages 172-176 of the Staff Report for the April 15, 2021 Cultural Heritage Commission meeting, included as **Attachment 3** to this comment letter.

for national (National Register) or local (Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument) landmark eligibility.

Significance Under the California Register

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club appears to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources under the following criteria:

Criterion 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.

The Weddington Golf & Tennis Club appears to be locally significant in the area of recreation and entertainment as a community recreation center. Specifically, the 9-hole golf course and driving range were constructed in the mid-1950s and developed over the next ten years to provide the growing Studio City community with a publicly-accessible facility where children and adults alike could learn and practice the sport. The clubhouse, course, and driving range were a community draw, particularly for many patrons at all levels of the entertainment industry. The course and driving range reflects the broad popularity of golf in the 1950s and 1960s, and how such recreational facilities were valuable amenities to serve the rapidly growing suburban population base in the San Fernando Valley during its most significant period of community development.

Criterion 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

The Weddington Golf Course represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s. It has high associative value and it effectively communicates the features of such a facility. Its setting has high integrity, as do the component elements including the low- slung, Ranch style clubhouse (and its compatible, adjoining driving range shelter) that echo the preferred residential forms of the San Fernando Valley in that era, the golf course with its fairways lined in palm, eucalyptus, and pine trees, and associated features such as the golf ball-shaped light standards and putting green.

Integrity

The National Register Bulletin series provides guidance in regard to eligibility, integrity, period of significance and resource type.

Essentially, for a property to qualify as an historic resource it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past (National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 2002).

Bulletin 15 notes that an historic property derives its importance from its association with an important historic context and its retention of historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. Insensitive modifications to an historic property can have a negative impact on that building's integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and their relation to its significance.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity. The steps in assessing integrity are:

- Define the essential [or character-defining] physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance
- Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance
- Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present

Character-Defining Features

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both *why* a property is significant (Applicable Criteria and Areas of Significance) and *when* it was significant (Periods of Significance.)

The character-defining features of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club include:

- 9-hole golf course, composed of fairways, greens, and tees (5^{th} & 6^{th} holes altered).
- Park-like setting on the property created by extensive trees and open space.
- Clubhouse: including board-and-batten siding, shake roof with rectangular cut-outs at planters, brick fireplace and chimney, knotty-pine interior paneling, and lunch counter.
- Driving range (altered) with shed-roof canopy with shake roof.
- Putting green in front of clubhouse.
- Golf ball light standards.

Evaluation

Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Ultimately, a property either does or does not have integrity. The following is a definition and analysis of each of the seven aspects of integrity in relation to this property.

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The historic property remains in its original location. The property retains this aspect of integrity.

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club has been partially altered in terms of design. The northern portion retains its 1958 design in terms of golf course layout, location and design of the putting green and clubhouse. Alterations completed in 1974 to accommodate tennis courts required the realignment of two holes and the reduction in size (by nearly half) of the driving range. However, the alterations reflect the evolution of the property as a community recreation center. These alterations have the potential of becoming significant and, therefore, do not substantially subtract from the property's integrity of design.

A 1966 maintenance building was demolished, but it was located in a part of the property that was removed from the clubhouse and

starting and ending points of the course and did not contribute to the historic design.

The more recent construction of the fire station at the southeast corner of the site is not associated with the property's historic significance as a community recreation center. However, its siting at the southeast corner of the property minimizes the impact of the new construction on the property's integrity of design as the golf course layout remained unaffected.

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property.

Unlike location, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played a historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated, and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Examples of features that create setting are: topographic features, vegetation, simple manmade features, and relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club largely retains its integrity of setting. Setting is a particularly important aspect of integrity for this property, and refers both to the property's surroundings and the setting created within the property by the arrangement and integrity of its component parts, combining buildings, outdoor spaces and hardscape, and landscaped areas, all with a particular purpose that contributes to the recognition of the property type and the associated use. The clubhouse is the nexus of all of the golf-related uses on the property, including the putting green, the starting and ending points of the golf course, and the driving range. The setting of the property is defined not just by the functional interrelationships of elements, but also by the sense of open space created by the design and location of the golf course. The site is buffered from Ventura Blvd. by its location along the Los Angeles River channel, and along each of the boundaries (as well as within the site), mature trees act as windbreaks, visual buffers, and markers of open space within the neighborhood and on the property.

The southeast corner of the property has been disrupted by the construction of a new fire station; however, it is oriented away from the significant areas of the historic property's. Furthermore, the station removed maintenance structures that were secondary to the significance of the property and only partially removed the tennis elements of the property. (The tennis courts are not considered contributing features.) Therefore, the overall impact of the new construction has been limited.

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The site retains its integrity of materials. This aspect of integrity refers mainly to building materials and to whether the original materials from the period of significance continue to compose the significant structures, objects, and hardscape of the grounds. The substantially unaltered clubhouse retains the characteristic materials of the interior and exterior, such as the board and batten siding, shingled roof, and knotty pine paneling. The concrete patios that lie between the driving range, clubhouse, and first and last holes also contribute to the setting and design of the property. The driving range shelter is also unaltered and composed of its original materials.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Workmanship is not a significant aspect of integrity for this property. Most of the building materials of the structures were mass produced and did not reflect either traditional building crafts or significant new materials or methods. Workmanship for this property is best exhibited in the superior maintenance of the fairways and greens. In this respect, the skilled craft of golf course maintenance reflects the property's workmanship and the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

As a result of retaining all material aspects of integrity, in whole or in part, Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retains its integrity of feeling.

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

As a result of retaining all material aspects of integrity, in whole or in part, Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retain its integrity of association.

The ARG report thus found that the character-defining features of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club include:

- 9-hole golf course, composed of fairways, greens, and tees (5th & 6th holes altered).
- Park-like setting on the property created by extensive trees and open space.
- Clubhouse: including board-and-batten siding, shake roof with rectangular cut-outs at planters, brick fireplace and chimney, knotty-pine interior paneling, and lunch counter.
- Driving range (altered) with shed-roof canopy with shake roof.
- Putting green in front of clubhouse.
- Golf ball light standards.

Evidence that the golf course is a character-defining feature of the historic resource was provided at the meeting of the Cultural Heritage Commission. In the Staff Report for the April 15, 2021 Hearing, the City's historic resource staff recommended designation of the property as a City Historical Cultural Monument, finding that it met two of the City's criteria.[35] The Staff Report reads in part:[36]

> **FINDINGS**
>
> - Weddington Golf and Tennis Club "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" **as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City**.
> - Weddington Golf and Tennis Club "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" **as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course**.
>
> **SUMMARY**
>
> Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is a private recreational facility located on a triangular lot bounded by Valley Spring Lane to the north, Whitsett Avenue to the east, Valleyheart Drive to the south, and Bellaire Avenue to the west in the Studio City neighborhood of Los Angeles. Sited on the former sheep ranch of San Fernando Valley pioneer Wilson C. Weddington, the golf course was built in 1955 when the Weddington family leased the property to actor and golf professional Joe Kirkwood, Jr. That year, architect William M. Bray (1905-1998) designed a golf shop and clubhouse in the Ranch architectural style that was erected by the Colonial

[35] The Staff Report is signed by the Planning Director as well as: Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planning Office of Historic Resources; Shannon Ryan, Senior City Planner, Office of Historic Resources; Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect, Office of Historic Resources; and Melissa Jones, City Planning Associate, Office of Historic Resources.

[36] Final Determination Staff Recommendation Report, Page 3 - 7

Construction Company. The subject property was largely developed over the next ten years, with the addition of tennis courts in the 1970s, and the site now consists of a golf course, driving range, tennis courts, tennis clubhouse, and golf clubhouse. Operated by the McCallister family from 1958 until 2008, the subject property was called the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club. Since 2008, it has been called the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club.

Formed around 1927, Studio City was conceived as a combined studio, commercial development, and residential subdivision; however, the area remained largely rural until the 1950s. Similar to the rest of Southern California, the San Fernando Valley experienced a dramatic construction and population boom fueled by the increased demand for housing following World War II. Migration to the region was driven by a booming postwar economy, led by the defense industry that provided thousands of new jobs in aviation. In the development of Studio City and surrounding areas, communities were designed and built to be complete neighborhoods, with schools, churches, shopping centers, and parks located within a close drive of residential streets. Neighborhoods were promoted for their balance of work and recreation opportunities, such as golf courses and tennis courts, that had previously been unavailable to the average middle-class citizen.

The subject property spans approximately 16 acres, and the primary entrance is oriented to the east facing Whitsett Avenue. Much of the property maintains a park-like setting with landscaping and more than 400 mature trees. Most of the trees were planted during or following the development off the golf course, but a row of Eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course. Golf-related resources are located at the northeastern portion of the site and include a one-story clubhouse; a nine-hole, par three golf course; a 24-stand, 230-yard driving range; and a putting green. The clubhouse is of wood-frame construction with board and batten cladding and has a side-gabled roof with wood shingles and overhanging eaves. The structure sits at an angle facing the northeast corner of the site and is approached by a walkway from the parking lot to the south. The primary entrance is recessed beneath the overhang and consists of aluminum-frame glass doors with flanking full-height sidelites. Interior features include knotty pine paneling, wrought iron light fixtures, and a slab fireplace wall with variegated brick cladding. The interior includes a reception area, a coffee shop and a pro shop. The golf course loops around the property, partially encircling the driving range, and winds back to the clubhouse. A

wood, shed- style canopy shelters the northern half of the stands within the driving range, and temporary awnings shelter those on the south end. Eight original light standards, designed in the form of a golf ball set atop a tee, line the fence along the Whitsett Avenue parking lot and provide light to the driving range.

The southeastern corner of the parcel is dedicated for tennis use and includes a small club structure and 16 concrete courts located in staggered rows. The club structure faces west toward the tennis courts and features board and batten cladding and a front-gabled roof with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, and the entrances consist of single doors with inset panels and a cross-timber detail. There is also a temporary maintenance structure east of the tennis courts at the southern property line, which consists of a fenced yard with a roof.

William M. Bray, architect of the golf clubhouse, practiced architecture in Southern California for over 60 years, with an office located in Encino. Aspects of Bray's residential designs were periodically featured in the *Los Angeles Times* throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Bray was responsible for two of the residential designs for the Aladowney Homes subdivision in Downey (1951) and Brighton Hills in Montebello (1961), where he employed the popular Ranch architectural style. He also designed a retirement community in Palm Desert called "Palm City." In 1994, Bray was awarded a lifetime achievement award from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His son and business partner, Roger W. Bray, continues the practice today as Bray Architects.

The subject property has experienced several alterations that include an addition to the clubhouse in 1962; the demolition of a maintenance building, construction of a new maintenance building and the construction of an enclosure at the driving range, creating 10 sheltered tees, in 1966; the construction of tennis courts, court fencing and a tennis shop in 1974; the installation of tennis court fencing in 1975; the installation of fencing with lights in 1976; and the demolition of four original tennis courts and a 1966 maintenance structure as part of the construction of a fire station in 2007 at the southern corner (land now owned by the City of Los Angeles). Other alterations noted during the Commission site inspection consist of the reconfiguration of the fifth and sixth holes, ninth tee, and a reduction in the size of the driving range from the original 1958 design.

SurveyLA, the citywide historic resources survey, identified the subject property as individually eligible for listing under the

national, state, and local designation programs **as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club/golf course in Studio City.** The survey found that the property appears to meet the eligibility standards, but it noted that it was not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

DISCUSSION

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club meets two of the Historic-Cultural Monument criteria.

The subject property "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" **as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City**. The suburbanization of the middle class and the boom in home and automobile ownership during the 1950s and 1960s enabled larger populations to live near and access golf courses. The golf course and driving range were developed to provide the growing Studio City community with a publicly accessible facility where visitors of all ages could learn and practice the game of golf. Previously a sport reserved for elites, golf began to attract middle-class suburban players and enjoy popular appeal in the postwar period. The televising of golf tournaments greatly increased the sport's profile and audience and contributed to its popularization. Facilities like the subject property opened to the public to serve this growing demand for the sport. In addition, the subject property reflects the value of recreational amenities to the suburban population base in the San Fernando Valley during a significant period of growth.

Furthermore, the subject property "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" **as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course**. It **retains many essential characteristics of the small, local community golf courses that became popular nationwide in the 1950s.** As open spaces were rapidly disappearing in light of the increased development of urban and suburban landscapes, the combination of greenery, open spaces, social outlets, and community recreation provided by golf courses were valued throughout the mid-20th century. **In addition, the golf course retains associative value with the post-World War II era in the San Fernando Valley: the golf ball-shaped lights are a form of programmatic architecture, a type of roadside attraction contemporaneous with the popularity of car culture, and the clubhouse reflects the Ranch architectural style, the preferred**

> **residential forms of the San Fernando Valley during that period.**
>
> While the property has experienced some alterations, they are all related to its **evolution as a community golf course over time**. As such, **the subject property retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance.**
>
> Separately, staff recommends that the subject property's proposed monument name be changed to the "Studio City Golf and Tennis Club," to reflect the original, historic name with which it was associated for 50 years. (Emphasis added)

In addition, at the hearing, Jenna Snow, an historic resource consultant meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards testified regarding the site's evolution and overall integrity, provided an evaluation of the Project Site as a designed historic landscape,[37] and listed the character-defining features of this "mid-20th Century recreational facility" as including the: "club house, putting green, golf ball light standards, lawn, tees, fairways, greens, concrete paths and other landscape details." She noted that: "To separate out the club house, putting green and golf ball light standards from the rest of the property would be artificially separating character-defining features that must be considered as an entire unit."[38]

Eric Van Breene, the Preservation Coordinator for the Los Angeles Conservancy also testified at the hearing stating:[39]

> . . . speaking on behalf of the Los Angeles Conservancy, the nomination of Weddington golf course, the property is a cultural landscape developed during the mid-century period and embodies the distinct characteristics of the community golf course at that time. Weddington played a significant role in developing recreational sports for middle-class Angelenos in the San Fernando Valley during a period of suburban growth. The property retains a high degree of integrity with many of its original character defining features still intact.
>
> These character defining features are not limited to the William and Bray design ranch clubhouse, but include fairways with mature plantings, tennis courts, and unique features such as programmatic golf ball light standards. Alterations discussed largely reflect

[37] With the meeting audio for this item available at: https://planning.lacity.org/plndoc/Audio/CHC/2021/04-15-2021/08_CHC_2020_7767.mp3 Jenna Snow testimony starts at minute 10:05.
[38] Jenna Snow testimony 12:30 to 13:02 of the hearing available at: https://planning.lacity.org/plndoc/Audio/CHC/2021/04-15-2021/08_CHC_2020_7767.mp3
[39] Hearing testimony at 1:08:03-1:09:03

> continued use as a community golf course and do not negatively impact the properties eligibility as a historic cultural monument.

The DEIR's conclusions have also been reviewed by Architectural and Historic Consultant Kim Tashman who has a Master's degree in Historic Preservation-Heritage Conservation from the University of Southern California. A copy of her comment letter on the DEIR is included as **Attachment 4** to this letter. We hereby request responses to Ms. Tashman comments. In her expert opinion:

> [T]he analysis is defective because it fails to address the impacts of the project on all of the character-defining features of the site. Per my thesis research, and according to the 2012 Architectural Resources Group Historical Resources Assessment Report (ARG Report) regarding the site, Weddington Golf's historic and character-defining features include: the 9-hole golf course, the clubhouse, the putting green located in front of the clubhouse, the driving range, the golf ball light standards, and the open green space and park-like setting of the site (including the extensive canopy of mature trees). These features are not adequately nor individually addressed in the DEIR. The DEIR arbitrarily limits its own list of "character defining features" to only the clubhouse, putting green, and golf ball light standards. . . Should the Project go forward as planned, these conveniently excluded historic elements will be either damaged or lost entirely – a significant impact on the site's historic characteristics.
>
> . . .
>
> The historic nature of the course's design is thoroughly documented in my thesis research attached. In removing these terms from the HCM, and ignoring the significance of the golf course itself in the DEIR, the DEIR is deliberately downplaying or outright denying the historic quality of the course, relegating the defining features of the historic site as irrelevant. As such, the DEIR has failed to accurately assess the impact of the Project on the HCM, a California Register eligible resource, and the site's cultural and historic landscape. It has failed to identify significant and unmitigated impacts of the Project.

The DEIR asserts that because the site will retain the historic clubhouse facility, putting green, and golf ball light standards, that there will be no significant cultural or historic losses to the site with the construction of the new facility. This is plainly inaccurate, given that one of the things that makes the site itself historic is the unique nine-hole golf course and driving range facilities, according to a number of experts.

It is only common sense that a significant impact to the historic resource would result from removing the golf course feature from a property, which the City's expert staff

has found to historic as both: “as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City”; and “as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course” which “retains many essential characteristics of the small, local community golf courses that became popular nationwide in the 1950s.” Removing the golf course component and any other character-defining features would materially alter, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics of the historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the local register and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. The Project, as proposed, would remove a number of key character-defining features, including the golf course. The Project would clearly result in significant adverse impacts to a historic resource which is both an HCM and eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources. The DEIR must be revised and recirculated to acknowledge this significant Project impact on an historic resource.

The DEIR includes three PDF which are in fact typical historic resource mitigation measures. The DEIR authors have inappropriately considered these PDFs prior to making impact judgements. The three PDFs are: (1) requirements for a Rehabilitation Plan to ensure that rehabilitation of just the clubhouse, putting green, and low brick wall with weeping mortar complies with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation (Secretary’s Standards); (2) a requirement for preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level III documentation; and (3) a requirement for the preparation of an interpretation of the history of the Project Site to be housed on-site. However, even if the DEIR had correctly identified significant Project historic resource impacts, and these PDFs had been properly identified as mitigation measures, they would not be sufficient to fully mitigate Project historic resource impacts associated with the substantial proposed modification of the Project site. The requirement for treatment consistent with the Secretary’s Standards only applies to three of the character-defining features of the Project Site. It therefore would not fully mitigate Project impacts. As noted by the court in *Architectural Heritage Association v. County of Monterey* (19 Cal. Rptr. 3d 469*)*: "As drawing a chalk mark around a dead body is not mitigation, so archival documentation cannot normally reduce destruction of an historic resource to an insignificant level.” The documentation PDF, even if it were a mitigation measure, thus would not fully mitigate Project impacts. The same is true of the requirement for an interpretive display (see *League for Protection v. City of Oakland*, 52 Cal.App.4th 896). As proposed, the Project would result in significant unmitigated Project impacts. The DEIR must be revised and recirculated for public review and comment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

4.4 Failure to Identify Significant Greenhouse Gas Impacts

The DEIR’s analysis of Project Greenhouse Gas (“GHG”) emissions underestimates Project GHG impacts for a number of reasons. First, the analysis fails to account for the GHG emissions from removing existing turf and soil from the site. This will both release sequestered carbon and result in the loss of turf-related carbon sequestration as existing turf is removed, disposed of and replaced with artificial turf.

Recent studies have shown that both home of golf course turf results in net carbon sequestration:

> The Colorado Carbon Project, a collaborative effort among Colorado State University, the USDA and the Rocky Mountain Golf Course Superintendents Association and other entities, suggests that if the average fairway is 1.7 acres, then a single fairway will sequester .75 tons of carbon per year, which is equivalent of driving 6,500 miles with the average car. In addition, putting greens have the potential to sequester .40 tons of carbon per acre per year.[40]

Agricultural Research Service soil scientists have similarly found that golf course turf serves to sequester carbon:

> Agricultural Research Service soil scientist Ronald F. Follett and Colorado State University researcher Yaling Qian have studied soil records from 16 Denver-area golf courses. Follett says they found that carbon sequestration in the soil under turf- grass occurred at a "significant rate that is comparable to the carbon sequestration rate reported from U.S. land that has been placed in the Conservation Reserve Program." That voluntary program, run by USDA's Farm Service Agency, pays agricultural landowners to "establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on eligible farmland," which helps trap carbon.
>
> Follett explains that golf course managers generally keep excellent soil records; some of the records used for this research go back 45 years. The scientists found that carbon sequestration lasts for up to 31 years in fairways and 45 years in greens, after which the rates slow or become negligible.[41]

The DEIR's GHG analysis needs to account for the loss of carbon sequestration from the turf and the release of sequestered carbon as the removed turf rots. The DEIR's GHG analysis also needs to account for carbon release from the large volume of soil to be removed from the Project Site. As noted by the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service:

> It is also important to limit soil disturbance because research has shown that large amounts of carbon dioxide are released when the soil is disturbed. The greater the volume of soil disturbed, the greater the carbon lost from the soil.[42]

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[40] https://www.golfcourseindustry.com/article/gci-0310-golf-carbon-sequestration/
[41] https://agresearchmag.ars.usda.gov/AR/archive/2003/Jun/golf0603.pdf
[42] https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/pa/soils/health/?cid=nrcseprd1201408

The DEIR's analysis has failed to account for the GHG impacts of turf and soil removal. The analysis also contains a number of errors as documented by the environmental consulting firm, SWAPE.

As detailed in the letter from SWAPE included in **Attachment 1**, and quoted or paraphrased herein, there are a number of problems with the GHG analysis in the DEIR. SWAPEs full comments need to be addressed in the responses to comments and revised DEIR.

According to SWAPE, the DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions of 1,533- and 2,226-metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year ("MT CO_2e/year") with and without GHG reduction measures, respectively (see p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7). However, the DEIR elects not to apply a quantitative GHG threshold. Instead, the DEIR concludes a less- than-significant GHG impact based on "the Project's compliance with performance-based standards included in the regulations outlined in the applicable portions of CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan, the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Plan ("RTP/SCS"), City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code" (p. IV.G-40). However, the DEIR's analysis, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for five reasons:

(1) The DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis relies upon an incorrect and unsubstantiated air model;
(2) The DEIR fails to indicate a potentially significant GHG impact;
(3) The DEIR should incorporate PDFs as formal mitigation measures, not PDFs;
(4) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under CARB's *Scoping Plan*; and
(5) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under SCAG's *RTP/SCS.*

As detailed in **Attachment 1**, in an effort to quantitatively evaluate the Project's GHG emissions, SWAPE compared the Project's GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, to the SCAQMD 2035 service population ("SP") efficiency target of 3.0 MT CO_2e/SP/year, which was calculated by applying a 40% reduction to the 2020 targets. When dividing the Project's net annual GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, by a SP of 100 people, SWAPE found that the Project would emit approximately 15.5 MT CO_2e/SP/year. When applying this threshold, the Project's incorrect and unsubstantiated air model indicates a potentially significant GHG impact.

Additionally, according to SWAPE, the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Operations" model includes a manual reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor (Appendix C, pp. 279, 291, 388, 403). This unsubstantiated reduction presents an issue, as CalEEMod uses the CO_2 intensity factor to calculate the Project's greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions associated with electricity use. Thus, by including an unsubstantiated reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor, the model may

underestimate the Project's GHG emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Given the errors in the GHG analysis in the DEIR, the analysis and DEIR must be revised and recirculated for public review and comment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1), (2) and (4).

4.5 Deficiencies in the Discussion of Hazardous Materials, Health, Water Quality and Waste Management Impacts – Artificial Turf

The analysis of the hazards posed by the proposed Project's artificial turf in the DEIR oversells the safety of such turf and fails to adequately disclose the health unknowns of artificial turf. The most pertinent concern, echoed by many scientists and advocates, is that researchers don't know much about the safety of artificial turf crumb rubber. In 2008 researchers from Robert Wood Johnson Medical School put it like this:

> Neither systematic testing nor post-test evaluation has been performed on the composition and fate of either the turf or the filler. . . . Is the crumb rubber contaminated with metals as it comes from ground up used tires that have been in contact with many road- ways and dirt surfaces; what is the surface temperature of the artificial turf as the crumb rubber is black and will absorb more heat than a grass surface; how are the fields safely disposed of once they exceed their usable lifetime; and what happens to the rubber material that does not stay attached to the turf as it becomes mobilized and is released into the environment or becomes attached to the skin and clothing of the users? Numerous mothers have told us that this crumb rubber comes home with the child and is distributed around the house. Furthermore, there are now residential uses of turf with and with- out "in fill" marketed in many colors with unspecified coloring agents. Is the rubber and turf safe? (J. Expo. Sci. Environ. Epidemiol. 2008;18:533–4; doi:10/1038/jes.2008.56)

As noted in Journal of National Cancer Institute (JNCI), 2016, Vol. 108, No. 12:[43]

> Griffin's concern is that the way scientists have been testing the safety of artificial turf may not reflect the way some soccer players interact with the material. She has seen blood cancers mostly in soccer players who were goalkeepers. They dive into the turf, often breathing only inches away from it, and end up ingesting much more of the substance orally than the average player. That's not the sort of interaction researchers tend to investigate.

[43] Artificial Turf and Cancer Risk by Daniel Luzer available at starting on page 2: https://academic.oup.com/jnci/article/108/12/djw311/2706944

> Despite widespread adoption of the crumb rubber–filled synthetic turf (the U.S. has some 12,000 such fields now), no epidemiological studies have examined populations with experience playng on such fields. Nor have researchers conducted animal testing on rubber fill, in which mammals are directly exposed to the substance for long periods and researchers examine the effects.
>
> Andrew Watterson, Ph.D., professor of health and director of the Centre for Public Health and Population Health Research at Scotland's University of Stirling, has found cancer-causing chemicals in crumb samples from artificial soccer fields. He argues that the problem is just that so little is known about such a potentially dangerous substance.
>
> "The surprising thing to me is that the health issues were not checked out much earlier—bearing in mind how long such pitches have been around and how many millions of people, especially children, use the surfaces worldwide—and we still don't know what, if any, health risks there are from widely recognized carcinogenic substances used in crumb rubber and what uptake rather than simply exposure there is," Watterson said. "It would have been in both government and industry interests to have sorted this [out] a long time ago."
>
> Tania Bush Isaksen, Ph.D., M.P.H., lecturer in the department of environmental and occupational health sciences at UW's School of Public Health, is investigating cancer rates among athletes across Washington State. What she's working on won't tell whether artificial turf causes cancer, but "it'll [tell] us if these rates are higher than we should expect."
>
> The Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also are studying the issue.

The USEPA is currently conducting research on recycled tire crumb used in artificial turf on playing fields. As noted by the EPA:[44]

> Concerns have been raised by the public about the potential health risks from playing on synthetic turf fields in the U.S. containing tire crumb rubber. Studies to date have not shown an elevated health risk from playing on fields with tire crumb rubber, but the existing studies have been limited.

[44] https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/federal-research-recycled-tire-crumb-used-playing-fields

> To help address these concerns, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in collaboration with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), launched a multi-agency research effort in February 2016.
>
> This multi-agency research effort, known as the Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds (FRAP), is focused on assessing potential human exposure, which includes conducting research activities to characterize the chemicals associated with tire crumb rubber and to identify the ways in which people may be exposed to those chemicals based on their activities on synthetic turf fields. Also, the FRAP includes characterizing emissions and bioaccessibility to differentiate what is present in the tire crumb rubber from what people may actually be exposed to from tire crumb rubber. . .
>
> The study has four parts:
>
> - Literature Review/Gap Analysis (EPA and CDC/ATSDR)
> - Recycled Tire Crumb Characterization (EPA and CDC/ATSDR)
> - Exposure Characterization Study (EPA and CDC/ATSDR)
> - Playground Study (Consumer Product Safety Commission)

Only the *Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization Research Final Report: Part 1 -Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization* has been completed, to date.[45] The study found:

[45] The report is available at: https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/federal-research-recycled-tire-crumb-used-playing-fields. A presentation on the report from an August 6, 2019 public webinar is available at: https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/public-webinar-part-1-tire-crumb-rubber-characterization The webinar sliders are available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/documents/tc_public_webinar_-_august_6_2019.pdf

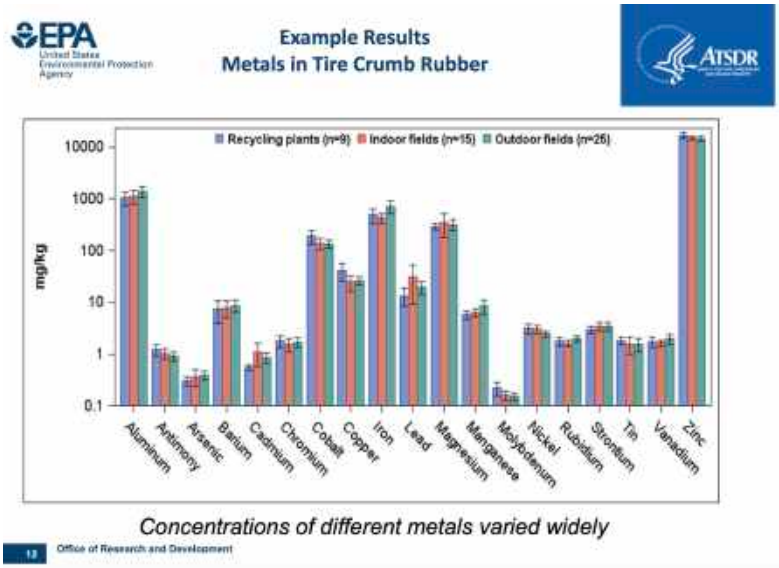


FIGURE 1 – Concentration of Metals in Artificial Turf Crumb Rubber
Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/documents/tc_public_webinar_-_august_6_2019.pdf

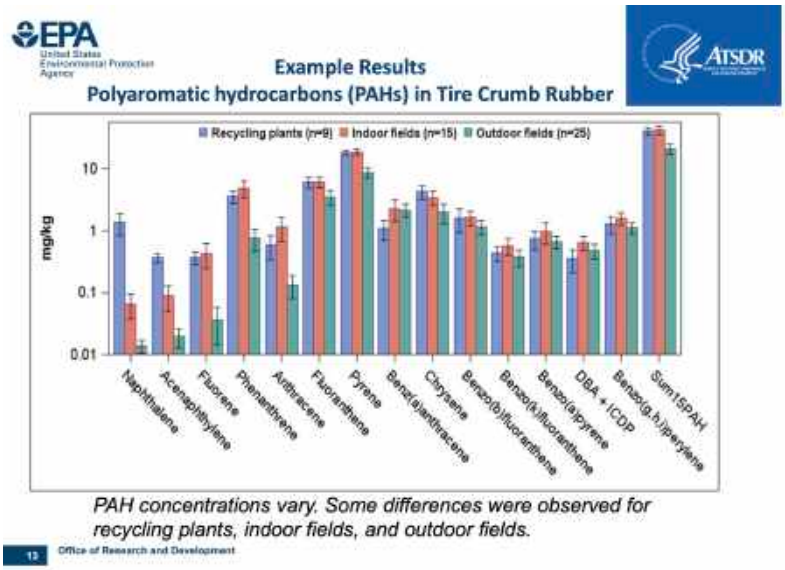


FIGURE 2 – PAH Concentrations in Artificial Turf Crumb Rubber
Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/documents/tc_public_webinar_-_august_6_2019.pdf

- Most of the target analytes among the 21 metals and 49 SVOCs, and several of the 31 target VOCs, were found in tire crumb rubber collected at fields across the U.S.

- Average concentrations ranged from <1 mg/kg for several metals and extractable SVOCs to up to 15,000 mg/kg for zinc.

- For most VOC and SVOC chemicals, air emissions were low at 25 °C and in many cases, not measurable above the detection limit or above background levels.

- At 60 °C, higher emissions were measured for some, but not all, VOCs and SVOCs.

- Every sample from the 40 fields was positive for total bacteria.

    - 42% had at least one sample with Staphylococcus aureus.
    - 70% had a least one positive sample for methicillin resistance.

Given that the proposed Project is in the San Fernando Valley, with it's high heats, the DEIR needs to address the potential for off-gassing of VOCs and SVOCs. This should be addressed as part of the Hazardous Material discussion, the air quality analysis and the needed health risk assessment.

The second phases of the EPA study, which will include a health risk assessment has yet to be completed. The EPA has yet to determine whether the health risks of artificial turf which includes crumb rubber are less than significant.

According to the Mount Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center:[46]

> **What chemicals can be contained in the infill crumb rubber?**
>
> Because infill crumb rubber is made from recycled tires and other recycled materials, it can contain a mixture of chemicals. These chemicals include rubber, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and heavy metals (lead, zinc, iron, and manganese).[1]
>
> **How can people be exposed to these chemicals?**
>
> (1) Inhalation: Exposure to airborne chemicals was recently studied by Connecticut's Departments of Public Health and Environmental Protection, their Agricultural Experiment Station, and UCONN Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. They studied both indoor and outdoor turf fields. Results showed that each field had a different mixture of airborne

[46] https://icahn.mssm.edu/files/ISMMS/Assets/Research/PEHSU/ArtTurfFactSheet_2011.pdf

chemicals. When the amount of airborne chemicals at outdoor turf fields was compared to background (non turf field) levels, they did not find a difference. However, there were more airborne chemicals (e.g. benzothiazole) in one indoor field as compared to outdoor fields.[2] This result supports the idea that chemicals remain in the air longer with decreased ventilation. Based on these measurements, the Connecticut Department of Health found that health risk from playing on turf fields (even indoors) was "...within typical risk levels in the community from ambient pollution sources and are below target risks associated with many air toxics regulatory programs."[2] However, one limitation of the Connecticut findings is that chemical measurements were taken on summer days when the temperature was below 90 degrees. They did not assess the potential for increased chemical release with hotter temperatures typical of summer heat waves.

(2) Ingestion: Pellet infills can stick to the hands and bodies of children playing on the fields. This can lead to ingestion in young children who often put hands and toys into their mouths.[4]

(3) Skin: Certain chemicals may be absorbed through direct skin contact. This is of greater concern in young children whose skin barrier is not as thick, or keratinized, as older individuals.[4]

What are the health and environmental effects of chemical exposures related to infill rubber?

Exposures to chemicals present in crumb rubber at very high levels, typical of animal or occupational studies, are known to cause birth defects, neurologic and developmental deficits, and some can even cause cancer.[4] These are higher exposures than would be found in infilled tire crumb. What is not yet known is the extent to which these chemicals actually enter the bodies of children playing on turf fields. Several studies have attempted to approximate exposure to concerning components of crumb rubber by using theoretical estimates of inhalation, ingestion, and dermal exposure; these studies found that exposure would in most cases be too small to have health effects.[4] A limitation of these studies is that exposure level is only theoretical. In addition, the long term health effects of very small doses is still unknown.

Another concern is the extent to which chemicals may leach from the fields into the surrounding environment, soil and groundwater. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is investigating the impact of chemicals in rubber infill on groundwater and the environment. Results, as of May 2009, have not shown significant groundwater contamination, however, the study is still ongoing.[8] Lastly, the ability of infill-related chemical

exposure to cause allergic reaction or irritation (skin or respiratory) has not yet been studied.

What are the proven hazards of turf fields?

(1) Heat: It is unsafe for children to be playing on surfaces at extreme temperatures as they can develop heat-induced illnesses (eg. dehydration, heat stress, heat stroke, and heat burns).[4] Temperatures on artificial turf fields are elevated as compared to natural grass turf. At the University of Missouri's turf field, surface temperature reached 173°F and "head level" height temperature reached 138°F on a 98°F day.[4] Heat levels on artificial turf fields are slightly lower in areas shaded from sunlight.[4]

(2) "Turf burn" or friction abrasions: Athletes who fall on turf fields can get friction abrasions called "turf burns", which should be cleaned with soap and water. However, injuries on turf fields are not increased with respect to injury rate or severity as compared with natural grass fields.[3,5,6,7,9,10]

References:
1. Fact Sheet on Synthetic Turf Used in Athletic Fields and Play Areas. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Web site. Updated 2009. Accessed 10/5, 2010.

2. Ainslie V, Barr D, Borak J, et al. Committee report: Peer review of an evaluation of the health and environmental impacts associated with synthetic turf playing fields. The Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering 2010.

3. Bjorneboe J, Bahr R, Andersen TE. Risk of injury on third-generation artificial turf in norwegian professional football. Br J Sports Med. 2010;44(11):794-798.

4. Denly E, Rutkowski K, Vetrano KM, et al. A review of the potential health and safety risks from synthetic turf fields containing crumb rubber infill. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. 2008.

5. Ekstrand J, Timpka T, Hagglund M. Risk of injury in elite football played on artificial turf versus natural grass: A prospective two-cohort study. Br J Sports Med. 2006;40(12):975-980.

6. Fuller CW, Dick RW, Corlette J, Schmalz R. Comparison of the incidence, nature and cause of injuries sustained on grass and new generation artificial turf by male and female football players, part 1: Match injuries. Br J Sports Med. 2007;41 Suppl 1:i20-6.

7. Fuller CW, Dick RW, Corlette J, Schmalz R. Comparison of the incidence, nature and cause of injuries sustained on grass and new generation artificial turf by male and female football players, part 2: Training injuries. Br J Sports Med. 2007;41 Suppl 1:i27-32.

8. Lim L, Walker R. An assessment of chemical leaching, releases to air and temperature at crumb- rubber infilled synthetic turf fields. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; New York State Department of Health. 2009.

9. Meyers MC. Incidence, mechanisms, and severity of game-related college football injuries on FieldTurf versus natural grass: A 3-year prospective study. Am J Sports Med. 2010;38(4):687-697.

10. Soligard T, Bahr R, Andersen TE. Injury risk on artificial turf and grass in youth tournament football. Scand J Med Sci Sports. 2010.

In addition, the possible presence of polyfluoroalkyl substances – known as PFAS chemicals (or forever chemicals) in artificial turf blades and backing is a concern. As noted by the organization Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER):[47]

> In September, the Ecology Center, working with PEER, found elemental fluorine in artificial turf blades, suggesting that PFAS is an ingredient in the carpet grass fibers or a byproduct of the manufacturing process. It also found specific PFAS chemicals in discarded turf backing and an adjacent wetland. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), often referred to as "forever chemicals," do not break down in the environment and bio-accumulate in the food chain. Human exposures to PFAS are associated with cancer, birth defects, and other impairments. On October 14, 2019, the Synthetic Turf Council put out a statement that did not deny the presence of PFAS but nonetheless blasted the groups' "inaccurate, non-verified report using questionable test methods." Yet, it is hard for industry to dispute that:
>
> - Two specific PFAS substances were found in backing of two different turf samples: one had 6:2 FTSA, the other had PFOA from samples taken by three PhD scientists who collected samples using proper lab protocols;
>
> - Shaw Industries, one of the companies that produced the turf that tested positive for elemental fluorine, admits, "These chemicals are commonly used by synthetic turf manufacturers as a non-stick agent…. We are exploring alternatives with our technical teams and suppliers but have not yet identified a substitute that provides the non-stick properties required for manufacturing synthetic turf." (emphasis added); and

[47] https://peer.org/industry-in-a-dither-about-pfas-in-synthetic-turf

- ACTGlobal also concedes it uses a "fluorelastomer process aid" (likely a PFAS) in the manufacture of synthetic grass.

> Significantly, the groups can only test for 36 PFAS because widespread claims of "confidential business information" prevent release of data about hundreds of other PFAS compounds. "We are asking manufacturers to fully disclose all PFAS chemistry used, including fluoropolymers and any other fluorinated processing aids used in the production of turfgrass fibers and backing," said Jeff Gearhart of the Ecology Center. "Industry continues to claim this chemistry is proprietary, however, the public has a right to know."
>
> Two big concerns about PFAS in the turf blades and backing is the direct chemical exposure to children, and the potential for PFAS to leach off the fields into groundwater, surface water and eventually, drinking water.

The DEIR needs to disclose the unknowns regarding the potential health risks of artificial turf. Given the unknowns, impact should be classified as potentially significant.

It should also be noted in the DEIR that PEER has filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") alleging that artificial turf manufacturer claims that artificial turf is recyclable are false and that recycling is not possible due to the difficulty of separating component parts.[48] The complaint states that artificial turf fields last eight to ten years[49] and that there are currently no facilities in the United States that can recycle artificial turf.[50] The DEIR, therefore, also needs to disclose and address the solid waste impacts associated with the use of artificial turf.

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[48] https://peer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/3_7_22-Filed-FTC-Complaint-2.28.22.pdf

[49] Citing: SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 3 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf

[50] *See* Lucas Thors, *Concerns Raised over Feasibility of Synthetic Turf Recycling*, MVTIMES, (Oct. 21, 2020) https://www.mvtimes.com/2020/10/21/concerns-raised-feasibility-synthetic-turf-recycling/ ("[T]here is currently no operational recycling facility in the U.S."); *see also* Guy Oldenkotte, *'Recycling turf in the US is just a matter of time'*, SPORTSFIELDS, (Mar. 22, 2021) ("[A] recycling facility doesn't currently exist in the country the rest [of the artificial turf] 'sit in big yards in different parts of the country, like Pennsylvania'"). As of December 1, 2021, Re- Match, a company located in Denmark, has chosen Luzern County, Pennsylvania to be the location of its first North American recycling facility. *Artificial Turf Recycler Opens First North American Facility in Luzerne County Creating New Jobs*, GOVERNOR TOM WOLF, (Dec. 1, 2021) https://www.governor.pa.gov/newsroom/gov-wolf- announces-artificial-turf-recycler-establishing-first-north-american-facility-in-luzerne-county-creating- approximately-40-jobs.

4.6 Inadequate Health Risk Assessment and Failure to Identify Significant Health Risks

As detailed in the SWAPE letter included as **Attachment 1** to the letter and quoted or paraphrased below, the DEIR concludes that the Project would have a less-than-significant health risk impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational health risk analysis ("HRA") (p. IV.B-61 – IV.B-62). The DEIR's evaluation of the Project's potential health risk impacts, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect and the analysis is insufficient for three reasons:

> First, this qualitative as opposed to quantitative approach is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences."[51] The Project will generate a substantial number of Project-related trips both during construction and operation. For example, during construction 250,000 cubic yards of soil must be removed from the Project Site. The DEIR needs to quantitively evaluate health risks both in the vicinity of the Project Site, along the haul route, and in the vicinity of the soil disposal site.
>
> Second, the analysis is inconsistent with guidance from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), the organization responsible for providing guidance on conducting Health Risk Assessments ("HRAs") in California. OEHHA released its most recent *Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* in February 2015. Specifically, OEHHA recommends that all short-term projects lasting at least 2 months assess cancer risks and that exposure from projects lasting more than 6 months should be evaluated for the duration of the project.[52] Thus, as the Project's anticipated construction duration exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, construction of the Project meets the threshold warranting a quantified HRA under OEHHA guidance and should be evaluated for the entire 30-month construction duration.

However, Re-Match has no deed or mortgage recorded within any Pennsylvania County Clerk of Records, only a Consent of Landowner has been filed within Luzerne County. *See* Exhibit A.

[51] "Sierra Club v. County of Fresno." Supreme Court of California, December 2018, a*vailable at:* https://ceqaportal.org/decisions/1907/Sierra%20Club%20v.%20County%20of%20Fresno.pdf.

[52] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 8-18.

> Third, by claiming a less than significant impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational HRA for nearby, existing sensitive receptors, the DEIR fails to compare the Project's excess cancer risk to the SCAQMD's specific numeric threshold of 10 in one million.[53] Thus, in accordance with the most relevant guidance, an assessment of the health risk posed to nearby, existing receptors as a result of Project construction and operation should be conducted.

The DEIR needs to be revised to include the required quantitative Health Risk Assessment. The DEIR must then be revised and recirculated for public review and comment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(4).

4.7 Lack of an Adequate Cumulative Noise Assessment

The DEIR needs to address the potential of the proposed Project in combination with cumulative noise sources such as increasing aviation noise in the Project area, to result in cumulative noise impacts. As explained by Studio City for Quite Skies:[54]

> NextGen is the Federal Aviation Administration's new satellite GPS system for guiding aircraft. It is being implemented all over the country. It creates concentrated flight paths supposedly to promote efficiency and save money for the airlines but it has not achieved its goal (according to the Inspector General) and has been a complete failure inspiring lawsuits nationwide. . . .
>
> **How is it different from the previous system?**
> The FAA formerly used a radar system that dispersed flights in six-mile wide paths. With NextGen, the FAA has compressed these paths into narrow, undeviating half-mile corridors - massively increasing noise and pollution for those living under them. Previously, jets departing Hollywood Burbank Airport were dispersed over a six-mile area, sharing the burden of noise across the East San Fernando Valley. Since NextGen, however, flight paths have been narrowed to a half-mile wide area, at dramatically lower altitudes, and were shifted south directly above our once-tranquil hillside suburb, including the protected, 4(f)-designated wilderness of the Santa Monica Mountains. This High Fire Severity Zone was never studied as part of Metroplex and residents were never given notice of the change. Studio City is now subjected to almost 200 low and loud jets per day from Burbank,

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[53] "South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds." SCAQMD, April 2019, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf.

[54] https://www.studiocityforquietskies.com/copy-of-about

expected to increase by 15% per year - with an all-new Expanded Burbank Terminal coming in 2024. This is on top of some 80-100 flights per day from Van Nuys Airport - also increasing.

How does all this affect Studio City, Sherman Oaks and Encino?
Control towers and airlines gradually rolled out NextGen in Southern California ("The Southern California Metroplex") in November, 2016 and officially in March, 2017. See evidence of November 2016 rollout HERE. At Burbank Airport, Air Traffic Control began vectoring flights far south of the 101 Freeway in anticipation of the FAA creating two new departure procedures, named SLAPP TWO and OROSZ THREE. Since the Task Force recessed in May 2020, FAA has added multiple new operations over our community in addition to just departures. We now receive simultaneous arrivals and departures from both BUR and VNY, when prior to the Task Force, we received arrivals only on "wind days," and instead of departures.

What are the two New Proposed Procedures?
FAA has proposed TWO NEW BURBANK DEPARTURE PROCEDURES (SLAPP TWO and OROSZ THREE) which will create GPS-guided waypoints over Colfax/Ventura (near Carpenter Community Charter Elementary School) and at Hollyline, south of Valley Vista (near The Buckley School). These will serve to legitimize and make permanent flight paths that are already destroying our quality of life - while extending the air noise misery to Sherman Oaks and Encino. These procedures were proposed without an Environmental Assessment or any consultation with affected communities. Studio City has suffered a devastating increase in airplane noise since the introduction of NextGen.

The DEIR needs to address the cumulative noise impact of the proposed Project in combination with the related cumulative noise impact resulting from past, present and reasonably foreseeable changes in Burbank Airport operations.

4.8 Public Services – Failure to Identify Significant Impacts to Fire Station Operations During Construction and Operation and on Emergency Access

As noted on DEIR page II-53, the "south driveway" for the aboveground and underground parking areas would be "via a driveway at the paved portion of Valleyheart Drive located just south of LAFD Fire Station 78". **Figure 3** shows the proximity of this driveway to the Fire Station. **Figures 4 and 5** shown the configuration of the Fire Station and its driveways.



FIGURE 3 – Location of South Driveway and Dropoff Area in Relation to Fire Station No. 78
Source: DEIR Figure II-6 – The number 2 indicates vehicular entry; the number 5 indicates a vehicular gate



FIGURE 4 – Aerial View of Fire Station 78
Source: Google Earth



FIGURE 5 – View of Fire Station 78 from Valleyhart – Eastern Driveway
Source: Google Earth

Construction

DEIR page II-62 indicates that the "inbound haul route would come from US-101, head southbound on Coldwater Canyon Avenue, eastbound on Moorpark Street, and southbound on Whitsett Avenue to access the Project Site" and that the "outbound haul route would leave the Project Site and head southbound on Whitsett Avenue, westbound on Ventura Boulevard, and northbound on Coldwater Canyon Avenue to reach US-101."

As noted on page IV-M-18 of the DEIR:

> With regard to LAFD Fire Station 78 emergency access, **the station's main driveway used for the departure of the larger fire trucks from the station bays is located on Whitsett Avenue**, north of Valleyheart Drive. The station also has two driveways on the north side of Valleyheart Drive. Of these two driveways, the westerly driveway is used for the return of the larger fire vehicles, which swing wide and use most of the Valleyheart Drive roadway to enter the fire station before proceeding to the bays. The easterly driveway to the fire station is used for the entry and departure of smaller vehicles, such as ambulances. (Emphasis added).

DEIR page IV.M-44 concludes without providing any evidence that:

> emergency access would be maintained at all times as no road closures would be necessary. However, while construction activities would not require full street closures (i.e., at least one travel lane would be open at all times) and most Project construction activities would be confined to the Project Site, the Project would still implement a CMP (see Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1). Because of the short-term nature of the construction activities and with implementation of a CMP, the Project's construction activities would not require a new, or

> significantly interfere with an existing, risk management, emergency response, or evacuation plan. The Project would not result in inadequate emergency access during construction.

Given the volume of construction truck traffic associated with the project, the fact that the construction haul route will use Whitsett, the fact the DEIR admits that some travel lanes may be closed during construction, the location of Fire Station 78 and its driveways, and the fact that the DEIR relies on Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1 (a Construction Management Plan), the specifics of which have not been disclosed, the conclusion that impacts to emergency response during construction will be less than significant are not supported by substantial evidence. There has been no demonstration that the Construction Management Plan will fully mitigate emergency access and response impacts during construction or that such mitigation is really feasible. The potential for significant emergency response impacts during construction remains.

Operation

As previously discussed in **Section 3.7**, the DEIR impermissibly relies on a Project Design Feature, TRAF-PDF-2, the installation of a flashing warning light installed on the southern exit driveway as the mechanism for ensuring that vehicles existing the Project Site will not conflict with emergency vehicles entering and existing Fire Station 78 site and POL-PDF-2, the existence of security kiosks, when making impact judgements.

The DEIR concludes on page IV.M-45 that:

> The warning light would allow for adequate emergency access by LAFD vehicles between Valleyheart Drive and Whitsett Avenue by reducing conflicts between vehicles leaving the Project Site and emergency vehicles leaving/coming back to the station. Further, the warning light would minimize the eastbound queues by vehicles leaving the Project Site along Valleyheart Drive at Whitsett Avenue when emergency vehicles need to access Valleyheart Drive. With the warning light in operation, LAFD would be able to effectively maintain adequate emergency vehicle access to the fire station. Also, the Project would include an at-grade security kiosk located near the roundabout, thereby placing a security guard nearby to assist with traffic management when the warning light is activated. . . .
>
> **Based on the above, Project impacts with respect to emergency access would be less than significant.**

The DEIR has thus failed to identify a significant emergency access impact, by relying on PDFs which are clearly mitigation measures when conducting the analysis. Given that the DEIR has failed to identify a significant impact, by relying on PDFs which are in fact clearly mitigation measures, recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1).

The Traffic Analysis included as Appendix M to the DEIR identifies, on page 62, two mitigation measures for Project access issues at the south Project driveway:

> **Potential Corrective Actions**
>
> After identifying the Project related access constraint at the south driveway on Whitsett Avenue during the Special Event Scenario, the following corrective action was identified to minimize the access constraints:
>
> - On Special Event Days, prohibit left turns out of the south driveway and force all exiting vehicles to turn right onto Whitsett Avenue. This can be employed using traffic control officers (TCOs) as part of an event management plan to be developed with LADOT. This change would improve the projected LOS at the southern driveway from LOS F to LOS B, and would reduce the projected queue length from 150 feet to 25 feet, as shown in **Table 12A** and **Table 12B**.
>
> - To minimize effects on access for LAFD vehicles on Valleyheart Drive, implement a warning light that would hold back vehicles exiting the Project turnaround onto Valleyheart Drive when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. This warning light would be activated by a button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicles.

While the second of these needed mitigations has been included as Project Design Feature (TRAF-PDF-2), the left-turn restriction has not been required as a mitigation measure. In the absence of this mitigation, significant Project impacts remain and the DEIR needs to be recirculated to acknowledge these impacts.

In addition, the analysis on pages IV.M-44 to 45 of the DEIR and PDFs only addresses traffic exiting the Project Site via the driveway adjacent to Fire Station 78. No analysis has been provided in the DEIR of the potential of vehicles, turning onto Valleyhart in the vicinity of Fire Station 78 from Whitsett to enter the Project Site for drop-off or parking purposes, to interfere with the operation of the Fire Station.[55] The DEIR needs to address both left and right-turn movements onto Valleyhart from Whitsett into the south Project driveway. If exiting vehicles will result in impacts to Fire Station operations, so too will entering vehicles. This impact has not been identified in the DEIR. Recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1) and (4). Please also see and address all of the comments by Aperture,

[55] See for example

included in **Attachment 5** to this letter. Aperture is a forensic engineering firm and has identified defects in the DEIR's analysis.[56]

Furthermore, the Traffic Analysis needs to be redone since the trip assignment used makes no sense given that one of the Harvard-Westlake schools that would use the facilities is located on Coldwater Canyon Boulevard and the other is located west of Coldwater Canyon. As shown in **Figure 6**, which reproduces Figure 8A from the Traffic Analysis in DEIR Appendix M, the Traffic Analysis assumes that 60 percent of Harvard-Westlake visitors to the site would arrive from the eastbound 101 freeway and 20 percent would be coming from east of Whitsett. The same trip distribution was also used for Harvard-Westlake employees (see Appendix M, Figure 8C). The trip distribution used in the analysis therefore makes no sense and is likely to underestimate right turns onto Valleyheart from Whitsett after vehicles pass Fire Station 78. Furthermore, a separate trip distribution and analysis needs to be provided for non-Harvard-Westlake events at the Project Site. The analysis of potential impacts from Project vehicular movements needs to be completely redone and the DEIR recirculated for public review and comment pursuant to pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(4).

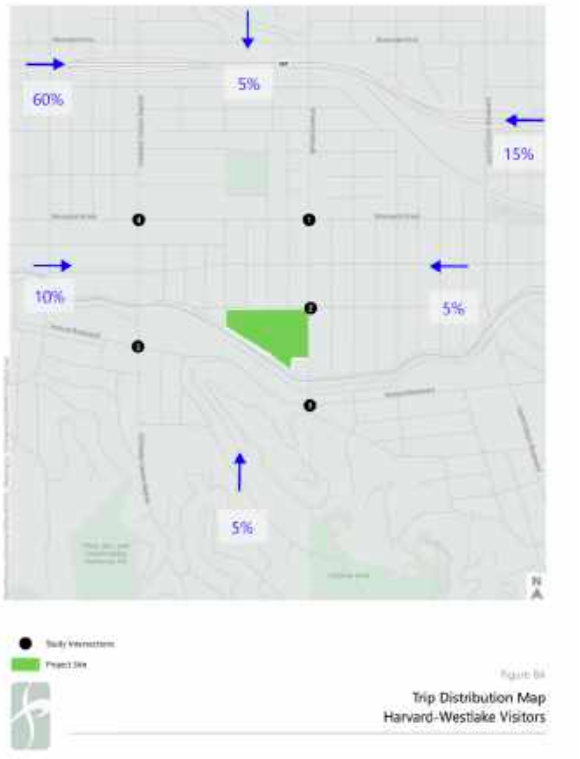


FIGURE 6 – Trip Distribution Assumptions for Harvard-Westlake Visitors and Employees Used in the Traffic Analysis
Source: Figure 8A from the Traffic Analysis in DEIR Appendix M

[56] See https://www.aperturellc.com or https://wexco.net Apertures services include: accident reconstruction, animation & graphics, biomechanics, construction defect and premises liability analyses.

Given that impacts are underestimated, recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(2). Due to both the failure to identify an impact and the underestimate of impacts recirculation of the DEIR is also required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(4).

4.9 Traffic – Failure to Identify Pedestrian and Vehicular Safety Impacts

Please also see and address the comments by Aperture regarding pedestrian and vehicular safety, included in **Attachment 5** to this letter.

4.10 Traffic – Inadequate Analysis of Construction Impacts to Freeway Safety and Off-Ramp Queuing

DEIR pages IV.M-41 to IV.M-44 include an analysis of the impacts of Project operations on local and freeway safety, including the operation of the US-101 Southbound Off-ramp to Coldwater Canyon Avenue during the peak afternoon hour. This analysis largely consists of a narrative unsupported by quantitative data or analysis. It is therefore not supported by substantial evidence.

Furthermore, no such analysis is provided of the impacts of Project construction-related activities on local and freeway safety. The proposed Project will generate an enormous amount of truck traffic during construction, more than one inbound and one outbound truck trip every two minutes. As required by CEQA, the DEIR needs to address construction, as well as operational impacts of the Project on local roadway and freeway safety and the operation of the freeway ramps. A quantitative analysis of the impact of truck traffic, with truck traffic converted to passenger car equivalents as appropriate, needs to be included in the DEIR, otherwise, based on the sheer volume of truck traffic, there is the clear potential for significant unmitigated truck-related impacts to the safety and operation of the freeway and freeway ramps at both ends of the haul routes. Given that truck traffic will be generated during both the a.m. and p.m peak period, both periods need to be addressed in the analysis.

4.11 Traffic –Failure to Identify Significant Neighborhood Impacts

The proposed project includes 532 parking spaces to serve the 80,249 square foot, two-story gymnasium with basement, playing fields, courts and clubhouse with 10-seat café. DEIR Table II-6 shows the calculation of required parking per LAMC Section 12.21 A4 as 444 spaces and is based on the number of fixed seats associated with the gymnasium, tennis courts, Field A, Field B and Pool. While LAMC Section 12.21 A4 (e)[57] does provide for calculating parking requirements based on fixed seats as follows, this has been inappropriately applied to the gymnasium portion of the Project:

> (e) **For Auditoriums**. There shall be at least one automobile parking space for each five seats contained within any theatre, church, high school, college or university auditorium, or general

[57] See: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/los_angeles/latest/lapz/0-0-0-5183

> auditorium, stadium or other similar place of assembly. Where there are no fixed seats in the auditorium or place of assembly, there shall be one parking space for each 35 square feet of floor area (exclusive of stage) contained therein.

However, LAMC Section 12.21 A4 (c)(2) specifies:

> (2) **Health Clubs**: There shall be at least one automobile parking space for each 100 square feet of floor area in the building being utilized for a health club, athletic club, bath house, **gymnasium**, dance studio, dance hall, or any similar establishment, which operates as a private facility or offers the use of the premises and equipment to the general public for physical exercise, dance or sports activities. This provision does not include such a facility located in a building which is accessory to an elementary school, junior high school or senior high school as defined in Section 12.03 of this article or any other institution of learning under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education. This provision does not include such a facility located within an office building of at least 50,000 square feet or more of gross floor area, or located within the Downtown Business District parking exception area described in Paragraph (i) of this subdivision.

The gymnasium does not qualify as accessory to a school, since it is not located on the same lot as the school.[58] Parking requirements for the gymnasium should therefore have been calculated based on square footage. Given the 80,249 square foot size of the gymnasium, 802 parking spaces would be required for this portion of the proposed Project.[59] In total 1,041 parking spaces would thus be required for the Project. The Project is thus severely under-parked and it is therefore likely that event parking will spill over into nearby neighborhoods, particularly given that DEIR page II-50 acknowledges that school events will include attendance by up to 2,000 persons:

> In addition to the school athletic and recreational activities described above, the Project Site could be used for up to 30 school-related special events per year, 27 of which are conservatively assumed to have up to 500 people and three with 2,000 people. These special events would include a maximum of 15 weekday events, 10 Saturday events and 5 Sunday events. Special events are defined as any non-athletic, non-recreational or non- regular academic activity involving more than 100 persons.

[58] See LAMC definition of accessory use at: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/los_angeles/latest/lapz/0-0-0-886#JD_12.03

[59] It should be noted that parking requirements are typically established based on studies of trip generation associated with different uses.

According to DEIR page II-56:

> By providing more parking spaces than required by the LAMC, the School would accommodate the parking needs of its students, employees, and visitors on-site, to ensure they do not park in the surrounding community. Off-site parking for the Project Site's users would be prohibited through the following measures:
>
> - Security patrols present north of the Project Site on Valley Spring Lane during events to enforce no neighborhood or other off-site parking.
> - Security guard placed at the pedestrian entrance on Whitsett Avenue to screen visitors for neighborhood parking and to return visitors to their car if inappropriately parked.
> - On days in which event attendance is expected to surpass 300 spectators, tickets and parking passes would be required for visitors to enter the Project Site. This includes single events or combined events. For reference, attendance reached this level fewer than ten times during Harvard-Westlake School's 2018-2019 school year and is anticipated to be similarly infrequent at the Project Site. On ticketed days, visitors without parking passes would be directed to the upper school campus on Coldwater Canyon Avenue to utilize the shuttle service to the Project Site.
> - Three shuttles are anticipated to transfer students, coaches, and visitors between the campus and the Project Site between 2:30 p.m. to the end of the day's latest activity. Shuttles would have an estimated rider capacity of 24 and service is anticipated every 5 to 10 minutes. Ingress and egress at the Project Site would be at the south driveway drop-off roundabout, at Valleyheart Drive, just west of the LAFD Fire Station 78.

Requirements for use of a Shuttle and parking passes is required by TRAF-PDF-3, which is clearly intended as a mitigation measures for potential impacts. POL-PDF-2 specifies the provision of the specified security personnel, and is clearly intended as a mitigation measure for potential impacts. The DEIR has therefore failed to identify significant pre-mitigation neighborhood impacts.

The DEIR silent on the number of frequencies of non-school special events that will be permitted at the Project Site and how parking for such events will be controlled. In the absence of a mitigation measure prohibiting non-school special events, assumptions about the frequency of large events that will occur at the site are not supported by substantial evidence, and impacts associated with special events has been underestimated. Both the impact analysis and DEIR's Project Description are silent on how non-school special event traffic will be managed.

The DEIR fails to adequately analyze the impact of visitors to the Project Site seeking parking on nearby streets and neighborhoods and its impact on both neighborhoods and roadway operations and the operation of Fire Station 78. The DEIR similarly fails to adequately analyze the impact noise generation associated with visitors and special events. Given that impacts are underestimated, recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1) and (2).

4.11 Inadequate Traffic, Public Facility and Recreational Impacts Due to Displaced Users Analyses

The DEIR fails to cite any source for the golf course and driving range usage figures provided on DEIR page IV.L.3-14 or to indicate what year and month(s) these figures are for. The DEIR should provide the source of the figures. The DEIR should also provide data showing how monthly usage rates have changed since Harvard-Westlake bought the property.

The DEIR needs to provide multiple-year, monthly data, regarding the use of golf and tennis facilities in the region, not just the limited data provided on page IV.L3-17 to 19. The DEIR indicates that golf and tennis reservations data are from surveys for February and March of 2021. However, there is no indication that these months are typical of historic patterns use pattern. Conclusions regarding the impact of displaced users on other facilities are thus not supported by substantial evidence. The DEIR's VMT analysis needs to account for the additional miles traveled by displaced site users that will have to travel a greater distance to access golf and tennis facilities.

The DEIR fails to provide substantial evidence to support its conclusions regarding the lack of recreational facility impacts resulting from the Project. The DEIR provides insufficient data to demonstrate that conclusions are based on data which is representative of historic patterns of site usage both before and after Harvard-Westlake purchased the property and at the other facilities in the region. Monthly data for multiple years is required to support the conclusions in the DEIR. The potential for significant impacts remains.

4.12 Failure to Identify Significant Cumulative Water Supply Impacts

According to page IV.O.1-28 of the DEIR, after improperly accounting for the water use reductions resulting from WS-PDF-1 (artificial turf) and WS-PDF-2 (capture and reuse system), which are in fact mitigation measures, the DEIR calculates Project water use as follows:

> Depending on rainfall frequency and volume, a minimum of one-third of the Project's total annual irrigation demand is expected to be provided by the Project's 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system. Thus, with Project Design Feature WS-PDF-2, the Project's irrigation demand would be reduced, at minimum, to 6,064 gpd or 6.8 afy; and, the Project's overall water demand would be reduced to 36,885 gpd or 41.31 afy.

. . .

> As indicated in Table IV.O.1-8, the Project would result in a total domestic water demand of 30,821 gpd or 34.52 afy, and a landscape/irrigation demand of 9,051 gpd or 10.13 afy. In total, the Project's overall water demand would be 39,872 gpd or 44.65 afy. The Project, as conservatively analyzed and as further explained below, would result in a net increase of 6,993 gpd or 7.82 afy compared to existing conditions.

The DEIR then goes on to concluded on page IV.O.1-31 that:

> As discussed in LADWP's 2020 UWMP and summarized in Tables IV.O.1-4 to IV.O-1-7, above, LADWP expects to have available water supplies during average year, single dry year, multiple dry years and drought condition scenarios. Assuming the conservative analysis included in Table IV.O.1-8 with a Project water demand of 44.65 afy or a net increase of 7.82 afy above existing conditions, the Project's water demand increase would be well within the City's total increase of 69,200 afy in water demand from 2025 to2045.[39] With its current water supplies, planned future water conservation and planned future water supplies, LADWP has available supplies to meet all demands under all three hydrologic scenarios (average, single dry, and multiple dry years) through the 25-year planning period covered by the 2020 UWMP. In addition, as shown in Table IV.O.1-7, LADWP would have available water supplies to meet water demand under drought conditions in 2025.

However, the DEIR has failed to account for an important cumulative project which will result in water demand in excess of that analyzed in the 2020 UWMP. That cumulative project is the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element and associated up-zoning of the City.

The Notice of Preparation for the EIR for the proposed Project was issued September 30, 2020, after the City received its Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) housing production targets for the 2021-2029 period, yet the analysis of Project water use impacts fails to address this important related impacts cumulative project. The additional demand, which arises from housing production targets and associated up-zoning goals established after adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), is not accounted for in the current 2020 UWMP (see 2020 UWMP Exhibit 1C and 1D on UWMP page 1-6).[60]

As detailed in the City's 2021-2029 draft Housing Element and the Housing Element DEIR, the draft Housing Element would result in the significant up-zoning of

[60] The 2020 UWMP is available at:
https://www.ladwp.com/cs/groups/ladwp/documents/pdf/mdaw/nzyy/~edisp/opladwpccb762836.pdf

land within the City. "In accordance with SCAG's RHNA Allocation Plan, adopted in March 2020, the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element must accommodate a total of ***456,643 units***, of which 184,721 units must be affordable to lower income households (Very Low and Low)."[61] This can be compared to its RHNA allocation of 82,002 units for the prior eight-year cycle. In January of 2020, the City had a total of 1,496,453 housing units according to the California Department of Finance (DOF).[62] The RHNA allocation thus requires a 30% increase in the City's total housing stock in just eight years.

In addition to meeting it's RHNA allocation, the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element includes a 15% buffer of additional housing units, resulting in a total housing production goal and associated rezoning to provide for 486,379 units additional housing units from 2021 to 2029.[63] These additional units substantially exceed the year 2030 housing unit assumptions in the UWMP. As shown in **Table 1**, this will result in water demand in excess of supply unless significant on-going water conservation is implemented. However, as noted in a recent Los Angeles Times article:[64] "Between July — when Newsom urged Californians to slash water use by 15% — and February, statewide cumulative water savings have amounted to just 5.8% relative to a 2020 baseline." (See **Attachment 6**). To date, even during a drought, water conservation has failed to meet targets.

TABLE 1
CUMULATIVE WATER DEMAND WITHOUT PROJECT
ESTIMATED WATER DEMAND COMPARED TO SUPPLY AVERAGE YEAR AND SINGLE DRY YEAR CONDITIONS (2030) ASSUMING 18.3% OF NEW UNITS ARE SINGLE-FAMILY WITH THE ADDITIONAL DEMAND RESULTING FROM ACHIEVING THE 2029 HOUSING ELEMENT'S HOUSING PRODUCTION TARGETS

				Average Year /1/	Single Dry Year /3/
Land Use	**Dwellings Per Unit**	**Daily Water Use Rate (GPD/unit)**	**Daily Water Demand (gpd)**	**Annual Water Demand (afy)**	**Annual Water Demand (afy)**
Housing Element Single-family Residential Demand	89,008	326	29,016,458	32,503	32,503
Housing Element Multi-family Residential Demand	397,371	189	75,103,119	84,127	84,127

[61] https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/6e79ba73-689a-4f6f-95e4-057dd85b5b57/What_to_Know_about__RHNA_Site_Selection_and_Rezoning.pdf
[62] State of California, Department of Finance, *E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State — January 1, 2021-2022*. Sacramento, California, May 2022.
See DOF Table E-5 available at:
https://dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-5/
https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/estimates-e5-2010-2021/
[63] https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/6e79ba73-689a-4f6f-95e4-057dd85b5b57/What_to_Know_about__RHNA_Site_Selection_and_Rezoning.pdf
[64] https://www.latimes.com/environment/story/2022-05-07/why-has-water-conservation-in-california-been-a-bust-so-far

TABLE 1
CUMULATIVE WATER DEMAND WITHOUT PROJECT
ESTIMATED WATER DEMAND COMPARED TO SUPPLY AVERAGE YEAR AND SINGLE DRY YEAR CONDITIONS (2030) ASSUMING 18.3% OF NEW UNITS ARE SINGLE-FAMILY WITH THE ADDITIONAL DEMAND RESULTING FROM ACHIEVING THE 2029 HOUSING ELEMENT'S HOUSING PRODUCTION TARGETS

				Average Year /1/	**Single Dry Year /3/**
Land Use	**Dwellings Per Unit**	**Daily Water Use Rate (GPD/unit)**	**Daily Water Demand (gpd)**	**Annual Water Demand (afy)**	**Annual Water Demand (afy)**
Total 2029 Housing Element Water Demand	486,379		104,119,577	116,629	116,629
UWMP Citywide Water Demand (Year 2030) Pre-Conservation /1/				660,200	693,200
UWMP Citywide Water Demand (Year 2030) Post Conservation /1/				526,700	526,700
2030 UMWP Demand Plus Project Pre-Conservation Demand				**776,829**	**809,829**
2030 UWMP Demand Plus Project Post Conservation Demand /2/				618,837	615,338
Projected Year 2030 Water Supply Average Weather Year /1/				**660,200**	**693,200**
Source: /1/	UWMP Table ES-S - per page ES-21: Exhibit ES-S summarizes the water demands and supplies for average year conditions, which has the highest probability of occurring.				
/2/	Assumes same Post Conservation water consumption rate of 76% for Average Year and 79% for Single Dry Year				
/3/	UWMP Table ES-R- per page ES-20: Exhibit ES-R summarizes the water demands and supplies for average year conditions, which has the highest probability of occurring.				

The analysis of Project water supply impacts in the DEIR is inaccurate because it fails to address the amount of cumulative growth planned for and encouraged by the City in its 2021-2029 Housing Element, which is in excess of that addressed in the UWMP. As shown in **Table X**, with achievement of Housing Element targets, water demand in the City will exceed supply even in average years, unless substantial water conservation measures are undertaken. The Project's additional water demand of 7.82 afy compared to existing conditions, even after implementation of the PDFs which are in fact mitigation measures, would thus represent a significant cumulative water supply impact which has not been acknowledged in the DEIR, as it would contribute to pre-conservation demand in excess of supply in average years in a State which has to-date only managed to achieve

water conservation level which are well below the UWMP's water conservation scenario. Given the City is experiencing substantial drought conditions, which will persist for an unknown period of time, this cumulative impact may be even greater. The DEIR has failed to identify a significant cumulative water supply impact resulting from the Project. Recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1) and (2).

5.0 IMPROPER DEFERRAL OF ANALYSIS OR MITIGATION AND INFEASIBLE MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures demonstrate that the City has improperly deferred analysis of potential project impacts. They also constitute examples of improper deferral of mitigation.

> **HAZ-MM-1: Soil Management Plan**. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, Harvard- Westlake School shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to prepare a Soils Management Plan (SMP), which shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS) and Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), as necessary, for review and approval. The SMP shall specify soil testing parameters and sampling frequency for areas within the golf course and near the location of the 500-gallon UST removed from the Project Site in 1995. Sampling, testing, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with appropriate California and local guidelines [e.g., Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), and LARWQCB)]. Any soils qualifying as hazardous waste and/or soils that include concentrations of chemicals that exceed applicable State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSL), shall be subject to site-specific soil removal, treatment, and disposal measures included in the SMP to comply with applicable federal, State, and local overseeing agencies requirements to prevent unacceptable exposure of hazardous materials to construction workers, the environment or the public from contaminated soils or soil vapors during construction. The SMP shall also include, but is not limited to, protocols that address the following: screening measures for soil exhibiting impacts, stockpile management, vapor suppression and dust control, surface and groundwater protection, soil stockpile sampling, and exporting of contaminated soils. Upon completion of construction-related soil disturbing activities, Harvard-Westlake School shall obtain a closure letter(s) or No Further Action (NFA) letter from the LADBS, DTSC, LARWQCB, and/or other local or State agencies, as applicable, which states that no further soils testing or remediation is required on the Project Site, including near the former 500-gallon UST that was removed from the Project

Site in 1995 just south of the tennis courts near the adjacent LAFD site boundary. The closure letter and/or NFA letter(s) shall at a minimum address the on-site area, including the previously removed 500-gallon UST.

HAZ-MM-2: Health and Safety Plan (HASP): Harvard-Westlake School shall commission a HASP to be prepared in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards (29 CFR 1910.120) and Cal/OSHA requirements (8 CCR, General Industry Safety Orders and California Labor Code, Division 5, Part 1, Sections 6300-6719) and submitted for review and approval by the LADBS. The HASP would address, as appropriate, safety requirements that would serve to avoid significant impacts or risks to workers or the public in the event that contaminated soils or elevated levels of subsurface vapors are encountered during grading and excavation. The general contractor shall be responsible for health and safety concerns not related to contaminated soils or soil vapors, such as those associated with standard construction operations (e.g., excavation stability, stockpile placement, heavy equipment operation, etc.).

In addition, HAZ-MM-1 needs to be revised to specify that Harvard-Westlake School shall obtain a closure letter(s) or No Further Action (NFA) letter from the LADBS, DTSC, LARWQCB, and/or other local or State agencies, as applicable, which states that no further soils testing or remediation is required on the Project Site, and that documentation shall be obtained prior to the issuance of any demolition, grading, site preparation and construction permits.

Please also see and address comments from Mr. Cashen included in **Attachment 2** regarding improperly deferred and potentially infeasible Biological Resource mitigation measures. Recirculation of the DEIR is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1) and (2).

6.0 INADEQUATE MITIGATION

The DEIR fails to include feasible mitigation measures to ensure Project operation consistent with assumptions used in the DEIR's impact analysis, such as number and size of both Harvard-Westlake and non-Harvard-Westlake events. The DEIR thus includes inadequate mitigation.

7.0 INADEQUATE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

7.1 Impact Reducing Alternatives

As noted on DEIR page V-4:

> As described above, according to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(a) the purpose of analyzing project alternatives is to identify alternatives that "...would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project..."

The alternatives included in the DEIR fail to appropriately do this because the DEIR analysis fails to identify a number of significant Project impacts, as explained in **Sections 3 and 4** of this letter. As noted on DEIR page V-4:

> As shown in Chapter IV, *Environmental Analyses*, of this Draft EIR, the Project would not have significant long-term impacts due to Project operations that would require consideration of alternatives that would reduce such impacts.

The DEIR has thus inappropriately limited its definition of alternatives to those which would reduce only the construction noise and vibration impacts of the Project. The definition in the DEIR of alternatives is thus based on the faulty premise that the DEIR only needs to address two significant unmitigated construction-related impacts. Once the DEIR is corrected to appropriately identify a number of operational impacts, additional alternatives to address these impacts should be defined and added to the DEIR. This should include the addition of an alternative that would address the significant unmitigated historical resource impacts of the proposed Project.

7.2 Alternatives Considered and Rejected - Alternative Project Site Designs/Reduced Development Intensity

In Section 4 of Chapter V, the DEIR artificially rejects this alternative suggested in NOP comments as failing to meet five of the Project objectives. (See DEIR pages V-7 to V-8). However, the argument is disingenuous as no serious attempt has been made to design an alternative which would retain more of the character-defining features of the historic resource. The DEIR needs to include a serious alternative which retains more of the character-defining features of the historic resource and which address some of the other construction and operational impacts of the Project as discussed in **Section 4** of this letter.

7.3 Alternative Sites

The DEIR should be revised to include consideration of an alternative where the proposed facilities are constructed on the Los Angeles Valley College (LAVC) campus for joint use by Harvard-Westlake and LAVC. Under this alternative, limited improvements could be made to the Project Site to meet non-academic Project objectives and the facility could be maintained for public use, thus meeting objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 at the Tennis Club site and the remaining objectives at the LAVC site.

8.0 INADEQUATE CUMMULATIVE AND GROWTH-INDUCTING IMPACT ANALYSIS

8.1 Inadequate Related Project's List

CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b) specifies that:

> The following elements are necessary to an adequate discussion of significant cumulative impacts:
>
> (1) Either:
>
> (A) A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency, or
>
> (B) A summary of projections contained in an adopted local, regional or statewide plan, or related planning document, that describes or evaluates conditions contributing to the cumulative effect. Such plans may include: a general plan, regional transportation plan, or plans for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A summary of projections may also be contained in an adopted or certified prior environmental document for such a plan. Such projections may be supplemented with additional information such as a regional modeling program. Any such document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency.

The City has opted to use a related projects lists as the basis of the cumulative impact analysis in the DEIR. As noted on DEIR page III-4, under CEQA:

> Cumulative study areas are defined based on an analysis of the geographical scope relevant to each particular environmental issue. Therefore, the cumulative study area for each individual environmental impact issue may vary. For example, a cumulative land use impact generally may only affect the compatibility of uses within the vicinity of the project site, while a cumulative air quality impact may affect the entire South Coast Air Basin. The specific boundaries and the projected growth within those boundaries for the cumulative study area of each environmental issue are identified in the applicable environmental issue section in Chapter IV, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, of this Draft EIR.
>
> A list of proposed development projects in the area of the Project that could affect conditions in the Project area (e.g., by generating

> population increases requiring public services) was prepared based on information obtained primarily from LADOT and the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (DCP). A total of five (5) potential related development projects have been identified within the vicinity of the Project Site for inclusion in the cumulative impact analysis for this EIR.

As noted on DEIR page IV.A-21:

> All of the related projects are located within a 0.5-mile section of Ventura Boulevard, between 12544 and 12833 Ventura Boulevard. All of the related projects sites are zoned C-1.5 (Limited Commercial) and are currently developed with commercial uses.

This list of five related projects formed the basis of the cumulative impact analysis of: aesthetics (light and glare), geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, public services (police, fire and parks and recreation), transportation, tribal cultural resources, and wastewater generation. Only two of the five related projects were considered when assessing cumulative biological resource impacts and the analysis of cumulative historic resource impacts. Only the analyses of cumulative energy impacts, cumulative water supply impacts, and soil waste considered a wider geographic area.

The analyses of cumulative impacts in the DEIR, for most issue areas is thus based on an artificially constrained list of related projects, leading to an underestimate of the potential of the project in combination with related projects to result in significant cumulative impacts. The DEIR, in each of the issue area analyses, has failed to justify this artificially constrained definition of related projects. CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 specifies:

> (a) . . .
>
> (1) As defined in Section 15355, a cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing **related impacts**." (Emphasis added).
>
> (b) . . .
>
> (2) When utilizing a list, as suggested in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), factors to consider when determining whether to include a related project should include the nature of each environmental resource being examined, the location of the project and its type. Location may be important, for example, when water quality impacts are at issue since projects outside the watershed would probably not contribute to a cumulative effect. Project type may be

important, for example, when the impact is specialized, such as a particular air pollutant or mode of traffic.

(3) Lead agencies should define the geographic scope of the area affected by the cumulative effect and **provide a reasonable explanation for the geographic limitation** used. (Emphasis added).

The DEIR and City have failed to comply with CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b)(2). The DEIR inappropriately constrains the related projects considered in the cumulative impact analyses by both geography and use type, rather than by related impacts, resulting in an underestimate of cumulative impacts. The cumulative impacts analysis is thus fatally flawed and must be redone and the DEIR recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(2) and (4).

8.2 Failure to Include Important Cumulative Projects

As discussed in **Section 4.12** of this letter, the DEIR needs to include as a cumulative project, the City's Housing Element targets and associated up-zoning requirements. This cumulative project will result in important related cumulative impacts on infrastructure demand and services as well as traffic and thus roadway operations in the project area. It also needs to included projects involving the substantial related disposal of soil as discussed in Section 1 of this letter. The failure to include projects related by impact in the analysis has led to an underestimate of cumulative impacts.

8.3 Failure to Address Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development on the Two Harvard-Westlake Campuses

The DEIR fails to identify or adequately address the cumulative and growth-inducing impacts of the proposed Project associated with the transfer of athletic facilities and uses from the two Harvard-Westlake campuses to the Project Site. The proposed Project would free up space on the two existing Havard-Westlake campuses currently used for playing fields and other athletic facilities, thus freeing up land that would allow for expansion of academic facilities and thus enrollment expansion on the two campuses. As shown in **Figures 7 and 8**, elimination of athletic fields at the two campuses would free up substantial land area for campus program expansion. The proposed Project would thus be growth-inducing. The DEIR's cumulative impact analysis and growth-inducing impact analyses needs to address the potential of the proposed Project to lead to enrollment expansion and new construction at the two existing campuses, as a result of the transfer of athletic activities to the Project Site. This additional development is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the proposed Project.



FIGURE 7 – Harvard-Westlake Coldwater Canyon Campus Showing Share of Campus Occupied by Athletic Facilities
Source: Google Earth

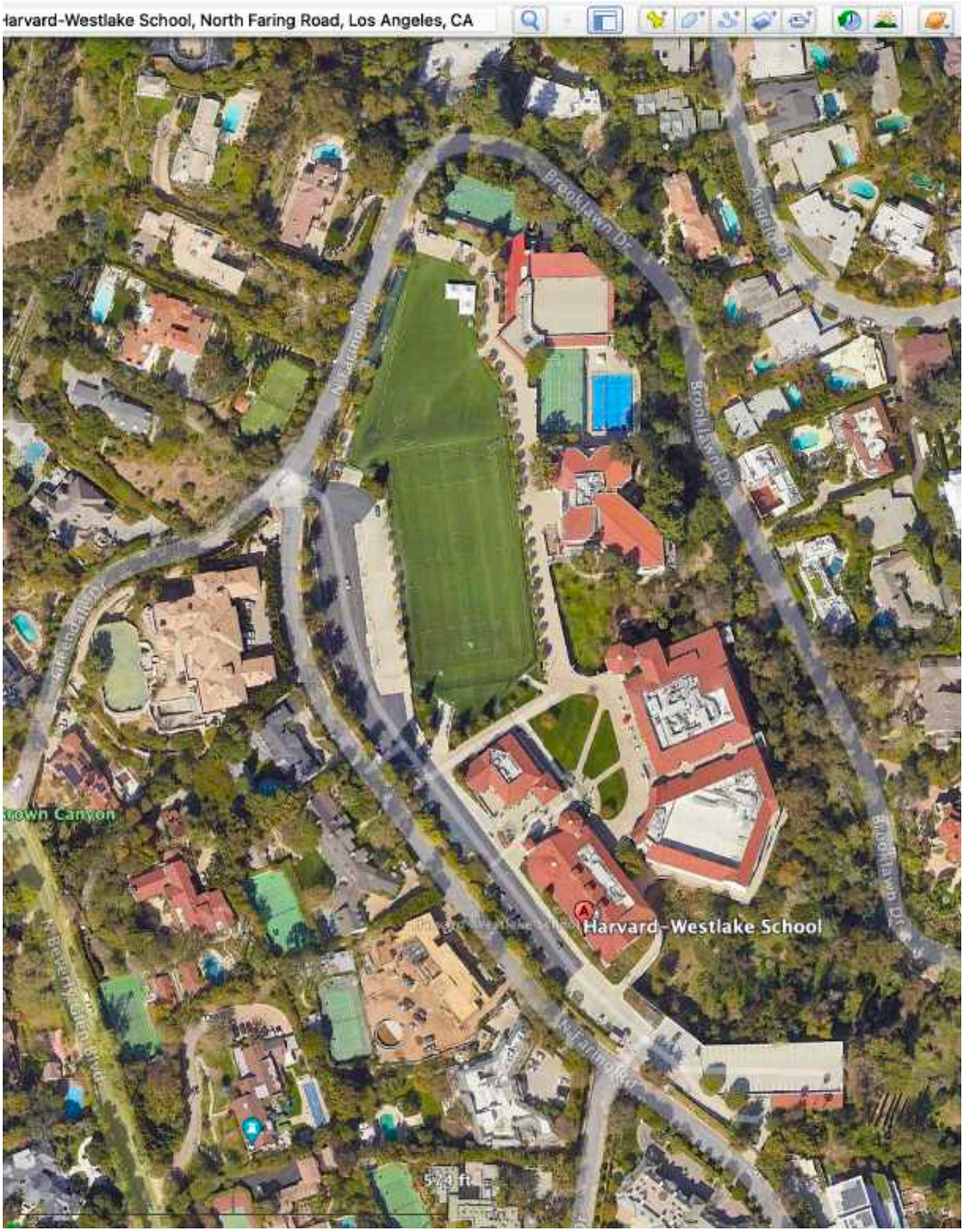


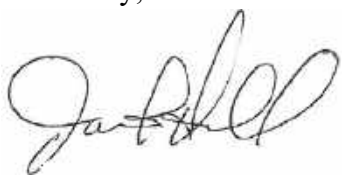
FIGURE 8 – Harvard-Westlake North Faring Road Campus Showing Share of Campus Occupied by Athletic Facilities
Source: Google Earth

9.0 CONCLUSION

In this comment letter and its attachments, we have provided substantial evidence regarding defects in the DEIR. In addition to our comments, as part of the response to comments, the City needs to provide detailed response to the comments provided by subject-matter experts contained in **Attachments 1, 2, 4 and 5** to this letter. As

documented herein, the DEIR fails to identify a number of significant impacts as well as underestimates impacts. The DEIR needs to be corrected and these issues addressed and the recirculated pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a)(1) and (2).

Sincerely,



Jamie T. Hall

Attachments:

1. Comments on Defects in the Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas and Health Risk Assessment by technical expert SWAPE
2. Comments on Defects in the Biologcal Resource analysis by technical expert Scott Cashen, M.S.
3. April 15, 2021 Los Angeles Department of Planning Recommendation Report and Agenda Packet for the Cultural Heritage Commission
4. Comment of the DEIR by Architectural and Historic Consultant Kim Tashman
5. Comments on the DEIR by forensic engineers: Aperture
6. LA Times article dated May 8, 2022 entitled “California’s water conservation has been a bust so far. Will drought restrictions work?

Attachment 1

SWAPE Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and Litigation Support for the Environment

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April 20, 2022

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Subject: Comments on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (SCH No. 2020090536)

Dear Mr. Hall,

We have reviewed the March 2022 Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ("Project") located in the City of Los Angeles ("City"). The Project proposes to demolish an existing 799-square-foot ("SF") tennis facility, 426,000-SF golf course, and 2,300-SF driving range, as well as construct an 80,249-SF gym, a 52-meter swimming pool, and 532 parking spaces on the 17.2-acre site

Our review concludes that the DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the Project's air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas impacts. As a result, emissions and health risk impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project are underestimated and inadequately addressed. An updated EIR should be prepared to adequately assess and mitigate the potential air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas impacts that the project may have on the surrounding environment.

Air Quality

Incorrect Analysis of Construction-Related Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Regarding the DEIR's analysis of the Project's construction-related criteria air pollutant emissions, the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Documentation ("AQ & GHG Report"), provided as Appendix C to the DEIR, states:

> "Emissions from off-road equipment and off-road vehicles were estimated through CalEEMod […] Emissions from worker trips, haul truck trips, concrete truck trips and vendor truck trips were estimated outside of CalEEMod to account for the ARB on-road vehicle emissions factor EMFAC2017 (EMFAC) model because it has not yet been incorporated in the current version of

> CalEEMod […] Emissions from haul trucks, vendor trucks and concrete trucks were also estimated outside of CalEEMod using EMFAC emission factors for haul, vendor and concrete trucks because CalEEMod assumes that the number of heavy-duty trucks input into the model occurs across the entire length of the applicable construction phases" (p. 2).

As demonstrated above, emissions associated with off-road equipment and vehicles during Project construction were calculated with the California Emissions Estimator Model ("CalEEMod"), while emissions associated with on-road vehicles during Project construction were calculated outside of CalEEMod. Furthermore, the AQ & GHG Report states:

> "The maximum daily emissions estimated based on maximum construction activity conditions for heavy-duty off-road construction equipment and onroad mobile sources and do not represent the emissions that would occur every day during Project construction" (p. 3).

As demonstrated above, the AQ & GHG Report acknowledges that the off-road emissions calculated with CalEEMod, and the on-road emissions calculated outside of CalEEMod, each "do not represent the emissions that would occur every day during Project construction." As neither account for the entirety of the criteria air pollutants that would be generated during Project construction, the DEIR should have summed the off-road and on-road emissions estimates in order to accurately evaluate the Project's maximum daily construction-related emissions. Specifically, the Project's mitigated off-road and on-road construction-related emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, are respectively presented below.

Off-Road Emissions (Appendix C, pp. 75, 120):

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total
Year	lb/day									
2022	8.5622	78.2738	90.4146	0.1923	2.2439	3.6352	5.0765	0.3286	3.4518	3.4796
2023	16.6688	159.4967	180.4986	0.3640	0.2665	6.8816	6.8816	0.0288	6.4732	6.4732
2024	20.1653	116.0021	139.3479	0.2711	0.0000	4.8248	4.8248	0.0000	4.5319	4.5319
Maximum	**20.1653**	**159.4967**	**180.4986**	**0.3640**	**2.2439**	**6.8816**	**6.8816**	**0.3286**	**6.4732**	**6.4732**

On-Road Emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65):

Air Quality Construction Analysis - Mitigated

Regional Maximums Source	ROG	NOX	CO	SO2	Total PM10	Total PM2.5
			lb/day			
3.2 Site Preparation-1 - 2022	1.4	33.3	31.8	0.1	4.3	1.3
3.3 Demolition - 2022	2.4	52.7	66.9	0.2	7.5	2.1
3.3 Demolition - 2022 (116 truck trips)	2.1	42.9	63.7	0.2	6.5	1.8
3.4 Grading - 2022	3.7	91.8	73.0	0.4	10.1	3.3
3.4 Grading - 2022 (150 truck trips)	2.3	48.5	58.8	0.2	5.6	1.8
3.4 Grading - 2023	2.7	72.7	71.9	0.4	10.0	3.1
3.4 Grading - 2023 (200 truck trips)	2.1	50.2	62.8	0.3	7.0	2.2
3.5 Foundations - 2022	1.7	11.1	76.8	0.1	2.4	0.8
3.5 Foundations - 2023	2.8	30.9	92.9	0.2	3.7	1.2
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (no trucks)	1.7	11.1	76.2	0.1	2.4	0.8
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (100 truck trips)	2.5	22.6	86.1	0.2	3.1	1.0
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (200 truck trips)	3.0	34.2	96.0	0.2	3.7	1.2
3.6 Utilities - 2023	1.3	11.4	44.0	0.1	1.0	0.4
3.6 Utilities - 2024	1.3	11.4	43.9	0.1	1.0	0.4
3.7 Building Construction - 2023	0.9	6.2	35.1	0.1	2.6	0.8
3.7 Building Construction - 2023 (no workers)	0.8	5.8	29.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
3.7 Building Construction - 2024	0.9	6.2	34.7	0.1	2.6	0.8
3.8 Site Preparation-2 - 2023	1.6	31.2	53.6	0.2	4.3	1.3
3.9 Landscape - 2023	1.9	21.2	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
3.9 Landscape - 2024	2.0	21.6	73.2	0.1	2.9	0.9
3.9 Landscape - 2024 (no workers)	1.9	21.3	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
3.9 Landscape - 2024 (reduced trucks)	1.8	17.4	69.7	0.1	2.7	0.9
3.10 Pool Area - 2023	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
3.10 Pool Area - 2024	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
3.10 Pool Area - 2024 (reduced trucks)	0.6	6.5	22.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
3.11 Architectural Coating - 2024	8.5	4.5	27.2	0.1	3.4	1.0
3.11 Architectural Coating - 2024 (reduced trucks)	8.4	3.1	26.1	0.1	3.3	0.9
3.12 Paving - 2024	0.7	4.2	27.1	0.0	0.8	0.3

Overlapping Phases						
	ROG	NOX	CO	SO2	Total PM10	Total PM2.5
2024						
Demolition + Site Preparation-1 - 2022	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
Demolition (116 truck trips) + Grading (150 Trucks) - 2022	4.4	91.3	122.5	0.4	12.1	3.6
Grading (200 Truck Trips) + Utilities + Foundations (100 truck trips) - 2023	5.7	84.2	192.9	0.5	11.1	3.6
Site Preparation-2 + Utilities + Foundations (200 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) -2023	6.7	82.6	223.2	0.5	9.4	3.1
Utilities + Foundations (200 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape - 2023	6.9	72.6	237.6	0.5	5.8	2.1
Utilities + Foundations (100 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape + Pool Area - 2023	7.1	71.1	252.9	0.5	5.7	2.1
Utilities + Building Construction + Landscape (no worker) + Pool Area + Architectural Coating - 2024	13.4	53.3	199.0	0.4	8.3	2.7
Landscape (reduced trucks) + Pool Area (reduced trucks) + Architectural Coating (reduced trucks) + Paving - 2024	11.7	54.8	148.1	0.3	7.3	2.2
Project Daily Maximum Emissions	13.38	91.78	252.87	0.52	12.11	3.58
SCAQMD Regional Significance Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

However, upon review of the DEIR's construction-related emissions summary, it appears that the DEIR fails to include the off-road emissions estimates calculated with CalEEMod (see excerpt below) (p. IV.B-55, Table IV.B-8):

TABLE IV.B-8
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM MITIGATED REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (POUNDS PER DAY) [a]

Source	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM10 [b]	PM2.5 [b]
Construction Phases						
Site Preparation	1.4	33.3	31.8	0.1	4.3	1.3
Demolition	2.4	52.7	66.9	0.2	7.5	2.1
Demolition (reduced trucks)	2.1	42.9	63.7	0.2	6.5	1.8
Grading	3.7	91.8	73.0	0.4	10.1	3.3
Grading (reduced trucks)	2.1	50.2	62.8	0.3	7.0	2.2
Foundations	3.0	34.2	96.0	0.2	3.7	1.2
Foundations (no trucks)	1.7	11.1	76.2	0.1	2.4	0.8
Foundations (reduced trucks)	2.3	22.6	86.1	0.2	3.1	1.0
Utilities	1.3	11.4	44.0	0.1	1.0	0.4
Building Construction	0.9	6.2	35.1	0.1	2.6	0.8
Building Construction (no workers)	0.8	5.8	29.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
Site Preparation 2	1.6	31.2	53.6	0.2	4.3	1.3
Landscape	2.0	21.6	73.2	0.1	2.9	0.9
Landscape (reduced trucks)	1.8	17.4	69.7	0.1	2.7	0.9
Landscape (no workers)	1.9	21.3	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Pool Area	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Pool Area (reduced trucks)	0.6	6.5	22.1	<0.1	0.3	0.1
Architectural Coating	8.5	4.5	27.2	0.1	3.4	1.0
Architectural Coating (reduced trucks)	8.4	3.1	26.1	0.1	3.3	0.9
Paving	0.7	4.2	27.1	<0.1	0.8	0.3
Overlapping Phases						
Demolition + Site Preparation 1 - 2022	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
Demolition (reduced trucks) + Grading (reduced trucks) - 2022	4.4	91.3	122.5	0.4	12.1	3.6
Grading + Utilities + Foundations (reduced trucks) - 2023	5.7	84.2	192.9	0.5	11.1	3.6
Site Preparation 2 + Utilities + Foundations + Building Construction (no workers) -2023	6.7	82.6	223.2	0.5	9.4	3.1
Utilities + Foundations + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape - 2023	6.9	72.6	237.6	0.5	5.8	2.1
Utilities + Foundations (reduced trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape + Pool Area - 2023	7.1	71.1	252.9	0.5	5.7	2.1
Utilities + Building Construction + Landscape (no workers) + Pool Area + Architectural Coating - 2024	13.4	53.3	199.0	0.4	8.3	2.7
Landscape (reduced trucks) + Pool Area (reduced trucks) + Architectural Coating (reduced trucks) + Paving - 2024	11.7	34.8	148.1	0.3	7.3	2.2
Maximum Daily Emissions	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
SCAQMD Thresholds of Significance	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations. Detailed emissions calculations are provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR.

[b] Emissions include fugitive dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403.

SOURCE: ESA, 2021.

The DEIR's construction-related emissions summary, as displayed above, appears to be incorrect for two reasons. First, the overlapping phase estimates in the emissions summary are identical to the on-road construction-related emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65). Thus, the DEIR's analysis of the Project's construction-related emissions fails to include the estimates calculated by CalEEMod or account for emissions generated by off-road construction equipment. Second, the maximum daily emissions

presented in the emissions summary are underestimated and inconsistent with the on-road peak daily emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65). As such, the DEIR underestimates the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Input Parameters Used to Estimate Project Emissions

The DEIR's operational air quality analysis relies on emissions calculated with CalEEMod.2016.3.2 (p. IV.B-35).[1] CalEEMod provides recommended default values based on site-specific information, such as land use type, meteorological data, total lot acreage, project type and typical equipment associated with project type. If more specific project information is known, the user can change the default values and input project-specific values, but the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") requires that such changes be justified by substantial evidence. Once all of the values are inputted into the model, the Project's construction and operational emissions are calculated, and "output files" are generated. These output files disclose to the reader what parameters are utilized in calculating the Project's air pollutant emissions and make known which default values are changed as well as provide justification for the values selected.

When reviewing the Project's CalEEMod output files, provided in the AQ & GHG Report as Appendix C to the DEIR, we found that several model inputs were not consistent with information disclosed in the DEIR. As a result, the Project's construction and operational emissions are underestimated. As a result, an updated EIR should be prepared to include an updated air quality analysis that adequately evaluates the impacts that construction and operation of the Project will have on local and regional air quality.

Overestimated Existing Land Use Size

Review of the DEIR demonstrates that the operational emissions associated with the existing land uses are subtracted from the operational emissions associated with the proposed land uses in order to determine the significance of the Project's air quality impact (see excerpt below) (p. IV.B-53, Table IV.B-7).

[1] "CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), November 2017, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/archive/download-version-2016-3-2.

TABLE IV.B-7
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS – PROJECT (POUNDS PER DAY) [a]

Source	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Existing						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1
Energy (Natural Gas)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	2	5	20	<1	5	1
Total Existing	**2**	**5**	**20**	**<1**	**5**	**1**
Project						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	13	23	116	<1	38	10
Total Project	16	23	116	<1	38	10
Net Increase						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	11	18	96	<1	33	9
Net Total Regional Emissions	**14**	**19**	**97**	**<1**	**33**	**9**
SCAQMD Thresholds of Significance	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations. Detailed emissions calculations are provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR.
[b] Area source VOC emissions are primarily emitted by consumer product usage as estimated in CalEEMod.
SOURCE: ESA, 2021.

However, the DEIR's analysis is incorrect, as the size of the existing land uses to be removed from the Project site was overestimated in the Project's air modeling. Specifically, review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Existing" model includes 559,860-SF of golf course area (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 301, 309, 419).

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area
General Office Building	0.80	1000sqft	0.05	799.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	128.00	1000sqft	2.94	128,000.00
Parking Lot	89.00	Space	0.88	38,400.00
City Park	1.10	Acre	1.10	47,916.00
Golf Course	11.78	Acre	11.78	559,860.95

This is inaccurate, as the DEIR indicates that the existing golf course consists of only 426,000-SF (p. II-3). As such, the land use size is overestimated by approximately 133,860-SF in the model.[2]

This overestimation presents an issue, as the land use size feature is used throughout CalEEMod to determine default variable and emission factors that go into the model's calculations. The square footage of a land use is used for certain calculations such as determining the wall space to be painted (i.e., VOC emissions from architectural coatings) and volume that is heated or cooled (i.e., energy

[2] Calculated: 559,860-SF – 426,000-SF = 133,860-SF.

impacts).[3] By overestimating the area of the existing land use, the model overestimates the emissions associated with the existing land uses, resulting in an underestimation of the net change in operational emissions associated with the proposed Project. As a result, the model should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Changes to Individual Construction Phase Lengths

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes several changes to the default individual construction phase lengths (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	310.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	312.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	446.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	392.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	365.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	53.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	30.00	181.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	28.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	27.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	26.00

As a result of these changes, the model includes the following construction schedule (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 76, 121, 167, 171, 214, 328):

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days
1	Site Preparation-1	Site Preparation	6/30/2022	7/31/2022	6	27
2	Demolition	Demolition	7/1/2022	8/31/2022	6	53
3	Grading	Grading	8/1/2022	2/27/2023	6	181
4	Foundations	Building Construction	12/2/2022	11/30/2023	6	312
5	Utilities	Trenching	2/2/2023	4/5/2024	6	368
6	Building Construction	Building Construction	5/1/2023	10/1/2024	6	446
7	Site Preparation-2	Site Preparation	9/1/2023	9/30/2023	6	26
8	Landscape	Building Construction	10/2/2023	12/31/2024	6	392
9	Pool Area	Building Construction	11/2/2023	12/31/2024	6	365
10	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/2/2024	12/27/2024	6	310
11	Paving	Paving	11/1/2024	12/3/2024	6	28

[3] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 28

As you can see from the excerpts above, the "Site Preparation-1" phase is increased by 170% from the default value of 10 to 27 days; the "Demolition" phase is increased by 77%, from the default value of 30 to 53 days; the "Grading" phase is increased by 503%, from the default value of 30 to 181 days; the "Foundations" phase is increased by 4%, from the default value of 300 to 312 days; the "Building Construction" phase is increased by 49%, from the default value of 300 to 446 days; the "Site Prepartaion-2" phase is increased by 160%, from the default value of 10 to 26 days; the "Landscape" phase is increased by 31%, from the default value of 300 to 392 days; the "Pool Area" phase is increased by 22%, from the default value of 300 to 365 days; the "Architectural Coating" phase is increased by 1,450%, from the default value of 20 to 310 days; and the "Paving" phase is increased by 40%, from the default value of 20 to 28 days.

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[4] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for these changes is:

> "see construction assumptions" (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

Furthermore, regarding the Project's anticipated construction duration, the DEIR states:

> "Construction of the Project is anticipated to begin in the third quarter of 2022 pending Project consideration and approval, and is estimated to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2025 with construction occurring for approximately two and a half years (approximately 30 months)" (II-61).

However, while the DEIR indicates an overall construction duration of 30 month, the DEIR fails to mention or justify the individual construction phase lengths. This is incorrect, as according to the CalEEMod User's Guide:

> "CalEEMod was also designed to allow the user to change the defaults to reflect site- or project-specific information, when available, provided that the information is supported by substantial evidence as required by CEQA." [5]

Here, as the DEIR only justifies the total construction duration of 30 months, the DEIR fails to provide substantial evidence to support the revised individual construction phase lengths. As such, we cannot verify the changes.

[4] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.
[5] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 13-14.

These unsubstantiated changes present an issue, as the construction emissions are improperly spread out over a longer period of time for some phases, but not for others. According to the CalEEMod User's Guide, each construction phase is associated with different emissions activities (see excerpt below).[6]

> *Demolition* involves removing buildings or structures.
>
> *Site Preparation* involves clearing vegetation (grubbing and tree/stump removal) and removing stones and other unwanted material or debris prior to grading.
>
> *Grading* involves the cut and fill of land to ensure that the proper base and slope is created for the foundation.
>
> *Building Construction* involves the construction of the foundation, structures and buildings.
>
> *Architectural Coating* involves the application of coatings to both the interior and exterior of buildings or structures, the painting of parking lot or parking garage striping, associated signage and curbs, and the painting of the walls or other components such as stair railings inside parking structures.
>
> *Paving* involves the laying of concrete or asphalt such as in parking lots, roads, driveways, or sidewalks.

Thus, by disproportionately altering and extending some of the individual construction phase lengths without proper justification, the model assumes there are a greater number of days to complete the construction activities required by the prolonged phases. As such, there will be less construction activities required per day and, consequently, less pollutants emitted per day. As a result, the model may underestimate the peak daily emissions associated with some phases of construction and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Number of Vendor Trips

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes several reductions to the number of vendor trips (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 74, 119, 165, 212, 326).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00

As you can see in the excerpt above, the number of vendor trips is reduced from the default value of 652- to 0-trips. As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[7] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for these changes is:

[6] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 32.
[7] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.

> "construction mobile emissions calculated outside of CalEEMo.d" (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

While we understand mobile-source construction-related emissions are calculated outside of CalEEMod, the number of vendor trips remains unsubstantiated. Review of the construction on-road emissions in the AQ & GHG Report demonstrates that only 82 vendor trips are included in the calculations (Appendix C, pp. 254). As such, the number of vendor trips required for Project construction is reduced from the CalEEMod default value by 570 trips. However, the AQ & GHG Report fails to provide sufficient justification for this reduction and therefore, we are unable to verify the number of vendor trips is accurate.

The unsubstantiated number of vendor trips presents an issue, as CalEEMod uses the vendor and worker trip numbers to estimate the construction-related emissions associated with on-road vehicles.[8] By including an unsubstantiated number to vendor trips in the on-road emissions analysis, the DEIR may underestimate the Project's mobile-source construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Incorrect CO_2 Intensity Factors

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Operations" model includes a manual reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 279, 291, 388, 403).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	1227.89	626.49

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[9] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for the change is:

> "CO2 intensity factor linearly adjusted to account for SB100 RPS by year 2025" (Appendix C, pp. 278, 289, 386).

Furthermore, regarding the California's Renewables Portfolio Standard ("RPS"), the DEIR states:

> "Emission factors for GHGs due to electrical generation to serve the demands of the existing Project Site were obtained from the LADWP 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan, which accounts for the generation mix using renewable and non-renewable sources.[109] Approximately 34 percent of LADWP's 2019 electricity purchases were from renewable sources, which is similar to the 32 percent Statewide percentage of electricity purchases from renewable sources.110 LADWP would provide an increasing percentage from renewable sources in

[8] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 35.
[9] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 2, 9

> compliance with the RPS with 50 percent by 2025, 55 percent by 2030, and 65 percent by 2036. […] Based on LADWP future projections for the Project opening year of 2025, an estimated emission factor of 626.48 lbs CO2/MWh for electricity was calculated using LADWP projections from existing plans for compliance with the RPS (i.e., SB 100) and future projected energy supply resources" (p. IV.G-46).

However, these changes remain unsupported for two reasons. First, the *LADWP 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan*, which is the source provided for the revised CO_2 intensity factor, appears to be unavailable. Second, simply because the State has renewable energy goals, such as 50% renewable energy by 2025, does not ensure that these goals will be achieved locally on the Project site or by the Project's specific utility company. As such, the CO_2 intensity factor should be based on currently achieved power mixes, rather than future estimates based on statewide targets. As a result, we cannot verify the revised value.

This unsubstantiated reduction presents an issue, as CalEEMod uses the CO_2 intensity factor to calculate the Project's greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions associated with electricity use.[10] Thus, by including an unsubstantiated reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor, the model may underestimate the Project's GHG emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Incorrect Application of Construction-Related Mitigation Measures

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes the following construction-related mitigation measures (see excerpt below) (Appendix A, pp. 73, 110, 140):

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[11] However, the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table fails to provide a justification for these changes. Furthermore, regarding Project compliance with fugitive dust regulations, the DEIR states:

> "Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust: This rule requires projects to prevent, reduce or mitigate fugitive dust emissions from a site. Rule 403 restricts visible fugitive dust to the project property line, restricts the net PM_{10} emissions to less than 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m3) and restricts the

[10] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 19.
[11] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.

> tracking out of bulk materials onto public roads. Additionally, projects must utilize one or more of the best available control measures (identified in the tables within the rule). Best available control measures may include adding freeboard to haul vehicles, covering loose material on haul vehicles, watering, using chemical stabilizers and/or ceasing all activities. Finally, a contingency plan may be required if so determined by the USEPA" (p. IV.B-16).

However, the inclusion of the above-mentioned construction-related mitigation measures remain unsupported for three reasons.

First, the inclusion of the construction-related mitigation measures, based on the Project's compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, is unsupported. According to the Association of Environmental Professionals ("AEP") *CEQA Portal Topic Paper* on mitigation measures:

> "By definition, mitigation measures are not part of the original project design. Rather, mitigation measures are actions taken by the lead agency to reduce impacts to the environment resulting from the original project design. Mitigation measures are identified by the lead agency after the project has undergone environmental review and are above-and-beyond existing laws, regulations, and requirements that would reduce environmental impacts."[12]

As you can see in the excerpt above, mitigation measures "are not part of the original project design" and are intended to go "above-and-beyond" existing regulatory requirements. As such, the inclusion of these measures, based solely on SCAQMD Rule 403, is unsubstantiated.

Second, according to the above-mentioned AEP report:

> "While not 'mitigation', a good practice is to include those project design feature(s) that address environmental impacts in the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP). Often the MMRP is all that accompanies building and construction plans through the permit process. If the design features are not listed as important to addressing an environmental impact, it is easy for someone not involved in the original environmental process to approve a change to the project that could eliminate one or more of the design features without understanding the resulting environmental impact."[13]

As you can see in the excerpt above, project design features ("PDFs") that are not formally included as mitigation measures may be eliminated from the Project's design altogether. Thus, as the above-mentioned construction-related measures are not formally included as mitigation measures, we cannot guarantee that they would be implemented, monitored, and enforced on the Project site.

Third, simply because the DEIR references SCAQMD Rule 403 does not justify the inclusion of the above-mentioned construction-related mitigation measures in the model. Specifically, according to SCAQMD

[12] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 5.
[13] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 6.

Rule 403, Projects can either water unpaved roads 3 times per day, water unpaved roads 1 time per day and limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph or apply a chemical stabilizer (see excerpt below).[14]

Table 2 (Continued)

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL ACTIONS	
Unpaved Roads	(4a)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic at least once per every two hours of active operations [3 times per normal 8 hour work day]; OR
	(4b)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic once daily and restrict vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour; OR
	(4c)	Apply a chemical stabilizer to all unpaved road surfaces in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

As you can see in the above excerpt, to simply comply with SCAQMD Rule 403, the Project may either water unpaved roads 3 times per day, water unpaved roads 1 time per day and limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph, or apply a chemical stabilizer. Thus, the "Use Soil Stabilizer," "Water Exposed Area," and "Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads" measures are not all explicitly required by SCAQMD Rule 403, and should therefore not be included in the model. By incorrectly including several construction-related mitigation measures without properly committing to their implementation, the model may underestimate the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Diesel Particulate Matter Health Risk Emissions Inadequately Evaluated

The DEIR concludes that the Project would have a less-than-significant health risk impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational health risk analysis ("HRA") (p. IV.B-61 – IV.B-62). Regarding the health risk impacts associated with Project construction, the DEIR states:

> "Temporary TAC emissions associated with DPM emissions from heavy construction equipment would occur during the construction phase of the Project. According to OEHHA and the SCAQMD Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis, 96 health effects from TACs are described in terms of individual cancer risk based on a lifetime (i.e., 70- year) resident exposure duration. Given the temporary construction schedule (approximately 30 months), the Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., lifetime or 70-year) exposure as a result of Project construction" (p. IV.B-61).

As demonstrated above, the DEIR concludes that the Project would result in a less-than-significant construction-related health risk impact because the temporary construction schedule would not result in long-term toxic air contaminant ("TAC") emissions. Furthermore, regarding the health risk impacts associated with Project operation, the DEIR states:

[14] "RULE 403. FUGITIVE DUST." SCAQMD, June 2005, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-403.pdf, p. 403-21, Table 2.

> "As a result, toxic or carcinogenic air pollutants are not expected to occur in any substantial amounts in conjunction with operation of the proposed land uses within the Project Site. Based on the uses expected on the Project Site, operation of the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations, and operational impacts would be less than significant" (p. IV.B-62).

As demonstrated above, the DEIR concludes that the Project would result in a less-than-significant operational health risk impact because the proposed land uses are not expected to generate substantial TAC emissions. However, the DEIR's evaluation of the Project's potential health risk impacts, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for three reasons.

First, by failing to prepare a quantified construction and operational HRA, the Project is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences."[15] This poses a problem, as construction of the Project would produce diesel particulate matter ("DPM") emissions through the exhaust stacks of construction equipment over a duration of approximately 30 months (p. II-61). Furthermore, operation of the Project is expected to generate an estimated 3,932 total daily vehicle miles travelled ("VMT"), which would produce additional exhaust emissions and continue to expose nearby, existing sensitive receptors to DPM emissions during Project operation (p. IV.M-40). However, the DEIR fails to evaluate the TAC emissions associated with Project construction and operation, or indicate the concentrations at which such pollutants would trigger adverse health effects. Thus, without making a reasonable effort to connect the Project's TAC emissions to the potential health risks posed to nearby receptors, the DEIR is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to correlate Project-generated emissions with potential adverse impacts on human health.

Second, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), the organization responsible for providing guidance on conducting HRAs in California, released its most recent *Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* in February 2015. This guidance document describes the types of projects that warrant the preparation of an HRA. Specifically, OEHHA recommends that all short-term projects lasting at least 2 months assess cancer risks.[16] Furthermore, according to OEHHA:

> "Exposure from projects lasting more than 6 months should be evaluated for the duration of the project. In all cases, for assessing risk to residential receptors, the exposure should be assumed to start in the third trimester to allow for the use of the ASFs (OEHHA, 2009)."[17]

Thus, as the Project's anticipated construction duration exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, construction of the Project meets the threshold warranting a quantified HRA under OEHHA guidance and should be evaluated for the entire 30-month construction

[15] "Sierra Club v. County of Fresno." Supreme Court of California, December 2018, a*vailable at:* https://ceqaportal.org/decisions/1907/Sierra%20Club%20v.%20County%20of%20Fresno.pdf.
[16] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 8-18.
[17] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 8-18.

duration. Furthermore, OEHHA recommends that an exposure duration of 30 years should be used to estimate the individual cancer risk at the maximally exposed individual resident ("MEIR").[18] While the DEIR fails to provide the expected lifetime of the proposed Project, we can reasonably assume that the Project would operate for at least 30 years, if not more. Therefore, operation of the Project also exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, and should be evaluated for the entire 30-year residential exposure duration as indicated by OEHHA guidance. These recommendations reflect the most recent state health risk policies, and as such, an updated EIR should be prepared to include an analysis of health risk impacts posed to nearby sensitive receptors from Project-generated DPM emissions.

Third, by claiming a less than significant impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational HRA for nearby, existing sensitive receptors, the DEIR fails to compare the Project's excess cancer risk to the SCAQMD's specific numeric threshold of 10 in one million.[19] Thus, in accordance with the most relevant guidance, an assessment of the health risk posed to nearby, existing receptors as a result of Project construction and operation should be conducted.

Greenhouse Gas

Failure to Adequately Evaluate Greenhouse Gas Impacts

The DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions of 1,533- and 2,226-metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year ("MT CO_2e/year") with and without GHG reduction measures, respectively (see excerpt below) (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7).

[18] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 2-4.
[19] "South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds." SCAQMD, April 2019, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf.

TABLE IV.G-7
ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – PROJECT

Emissions Sources	CO_2e at Buildout Year (2025) (Metric Tons per Year) [a]: Project with implementation of GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures	CO_2e at Buildout Year (2025) (Metric Tons per Year) [a]: Project without implementation of GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures
Project Operational		
Mobile Sources [b] (Includes VMT associated from both the Project and Community Use)	1,420	1,865
Area	<1	<1
Electricity	693	972
Natural Gas	93	94
Water and Wastewater Treatment	64	73
Solid Waste	19	19
Construction (Amortized)	430	430
Project Subtotal	2,719	3,452
Existing Site (refer to Table IV.G-5)	1,186	1,186
Net Total (Project minus Existing)	**1,533**	**2,266**

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations.

[b] As discussed in subsection IV.G.3.b) *Methodology*, while the community use component of the Project, which is classified as a community-serving recreational facility, is exempt from VMT analysis per LADOT's *Transportation Assessment Guidelines*, the emissions associated with VMT from the community use component of the Project were accounted for in the Project's operational emissions for the purposes of this GHG analysis, including from typical weekday community use. The Project's GHG analysis also accounted for annual VMT from occasional community use events that could occur during the year, including five Community Events with approximately 500 attendees per event. Factoring in these various uses, estimated operational GHGs associated with community uses account for more than two-thirds of the Project total. Refer to VMT data in Appendix C and Appendix M of this Draft EIR.

SOURCE: ESA, 2021

However, the DEIR elects not to apply a quantitative GHG threshold. Instead, the DEIR concludes a less-than-significant GHG impact based on "the Project's compliance with performance-based standards included in the regulations outlined in the applicable portions of CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code" (p. IV.G-40). However, the DEIR's analysis, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for five reasons:

(1) The DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis relies upon an incorrect and unsubstantiated air model;
(2) The DEIR fails to indicate a potentially significant GHG impact;
(3) The DEIR should incorporate PDFs as formal mitigation measures;
(4) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under CARB's *Scoping Plan*; and
(5) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under SCAG's *RTP/SCS.*

1) Incorrect and Unsubstantiated Quantitative Analysis of Emissions

As previously stated, the DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual GHG emissions of 1,533- and 2,226-MT CO_2e/year with and without GHG reduction measures, respectively (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7). However, the DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis is unsubstantiated. As previously discussed, when we reviewed the Project's CalEEMod output files, provided in the AQ & GHG Report as Appendix C to the DEIR, we found that several of the values inputted into the model are not consistent

with information disclosed in the DEIR. As a result, the model underestimates the Project's emissions, and the DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis should not be relied upon to determine Project significance. An updated EIR should be prepared that adequately assesses the potential GHG impacts that construction and operation of the proposed Project may have on the surrounding environment.

2) Failure to Identify a Potentially Significant GHG Impact

In an effort to quantitatively evaluate the Project's GHG emissions, we compared the Project's GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, to the SCAQMD 2035 service population efficiency target of 3.0 MT CO_2e/SP/year, which was calculated by applying a 40% reduction to the 2020 targets.[20] When applying this threshold, the Project's incorrect and unsubstantiated air model indicates a potentially significant GHG impact.

As previously stated, the DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual GHG emissions of 1,533 MT CO_2e/year with GHG reduction measures (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7). According to CAPCOA's *CEQA & Climate Change* report, a service population ("SP") is defined as "the sum of the number of residents and the number of jobs supported by the project."[21] According to the DEIR, the Project would employ a maximum of 100 people during operation (p. II-51). As the Project does not include any residential land uses, we estimate a SP of 100 people.[22] When dividing the Project's net annual GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, by a SP of 100 people, we find that the Project would emit approximately 15.5 MT CO_2e/SP/year (see table below).[23]

DEIR Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Annual Emissions (MT CO_2e/year)	1,553
Service Population	100
Service Population Efficiency (MT CO_2e/SP/year)	15.5
SCAQMD 2035 Threshold	**3.0**
Exceeds?	***Yes***

As demonstrated above, the Project's service population efficiency value, as estimated by the DEIR's net annual GHG emission estimates and SP, exceeds the SCAQMD 2035 efficiency target of 3.0 MT CO_2e/SP/year, indicating a potentially significant impact not previously identified or addressed by the DEIR. As a result, the DEIR's less-than-significant GHG impact conclusion should not be relied upon. An updated EIR should be prepared, including an updated GHG analysis and incorporating additional mitigation measures to reduce the Project's GHG emissions to less-than-significant levels.

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[20] "Minutes for the GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #15." SCAQMD, September 2010, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-15/ghg-meeting-15-minutes.pdf, p. 2.

[21] "CEQA & Climate Change." CAPCOA, January 2008, *available at:* http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/CAPCOA-White-Paper.pdf, p. 71-72.

[22] Calculated: 100 employees + 0 residents = 100 total SP.

[23] Calculated: (1,553 MT CO_2e/year) / (100 service population) = (15.5 MT CO_2e/SP/year).

3) Project Design Features Should Be Incorporated as Mitigation Measures

As previously mentioned, the DEIR relies upon the Project's consistency with the CARB's Scoping Plan, SCAG's *RTP/SCS*, the City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code (IV.G-40). Furthermore, consistent with the emissions reductions strategies within the above-mentioned plans and policies, the DEIR includes the following Project Design Feature ("PDF"):

> "GHG-PDF-1: Solar Voltaic System. The Project will be designed to include solar voltaic panels providing 339,000 kilo Watt-hours (kWh) per year on the roof of the gymnasium that would reduce the amount of electricity demand from City utilities" (p. IV.G-50).

However, we recommend that the DEIR incorporates this PDF as a formal mitigation measure. According to the AEP *CEQA Portal Topic Paper* on Mitigation Measures:

> "While not "mitigation", a good practice is to include those project design feature(s) that address environmental impacts in the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP). Often the MMRP is all that accompanies building and construction plans through the permit process. If the design features are not listed as important to addressing an environmental impact, it is easy for someone not involved in the original environmental process to approve a change to the project that could eliminate one or more of the design features without understanding the resulting environmental impact."[24]

As demonstrated above, PDFs that are not formally included as mitigation measures may be eliminated from the Project's design altogether. Thus, as the solar voltaic system is not formally included as a mitigation measure, we cannot guarantee that it would be implemented, monitored, and enforced on the Project site. As such, until the PDF is included as a mitigation measure, the Project's GHG analysis should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

4) Failure to Consider Performance-based Standards Under CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan

As previously discussed, the DEIR concludes that the Project would be consistent with CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (p. IV.G-40). However, this is incorrect, as the DEIR fails to consider performance-based measures proposed by CARB.

i. Passenger & Light Duty VMT Per Capita Benchmarks per SB 375

In reaching the State's long-term GHG emission reduction goals, CARB's 2017 *Scoping Plan* explicitly cites to SB 375 and the VMT reductions anticipated under the implementation of Sustainable Community Strategies.[25] CARB has identified the population and daily VMT from passenger autos and light-duty vehicles at the state and county level for each year between 2010 to 2050 under a "baseline scenario" that includes "current projections of VMT included in the existing Regional Transportation Plans/Sustainable Communities Strategies (RTP/SCSs) adopted by the State's 18 Metropolitan Planning

[24] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 6.
[25] "California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan." CARB, November 2017, *available at*: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf, p. 25, 98, 101-103.

Organizations (MPOs) pursuant to SB 375 as of 2015."[26] By dividing the projected daily VMT by the population, we calculated the daily VMT per capita for each year at the state and county level for 2010 (baseline year), 2025 (Project operational year), and 2030 (target years under SB 32) (see table below).

2017 Scoping Plan Daily VMT Per Capita

	Los Angeles County			State		
Year	Population	LDV VMT Baseline	VMT Per Capita	Population	LDV VMT Baseline	VMT Per Capita
2010	9,838,771	216,979,221.64	22.05	37,335,085	836,463,980.46	22.40
2025	10,671,800	217,340,094.90	20.37	42,326,397	929,443,512.65	21.96
2030	10,868,614	215,539,586.12	19.83	43,939,250	957,178,153.19	21.78

As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the CARB 2017 *Scoping Plan* performance-based daily VMT per capita projections, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with the CARB 2017 *Scoping Plan* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

5) Failure to Consider Performance-based Standards under SCAG's RTP/SCS

As previously discussed, the DEIR concludes that the Project would be consistent with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* (p. IV.G-40). However, the DEIR fails to consider whether or not the Project meets any of the specific performance-based goals underlying SCAG's *RTP/SCS* and SB 375, such as: i) per capita GHG emission targets, or ii) daily vehicles miles traveled ("VMT") per capita benchmarks.

i. SB 375 Per Capita GHG Emission Goals

SB 375 was signed into law in September 2008 to enhance the state's ability to reach AB 32 goals by directing CARB to develop regional 2020 and 2035 GHG emission reduction targets for passenger vehicles (autos and light-duty trucks). In March 2018, CARB adopted updated regional targets requiring a 19 percent decrease in VMT for the SCAG region by 2035. This goal is reflected in SCAG's 2020 RTP/SCS Program Environmental Impact Report ("PEIR"), in which the 2020 RTP/SCS PEIR updates the per capita emissions to 18.8 lbs/day in 2035 (see excerpt below). [27]

[26] "Supporting Calculations for 2017 Scoping Plan-Identified VMT Reductions," Excel Sheet "Readme." CARB, January 2019, *available at*: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-01/sp_mss_vmt_calculations_jan19_0.xlsx.

[27] "Connect SoCal Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report." SCAG, May 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/fpeir_connectsocal_complete.pdf?1607981618, p. 3.8-74.

Table 3.8-10
SB 375 Analysis

	2005 (Baseline)	2020 (Plan)	2035 (Plan)
Resident population (per 1,000)	17,161	19,194	21,110
CO2 emissions (per 1,000 tons)	204.0/a/	204.5/b/	198.6/b/
Per capita emissions (pounds/day)	23.8	21.3	18.8
% difference from Plan (2020) to Baseline (2005)			–8%
% difference from Plan (2035) to Baseline (2005)			–19%/c/

Note:
/a/ Based on EMFAC2007
/b/Based on EMFAC2014 and SCAG modeling, 2019.
/c/ Includes off-model adjustments for 2035 and 2045
Source: SCAG modeling, 2019.
http://www.scag.ca.gov/committees/CommitteeDocLibrary/jointRCPC110515fullagn.pdf

As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the SCAG's per capita emissions, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

ii. SB 375 RTP/SCS Daily VMT Per Capita Target

Under the SCAG's 2020 *RTP/SCS*, daily VMT per capita in the SCAG region should decrease from 23.2 VMT in 2016 to 20.7 VMT by 2045.[28] Daily VMT per capita in Los Angeles County should decrease from 22.2 to 19.2 VMT during that same period.[29] Here, however, the DEIR fails to consider any of the above-mentioned performance-based VMT targets. As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the SCAG's performance-based daily VMT per capita projections, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

Feasible Mitigation Measures Available to Reduce Emissions

Our analysis demonstrates that the Project would result in a potentially significant GHG impact that should be mitigated further. As such, in an effort to reduce the Project's emissions, we identified several mitigation measures that are applicable to the proposed Project. Therefore, to reduce the Project's emissions, we recommend consideration of SCAG's 2020 *RTP/SCS* PEIR's Greenhouse Gas Project Level Mitigation Measures ("PMM-GHG-1"), as described below: [30]

[28] "Connect SoCal." SCAG, September 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal-plan_0.pdf?1606001176, pp. 138.
[29] "Connect SoCal." SCAG, September 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal-plan_0.pdf?1606001176, pp. 138.
[30] "4.0 Mitigation Measures." Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report Addendum #1, September 2020, available at: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/fpeir_connectsocal_addendum_4_mitigationmeasures.pdf?1606004420, p. 4.0-2 – 4.0-10; 4.0-19 –

SCAG RTP/SCS 2020-2045
Greenhouse Gas Project Level Mitigation Measures – PMM-GHG-1 In accordance with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a Lead Agency for a project can and should consider mitigation measures to reduce substantial adverse effects related to violating air quality standards. Such measures may include the following or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:
b) Reduce emissions resulting from projects through implementation of project features, project design, or other measures, such as those described in Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines.
c) Include off-site measures to mitigate a project's emissions.
d) Measures that consider incorporation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) during design, construction and operation of projects to minimize GHG emissions, including but not limited to: i. Use energy and fuel-efficient vehicles and equipment; ii. Deployment of zero- and/or near zero emission technologies; iii. Use lighting systems that are energy efficient, such as LED technology; iv. Use the minimum feasible amount of GHG-emitting construction materials; v. Use cement blended with the maximum feasible amount of flash or other materials that reduce GHG emissions from cement production; vi. Incorporate design measures to reduce GHG emissions from solid waste management through encouraging solid waste recycling and reuse; vii. Incorporate design measures to reduce energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy; viii. Incorporate design measures to reduce water consumption; ix. Use lighter-colored pavement where feasible; x. Recycle construction debris to maximum extent feasible; xi. Plant shade trees in or near construction projects where feasible; and xii. Solicit bids that include concepts listed above.
e) Measures that encourage transit use, carpooling, bike-share and car-share programs, active transportation, and parking strategies, including, but not limited to the following: i. Promote transit-active transportation coordinated strategies; ii. Increase bicycle carrying capacity on transit and rail vehicles; iii. Improve or increase access to transit; iv. Increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and day care; v. Incorporate affordable housing into the project; vi. Incorporate the neighborhood electric vehicle network; vii. Orient the project toward transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities; viii. Improve pedestrian or bicycle networks, or transit service; ix. Provide traffic calming measures; x. Provide bicycle parking; xi. Limit or eliminate park supply; xii. Unbundle parking costs;

4.0-23; See also: "Certified Final Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report." Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), May 2020, *available at:* https://scag.ca.gov/peir.

xiii. Provide parking cash-out programs; xiv. Implement or provide access to commute reduction program;
f) Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian facilities into project designs, maintaining these facilities, and providing amenities incentivizing their use; and planning for and building local bicycle projects that connect with the regional network;
g) Improving transit access to rail and bus routes by incentives for construction and transit facilities within developments, and/or providing dedicated shuttle service to transit stations; and
h) Adopting employer trip reduction measures to reduce employee trips such as vanpool and carpool programs, providing end-of-trip facilities, and telecommuting programs including but not limited to measures that: i. Provide car-sharing, bike sharing, and ride-sharing programs; ii. Provide transit passes; iii. Shift single occupancy vehicle trips to carpooling or vanpooling, for example providing ride-matching services; iv. Provide incentives or subsidies that increase that use of modes other than single-occupancy vehicle; v. Provide on-site amenities at places of work, such as priority parking for carpools and vanpools, secure bike parking, and showers and locker rooms; vi. Provide employee transportation coordinators at employment sites; vii. Provide a guaranteed ride home service to users of non-auto modes.
i) Designate a percentage of parking spaces for ride-sharing vehicles or high-occupancy vehicles, and provide adequate passenger loading and unloading for those vehicles;
j) Land use siting and design measures that reduce GHG emissions, including: i. Developing on infill and brownfields sites; ii. Building compact and mixed-use developments near transit; iii. Retaining on-site mature trees and vegetation, and planting new canopy trees; iv. Measures that increase vehicle efficiency, encourage use of zero and low emissions vehicles, or reduce the carbon content of fuels, including constructing or encouraging construction of electric vehicle charging stations or neighborhood electric vehicle networks, or charging for electric bicycles; and v. Measures to reduce GHG emissions from solid waste management through encouraging solid waste recycling and reuse.
k) Consult the SCAG Environmental Justice Toolbox for potential measures to address impacts to low-income and/or minority communities. The measures provided above are also intended to be applied in low income and minority communities as applicable and feasible.
l) Require at least five percent of all vehicle parking spaces include electric vehicle charging stations, or at a minimum, require the appropriate infrastructure to facilitate sufficient electric charging for passenger vehicles and trucks to plug-in.
m) Encourage telecommuting and alternative work schedules, such as: i. Staggered starting times ii. Flexible schedules iii. Compressed work weeks
n) Implement commute trip reduction marketing, such as: i. New employee orientation of trip reduction and alternative mode options ii. Event promotions iii. Publications
o) Implement preferential parking permit program
p) Implement school pool and bus programs

q) Price workplace parking, such as:

i. Explicitly charging for parking for its employees;
ii. Implementing above market rate pricing;
iii. Validating parking only for invited guests;
iv. Not providing employee parking and transportation allowances; and
v. Educating employees about available alternatives.

These measures offer a cost-effective, feasible way to incorporate lower-emitting design features into the proposed Project, which subsequently, reduce emissions released during Project construction and operation. An updated EIR should be prepared to include all feasible mitigation measures, as well as include an updated GHG analysis to ensure that the necessary mitigation measures are implemented to reduce emissions to below thresholds. The EIR should also demonstrate a commitment to the implementation of these measures prior to Project approval, to ensure that the Project's significant emissions are reduced to the maximum extent possible.

Disclaimer

SWAPE has received limited discovery regarding this project. Additional information may become available in the future; thus, we retain the right to revise or amend this report when additional information becomes available. Our professional services have been performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable environmental consultants practicing in this or similar localities at the time of service. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the scope of work, work methodologies and protocols, site conditions, analytical testing results, and findings presented. This report reflects efforts which were limited to information that was reasonably accessible at the time of the work, and may contain informational gaps, inconsistencies, or otherwise be incomplete due to the unavailability or uncertainty of information obtained or provided by third parties.

Sincerely,



Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg.



Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Attachment A: Matt Hagemann CV
Attachment B: Paul E. Rosenfeld CV

SWAPE Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and Litigation Support for the Environment

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Geologic and Hydrogeologic Characterization
Investigation and Remediation Strategies
Litigation Support and Testifying Expert
Industrial Stormwater Compliance
CEQA Review

Education:

M.S. Degree, Geology, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 1984.
B.A. Degree, Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA, 1982.

Professional Certifications:

California Professional Geologist
California Certified Hydrogeologist
Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner

Professional Experience:

Matt has 30 years of experience in environmental policy, contaminant assessment and remediation, stormwater compliance, and CEQA review. He spent nine years with the U.S. EPA in the RCRA and Superfund programs and served as EPA's Senior Science Policy Advisor in the Western Regional Office where he identified emerging threats to groundwater from perchlorate and MTBE. While with EPA, Matt also served as a Senior Hydrogeologist in the oversight of the assessment of seven major military facilities undergoing base closure. He led numerous enforcement actions under provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and directed efforts to improve hydrogeologic characterization and water quality monitoring. For the past 15 years, as a founding partner with SWAPE, Matt has developed extensive client relationships and has managed complex projects that include consultation as an expert witness and a regulatory specialist, and a manager of projects ranging from industrial stormwater compliance to CEQA review of impacts from hazardous waste, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

Positions Matt has held include:

- Founding Partner, Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) (2003 – present);
- Geology Instructor, Golden West College, 2010 – 2104, 2017;
- Senior Environmental Analyst, Komex H2O Science, Inc. (2000 -- 2003);

- Executive Director, Orange Coast Watch (2001 – 2004);
- Senior Science Policy Advisor and Hydrogeologist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1989–1998);
- Hydrogeologist, National Park Service, Water Resources Division (1998 – 2000);
- Adjunct Faculty Member, San Francisco State University, Department of Geosciences (1993 – 1998);
- Instructor, College of Marin, Department of Science (1990 – 1995);
- Geologist, U.S. Forest Service (1986 – 1998); and
- Geologist, Dames & Moore (1984 – 1986).

Senior Regulatory and Litigation Support Analyst:

With SWAPE, Matt's responsibilities have included:

- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of over 300 environmental impact reports and negative declarations since 2003 under CEQA that identify significant issues with regard to hazardous waste, water resources, water quality, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and geologic hazards. Make recommendations for additional mitigation measures to lead agencies at the local and county level to include additional characterization of health risks and implementation of protective measures to reduce worker exposure to hazards from toxins and Valley Fever.
- Stormwater analysis, sampling and best management practice evaluation at more than 100 industrial facilities.
- Expert witness on numerous cases including, for example, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination of groundwater, MTBE litigation, air toxins at hazards at a school, CERCLA compliance in assessment and remediation, and industrial stormwater contamination.
- Technical assistance and litigation support for vapor intrusion concerns.
- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of environmental issues in license applications for large solar power plants before the California Energy Commission.
- Manager of a project to evaluate numerous formerly used military sites in the western U.S.
- Manager of a comprehensive evaluation of potential sources of perchlorate contamination in Southern California drinking water wells.
- Manager and designated expert for litigation support under provisions of Proposition 65 in the review of releases of gasoline to sources drinking water at major refineries and hundreds of gas stations throughout California.

With Komex H2O Science Inc., Matt's duties included the following:

- Senior author of a report on the extent of perchlorate contamination that was used in testimony by the former U.S. EPA Administrator and General Counsel.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of MTBE use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of perchlorate use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in a study that estimates nationwide costs for MTBE remediation and drinking water treatment, results of which were published in newspapers nationwide and in testimony against provisions of an energy bill that would limit liability for oil companies.
- Research to support litigation to restore drinking water supplies that have been contaminated by MTBE in California and New York.

- Expert witness testimony in a case of oil production-related contamination in Mississippi.
- Lead author for a multi-volume remedial investigation report for an operating school in Los Angeles that met strict regulatory requirements and rigorous deadlines.
- Development of strategic approaches for cleanup of contaminated sites in consultation with clients and regulators.

Executive Director:

As Executive Director with Orange Coast Watch, Matt led efforts to restore water quality at Orange County beaches from multiple sources of contamination including urban runoff and the discharge of wastewater. In reporting to a Board of Directors that included representatives from leading Orange County universities and businesses, Matt prepared issue papers in the areas of treatment and disinfection of wastewater and control of the discharge of grease to sewer systems. Matt actively participated in the development of countywide water quality permits for the control of urban runoff and permits for the discharge of wastewater. Matt worked with other nonprofits to protect and restore water quality, including Surfrider, Natural Resources Defense Council and Orange County CoastKeeper as well as with business institutions including the Orange County Business Council.

Hydrogeology:

As a Senior Hydrogeologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Matt led investigations to characterize and cleanup closing military bases, including Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, Treasure Island Naval Station, Alameda Naval Station, Moffett Field, Mather Army Airfield, and Sacramento Army Depot. Specific activities were as follows:

- Led efforts to model groundwater flow and contaminant transport, ensured adequacy of monitoring networks, and assessed cleanup alternatives for contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater.
- Initiated a regional program for evaluation of groundwater sampling practices and laboratory analysis at military bases.
- Identified emerging issues, wrote technical guidance, and assisted in policy and regulation development through work on four national U.S. EPA workgroups, including the Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum and the Federal Facilities Forum.

At the request of the State of Hawaii, Matt developed a methodology to determine the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination on the islands of Maui and Oahu. He used analytical models and a GIS to show zones of vulnerability, and the results were adopted and published by the State of Hawaii and County of Maui.

As a hydrogeologist with the EPA Groundwater Protection Section, Matt worked with provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and NEPA to prevent drinking water contamination. Specific activities included the following:

- Received an EPA Bronze Medal for his contribution to the development of national guidance for the protection of drinking water.
- Managed the Sole Source Aquifer Program and protected the drinking water of two communities through designation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. He prepared geologic reports, conducted

public hearings, and responded to public comments from residents who were very concerned about the impact of designation.

- Reviewed a number of Environmental Impact Statements for planned major developments, including large hazardous and solid waste disposal facilities, mine reclamation, and water transfer.

Matt served as a hydrogeologist with the RCRA Hazardous Waste program. Duties were as follows:

- Supervised the hydrogeologic investigation of hazardous waste sites to determine compliance with Subtitle C requirements.
- Reviewed and wrote "part B" permits for the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Conducted RCRA Corrective Action investigations of waste sites and led inspections that formed the basis for significant enforcement actions that were developed in close coordination with U.S. EPA legal counsel.
- Wrote contract specifications and supervised contractor's investigations of waste sites.

With the National Park Service, Matt directed service-wide investigations of contaminant sources to prevent degradation of water quality, including the following tasks:

- Applied pertinent laws and regulations including CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, NRDA, and the Clean Water Act to control military, mining, and landfill contaminants.
- Conducted watershed-scale investigations of contaminants at parks, including Yellowstone and Olympic National Park.
- Identified high-levels of perchlorate in soil adjacent to a national park in New Mexico and advised park superintendent on appropriate response actions under CERCLA.
- Served as a Park Service representative on the Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee, a national workgroup.
- Developed a program to conduct environmental compliance audits of all National Parks while serving on a national workgroup.
- Co-authored two papers on the potential for water contamination from the operation of personal watercraft and snowmobiles, these papers serving as the basis for the development of nation-wide policy on the use of these vehicles in National Parks.
- Contributed to the Federal Multi-Agency Source Water Agreement under the Clean Water Action Plan.

Policy:

Served senior management as the Senior Science Policy Advisor with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.

Activities included the following:

- Advised the Regional Administrator and senior management on emerging issues such as the potential for the gasoline additive MTBE and ammonium perchlorate to contaminate drinking water supplies.
- Shaped EPA's national response to these threats by serving on workgroups and by contributing to guidance, including the Office of Research and Development publication, Oxygenates in Water: Critical Information and Research Needs.
- Improved the technical training of EPA's scientific and engineering staff.
- Earned an EPA Bronze Medal for representing the region's 300 scientists and engineers in negotiations with the Administrator and senior management to better integrate scientific

principles into the policy-making process.
- Established national protocol for the peer review of scientific documents.

Geology:

With the U.S. Forest Service, Matt led investigations to determine hillslope stability of areas proposed for timber harvest in the central Oregon Coast Range. Specific activities were as follows:

- Mapped geology in the field, and used aerial photographic interpretation and mathematical models to determine slope stability.
- Coordinated his research with community members who were concerned with natural resource protection.
- Characterized the geology of an aquifer that serves as the sole source of drinking water for the city of Medford, Oregon.

As a consultant with Dames and Moore, Matt led geologic investigations of two contaminated sites (later listed on the Superfund NPL) in the Portland, Oregon, area and a large hazardous waste site in eastern Oregon. Duties included the following:

- Supervised year-long effort for soil and groundwater sampling.
- Conducted aquifer tests.
- Investigated active faults beneath sites proposed for hazardous waste disposal.

Teaching:

From 1990 to 1998, Matt taught at least one course per semester at the community college and university levels:

- At San Francisco State University, held an adjunct faculty position and taught courses in environmental geology, oceanography (lab and lecture), hydrogeology, and groundwater contamination.
- Served as a committee member for graduate and undergraduate students.
- Taught courses in environmental geology and oceanography at the College of Marin.

Matt is currently a part time geology instructor at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California where he taught from 2010 to 2014 and in 2017.

Invited Testimony, Reports, Papers and Presentations:

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Presentation to the Public Environmental Law Conference, Eugene, Oregon.

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Invited presentation to U.S. EPA Region 9, San Francisco, California.

Hagemann, M.F., 2005. Use of Electronic Databases in Environmental Regulation, Policy Making and Public Participation. Brownfields 2005, Denver, Coloradao.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Nevada and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Las Vegas, NV (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Invited testimony to a California Senate committee hearing on air toxins at schools in Southern California, Los Angeles.

Brown, A., Farrow, J., Gray, A. and **Hagemann, M.**, 2004. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to the Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference, National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Arizona and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Phoenix, AZ (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in the Southwestern U.S. Invited presentation to a special committee meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Irvine, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a tribal EPA meeting, Pechanga, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a meeting of tribal repesentatives, Parker, AZ.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Impact of Perchlorate on the Colorado River and Associated Drinking Water Supplies. Invited presentation to the Inter-Tribal Meeting, Torres Martinez Tribe.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. The Emergence of Perchlorate as a Widespread Drinking Water Contaminant. Invited presentation to the U.S. EPA Region 9.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. A Deductive Approach to the Assessment of Perchlorate Contamination. Invited presentation to the California Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate: A Cold War Legacy in Drinking Water. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater and an Estimate of Costs to Address Impacts to Groundwater. Presentation to the annual meeting of the Society of Environmental Journalists.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of the Cost to Address MTBE Contamination in Groundwater (and Who Will Pay). Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to a meeting of the U.S. EPA and State Underground Storage Tank Program managers.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Cleanup Cost for MTBE in Groundwater Used as Drinking Water. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., and VanMouwerik, M., 1999. Potential Water Quality Concerns Related to Snowmobile Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

VanMouwerik, M. and **Hagemann, M.F**. 1999, Water Quality Concerns Related to Personal Watercraft Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

Hagemann, M.F., 1999, Is Dilution the Solution to Pollution in National Parks? The George Wright Society Biannual Meeting, Asheville, North Carolina.

Hagemann, M.F., 1997, The Potential for MTBE to Contaminate Groundwater. U.S. EPA Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Hagemann, M.F., and Gill, M., 1996, Impediments to Intrinsic Remediation, Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Conference on Intrinsic Remediation of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Salt Lake City.

Hagemann, M.F., Fukunaga, G.L., 1996, The Vulnerability of Groundwater to Anthropogenic Contaminants on the Island of Maui, Hawaii. Hawaii Water Works Association Annual Meeting, Maui, October 1996.

Hagemann, M. F., Fukanaga, G. L., 1996, Ranking Groundwater Vulnerability in Central Oahu, Hawaii. Proceedings, Geographic Information Systems in Environmental Resources Management, Air and Waste Management Association Publication VIP-61.

Hagemann, M.F., 1994. Groundwater Characterization and Cleanup at Closing Military Bases in California. Proceedings, California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F. and Sabol, M.A., 1993. Role of the U.S. EPA in the High Plains States Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Program. Proceedings, Sixth Biennial Symposium on the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater.

Hagemann, M.F., 1993. U.S. EPA Policy on the Technical Impracticability of the Cleanup of DNAPL-contaminated Groundwater. California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F., 1992. Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Contamination of Groundwater: An Ounce of Prevention... Proceedings, Association of Engineering Geologists Annual Meeting, v. 35.

Other Experience:

Selected as subject matter expert for the California Professional Geologist licensing examinations, 2009-2011.

SWAPE Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and Litigation Support for the Environment

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Email: prosenfeld@swape.com

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Chemical Fate and Transport & Air Dispersion Modeling

Principal Environmental Chemist

Risk Assessment & Remediation Specialist

Education

Ph.D. Soil Chemistry, University of Washington, 1999. Dissertation on volatile organic compound filtration.

M.S. Environmental Science, U.C. Berkeley, 1995. Thesis on organic waste economics.

B.A. Environmental Studies, U.C. Santa Barbara, 1991. Thesis on wastewater treatment.

Professional Experience

Dr. Rosenfeld has over 25 years' experience conducting environmental investigations and risk assessments for evaluating impacts to human health, property, and ecological receptors. His expertise focuses on the fate and transport of environmental contaminants, human health risk, exposure assessment, and ecological restoration. Dr. Rosenfeld has evaluated and modeled emissions from oil spills, landfills, boilers and incinerators, process stacks, storage tanks, confined animal feeding operations, industrial, military and agricultural sources, unconventional oil drilling operations, and locomotive and construction engines. His project experience ranges from monitoring and modeling of pollution sources to evaluating impacts of pollution on workers at industrial facilities and residents in surrounding communities. Dr. Rosenfeld has also successfully modeled exposure to contaminants distributed by water systems and via vapor intrusion.

Dr. Rosenfeld has investigated and designed remediation programs and risk assessments for contaminated sites containing lead, heavy metals, mold, bacteria, particulate matter, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, pesticides, radioactive waste, dioxins and furans, semi- and volatile organic compounds, PCBs, PAHs, creosote, perchlorate, asbestos, per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFOS), unusual polymers, fuel oxygenates (MTBE), among other pollutants. Dr. Rosenfeld also has experience evaluating greenhouse gas emissions from various projects and is an expert on the assessment of odors from industrial and agricultural sites, as well as the evaluation of odor nuisance impacts and technologies for abatement of odorous emissions. As a principal scientist at SWAPE, Dr. Rosenfeld directs air dispersion modeling and exposure assessments. He has served as an expert witness and testified about pollution sources causing nuisance and/or personal injury at sites and has testified as an expert witness on numerous cases involving exposure to soil, water and air contaminants from industrial, railroad, agricultural, and military sources.

Professional History:

Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE); 2003 to present; Principal and Founding Partner
UCLA School of Public Health; 2007 to 2011; Lecturer (Assistant Researcher)
UCLA School of Public Health; 2003 to 2006; Adjunct Professor
UCLA Environmental Science and Engineering Program; 2002-2004; Doctoral Intern Coordinator
UCLA Institute of the Environment, 2001-2002; Research Associate
Komex H_2O Science, 2001 to 2003; Senior Remediation Scientist
National Groundwater Association, 2002-2004; Lecturer
San Diego State University, 1999-2001; Adjunct Professor
Anteon Corp., San Diego, 2000-2001; Remediation Project Manager
Ogden (now Amec), San Diego, 2000-2000; Remediation Project Manager
Bechtel, San Diego, California, 1999 – 2000; Risk Assessor
King County, Seattle, 1996 – 1999; Scientist
James River Corp., Washington, 1995-96; Scientist
Big Creek Lumber, Davenport, California, 1995; Scientist
Plumas Corp., California and USFS, Tahoe 1993-1995; Scientist
Peace Corps and World Wildlife Fund, St. Kitts, West Indies, 1991-1993; Scientist

Publications:

Remy, L.L., Clay T., Byers, V., **Rosenfeld P. E.** (2019) Hospital, Health, and Community Burden After Oil Refinery Fires, Richmond, California 2007 and 2012. *Environmental Health.* 18:48

Simons, R.A., Seo, Y. **Rosenfeld, P**., (2015) Modeling the Effect of Refinery Emission On Residential Property Value. Journal of Real Estate Research. 27(3):321-342

Chen, J. A, Zapata A. R., Sutherland A. J., Molmen, D.R., Chow, B. S., Wu, L. E., **Rosenfeld, P. E.,** Hesse, R. C., (2012) Sulfur Dioxide and Volatile Organic Compound Exposure To A Community In Texas City Texas Evaluated Using Aermod and Empirical Data. *American Journal of Environmental Science*, 8(6), 622-632.

Rosenfeld, P.E. & Feng, L. (2011). *The Risks of Hazardous Waste.* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2011). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Agrochemical Industry*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Gonzalez, J., Feng, L., Sutherland, A., Waller, C., Sok, H., Hesse, R., **Rosenfeld, P.** (2010). PCBs and Dioxins/Furans in Attic Dust Collected Near Former PCB Production and Secondary Copper Facilities in Sauget, IL. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*. 113–125.

Feng, L., Wu, C., Tam, L., Sutherland, A.J., Clark, J.J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). Dioxin and Furan Blood Lipid and Attic Dust Concentrations in Populations Living Near Four Wood Treatment Facilities in the United States. *Journal of Environmental Health*. 73(6), 34-46.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Wood and Paper Industries.* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2009). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Petroleum Industry*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P**. (2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment, Air Pollution,* 123 (17), 319-327.

Tam L. K.., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). A Statistical Analysis Of Attic Dust And Blood Lipid Concentrations Of Tetrachloro-p-Dibenzodioxin (TCDD) Toxicity Equivalency Quotients (TEQ) In Two Populations Near Wood Treatment Facilities. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 002252-002255.

Tam L. K.., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). Methods For Collect Samples For Assessing Dioxins And Other Environmental Contaminants In Attic Dust: A Review. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 000527-000530.

Hensley, A.R. A. Scott, J. J. J. Clark, **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). Attic Dust and Human Blood Samples Collected near a Former Wood Treatment Facility. *Environmental Research*. 105, 194-197.

Rosenfeld, P.E., J. J. J. Clark, A. R. Hensley, M. Suffet. (2007). The Use of an Odor Wheel Classification for Evaluation of Human Health Risk Criteria for Compost Facilities. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 345-357.

Rosenfeld, P. E., M. Suffet. (2007). The Anatomy Of Odour Wheels For Odours Of Drinking Water, Wastewater, Compost And The Urban Environment. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 335-344.

Sullivan, P. J. Clark, J.J.J., Agardy, F. J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). *Toxic Legacy, Synthetic Toxins in the Food, Water, and Air in American Cities.* Boston Massachusetts: Elsevier Publishing

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9),171-178.

Rosenfeld P. E., J.J. Clark, I.H. (Mel) Suffet (2004). The Value of An Odor-Quality-Wheel Classification Scheme For The Urban Environment. *Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference (WEFTEC) 2004.* New Orleans, October 2-6, 2004.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet, I.H. (2004). Understanding Odorants Associated With Compost, Biomass Facilities, and the Land Application of Biosolids. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9), 193-199.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash, *Water Science and Technology*, 49(9), 171-178.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M. A., Sellew, P. (2004). Measurement of Biosolids Odor and Odorant Emissions from Windrows, Static Pile and Biofilter. *Water Environment Research*. 76(4), 310-315.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Grey, M and Suffet, M. (2002). Compost Demonstration Project, Sacramento California Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Integrated Waste Management Board Public Affairs Office*, Publications Clearinghouse (MS–6), Sacramento, CA Publication #442-02-008.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Characterization of odor emissions from three different biosolids. *Water Soil and Air Pollution*. 127(1-4), 173-191.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2000). Wood ash control of odor emissions from biosolids application. *Journal of Environmental Quality.* 29, 1662-1668.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry and D. Bennett. (2001). Wastewater dewatering polymer affect on biosolids odor emissions and microbial activity. *Water Environment Research*. 73(4), 363-367.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Activated Carbon and Wood Ash Sorption of Wastewater, Compost, and Biosolids Odorants. *Water Environment Research*, 73, 388-393.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2001). High carbon wood ash effect on biosolids microbial activity and odor. *Water Environment Research*. 131(1-4), 247-262.

Chollack, T. and **P. Rosenfeld. (**1998). Compost Amendment Handbook For Landscaping. Prepared for and distributed by the City of Redmond, Washington State.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1992). The Mount Liamuiga Crater Trail. *Heritage Magazine of St. Kitts*, 3(2).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1993). High School Biogas Project to Prevent Deforestation On St. Kitts. *Biomass Users Network*, 7(1).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions From Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. Doctoral Thesis. University of Washington College of Forest Resources.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1994). Potential Utilization of Small Diameter Trees on Sierra County Public Land. Masters thesis reprinted by the Sierra County Economic Council. Sierra County, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1991). How to Build a Small Rural Anaerobic Digester & Uses Of Biogas In The First And Third World. Bachelors Thesis. University of California.

Presentations:

Rosenfeld, P.E., "The science for Perfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS): What makes remediation so hard?" Law Seminars International, (May 9-10, 2018) 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 101 Seattle, WA.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Sutherland, A; Hesse, R.; Zapata, A. (October 3-6, 2013). Air dispersion modeling of volatile organic emissions from multiple natural gas wells in Decatur, TX. *44th Western Regional Meeting, American Chemical Society.* Lecture conducted from Santa Clara, CA.

Sok, H.L.; Waller, C.C.; Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sutherland, A.J.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Atrazine: A Persistent Pesticide in Urban Drinking Water. *Urban Environmental Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sok, H.L.; Sutherland, A.J.; Waller, C.C.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; La, M.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Bringing Environmental Justice to East St. Louis, Illinois. *Urban Environmental Pollution.* Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluoroactane Sulfonate (PFOS) Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*, Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Cost to Filter Atrazine Contamination from Drinking Water in the United States" Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*. Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P**. (20-22 July, 2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. Brebbia, C.A. and Popov, V., eds., *Air Pollution XVII: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Modeling, Monitoring and Management of Air Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Tallinn, Estonia.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Moss Point Community Exposure To Contaminants From A Releasing Facility. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water.* Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). The Repeated Trespass of Tritium-Contaminated Water Into A Surrounding Community Form Repeated Waste Spills From A Nuclear Power Plant. *The 23rd Annual International*

Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Somerville Community Exposure To Contaminants From Wood Treatment Facility Emissions. The *23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Production, Chemical Properties, Toxicology, & Treatment Case Studies of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). *The Association for Environmental Health and Sciences (AEHS) Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Blood and Attic Sampling for Dioxin/Furan, PAH, and Metal Exposure in Florala, Alabama. *The AEHS Annual Meeting.* Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.,** Clark, J.J.J. (August 21 – 25, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *The 26th International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants – DIOXIN2006*. Lecture conducted from Radisson SAS Scandinavia Hotel in Oslo Norway.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.,** Clark, J.J.J. (November 4-8, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *APHA 134 Annual Meeting & Exposition.* Lecture conducted from Boston Massachusetts.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (October 24-25, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. Mealey's C8/PFOA. *Science, Risk & Litigation Conference.* Lecture conducted from The Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, PA.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, *Toxicology and Remediation PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel, Irvine California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Fate, Transport, Toxicity, And Persistence of 1,2,3-TCP. *PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference.* Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel in Irvine, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 26-27, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PDBEs. *Mealey's Groundwater Conference.* Lecture conducted from Ritz Carlton Hotel, Marina Del Ray, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (June 7-8, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. *International Society of Environmental Forensics: Focus On Emerging Contaminants*. Lecture conducted from Sheraton Oceanfront Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Fate Transport, Persistence and Toxicology of PFOA and Related Perfluorochemicals. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water And Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, Toxicology and Remediation. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference.* Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. and Rob Hesse R.G. (May 5-6, 2004). Tert-butyl Alcohol Liability and Toxicology, A National Problem and Unquantified Liability. *National Groundwater Association. Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Congress Plaza Hotel, Chicago Illinois.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (March 2004). Perchlorate Toxicology. *Meeting of the American Groundwater Trust*. Lecture conducted from Phoenix Arizona.

Hagemann, M.F., **Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.** and Rob Hesse (2004). Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. *Meeting of tribal representatives*. Lecture conducted from Parker, AZ.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (April 7, 2004). A National Damage Assessment Model For PCE and Dry Cleaners. *Drycleaner Symposium. California Ground Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Radison Hotel, Sacramento, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M., (June 2003) Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Seventh International In Situ And On Site Bioremediation Symposium Battelle Conference* Orlando, FL.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. (February 20-21, 2003) Understanding Historical Use, Chemical Properties, Toxicity and Regulatory Guidance of 1,4 Dioxane. *National Groundwater Association. Southwest Focus Conference. Water Supply and Emerging Contaminants*.. Lecture conducted from Hyatt Regency Phoenix Arizona.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (February 6-7, 2003). Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *California CUPA Forum*. Lecture conducted from Marriott Hotel, Anaheim California.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (October 23, 2002) Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *EPA Underground Storage Tank Roundtable*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Understanding Odor from Compost, *Wastewater and Industrial Processes. Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Using High Carbon Wood Ash to Control Compost Odor. *Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (September 22-24, 2002). Biocycle Composting For Coastal Sage Restoration. *Northwest Biosolids Management Association*. Lecture conducted from Vancouver Washington..

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (November 11-14, 2002). Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Soil Science Society Annual Conferenc*e. Lecture conducted from Indianapolis, Maryland.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (September 16, 2000). Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Water Environment Federation.* Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (October 16, 2000). Wood ash and biofilter control of compost odor. *Biofest.* Lecture conducted from Ocean Shores, California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (2000). Bioremediation Using Organic Soil Amendments. *California Resource Recovery Association*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. *Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings*. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (1999). An evaluation of ash incorporation with biosolids for odor reduction. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Salt Lake City Utah.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Comparison of Microbial Activity and Odor Emissions from Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Brown and Caldwell.* Lecture conducted from Seattle Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions from Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. *Biofest.* Lecture conducted from Lake Chelan, Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E, C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. B. Harrison, and R. Dills. (1997). Comparison of Odor Emissions From Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Teaching Experience:

UCLA Department of Environmental Health (Summer 2003 through 20010) Taught Environmental Health Science 100 to students, including undergrad, medical doctors, public health professionals and nurses. Course focused on the health effects of environmental contaminants.

National Ground Water Association, Successful Remediation Technologies. Custom Course in Sante Fe, New Mexico. May 21, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of fuel contaminants associated with underground storage tanks.

National Ground Water Association; Successful Remediation Technologies Course in Chicago Illinois. April 1, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of contaminants associated with Superfund and RCRA sites.

California Integrated Waste Management Board, April and May, 2001. Alternative Landfill Caps Seminar in San Diego, Ventura, and San Francisco. Focused on both prescriptive and innovative landfill cover design.

UCLA Department of Environmental Engineering, February 5, 2002. Seminar on Successful Remediation Technologies focusing on Groundwater Remediation.

University Of Washington, Soil Science Program, Teaching Assistant for several courses including: Soil Chemistry, Organic Soil Amendments, and Soil Stability.

U.C. Berkeley, Environmental Science Program Teaching Assistant for Environmental Science 10.

Academic Grants Awarded:

California Integrated Waste Management Board. $41,000 grant awarded to UCLA Institute of the Environment. Goal: To investigate effect of high carbon wood ash on volatile organic emissions from compost. 2001.

Synagro Technologies, Corona California: $10,000 grant awarded to San Diego State University.
Goal: investigate effect of biosolids for restoration and remediation of degraded coastal sage soils. 2000.

King County, Department of Research and Technology, Washington State. $100,000 grant awarded to University of Washington: Goal: To investigate odor emissions from biosolids application and the effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions. 1998.

Northwest Biosolids Management Association, Washington State. $20,000 grant awarded to investigate effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions from biosolids. 1997.

James River Corporation, Oregon: $10,000 grant was awarded to investigate the success of genetically engineered Poplar trees with resistance to round-up. 1996.

United State Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest: $15,000 grant was awarded to investigating fire ecology of the Tahoe National Forest. 1995.

Kellogg Foundation, Washington D.C. $500 grant was awarded to construct a large anaerobic digester on St. Kitts in West Indies. 1993

Deposition and/or Trial Testimony:

In the Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois
Martha Custer et al., Plaintiff vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 0i9-L-2295
Rosenfeld Deposition, 5-14-2021
Trial, October 8-4-2021

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Joseph Rafferty, Plaintiff vs. Consolidated Rail Corporation and National Railroad Passenger Corporation d/b/a AMTRAK,
Case No.: No. 18-L-6845
Rosenfeld Deposition, 6-28-2021

In the United States District Court For the Northern District of Illinois
Theresa Romcoe, Plaintiff vs. Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation d/b/a METRA Rail, Defendants
Case No.: No. 17-cv-8517
Rosenfeld Deposition, 5-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the Cunty of Maricopa
Mary Tryon et al., Plaintiff vs. The City of Pheonix v. Cox Cactus Farm, L.L.C., Utah Shelter Systems, Inc.
Case Number CV20127-094749
Rosenfeld Deposition: 5-7-2021

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Beaumont Division
Robinson, Jeremy et al *Plaintiffs*, vs. CNA Insurance Company et al.
Case Number 1:17-cv-000508
Rosenfeld Deposition: 3-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino
Gary Garner, Personal Representative for the Estate of Melvin Garner vs. BNSF Railway Company.
Case No. 1720288
Rosenfeld Deposition 2-23-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Spring Street Courthouse
Benny M Rodriguez vs. Union Pacific Railroad, A Corporation, et al.
Case No. 18STCV01162
Rosenfeld Deposition 12-23-2020

In the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri
Karen Cornwell, *Plaintiff,* vs. Marathon Petroleum, LP, *Defendant.*
Case No.: 1716-CV10006
Rosenfeld Deposition. 8-30-2019

In the United States District Court For The District of New Jersey
Duarte et al, *Plaintiffs,* vs. United States Metals Refining Company et. al. *Defendant.*
Case No.: 2:17-cv-01624-ES-SCM
Rosenfeld Deposition. 6-7-2019

In the United States District Court of Southern District of Texas Galveston Division
M/T Carla Maersk, *Plaintiffs,* vs. Conti 168., Schiffahrts-GMBH & Co. Bulker KG MS "Conti Perdido" *Defendant.*
Case No.: 3:15-CV-00106 consolidated with 3:15-CV-00237
Rosenfeld Deposition. 5-9-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica
Carole-Taddeo-Bates et al., vs. Ifran Khan et al., Defendants
Case No.: No. BC615636
Rosenfeld Deposition, 1-26-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica
The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments et al. vs El Adobe Apts. Inc. et al., Defendants
Case No.: No. BC646857
Rosenfeld Deposition, 10-6-2018; Trial 3-7-19

In United States District Court For The District of Colorado
Bells et al. Plaintiff vs. The 3M Company et al., Defendants
Case No.: 1:16-cv-02531-RBJ
Rosenfeld Deposition, 3-15-2018 and 4-3-2018

In The District Court Of Regan County, Texas, 112th Judicial District
Phillip Bales et al., Plaintiff vs. Dow Agrosciences, LLC, et al., Defendants
Cause No.: 1923
Rosenfeld Deposition, 11-17-2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Contra Costa
Simons et al., Plaintiffs vs. Chevron Corporation, et al., Defendants
Cause No C12-01481
Rosenfeld Deposition, 11-20-2017

In The Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois
Martha Custer et al., Plaintiff vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 0i9-L-2295
Rosenfeld Deposition, 8-23-2017

In United States District Court For The Southern District of Mississippi
Guy Manuel vs. The BP Exploration et al., Defendants
Case: No 1:19-cv-00315-RHW
Rosenfeld Deposition, 4-22-2020

In The Superior Court of the State of California, For The County of Los Angeles
Warrn Gilbert and Penny Gilber, Plaintiff vs. BMW of North America LLC
Case No.: LC102019 (c/w BC582154)
Rosenfeld Deposition, 8-16-2017, Trail 8-28-2018

In the Northern District Court of Mississippi, Greenville Division
Brenda J. Cooper, et al., *Plaintiffs,* vs. Meritor Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Case Number: 4:16-cv-52-DMB-JVM
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of Washington, County of Snohomish
Michael Davis and Julie Davis et al., Plaintiff vs. Cedar Grove Composting Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 13-2-03987-5
Rosenfeld Deposition, February 2017
Trial, March 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda
Charles Spain., Plaintiff vs. Thermo Fisher Scientific, et al., Defendants
Case No.: RG14711115
Rosenfeld Deposition, September 2015

In The Iowa District Court In And For Poweshiek County
Russell D. Winburn, et al., Plaintiffs vs. Doug Hoksbergen, et al., Defendants
Case No.: LALA002187
Rosenfeld Deposition, August 2015

In The Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Virginia
Robert Andrews, et al. v. Antero, et al.
Civil Action N0. 14-C-30000
Rosenfeld Deposition, June 2015

In The Iowa District Court For Muscatine County
Laurie Freeman et. al. Plaintiffs vs. Grain Processing Corporation, Defendant
Case No 4980
Rosenfeld Deposition: May 2015

In the Circuit Court of the 17th Judicial Circuit, in and For Broward County, Florida
Walter Hinton, et. al. Plaintiff, vs. City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a Municipality, Defendant.
Case Number CACE07030358 (26)
Rosenfeld Deposition: December 2014

In the County Court of Dallas County Texas
Lisa Parr et al, *Plaintiff*, vs. Aruba et al, *Defendant.*
Case Number cc-11-01650-E
Rosenfeld Deposition: March and September 2013
Rosenfeld Trial: April 2014

In the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County Ohio
John Michael Abicht, et al., *Plaintiffs,* vs. Republic Services, Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Case Number: 2008 CT 10 0741 (Cons. w/ 2009 CV 10 0987)
Rosenfeld Deposition: October 2012

In the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division
James K. Benefield, et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. International Paper Company, *Defendant*.
Civil Action Number 2:09-cv-232-WHA-TFM
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2010, June 2011

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County Alabama
Jaeanette Moss Anthony, et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. Drummond Company Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Civil Action No. CV 2008-2076
Rosenfeld Deposition: September 2010

In the United States District Court, Western District Lafayette Division
Ackle et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. Citgo Petroleum Corporation, et al., *Defendants*.
Case Number 2:07CV1052
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2009

Attachment 2

May 9, 2022

Mr. Jamie T. Hall
Channel Law Group, LLP
8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 750
Beverly Hills, CA 90211

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Dear Mr. Hall:

This letter contains my comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") prepared by the City of Los Angeles ("City") for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ("Project"). The Project Applicant, Harvard-Westlake School ("Applicant") proposes construction and operation of an athletic and recreational facility on a 16.1-acre parcel owned by the Applicant, and a 1.1-acre parcel leased from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, in the community of Studio City. Although the majority of the Project site is currently occupied by a private golf course and tennis facility, some components of the Project extend into the Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway ("Zev Greenway").

I am an environmental biologist with 29 years of professional experience in wildlife biology and natural resources management. I have served as a biological resources expert for over 150 projects in California. My experience and scope of work in this regard has included assisting various clients with evaluations of biological resource issues; preparation and peer review of environmental compliance documents prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") and the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"); and preparation of written comments that address deficiencies with CEQA and NEPA documents. My work has included written and oral testimony for the California Energy Commission, California Public Utilities Commission, and Federal courts. My educational background includes a B.S. in Resource Management from the University of California at Berkeley, and a M.S. in Wildlife and Fisheries Science from the Pennsylvania State University. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached hereto.

The comments herein are based on my review of the environmental documents prepared for the Project, a review of scientific literature pertaining to biological resources known to occur in the Project area, consultations with other biological resource experts, and the knowledge and experience I have acquired during my 29-year career in the field of natural resources management.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The DEIR Fails to Establish the Environmental Setting with Respect to the Western Yellow Bat

The western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) is a California Species of Special Concern that appears to roost exclusively in the skirts of palm trees located near open water or wetlands.[1] The photographs provided in the tree report prepared by the Applicant's arborist depict numerous palms at the Project site with skirts suitable for roosting bats.[2] According to the DEIR:

> "Western yellow bat has moderate potential to roost and forage in the Biological Study Area. The Biological Study Area supports a number of palm trees that would be suitable roosting habitat for this species. Additionally, the adjacent Los Angeles River may provide suitable foraging habitat above the river and near the southwestern boundary of the Biological Study Area."[3]

Although the DEIR acknowledges there is potential for western yellow bats to occur at the Project site, there was no effort to determine presence, abundance, and distribution of the species at the site, nor were there any attempts to determine how many of the site's 174 palm trees contain bat roosts. The DEIR's failure to establish the environmental setting (with respect to bats) precludes informed decision making and public participation because it precludes understanding of the severity of the Project's impacts on the western yellow bat population. For example, without data on the number of active bat roosts at the Project site, the public (and City) have no idea whether the Project would affect 1 yellow bat, 100 yellow bats, or no yellow bats. This lack of information not only has implications on the public's ability to understand the Project's impacts, but also the City's ability to effectively evaluate the significance threshold used in the DEIR (i.e., "*[w]ould the Project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species…"*). Whereas loss of one active bat roost from the Project site would not have a substantial adverse effect on the western yellow bat population, the loss of 50 active roosts (for example) would have severe, and potentially unmitigable impacts on the population. To properly disclose, analyze, and mitigate the Project's impacts on bats, the City must conduct surveys to determine the presence, abundance, and distribution of active roosts at the site, and these data must be released to the public in a recirculated DEIR.

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[1] Pierson ED, Rainey WE. 1998. Western yellow bat, *Lasiurus xanthinus*. In: Bolster BC, ed. Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California. pp. 50 and 51. *See also* Marty J, Unnasch R. 2015. Western Yellow Bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) (WYBA) Basic Conceptual Ecological Model for the Lower Colorado River. Submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City, Nevada, by Sound Science, LLC, Boise, Idaho.

[2] DEIR, Appendix A (Arborist Report) to Appendix D (Biological Resources Technical Report).

[3] DEIR, p. IV.C-27.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The DEIR Fails to Adequately Disclose and Analyze Project Impacts to the Western Yellow Bat

Direct Impacts

The DEIR's analysis of direct impacts to the western yellow bat is limited to the statement that: "[c]onstruction of the Project could result in potentially significant direct impacts to this bat species if tree removal commences during the maternity roosting season (generally March 1 through September 30)."[4]

Direct impacts to the western yellow bat (and other bat species) are not limited tree removal during the maternity roosting season. Some western yellow bats are year-round residents in southern California.[5] These bats may use trees at the Project site as day roosts, night roosts, or maternity roosts.[6] Consequently, western yellow bats may occur in trees (especially the palms) at the Project site at any time of day (or night), on any day of the year.

Yellow bats are deep sleepers.[7] Even when fully awake, they feel safe in palm fronds and generally will not flush at signs of danger.[8] As a result, yellow bats are frequently killed or injured when palm trees are felled.[9] Because bats are a prey species that has few behavioral defenses against predation, they rely on concealment (at roosts) to avoid predation by diurnal predators. Therefore, even if bats flush from a tree as it is being felled, most of these individuals are likely to die due to predation or exposure. The DEIR fails to analyze impacts to, or incorporate mitigation for, bats that may occupy trees at the Project site during the non-maternity season.

The Project entails removing 121 of the Mexican fan palms that occur at the Project site. This represents a substantial number of potential roosts for the western yellow bat. Incredibly, the DEIR provides *no analysis* of this habitat loss. Because the loss of suitable roosting habitat is one of the primary threats to the western yellow bat population,[10] and because the DEIR does not incorporate compensatory mitigation, potentially significant impacts on the western yellow bat remain unmitigated.

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[4] DEIR, p. IV.C-32.
[5] Pierson ED, Rainey WE. 1998. Western yellow bat, *Lasiurus xanthinus*. In: Bolster BC, ed. Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California. pp. 50 and 51.
[6] Day roosts are used during the day for sleep and protection from predators and heat exposure. Night roosts are used at night to rest, digest food, conserve energy, and avoid predators. Maternity roosts are used to give birth and raise young.
[7] Austin Bat Refuge. 2021. Palm Trees [webpage]. Available at: <https://austinbatrefuge.org/palm-trees/>. (Accessed 6 May 2022).
[8] *Ibid. See also* Tatarian G. 2018. Conserving California's Bats Through Environmental Review and Permitting. CDFW Conservation Lecture Series Archive. Available at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Lectures/Archive#ACEApr12>. (Accessed 6 May 2022).
[9] *Ibid.*
[10] *Ibid.*

Indirect Impacts

According to the DEIR:

> "There would also be additional indirect impacts to special-status bat species from noise and human activities associated with Project construction; however, construction activities would be temporary on an intermittent basis, and potential on-site tree roosts would be removed during the initial construction phase if no active roosts are found. As such, impacts would not diminish the long-term survival of a special-status bat species and, therefore, would be less than significant."[11]

A fundamental flaw with the DEIR's analysis is that it fails to discuss *how* noise and human activities associated with construction would impact bats at the Project site. For example, the DEIR does not identify whether construction activities would affect vital rates (e.g., survival and recruitment), behavior (e.g., roost attendance, sleep and torpor, movement patterns), habitat use, predator-prey relationships, or other variables that may influence the bat population. This precludes the public's ability to validate the DEIR's conclusion that Project impacts "would not diminish the long-term survival of a special-status bat species and, therefore, would be less than significant."

The DEIR provides two reasons for its determination that Project impacts to special-status bats would be less than significant. The DEIR's first reason is that construction activities would be "temporary." Project construction activities would occur for approximately two and a half years,[12] which would encompass two or three reproductive cycles of the bat population (bats reproduce only once per year). Bats have low reproductive rates, high juvenile mortality, and long generational turnover.[13] Consequently, any reduction in reproductive output (or success) can have a substantial impact on viability of the bat population. Indeed, it can take a colony (population) many years to recover from activities that cause mortality or even temporary reduced fecundity (i.e., the ability to produce offspring).[14] Therefore, although a 2.5-year impact might be temporary from a human perspective, it is not "temporary" from the bat's perspective.

The DEIR's second reason is that potential roosts would be removed during the initial construction phase. This reason is both confusing and illogical. First, the rationale is confusing because the Project does not involve removal of all potential roosts (e.g., 181 trees would remain, of which 53 are Mexican fan palms).[15] Therefore, removing potential roosts (trees) during the initial construction phase does not eliminate the potential for significant indirect impacts to bats. Second, the rationale is illogical because removing potential roosts would generate a different type of indirect impact to bats. Specifically, removing roosts would eliminate a habitat element essential to survival and reproduction. If replacement roosts are not

[11] DEIR, pp. IV.C-40 and -41.
[12] DEIR, p. II-61.
[13] Western Bat Working Group. 2005 [update]. Species account for the western yellow bat. Available at: <http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species/>. (Accessed 6 May 2022).
[14] Johnston D, Tatarian G, Pierson E. 2004. California Bat Mitigation Techniques, Solutions, and Effectiveness. Report to California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, California. Project Number 2394-01.
[15] DEIR, pp. IV.C-54 and -55.

available, the loss of roosts from the Project site would eliminate the reproductive potential of all individuals that are displaced from the Project site. As a result, and contrary to the DEIR's assertion, removing roosts from the Project site would reduce the potential for "long-term survival," especially for an organism that is already exposed to numerous threats (e.g., habitat loss, pesticides, and wind turbine strikes, among others).

The DEIR Fails to Provide an Accurate Assessment of Impacts to the California Brittlebush Scrub Community (A Sensitive Natural Community)

In 2017, the Zev Greenway was restored to native coastal sage scrub habitat along a majority of the Project Site's southern boundary. The restored habitat includes a diverse mix of native species (although some non-native species remain). Because California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*) is the dominant species in the restoration area, it was classified as California brittlebush scrub, which is a sensitive natural community in the State of California.[16]

The DEIR states that the proposed river connection trail, river fence, and river overlook would directly impact 0.14 acres of California brittlebush scrub. However, according to the DEIR, the Project would not have significant indirect impacts on the California brittlebush scrub community because: (a) it occurs along an existing public trail (i.e., the Zev Greenway trail), and (b) "plants would not be affected by subtle changes in Project light, noise, or human activity."[17] The DEIR's rationale is flawed because it fails to recognize that the Project would not only increase human activity along the existing trail, but that it would also create a new trail that bisects the California brittlebush scrub community, thereby increasing the proportion of that community that would be susceptible to trampling, weed invasion, and other adverse edge effects associated with fragmentation. In addition, because the proposed river connection trail would not provide the shortest route to the Zev Greenway trail, students and spectators are likely to create shortcuts (and other unauthorized trail routes) through the California brittlebush scrub, as depicted in Figure 1 (below). This would cause further loss, degradation, and fragmentation of the sensitive natural community. The DEIR fails to incorporate mitigation for this potentially significant indirect impact.

The Project includes installation of 38 trees in the California brittlebush scrub community along the Zev Greenway.[18] As these trees mature, they will substantially decrease the amount of sunlight reaching plants in the shrub layer. This is important because California brittlebush, coast goldenbush, Nevin's barberry (an endangered species), and most of the other plant species that occur along the Zev Greenway are adapted to full sun (or part shade),[19] and thus are unlikely to persist in the shady conditions created by the Project's trees. The DEIR fails to analyze this potentially significant indirect impact on the California brittlebush scrub community and the two Nevin's barberry plants that occur therein.

[16] DEIR, p. IV.C-19.
[17] DEIR, p. IV.C-43.
[18] DEIR, Figure IV.C-5.
[19] California Native Plant Society. 2022. Calscape [website]. Available at: <https://calscape.org/>. (Accessed 4 May 2022). *See also* California Native Plant Society. 2022. A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition. Available at: <https://vegetation.cnps.org/>. (Accessed 4 May 2022).



Figure 1. Unauthorized trail shortcuts (yellow lines) that are likely to be created through the California brittlebush scrub community following Project development.

The DEIR Fails to Disclose, Analyze, or Incorporate Mitigation for Avian Collisions

The Project site and adjacent Los Angeles River corridor support at least 74 species of birds,[20] some of which are classified as special-status species.[21] These include summer residents, winter residents, year-round residents, and birds that move through the Project area during migration.

Collision with windows is second only to predation by domestic cats as an anthropogenic source of avian mortality.[22] Klem (2009) estimated over one billion birds are killed each year due to collisions with clear and reflective sheet glass in the U.S. alone.[23,24] The visual system of birds is simply not capable of perceiving glass as a physical obstacle.[25] Casualties occur from head trauma after leaving a perch from as little as one meter away in an attempt to reach habitat seen through, or reflected in, clear and tinted panes.[26] Glass windows kill birds in urban, suburban, and rural settings.[27] There is no window size, building structure, time of day, season of year, or

[20] DEIR, Appendix B to Appendix D (Biological Resources Technical Report). *See also checklist for the Los Angeles River--Whitsett to Coldwater Hotspot at:* eBird. 2022. eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available at: <http://www.ebird.org>. (Accessed 5 May 2022).
[21] Special-status species documented in the Project are include the osprey, Cooper's hawk, rufous hummingbird, Vaux's swift, and yellow warbler. *See* California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database. 2022 Apr. Special Animals List. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109406>. (Accessed 5 May 2022).
[22] Loss SR, Will T, Loss SS, Marra PP. 2014. Bird-Building Collisions in the United States: Estimates of Annual Mortality and Species Vulnerability. The Condor 116:8–23.
[23] Klem D Jr. 2009. Avian Mortality at Windows: The Second Largest Human Source of Bird Mortality on Earth. Proceedings of the Fourth International Partners in Flight Conference: Tundra to Tropics. 244-251.
[24] Daniel Klem Jr. is an ornithologist known for his pioneering research into the mortality of birds due to glass windows. He is Sarkis Acopian Professor of Ornithology and Conservation Biology at Muhlenberg College. Dr. Klem has been publishing peer-reviewed studies on bird-window collisions since 1989. *See* <http://www.muhlenberg.edu/main/academics/biology/facultystaff/danielklemjr/>.
[25] Klem D Jr. 2009. Preventing Bird-Window Collisions. The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121(2):314–321.
[26] Klem D Jr. 2009. Avian Mortality at Windows: The Second Largest Human Source of Bird Mortality on Earth. Proceedings of the Fourth International Partners in Flight Conference: Tundra to Tropics. 244-251.
[27] Klem D Jr. 1990. Collisions Between Birds and Windows: Mortality and Prevention. Journal of Field Ornithology. 61(1):120-128.

weather conditions during which birds elude the lethal hazards of glass.[28]

Scientists have determined that bird mortality caused by collisions with structures is "biologically significant"[29] and that avian mortality from window collisions is contributing to population declines of special-status species and birds in general.[30] As a result, several cities (e.g., San Francisco, New York) have adopted standards for "bird-safe" buildings.

Causal Factors of Avian Collisions

There are two factors that cause birds to collide with human-built structures. The first is the lighting of structures at night, which "traps" and disorients many species of nocturnal migrants, making them vulnerable to collision with obstructions.[31] Those birds that are not killed outright by impact with lit windows are disoriented by the light and continue to fly around the light source, often to the point of exhaustion (which often leads to death).[32]

The second factor is the presence of architectural glass (e.g., windows), which birds in flight either cannot detect, or misinterpret.[33] Almost every type of architectural glass under the right conditions reflects the sky, clouds, or nearby trees and vegetation.[34] Glass that reflects the environment presents birds with the appearance of safe routes, shelter, and possibly food ahead. When birds try to fly to the reflected habitat, they hit the glass.

The bulk of bird deaths result when lone, confused birds mistake glass for a safe flight path.[35] During migration, birds make stops to rest and refuel. After landing, these birds make short, low flights near dawn, searching for feeding areas.[36] Thus, they are susceptible to collisions as they ascend, descend, and search for the resources needed to continue their migratory journey. Consequently, night-migrating songbirds[37]—already imperiled by habitat loss and other environmental stressors—face a dual risk, threatened both by illuminated buildings when they fly at night and by daytime glass collisions as they seek food and shelter.[38]

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[28] Klem D Jr. 2009. Avian Mortality at Windows: The Second Largest Human Source of Bird Mortality on Earth. Proceedings of the Fourth International Partners in Flight Conference: Tundra to Tropics. 244-251.
[29] Longcore T, Rich C, Gauthreaux SA Jr. 2005. Scientific Basis to Establish Policy Regulating Communications Towers to Protect Migratory Birds. WT Docket No. 03-187, Federal Communications Commission Notice of Inquiry. Available at: <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/6517288491.pdf>.
[30] Klem D Jr. 2009. Preventing Bird-Window Collisions. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121(2):314-321. *See also* Klem D Jr. 1990. Collisions Between Birds and Windows: Mortality and Prevention. Journal of Field Ornithology. 61(1):120-128.
[31] Ogden LJ. 1996. Collision Course: The Hazards of Lighted Structures and Windows to Migrating Birds. A Special Report for the World Wildlife Fund Canada and the Fatal Light Awareness Program. 45 pp.
[32] *Ibid.*
[33] Klem D Jr. 1990. Collisions Between Birds and Windows: Mortality and Prevention. Journal of Field Ornithology. 61(1):120-128. *See also* Klem D Jr. 2009. Preventing Bird-Window Collisions. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121(2):314-321.
[34] San Francisco Planning Department (*and references therein*). 2011. Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings. 42 pp.
[35] *Ibid.*
[36] Ogden LJ. 1996. Collision Course: The Hazards of Lighted Structures and Windows to Migrating Birds. A Special Report for the World Wildlife Fund Canada and the Fatal Light Awareness Program. 45 pp.
[37] Most songbirds migrate at night.
[38] San Francisco Planning Department (*and references therein*). 2011. Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings. 42 pp.

Project-Specific Hazards

A poorly designed building can kill hundreds of birds per year.[39] A few variables in particular have proven to be especially lethal to birds. As described below, the proposed Project incorporates design variables known to cause high levels of avian mortality:

1. Buildings with reflective or transparent windows, large windows, or a high percentage of glass.

Birds have been reported to strike two general types of windows: (1) transparent windows, which appear invisible to birds and (2) reflective windows, which mirror the facing habitat.[40] In addition, studies have shown that buildings with large windows or a high percentage of glass kill a disproportionately high number of birds.[41]

The proposed Project would have transparent and reflective windows.[42] All of the Project's buildings would have large windows (or panes of glass).[43] In addition, the proposed gymnasium and swimming pool buildings would contain a high percentage of glass. Indeed, one of the sustainability features touted in the DEIR is: "[n]atural light to be harvested for the main spaces in the gymnasium building using *large expanses of glass* and skylights…"[44]

The threat large expanses of glass pose to birds is exacerbated when windows are installed on opposite sides of a building directly across from one another or at a corner, because birds perceive an unobstructed passageway and fly towards the glass with no awareness of an obstacle.[45] The proposed gymnasium and pool buildings would possess this "design trap."

2. Buildings with windows located adjacent to extensive vegetation.

Several studies have provided evidence that buildings with windows adjacent to extensive vegetation kill numerous birds.[46] Buildings that have windows at lower stories (below 60 feet)

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[39] Hager SB, Trudell H, McKay KJ, Crandall SM, Mayer L. 2008. Bird Density and Mortality at Windows. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120(3):550-564.

[40] Gelb Y, Delacretaz N. 2009. Windows and Vegetation: Primary Factors in Manhattan Bird Collisions. Northeastern Naturalist 16(3):455-470. *See also* Klem D Jr. Bird-Window Collisions. The Wilson Bulletin 101(4):606-620.

[41] Klem D Jr, Farmer CJ, Delacretaz N, Gelb Y, Saenger PG. 2009. Architectural and Landscape Risk Factors Associated with Bird-Glass Collisions in an Urban Environment. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121(1):126-134. *See also* Parkins KL, Elbin SB, Barnes E. 2015. Light, Glass, and Bird–building Collisions in an Urban Park. Northeastern Naturalist 22(1):84-94. *See also* Hager SB, Trudell H, McKay KJ, Crandall SM, Mayer L. 2008. Bird Density and Mortality at Windows. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120(3):550-564.

[42] *See* DEIR, Figures II-7, II-8, and II-13. Glass can appear transparent or highly reflective, depending on weather or time of day.

[43] *See* DEIR, Figures II-7, II-8, and II-13.

[44] DEIR, p. II-60. [emphasis added].

[45] New York City Audubon. 2007. Bird-Safe Building Guidelines. p. 6.

[46] San Francisco Planning Department (*and references therein*). 2011. Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings. 42 pp. *See also* Gelb Y, Delacretaz N. 2009. Windows and Vegetation: Primary Factors in Manhattan Bird Collisions. Northeastern Naturalist 16(3):455-470. *See also* Klem D Jr, Farmer CJ, Delacretaz N, Gelb Y, Saenger PG. 2009. Architectural and Landscape Risk Factors Associated with Bird-Glass Collisions in an Urban Environment. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121(1):126-134.

are the most dangerous because those windows are at or below canopy height and are more likely to reflect trees and other landscape features that attract birds.[47] In suburban areas, buildings with these features have been documented to kill an average of 30 birds per year (per building).[48] This combination may be even more lethal in urban areas. Studies of Manhattan structures with large swaths of windows adjacent to large open spaces have recorded well over 100 collisions per year (per structure).[49]

The proposed Project includes installation of large expanses of glass near ground level and adjacent to vegetation attractive to birds.[50] This would create a significant collision hazard to birds.

The American Bird Conservancy and New York City Audubon Society have developed bird-friendly design standards for new buildings.[51] Because the Project does not incorporate these (or comparable) design standards, the Project's impact on bird populations would be potentially significant.

MITIGATION ISSUES

BIO-MM-1 (Special-Status Bats)

BIO-MM-1 requires the Applicant to implement either of the following measures:

1) "Tree removal activities shall be scheduled outside of the maternity roosting season (October 1 through February 28) to avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species."
2) "Any construction or palm tree removal activities that occur during the maternity roosting season for special-status bat species (March 1 through September 30) shall require a qualified biologist experienced with bat roost biology to conduct a pre-construction (or pre-tree removal) survey, using sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat) to determine whether special-status bat species are roosting within trees that would be removed. The surveys shall be conducted at dusk and after nightfall by a biologist. If an active roost site is located during the pre-construction survey, the roost shall be avoided and Project activities shall be conducted as recommended by the biologist to avoid the area, which may include temporary postponement or provision of a suitable buffer established around the roost until roosting activities cease. Suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials as recommended by the biologist. A report shall be submitted to the City with the results of the pre-construction or tree removal survey and any needed maternity roost avoidance actions."

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[47] *Ibid*.
[48] Klem D Jr. 1990. Collisions Between Birds and Windows: Mortality and Prevention. Journal of Field Ornithology. 61(1):120-128. *See also* O'Connell TJ. 2001. Avian Window Strike Mortality at a Suburban Office Park. The Raven 72(2):141-149.
[49] Gelb Y, Delacretaz N. 2009. Windows and Vegetation: Primary Factors in Manhattan Bird Collisions. Northeastern Naturalist 16(3):455-470.
[50] *See* DEIR, Figures IV.C-5 and -6.
[51] American Bird Conservancy and New York City Audubon Society. 2015. Bird-Friendly Building Design, 2nd Ed. Available at: <https://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Bird-friendly-Building-Guide_LINKS.pdf>

As discussed previously, tree removal outside of the maternity roosting season would avoid direct impacts to bats that use the trees for maternity purposes, but it would not avoid direct impacts to bats that use the trees as day roosts.[52]

There are several reasons why the second approach (i.e., pre-construction survey and buffer) would not reduce potentially significant direct impacts on bats. First, the measure applies only to roosts occupied by special-status bats, thus providing no protection to maternity roosts occupied by other bat species. An impact to a maternity roost of *any* bat species would constitute a significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (i.e., CEQA significance threshold "d").[53]

Second, although bat detectors can be relatively effective in detecting bat activity, they do not identify roost locations. Furthermore, even when appropriate techniques are implemented (i.e., visually monitoring palm trees at emergence time), it is difficult to locate roosts occupied by western yellow bats.[54] As a result, the pre-construction survey methods required under BIO-MM-1 would not provide reliable information on yellow bat roosts that may be impacted by the Project. This issue is compounded by the DEIR's failure to establish standards for the "qualified biologist" that would conduct the survey.

Third, BIO-MM-1 lacks the specificity needed to ensure reliable data on presence of bats in areas that would be impacted by the Project. Bat detection probabilities during acoustic surveys at a given site are known to vary depending on a range of factors, including weather conditions, sampling duration, number of observers/detectors deployed, and sensitivity/directionality of detector types.[55] BIO-MM-1 fails to address these variables. Importantly, the single pre-construction survey proposed in BIO-MM-1 would not be sufficient to conclude absence of bat roosts. For example, Froidevaux and others (2020) found that a minimum of three and four acoustic surveys are required to be 95% confident that a building does not host a roost of *Pipistrellus* species and *Plecotus* species, respectively.[56]

Fourth, the DEIR fails to explain how "netting, canvas, or similar materials" could be used to create a buffer around a maternity roost. To the contrary, these materials are used to exclude bats from their roosts—not to protect active roosts from construction activities. Furthermore, bat biologists recommend against netting because it is known to trap (or entangle) bats and birds.[57] Consequently, the DEIR must disclose and analyze potentially significant impacts caused by implementation of BIO-MM-1 if netting might be installed at the Project site.

Fifth, the DEIR does not identify what would be considered a "suitable buffer," nor does it establish performance standards BIO-MM-1. Furthermore, although BIO-MM-1 requires a

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[52] Presumably trees would be felled only during the daytime.
[53] *See* DEIR, p. IV.C-29.
[54] Western Bat Working Group. 2005 [update]. Species account for the western yellow bat. Available at: <http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species/>. (Accessed 6 May 2022).
[55] Froidevaux JSP, Boughey KL, Hawkins CL, Jones G, Collins J. 2020. Evaluating survey methods for bat roost detection in ecological impact assessment. Animal Conservation 23(5) 597-606.
[56] *Ibid.*
[57] Johnston D, Tatarian G, Pierson E. 2004. California Bat Mitigation Techniques, Solutions, and Effectiveness. Report to California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, California. Project Number 2394-01.

report that documents "any needed maternity roost avoidance actions," it does not require monitoring to evaluate the efficacy of those actions. As a result, the DEIR provides no assurances that BIO-MM-1 would be successful in preventing significant impacts to bats.

BIO-MM-2 (California Brittlebush Scrub)

BIO-MM-2 states:

> "Prior to issuance of a building permit, Harvard-Westlake School shall submit to the Department of City Planning a landscape plan or mitigation plan depicting replacement of an equivalent acreage of California brittlebush scrub removed at a 1:1 ratio. The sensitive natural community does not need to be dominated only by California brittlebush, but this species shall be prevalent within the community, and the native scrub mix proposed shall use similar species as used for the Zev Greenway restoration habitat. The replacement of sensitive natural community habitat shall be planted clustered adjacent to and contiguous with the Zev Greenway, and the locations and species shall be to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning and in conformance with the landscape and planting guidelines in the Los Angeles River Master Plan Landscaping Guidelines and Plant Palettes. Replacement sensitive natural community habitat areas shall be planted on-site and shall be shown on the Project's landscape plan. The restored sensitive natural community shall be monitored for five years to verify that California brittlebush scrub has been successfully restored."

There are several problems with BIO-MM-2. First, the DEIR fails to demonstrate it would be feasible to create 0.14 acres of replacement habitat on-site and adjacent to the Zev Greenway. Most of the habitat adjacent to the Zev Greenway already consists of California brittlebush scrub (and therefore does not qualify as a potential mitigation site).[58] Although there are small patches of "Disturbed" and "Ornamental" vegetation along the Greenway near the Project's southwestern boundary, it is unclear whether there would be 0.14 acres "on-site" that could be restored to California brittlebush scrub, especially given the Applicant's plan to plant trees in that area.[59]

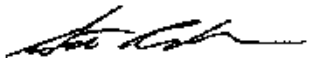
Second, the DEIR does not establish performance standards for BIO-MM-2, nor does it identify the variables that would be evaluated to determine whether the California brittlebush scrub had been "successfully restored." As a result, the DEIR lacks assurances that BIO-MM-2 would be effective in mitigating the Project's impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Third, BIO-MM-2 fails to incorporate a mechanism that would ensure the compensation habitat is maintained (and properly managed) in perpetuity. That is, there is not mechanism that would prevent the Applicant from removing the compensation habitat upon termination of the five-year monitoring period.

For these reasons, BIO-MM-2 does not ensure the Project's impacts to California brittlebush scrub would be mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

[58] DEIR, Figure IV.C-3.
[59] DEIR, Figure IV.C-5.

Sincerely,



Scott Cashen, M.S.
Senior Biologist

Scott Cashen, M.S.
Senior Wildlife Biologist

Scott Cashen has 28 years of professional experience in natural resources management. During that time he has worked as a field biologist, forester, environmental consultant, and instructor of Wildlife Management. Mr. Cashen focuses on CEQA/NEPA compliance issues, endangered species, scientific field studies, and other topics that require a high level of scientific expertise.

Mr. Cashen has knowledge and experience with numerous taxa, ecoregions, biological resource issues, and environmental regulations. As a biological resources expert, Mr. Cashen is knowledgeable of the various agency-promulgated guidelines for field surveys, impact assessments, and mitigation. Mr. Cashen has led field investigations on several special-status species, including ones focusing on the yellow-legged frog, red-legged frog, desert tortoise, steelhead, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, northern goshawk, willow flycatcher, Peninsular bighorn sheep, red panda, and various forest carnivores.

Mr. Cashen is a recognized expert on the environmental impacts of renewable energy development. He has been involved in the environmental review process of over 100 solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal energy projects. Mr. Cashen's role in this capacity has encompassed all stages of the environmental review process, from initial document review through litigation support. Mr. Cashen provided expert witness testimony on several of the Department of the Interior's "fast-tracked" renewable energy projects. His testimony on those projects helped lead agencies develop project alternatives and mitigation measures to reduce environmental impacts associated with the projects.

Mr. Cashen was a member of the independent scientific review panel for the Quincy Library Group project, the largest community forestry project in the United States. As a member of the panel, Mr. Cashen was responsible for advising the U.S. Forest Service on its scientific monitoring program, and for preparing a final report to Congress describing the effectiveness of the Herger-Feinstein Forest Recovery Act of 1998.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Endangered Species Act compliance issues
- Comprehensive biological resource assessments
- Endangered species management
- Renewable energy development
- Scientific field studies, grant writing and technical editing

EDUCATION

M.S. Wildlife and Fisheries Science - The Pennsylvania State University (1998)
Thesis: *Avian Use of Restored Wetlands in Pennsylvania*
B.S. Resource Management - The University of California, Berkeley (1992)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Litigation Support / Expert Witness

Mr. Cashen has served as a biological resources expert for over 125 projects subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). As a biological resources expert, Mr. Cashen reviews CEQA/NEPA documents and provides his clients with an assessment of biological resource issues. He then submits formal comments on the scientific and legal adequacy of the project's environmental documents (e.g., Environmental Impact Report). If needed, Mr. Cashen conducts field studies to generate evidence for legal testimony, or he can obtain supplemental testimony from his deep network of species-specific experts. Mr. Cashen has provided written and oral testimony to the California Energy Commission, California Public Utilities Commission, and U.S. district courts. His clients have included law firms, non-profit organizations, and citizen groups.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Solar Energy

- Abengoa Mojave Solar Project
- Avenal Energy Power Plant
- Beacon Solar Energy Project
- Blythe Solar Power Project
- Calico Solar Project
- California Flats Solar Project
- Calipatria Solar Farm II
- Carrizo Energy Solar Farm
- Catalina Renewable Energy
- Fink Road Solar Farm
- Genesis Solar Energy Project
- Heber Solar Energy Facility
- Imperial Valley Solar Project
- Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating
- Maricopa Sun Solar Complex
- McCoy Solar Project
- Mt. Signal and Calexico Solar
- Panoche Valley Solar
- San Joaquin Solar I & II
- San Luis Solar Project
- Stateline Solar Project
- Solar Gen II Projects
- SR Solis Oro Loma
- Vestal Solar Facilities
- Victorville 2 Power Project
- Willow Springs Solar

Geothermal Energy

- Casa Diablo IV Geothermal
- East Brawley Geothermal
- Mammoth Pacific 1 Replacement
- Orni 21 Geothermal Project
- Western GeoPower Plant

Wind Energy

- Catalina Renewable Energy
- Ocotillo Wind Energy Project
- SD County Wind Energy
- Searchlight Wind Project
- Shu'luuk Wind Project
- Tres Vaqueros Repowering Project
- Tule Wind Project
- Vasco Winds Relicensing Project

Biomass Facilities

- CA Ethanol Project
- Colusa Biomass Project
- Tracy Green Energy Project

Other Development Projects

- Cal-Am Desalination Project
- Carnegie SVRA Expansion Project
- Lakeview Substation Project
- Monterey Bay Shores Ecoresort
- Phillips 66 Rail Spur
- Valero Benecia Crude By Rail
- World Logistics Center

Project Management

Mr. Cashen has managed several large-scale wildlife, forestry, and natural resource management projects. Many of the projects have required hiring and training field crews, coordinating with other professionals, and communicating with project stakeholders. Mr. Cashen's experience in study design, data collection, and scientific writing make him an effective project manager, and his background in several different natural resource disciplines enable him to address the many facets of contemporary land management in a cost-effective manner.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Wildlife Studies

- Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Resource Use and Behavior Study: (*CA State Parks*)
- "KV" Spotted Owl and Northern Goshawk Inventory: (*USFS, Plumas NF*)
- Amphibian Inventory Project: (*USFS, Plumas NF*)
- San Mateo Creek Steelhead Restoration Project: (*Trout Unlimited and CA Coastal Conservancy, Orange County*)
- Delta Meadows State Park Special-Status Species Inventory: (*CA State Parks, Locke*)

Natural Resources Management

- Mather Lake Resource Management Study and Plan – (*Sacramento County*)
- Placer County Vernal Pool Study – (*Placer County*)
- Weidemann Ranch Mitigation Project – (*Toll Brothers, Inc., San Ramon*)
- Ion Communities Biological Resource Assessments – (*Ion Communities, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties*)
- Del Rio Hills Biological Resource Assessment – (*The Wyro Company, Rio Vista*)

Forestry

- Forest Health Improvement Projects – (*CalFire, SD and Riverside Counties*)
- San Diego Bark Beetle Tree Removal Project – (*SDG&E, San Diego Co.*)
- San Diego Bark Beetle Tree Removal Project – (*San Diego County/NRCS*)
- Hillslope Monitoring Project – (*CalFire, throughout California*)

Biological Resources

Mr. Cashen has a diverse background with biological resources. He has conducted comprehensive biological resource assessments, habitat evaluations, species inventories, and scientific peer review. Mr. Cashen has led investigations on several special-status species, including ones focusing on the foothill yellow-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog, desert tortoise, steelhead, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, northern goshawk, willow flycatcher, Peninsular bighorn sheep, red panda, and forest carnivores.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Biological Assessments/Biological Evaluations ("BA/BE")

- Aquatic Species BA/BE – Reliable Power Project (*SFPUC*)
- Terrestrial Species BA/BE – Reliable Power Project (*SFPUC*)
- Management Indicator Species Report – Reliable Power Project (*SFPUC*)
- Migratory Bird Report – Reliable Power Project (*SFPUC*)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Species BA – Lower Cherry Aqueduct (*SFPUC*)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Species BE – Lower Cherry Aqueduct (*SFPUC*)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Species BA/BE – Public Lands Lease Application (*Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep*)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Species BA/BE – Simon Newman Ranch (*The Nature Conservancy*)
- Draft EIR (Vegetation and Special-Status Plants) - Wildland Fire Resiliency Program (*Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District*)

Avian

- Study design and Lead Investigator - Delta Meadows State Park Special-Status Species Inventory *(CA State Parks: Locke)*
- Study design and lead bird surveyor - Placer County Vernal Pool Study *(Placer County: throughout Placer County)*
- Surveyor - Willow flycatcher habitat mapping *(USFS: Plumas NF)*
- Surveyor - Tolay Creek, Cullinan Ranch, and Guadacanal Village restoration projects *(Ducks Unlimited/USGS: San Pablo Bay)*
- Study design and Lead Investigator - Bird use of restored wetlands research *(Pennsylvania Game Commission: throughout Pennsylvania)*
- Study design and surveyor - Baseline inventory of bird species at a 400-acre site in Napa County *(HCV Associates: Napa)*
- Surveyor - Baseline inventory of bird abundance following diesel spill *(LFR Levine-Fricke: Suisun Bay)*

- Study design and lead bird surveyor - Green Valley Creek Riparian Restoration Site *(City of Fairfield: Fairfield, CA)*
- Surveyor - Burrowing owl relocation and monitoring *(US Navy: Dixon, CA)*
- Surveyor - Pre-construction burrowing owl surveys *(various clients: Livermore, San Ramon, Rio Vista, Napa, Victorville, Imperial County, San Diego County)*
- Surveyor - Backcountry bird inventory *(National Park Service: Eagle, Alaska)*
- Lead surveyor - Tidal salt marsh bird surveys (*Point Reyes Bird Observatory: throughout Bay Area*)
- Surveyor – Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds (*various clients and locations)*

Amphibian

- Crew Leader - Red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and mountain yellow-legged frog surveys *(USFS: Plumas NF)*
- Surveyor - Foothill yellow-legged frog surveys *(PG&E: North Fork Feather River)*
- Surveyor - Mountain yellow-legged frog surveys *(El Dorado Irrigation District: Desolation Wilderness)*
- Crew Leader - Bullfrog eradication *(Trout Unlimited: Cleveland NF)*

Fish and Aquatic Resources

- Surveyor - Hardhead minnow and other fish surveys *(USFS: Plumas NF)*
- Surveyor - Weber Creek aquatic habitat mapping (*El Dorado Irrigation District: Placerville, CA*)
- Surveyor - Green Valley Creek aquatic habitat mapping *(City of Fairfield: Fairfield, CA)*
- GPS Specialist - Salmonid spawning habitat mapping *(CDFG: Sacramento River)*
- Surveyor - Fish composition and abundance study (*PG&E: Upper North Fork Feather River and Lake Almanor*)
- Crew Leader - Surveys of steelhead abundance and habitat use *(CA Coastal Conservancy: Gualala River estuary)*
- Crew Leader - Exotic species identification and eradication *(Trout Unlimited: Cleveland NF)*

Mammals

- Principal Investigator – Peninsular bighorn sheep resource use and behavior study (*California State Parks: Freeman Properties*)

- Scientific Advisor –Study on red panda occupancy and abundance in eastern Nepal *(The Red Panda Network: CA and Nepal)*
- Surveyor - Forest carnivore surveys *(University of CA: Tahoe NF)*
- Surveyor - Relocation and monitoring of salt marsh harvest mice and other small mammals *(US Navy: Skagg's Island, CA)*
- Surveyor – Surveys for Monterey dusky-footed woodrat. Relocation of woodrat houses (*Touré Associates: Prunedale*)

Natural Resource Investigations / Multiple Species Studies

- Scientific Review Team Member – Member of the scientific review team assessing the effectiveness of the US Forest Service's implementation of the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Act.
- Lead Consultant - Baseline biological resource assessments and habitat mapping for CDF management units *(CDF: San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties)*
- Biological Resources Expert – Peer review of CEQA/NEPA documents (*various law firms, non-profit organizations, and citizen groups)*
- Lead Consultant - Pre- and post-harvest biological resource assessments of tree removal sites *(SDG&E: San Diego County)*
- Crew Leader - T&E species habitat evaluations for Biological Assessment in support of a steelhead restoration plan *(Trout Unlimited: Cleveland NF)*
- Lead Investigator - Resource Management Study and Plan for Mather Lake Regional Park *(County of Sacramento: Sacramento, CA)*
- Lead Investigator - Biological Resources Assessment for 1,070-acre Alfaro Ranch property *(Yuba County, CA)*
- Lead Investigator - Wildlife Strike Hazard Management Plan *(HCV Associates: Napa)*
- Lead Investigator - Del Rio Hills Biological Resource Assessment *(The Wyro Company: Rio Vista, CA)*
- Lead Investigator – Ion Communities project sites (*Ion Communities: Riverside and San Bernardino Counties*)
- Surveyor – Tahoe Pilot Project: Validation of California's Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) Model *(University of California: Tahoe NF)*

Forestry

Mr. Cashen has five years of experience working as a consulting forester on projects throughout California. Mr. Cashen has consulted with landowners and timber operators on forest management practices; and he has worked on a variety of forestry tasks including selective tree marking, forest inventory, harvest layout, erosion control, and supervision of logging operations. Mr. Cashen's experience with many different natural resources enable him to provide a holistic approach to forest management, rather than just management of timber resources.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Lead Consultant - CalFire fuels treatment projects *(SD and Riverside Counties)*
- Lead Consultant and supervisor of harvest activities – San Diego Gas and Electric Bark Beetle Tree Removal Project *(San Diego)*
- Crew Leader - Hillslope Monitoring Program *(CalFire: throughout California)*
- Consulting Forester – Forest inventories and timber harvest projects *(various clients throughout California)*

Grant Writing and Technical Editing

Mr. Cashen has prepared and submitted over 50 proposals and grant applications. Many of the projects listed herein were acquired through proposals he wrote. Mr. Cashen's clients and colleagues have recognized his strong scientific writing skills and ability to generate technically superior proposal packages. Consequently, he routinely prepares funding applications and conducts technical editing for various clients.

PERMITS

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Section 10(a)(1)(A) Recovery Permit for the Peninsular bighorn sheep

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS / ASSOCIATIONS

The Wildlife Society

Cal Alumni Foresters

Mt. Diablo Audubon Society

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Scientific Advisor and Grant Writer – *The Red Panda Network*

Scientific Advisor – *Mt. Diablo Audubon Society*

Grant Writer – *American Conservation Experience*

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor: Wildlife Management - The Pennsylvania State University, 1998

Teaching Assistant: Ornithology - The Pennsylvania State University, 1996-1997

PUBLICATIONS

Gutiérrez RJ, AS Cheng, DR Becker, S Cashen, et al. 2015. Legislated collaboration in a conservation conflict: a case study of the Quincy Library group in California, USA. Chapter 19 *in*: Redpath SR, et al. (eds). Conflicts in Conservation: Navigating Towards Solutions. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, UK.

Cheng AS, RJ Gutiérrez RJ, S Cashen, et al. 2016. Is There a Place for Legislating Place-Based Collaborative Forestry Proposals?: Examining the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act Pilot Project. Journal of Forestry.

Attachment 3

WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB
4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

Agenda packet includes:

1. Final Determination Staff Recommendation Report
2. Commission/ Staff Site Inspection Photos—February 25, 2021
3. Categorical Exemption
4. Under Consideration Staff Recommendation Report
5. Historic-Cultural Monument Application
6. 2012 Historic Resources Assessment Report
7. Supplemental Photos from the Applicant, received January 20, 2021
8. Supplemental Photos from the Applicant, received February 25, 2021

Please click on each document to be directly taken to the corresponding page of the PDF.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

HEARING DATE: April 15, 2021
TIME: 11:00 AM
PLACE: Teleconference (see agenda for login information)

EXPIRATION DATE: The original expiration date of April 6, 2021 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders.*

Location: 4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
Council District: 2 – Krekorian
Community Plan Area: Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass
Area Planning Commission: South Valley
Neighborhood Council: Studio City
Legal Description: Tract 19437, Lot 1

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB

REQUEST: Declare the property an Historic-Cultural Monument

OWNER: 4141 Whitsett LLC c/o David Weil
3700 Coldwater Canyon Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

APPLICANT: Teresa Austin
4245 Laurelgrove Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 91604

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Declare the subject property** an 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.

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
Director of Planning

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Shannon Ryan, Senior City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Melissa Jones, City Planning Associate
Office of Historic Resources

Attachments: Commission/Staff Site Inspection Photos—February 25, 2021
Historic-Cultural Monument Application

FINDINGS

- Weddington Golf and Tennis Club "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City.

- Weddington Golf and Tennis Club "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course.

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 if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

SUMMARY

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is a private recreational facility located on a triangular lot bounded by Valley Spring Lane to the north, Whitsett Avenue to the east, Valleyheart Drive to the south, and Bellaire Avenue to the west in the Studio City neighborhood of Los Angeles. Sited on the former sheep ranch of San Fernando Valley pioneer Wilson C. Weddington, the golf course was built in 1955 when the Weddington family leased the property to actor and golf professional Joe Kirkwood, Jr. That year, architect William M. Bray (1905-1998) designed a golf shop and clubhouse in the Ranch architectural style that was erected by the Colonial Construction Company. The subject property was largely developed over the next ten years, with the addition of tennis courts in the 1970s, and the site now consists of a golf course, driving range, tennis courts, tennis clubhouse, and golf clubhouse. Operated by the McCallister family from 1958 until 2008, the subject property was called the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club. Since 2008, it has been called the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club.

Formed around 1927, Studio City was conceived as a combined studio, commercial development, and residential subdivision; however, the area remained largely rural until the 1950s. Similar to the rest of Southern California, the San Fernando Valley experienced a dramatic construction and population boom fueled by the increased demand for housing following World War II. Migration to the region was driven by a booming postwar economy, led by the defense industry that provided thousands of new jobs in aviation. In the development of Studio City and surrounding areas, communities were designed and built to be complete neighborhoods, with schools, churches, shopping centers, and parks located within a close drive of residential streets. Neighborhoods

were promoted for their balance of work and recreation opportunities, such as golf courses and tennis courts, that had previously been unavailable to the average middle-class citizen.

The subject property spans approximately 16 acres, and the primary entrance is oriented to the east facing Whitsett Avenue. Much of the property maintains a park-like setting with landscaping and more than 400 mature trees. Most of the trees were planted during or following the development off the golf course, but a row of Eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course. Golf-related resources are located at the northeastern portion of the site and include a one-story clubhouse; a nine-hole, par three golf course; a 24-stand, 230-yard driving range; and a putting green. The clubhouse is of wood-frame construction with board and batten cladding and has a side-gabled roof with wood shingles and overhanging eaves. The structure sits at an angle facing the northeast corner of the site and is approached by a walkway from the parking lot to the south. The primary entrance is recessed beneath the overhang and consists of aluminum-frame glass doors with flanking full-height sidelites. Interior features include knotty pine paneling, wrought iron light fixtures, and a slab fireplace wall with variegated brick cladding. The interior includes a reception area, a coffee shop and a pro shop. The golf course loops around the property, partially encircling the driving range, and winds back to the clubhouse. A wood, shed-style canopy shelters the northern half of the stands within the driving range, and temporary awnings shelter those on the south end. Eight original light standards, designed in the form of a golf ball set atop a tee, line the fence along the Whitsett Avenue parking lot and provide light to the driving range.

The southeastern corner of the parcel is dedicated for tennis use and includes a small club structure and 16 concrete courts located in staggered rows. The club structure faces west toward the tennis courts and features board and batten cladding and a front-gabled roof with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, and the entrances consist of single doors with inset panels and a cross-timber detail. There is also a temporary maintenance structure east of the tennis courts at the southern property line, which consists of a fenced yard with a roof.

William M. Bray, architect of the golf clubhouse, practiced architecture in Southern California for over 60 years, with an office located in Encino. Aspects of Bray's residential designs were periodically featured in the *Los Angeles Times* throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Bray was responsible for two of the residential designs for the Aladowney Homes subdivision in Downey (1951) and Brighton Hills in Montebello (1961), where he employed the popular Ranch architectural style. He also designed a retirement community in Palm Desert called "Palm City." In 1994, Bray was awarded a lifetime achievement award from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His son and business partner, Roger W. Bray, continues the practice today as Bray Architects.

The subject property has experienced several alterations that include an addition to the clubhouse in 1962; the demolition of a maintenance building, construction of a new maintenance building and the construction of an enclosure at the driving range, creating 10 sheltered tees, in 1966; the construction of tennis courts, court fencing and a tennis shop in 1974; the installation of tennis court fencing in 1975; the installation of fencing with lights in 1976; and the demolition of four original tennis courts and a 1966 maintenance structure as part of the construction of a fire station in 2007 at the southern corner (land now owned by the City of Los Angeles). Other alterations noted during the Commission site inspection consist of the reconfiguration of the fifth and sixth holes, ninth tee, and a reduction in the size of the driving range from the original 1958 design.

SurveyLA, the citywide historic resources survey, identified the subject property as individually eligible for listing under the national, state, and local designation programs as an excellent

example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club/golf course in Studio City. The survey found that the property appears to meet the eligibility standards, but it noted that it was not fully visible from the public right-of-way.

DISCUSSION

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club meets two of the Historic-Cultural Monument criteria.

The subject property "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City. The suburbanization of the middle class and the boom in home and automobile ownership during the 1950s and 1960s enabled larger populations to live near and access golf courses. The golf course and driving range were developed to provide the growing Studio City community with a publicly accessible facility where visitors of all ages could learn and practice the game of golf. Previously a sport reserved for elites, golf began to attract middle-class suburban players and enjoy popular appeal in the postwar period. The televising of golf tournaments greatly increased the sport's profile and audience and contributed to its popularization. Facilities like the subject property opened to the public to serve this growing demand for the sport. In addition, the subject property reflects the value of recreational amenities to the suburban population base in the San Fernando Valley during a significant period of growth.

Furthermore, the subject property "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course. It retains many essential characteristics of the small, local community golf courses that became popular nationwide in the 1950s. As open spaces were rapidly disappearing in light of the increased development of urban and suburban landscapes, the combination of greenery, open spaces, social outlets, and community recreation provided by golf courses were valued throughout the mid-20th century. In addition, the golf course retains associative value with the post-World War II era in the San Fernando Valley: the golf ball-shaped lights are a form of programmatic architecture, a type of roadside attraction contemporaneous with the popularity of car culture, and the clubhouse reflects the Ranch architectural style, the preferred residential forms of the San Fernando Valley during that period.

While the property has experienced some alterations, they are all related to its evolution as a community golf course over time. As such, the subject property retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance.

Separately, staff recommends that the subject property's proposed monument name be changed to the "Studio City Golf and Tennis Club," to reflect the original, historic name with which it was associated for 50 years.

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 Weddington Golf and Tennis Club 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-2020-7765-CE was prepared on February 26, 2021.

BACKGROUND

On December 23, 2020, the Director of Planning determined that the application for the proposed designation of the subject property as an Historic-Cultural Monument was complete. On January 21, 2021, the Cultural Heritage Commission voted to take the property under consideration. On February 25, 2021, a subcommittee of the Commission consisting of Commissioner Kennard conducted a site inspection of the property, accompanied by staff from the Office of Historic Resources. The original expiration date of April 6, 2021 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders***.**

In 2001, there was a proposed project to develop the subject property with a new 200-condominium unit senior housing complex with an associated subterranean parking structure on a portion of the site and the continued maintenance, reconfiguration, and reconstruction of the existing golf and tennis use (case nos. CPC-2001-1331-MPR-GPA-ZC-BL-VCU-CUB-SPR and VTT-74209). In 2012, Architectural Resources Group prepared an Historic Resources Assessment report as part of the Environmental Impact Report (case no. ENV-2001-1196-EIR), which found the subject property to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as locally significant in the area of recreation and entertainment as a community recreation center, and representative of a local, 1950s community golf course. On March 27, 2018, the project was withdrawn at the request of the applicant and property owner.

In 2020, a planning application was filed to develop the site of the subject property with a new athletic facility for a private school (case nos. CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI and ENV-2020-1512-EIR).








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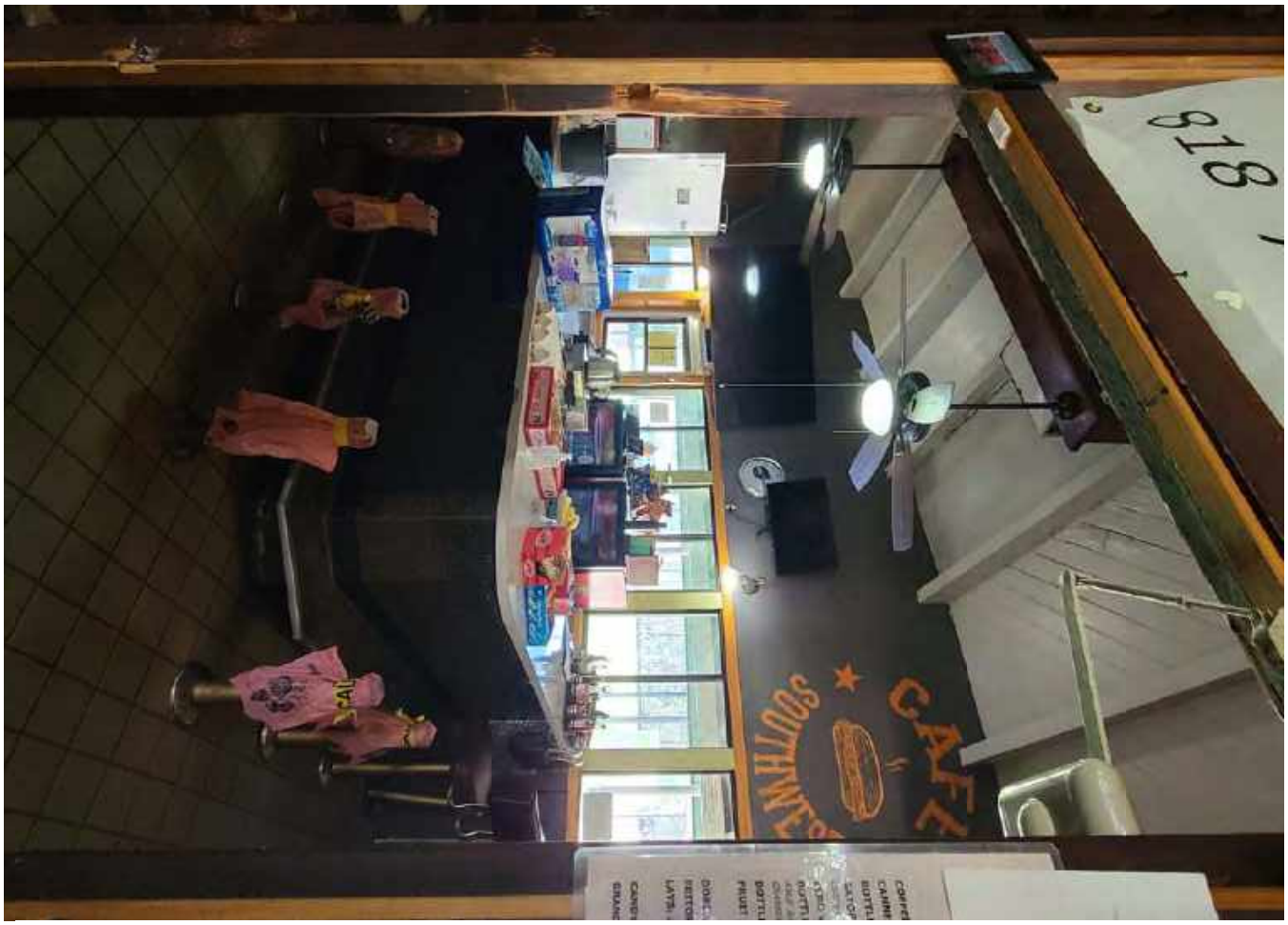



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EXIT






























































Joe Kirkwood Jr Golf Center
Hole Routing
1956
Weddington Golf &
Tennis
2021
Hole Number | Original Yardage | Current Yardage
1 150 105
2 229 130
3 91 75
4 219 65
5 310 115
6 291 105
7 125 91
8 149 135
9 140 90
COFFEE SHOP OPEN 8AM-10PM
BREAKFAST LUNCH DINNER
SPECIAL STEAKS
APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR
MEMBERSHIP IN
THE JOE KIRKWOOD JR GOLF CLUB
HOLE DESIGNED AFTER-
1ST 13TH HOLE JAPAN
2 5TH AUGUSTA MASTERS
3 14TH QUEEN COURSE SCOTLAND
4 2ND ST LOUIS C CLUB
5 3RD AUGUSTA MASTERS
6 8TH AUGUSTA MASTERS
7 7TH ROYAL SYDNEY AUSTRALIA
8 5TH SEA ISLAND GEORGIA
9 18TH TAM O SHANTER CHICAGO


Joe Kirkwood Jr Golf Center
Hole Routing
1956
Weddington Golf &
Tennis
2021
Hole Number | Original Yardage | Current Yardage
1 | 150 | 105
2 | 229 | 130
3 | 91 | 75
4 | 219 | 65
5 | 310 | 115
6 | 291 | 305
7 | 125 | 91
8 | 140 | 135
9 | 140 | 90
COFFEE SHOP OPEN 8AM-10PM
BREAKFAST LUNCH DINNER
SPECIAL STEAKS
APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR
MEMBERSHIP IN
THE JOE KIRKWOOD JR GOLF CLUB
HOLE DESIGNED AFTER- YDS
1ST 13TH HORNSBY JAPAN 150
2 5TH AUGUSTA MASTERS 229
3 14TH QUEENS COURSE SCOTLAND 91
4 2ND ST LOUIS C CLUB 219
5 3RD AUGUSTA MASTERS 310
6 6TH AUGUSTA MASTERS 291
7 7TH ROYAL SYDNEY AUSTRALIA 125
8 5TH SEA ISLAND GEORGIA 140
9 18TH TAM O SHANTER CHICAGO 140





















































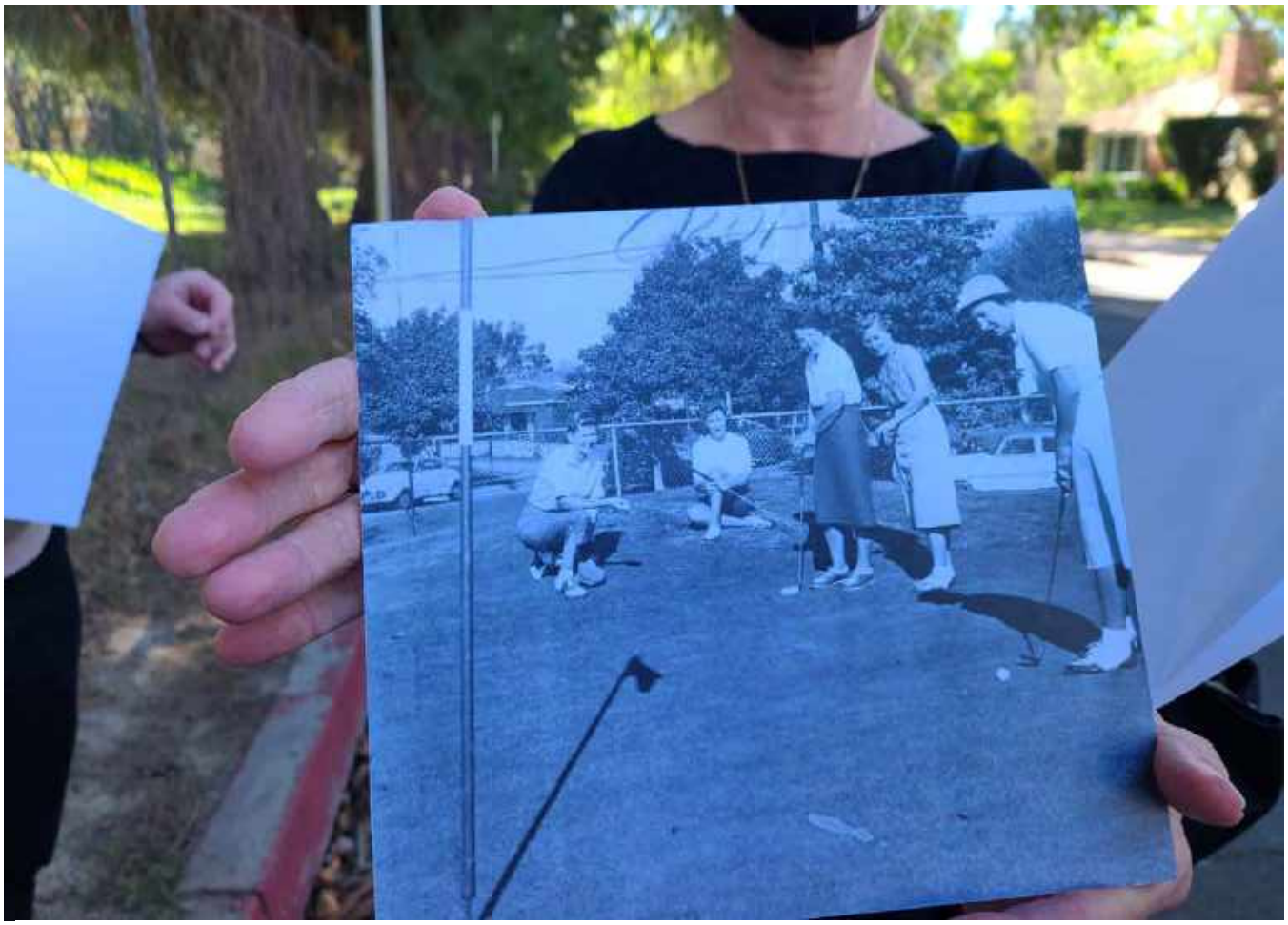

TENNIS

















COUNTY CLERK'S USE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
200 NORTH SPRING STREET, ROOM 395
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

(PRC Section 21152; CEQA Guidelines Section 15062)

Filing of this form is optional. If filed, the form shall be filed with the County Clerk, 12400 E. Imperial Highway, Norwalk, CA 90650, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21152(b) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15062. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21167 (d), the posting of this notice starts a 35-day statute of limitations on court challenges to reliance on an exemption for the project. Failure to file this notice as provided above, results in the statute of limitations being extended to 180 days.

PARENT CASE NUMBER(S) / REQUESTED ENTITLEMENTS
CHC-2020-7764-HCM

LEAD CITY AGENCY	CASE NUMBER
City of Los Angeles (Department of City Planning)	ENV-2020-7765-CE
PROJECT TITLE Weddington Golf and Tennis Club	COUNCIL DISTRICT 2

PROJECT LOCATION (Street Address and Cross Streets and/or Attached Map) ☐ Map attached.
4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane, Los Angeles, CA 91604

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ☐ Additional page(s) attached.
Designation of Weddington Golf and Tennis Club as an Historic-Cultural Monument.

NAME OF APPLICANT / OWNER:
N/A

CONTACT PERSON (If different from Applicant/Owner above)	(AREA CODE) TELEPHONE NUMBER | EXT.
Melissa Jones	213-847-3679

EXEMPT STATUS: (Check all boxes, and include all exemptions, that apply and provide relevant citations.)

STATE CEQA STATUTE & GUIDELINES

☐ STATUTORY EXEMPTION(S)

Public Resources Code Section(s) _____

☒ CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION(S) (State CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15301-15333 / Class 1-Class 33)

CEQA Guideline Section(s) / Class(es) **8 and 31**

☐ OTHER BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (E.g., CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) or (b)(4) or Section 15378(b))

_____

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT EXEMPTION: ☐ Additional page(s) attached

Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 of the State's Guidelines applies to where project's 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." Class 31 applies "to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings." Designation of **Weddington Golf and Tennis Club** as an Historic-Cultural Monument will assure the protection of the environment by the enactment of project review regulations based on the Secretary of Interior's Standards to maintain and preserve the historic site.

☒ None of the exceptions in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 to the categorical exemption(s) apply to the Project.
☐ The project is identified in one or more of the list of activities in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Guidelines as cited in the justification.

IF FILED BY APPLICANT, ATTACH CERTIFIED DOCUMENT ISSUED BY THE CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT STATING THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS FOUND THE PROJECT TO BE EXEMPT.
If different from the applicant, the identity of the person undertaking the project.

CITY STAFF USE ONLY:

CITY STAFF NAME AND SIGNATURE	STAFF TITLE
Melissa Jones [SIGNED COPY IN FILE]	City Planning Associate

ENTITLEMENTS APPROVED
N/A

FEE:	RECEIPT NO.	REC'D. BY (DCP DSC STAFF NAME)
N/A	N/A	N/A

DISTRIBUTION: County Clerk, Agency Record
Rev. 3-27-2019

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

HEARING DATE: January 21, 2021
TIME: 10:00 AM
PLACE: Teleconference (see agenda for login information)

EXPIRATION DATE: The original 30-day expiration date of January 22, 2021 per Los Angeles Administrative Code Section 22.171.10(e)1 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders*

Location: 4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue;
12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
Council District: 2 – Krekorian
Community Plan Area: Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass
Area Planning Commission: South Valley
Neighborhood Council: Studio City
Legal Description: Tract 19437, Lot 1

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB

REQUEST: Declare the property an Historic-Cultural Monument

OWNERS: 4141 Whitsett LLC c/o David Weil
3700 Coldwater Canyon Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

APPLICANT: Teresa Austin
4245 Laurelgrove Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 91604

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Take the property under consideration** as an Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.10 because the application and accompanying photo documentation suggest the submittal warrants further investigation.

2. **Adopt** the report findings.

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
Director of Planning

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Shannon Ryan, Senior City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Melissa Jones, City Planning Associate
Office of Historic Resources

Attachment: Historic-Cultural Monument Application

SUMMARY

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is a private recreational facility located on a triangular lot bounded by W. Valley Spring Lane to the north, N. Whitsett Avenue to the east, W. Valleyheart Drive to the south, and N. Bellaire Avenue to the west in the Studio City neighborhood of Los Angeles. Sited on the former sheep ranch of San Fernando Valley pioneer Wilson C. Weddington, the golf course was built in 1955 when the Weddington family leased the property to actor and golf professional Joe Kirkwood, Jr. That year, architect William M. Bray (1905-1998) designed a golf shop and clubhouse in the Ranch architectural style that was erected by the Colonial Construction Company. The subject property was largely developed over the next ten years, with the addition of tennis courts in the 1970s, and the site now consists of a golf course, driving range, tennis courts, tennis clubhouse, and golf clubhouse. Operated by the McCallister family from 1958 until 2008, the subject property was called the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club.

Formed around 1927, Studio City was conceived as a combined studio, commercial development, and residential subdivision; however, the area remained largely rural until the 1950s. Similar to the rest of Southern California, the San Fernando Valley experienced a dramatic construction and population boom fueled by the increased demand for housing following World War II. Migration to the region was driven by a booming postwar economy, led by the defense industry that provided thousands of new jobs in aviation. In the development of Studio City and surrounding areas, communities were designed and built to be complete neighborhoods, with schools, churches, shopping centers, and parks located within a close drive of residential streets. Neighborhoods were promoted for their balance of work and recreation opportunities, such as golf courses and tennis courts, that had previously been unavailable to the average middle-class citizen.

The subject property spans approximately 16 acres, and the primary entrance is oriented to the east facing Whitsett Avenue. Much of the property maintains a park-like setting with landscaping and mature trees. Golf-related resources are located at the northeastern portion of the site and include a one-story clubhouse; a nine-hole, par three golf course; a 24-stand, 230-yard driving range; and a putting green. The clubhouse is of wood-frame construction with board and batten cladding and has a side-gabled roof with wood shingles and overhanging eaves. The structure sits at an angle facing the northeast corner of the site and is approached by a walkway from the parking lot to the south. The primary entrance is recessed beneath the overhang and consists of aluminum-frame glass doors with flanking full-height sidelites. Interior features include knotty pine paneling, wrought iron light fixtures, and a slab fireplace wall with variegated brick cladding. The interior includes a reception area, a coffee shop and a pro shop. The golf course loops around the property, partially encircling the driving range, and winds back to the clubhouse. A wood, shed-style canopy shelters the northern half of the stands within the driving range, and temporary awnings shelter those on the south end. Eight original light standards, designed in the form of a golf ball set atop a tee, line the fence along the Whitsett Avenue parking lot and provide light to the driving range.

The southeastern corner of the parcel is dedicated for tennis use and includes a small club structure and 16 concrete courts located in staggered rows. The club structure faces west toward the tennis courts and features board and batten cladding and a front-gabled roof with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, and the entrances consist of single doors with inset panels and a cross-timber detail. There is also a temporary maintenance structure east of the tennis courts at the southern property line, which consists of a fenced yard with a roof.

William M. Bray, architect of the golf clubhouse, practiced architecture in Southern California for over 60 years, with an office located in Encino. Aspects of Bray's residential designs were periodically featured in the *Los Angeles Times* throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Bray was

responsible for two of the residential designs for the Aladowney Homes subdivision in Downey (1951) and Brighton Hills in Montebello (1961), where he employed the popular Ranch architectural style. He also designed a retirement community in Palm Desert called "Palm City." In 1994, Bray was awarded a lifetime achievement award from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His son and business partner, Roger W. Bray, continues the practice today as Bray Architects.

The subject property has experienced several alterations that include an addition to the clubhouse in 1962; the demolition of a maintenance building, construction of a new maintenance building and the construction of an enclosure at the driving range, creating 10 sheltered tees, in 1966; the construction of tennis courts, court fencing and a tennis shop in 1974; the installation of tennis court fencing in 1975; the installation of fencing with lights in 1976; and the demolition of four original tennis courts and a 1966 maintenance structure as part of the construction of a fire station in 2007 at the southern corner (land now owned by the City of Los Angeles).

SurveyLA, the citywide historic resources survey, identified the subject property as individually eligible for listing under the national, state, and local designation programs as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club/golf course in Studio City. The survey found that the property appears to meet the eligibility standards; however, because it was not fully visible from the public right-of-way the evaluation could not be completed.

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 if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

FINDINGS

Based on the facts set forth in the summary and application, the Commission determines that the application is complete and that the property may be significant enough to warrant further investigation as a potential Historic-Cultural Monument.

BACKGROUND

On December 23, 2020, the Director of Planning determined that the application for the proposed designation of the subject property as an Historic-Cultural Monument was complete. The original 30-day expiration date of January 22, 2021 per Los Angeles Administrative Code Section 22.171.10(e)1 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21,*

2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders.

In 2001, there was a proposed project to develop the subject property with a new 200-condominium unit senior housing complex with an associated subterranean parking structure on a portion of the site and the continued maintenance, reconfiguration, and reconstruction of the existing golf and tennis use (case nos. CPC-2001-1331-MPR-GPA-ZC-BL-VCU-CUB-SPR and VTT-74209). In 2012, Architectural Resources Group prepared an Historic Resources Assessment report as part of the Environmental Impact Report (case no. ENV-2001-1196-EIR), which found the subject property to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as locally significant in the area of recreation and entertainment as a community recreation center, and representative of a local, 1950s community golf course. On March 27, 2018, the project was withdrawn at the request of the applicant and property owner.

In 2020, a case was filed to develop the site of the subject property with a new athletic facility for a private school (case nos. CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI and ENV-2020-1512-EIR).

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
NOMINATION FORM

1. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

Proposed Monument Name: Weddington Golf and Tennis Club			Current name of property
Other Associated Names: Studio City Golf and Tennis			
Street Address: 4141 North Whitsett Ave		Zip: 91604	Council District: 2
Range of Addresses on Property: 4141-4055 North Whitsett Ave		Community Name: Weddington Golf and	
Assessor Parcel Number: 2375018020	Tract: TR 19437	Block: none	Lot: LT1
Identification cont'd:			
Proposed Monument Property Type: ● Building	○ Structure	○ Object	○ Site/Open Space ○ Natural Feature
Describe any additional resources located on the property to be included in the nomination, here: golf ball light standards, par 3 golf course and driving range, putting green			

2. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY & CURRENT STATUS

Year built: 1956 ● Factual ○ Estimated	Threatened? Private Development
Architect/Designer: Joe Kirkwood, Jr. William M.Bray AIA (Clubhou	Contractor: Colonial Construction Co.
Original Use: golf club house, golf course, putting green and drivi	Present Use: same
Is the Proposed Monument on its Original Site? ● Yes ○ No (explain in section 7) ○ Unknown (explain in section 7)	

3. STYLE & MATERIALS

Architectural Style: Ranch, Traditional	Stories: 1	Plan Shape: Rectangular

FEATURE	*PRIMARY*	*SECONDARY*
CONSTRUCTION	Type: Wood	Type: Select
CLADDING	Material: Select	Material: Select
ROOF	Type: Gable	Type: Select
	Material: Wood shingle	Material: Select
WINDOWS	Type: Casement	Type: Casement
	Material: Wood	Material: Aluminum
ENTRY	Style: Off-center	Style: Off-center
DOOR	Type: Double	Type: Double

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.	
1962	Sept. 4 Permit to build food storage and additional room to clubhouse
1966	Sept. 21 demolish existing maintenance building
1966	Sept.27 construct new maintenance building
1966	Sept. 27 build tee roof, wood shake
1973	Aug. 8 Permit to build tennis courts 400 cubic yards, tennis shop, court fencing,
1973	Dec. 20 revise parking lot layout
1975	April 18 install tennis court fencing
1976	Oct.10 install fencing with lights

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
☑	Determined eligible for national, state, or local landmark status by an historic resources survey(s)	Survey Name(s): SurveyLA
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):	
☑	1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.
☐	2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history.
☑	3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, 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: Teresa Austin		Company:	
Street Address: 4245 Laurelgrove Ave		City: Studio City	State: Ca
Zip: 91604	Phone Number: 310.968.6670	Email: bartnote1@aol.com	

Property Owner Is the owner in support of the nomination? ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown

Name: David Weil		Company: Harvard Westlake School	
Street Address: 3700 Coldwater Canyon Ave		City: Studio City	State: Ca
Zip: 91604	Phone Number: 818.980.6692/310.968.6670	Email: communications@hw.com	

Nomination Preparer/Applicant's Representative

Name: Teresa Austin		Company:	
Street Address: 4245 Laurelgrove Ave		City: Studio City	State: CA
Zip: 91604	Phone Number: 310.968.6670	Email: barnote1@aol.com	

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission

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
2. ✓ Written Statements A and B
3. ✓ Bibliography
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)
5. ✓ Copies of Primary/Secondary Documentation
6. ✓ Copies of Building Permits for Major Alterations (include first construction permits)
7. ✓ Additional, Contemporary Photos
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.	
✓	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.
✓	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.
✓	I acknowledge that I have the right to submit or have obtained the appropriate permission to submit all information contained in this application.

Teri Austin (Name:) July 4, 2020 (Date:) Teri Austin (Signature:)

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

Office of Historic Resources
Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Ste. 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: 213-874-3679
Website: preservation.lacity.org

Introduction

Resident of Studio City, California Teri Austin has completed an application that expands and updates the 2012 Weddington Golf and Tennis Club Historic Resources Assessment Report prepared by ARG. Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is located at 4141 Whitsett Avenue in Studio City, California and appears to be eligible for listing in the National and California registers, as well as being an Historical Cultural Monument.

I am not a historian, or professional research professional, or expert in this field. Having lived in Studio City for over 30 years I feel it would be a great loss to our local culture and history if the Weddington Golf and Tennis property were not preserved. At the end of this report I have added a very recent (June 30, 2020) article from the *Los Angeles Times*. The article highlights that the history of the film industry is tightly woven into the history of Los Angeles. Worldwide the very name "Los Angeles" is synonymous with movies and television. The article speaks to the fact that Los Angeles still retains some vestiges of our history in buildings and landscape that are so iconically, genuinely Los Angeles, that can be used as locations to accurately portray L.A.'s past. Los Angeles would be the poorer without Angel's Flight, The Boyle Hotel, the Bradbury Building, and yes, the Chili Bowl restaurant. They all are part of the history of Los Angeles, as is Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I am fortunate that the ARG study was done less than 8 years ago on this same property. It could have been done 20 or 30 years ago as nothing has changed on this stunning slice of landscape and structural post war history. The following report focuses on both the patterns of local history and the criterion (1 and 3) that qualifies this property as an Historic Cultural Monument. SurveyLA found Weddington Golf and Tennis to be an "excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club in Studio City."

I want to be clear that the majority of my support documentation is solely the professional work of ARG and, as it is public record, I am grateful to have such a complete study to support my application. On May 29, 2007, ARG representatives visited the project site to document existing conditions. Research was conducted at the Los Angeles Public Library and at the Los Angeles Building Department. In addition, an informal interview was conducted with George McCallister, Jr. on May 29, 2007 to gather oral history.

ARG first evaluated the significance of the property in 2007 and then again in 2012. As a result of ARG's evaluation, they found that the property appears eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources as well as an Historic Cultural Monument. ARG recommended the property as eligible to be an Historic Cultural Monument again in 2012. In our estimation, the historic significance of Weddington increases with each passing year. I have included updated photographs of the same views in the ARG report to substantiate that the integrity of the property remains the same today as it did in 2012.

NOTE: The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club was historically called the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club. For the purposes of this report, it is referred to by its current name, except when appropriate for historical context.

7. WRITTEN STATEMENTS

A. Proposed Monument Description

The following description has been excerpted from Weddington Golf and Tennis Club Historic Resources Assessment Report prepared by ARG:

> The project site is located within the boundaries of Studio City, which is a part of the City of Los Angeles located in the San Fernando Valley. Residential neighborhoods occupy most of the surrounding land to the north, east and west. The Los Angeles River channel and Ventura Boulevard, a major commercial thoroughfare, are directly south of the property.
>
> *Site*
> The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is located at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, at the southwest corner of Whitsett and Valley Spring Lane. The triangular site is 16.1 acres with a flood control channel forming the diagonal southwestern boundary, Valley Spring Drive the northern boundary, and Whitsett Avenue the eastern boundary. A short length of Bellaire Ave. forms the western boundary. The southernmost section of the property extends into the public right-of-way for Valleyheart Drive and the Los Angeles River. The property's public entrance is oriented to the east toward Whitsett Avenue. An asphalt drive with fl anking parking serves as entrance and exit. A putting green and clubhouse at the property's northeastern corner signal the property's use. The majority of the property maintains a park-like setting as a result of the landscaping and mature trees. The southeastern corner of the parcel is dedicated for tennis use and, most recently, a portion of that area has been given over to the City of Los Angeles for use as a fire station.
>
> *Cultural Landscape Elements*
> According to the current property manager, virtually all design elements of the property were explicitly outlined in a conditional use permit. The recreational property is composed of multiple contributing elements. Golf-related resources include: a one-story clubhouse; a 24-stand, 230-yard driving range; a 9-hole, par 3 golf course; and a putting green. Tennis-related resources include: a small club structure and 16 concrete courts located in staggered rows at the southeast portion of the property, adjacent to the fire station site. Other elements include: a maintenance structure east of the tennis courts at the southern property line.
>
> *Clubhouse*
> The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club features a one-story clubhouse building near the southwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, on the northwest corner of the subject property. The building sits at an angle facing the corner. Its front lawn is a putting green, with a low, nonoriginal brick wall with weeping mortar bordering the street that replaced an earlier split rail fence. A walkway parallel to the front of the building approaches the entrance from the parking lot to the south.
>
> The clubhouse is wood frame construction on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. It has a wood shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with deep eaves along the front and rear of the building to create generous overhangs. The front overhang is supported by square wood posts. The exterior cladding of the building is painted board and batten siding. The north side contains utility uses, with a shed-roofed garage (its roof parallel to the main gable) and a small shed (its roof perpendicular to the main gable, attached to the wall) and an exterior vestibule at the back of the pro shop enclosed with chain link fencing.

The recessed entrance is sheltered beneath the overhang, with the entrance and the glass wall of the front of the building recessed from the eave line. Large, low planters to the north and south of the entrance hold shrubs and small trees that pass upwards through rectangular cut-outs in the front slope of the roof. The entrance is on grade, with aluminum-frame glass doors and full-height plate glass windows to either side. It is not clear whether these expanses of glass are original or alterations. Inside the entrance, the main interior space is a reception room. The tile and carpet floor of the clubhouse is not original, nor is the wallpaper above the paneling or large mirror on the south wall, but most other features of the interior have changed very little, leaving the clubhouse with high interior integrity. Knotty pine paneling covers the walls up to a datum line set by the east (entrance) and west (rear) walls. The major feature of the reception room is a slab fi replace wall extending from floor to ceiling and clad in variegated brick. The rectangular cutout of the fi replace box is surrounded by two wrought iron, six-arm light fixtures that carry shaded hurricane lanterns. A matching four-arm fixture hangs near the pro shop desk. The reception space is flanked by offices to the north and restrooms to the south. The rear entrance to the greens is on axis with the front door, with an enclosed coffee shop to the south and a pro shop to the north.

The coffee shop or lunch counter is enclosed with wood-framed glass panels on the north side and at the entrance, directly north of the fireplace. The space has an open painted wood beamed ceiling with diagonal tongue and groove boards. The open kitchen on the south wall has a large copper hood, and an L-shaped laminate counter with built-in stools provides seating. Windows along the west wall look out to the greens side of the building, including a window for walk-up service.

The pro shop area, adjacent to the rear entrance, is marked by a high, L-shaped counter with wood paneling on the front similar to that seen in the rest of the interior. A small decorative corbelled shelf lines the opening. The rear patio of the clubhouse is partly shaded by the deep overhang of the roof. Extending from the south end of the rear patio of the clubhouse is a long open structure that serves as a shelter for golfers using the driving range. This structure has a shed roof that slopes upwards toward the west (i.e., toward the driving range). Its roof has a slight fan shape, with the beams converging toward the concave front of the structure. Each column bay has three berths for golfers using the driving range, separated with ground-mounted metal mesh dividers.

Golf Course

The nine-hole, par three golf course is laid out along the property lines that abut Valley Spring Lane, Bellaire Avenue on the west, and the river channel on the south. The course loops around the property, partially encircling the driving range, and winds its way back to the clubhouse. Concrete pads mark tees on each of the holes.

Upon exiting the clubhouse's eastern door, the first tee of the golf course is located a few yards due west of the clubhouse exit, immediately adjacent to (north of) the driving range fence. The fairway extends roughly 105 yards west of the concrete tee. Mature trees line both sides of the fairway, visually separating the first hole from the driving range to the south and the ninth hole to the north.

The second hole runs along the northern property line with the tee located on a northeasterly diagonal from the first green. The second fairway extends 130 yards to the second green, which is located on a small rise close to the northwestern corner of the

property. A row of mature eucalyptus trees buffers the second fairway from the property line to the north.

With a tee located at the northwest corner of the property, the third hole runs parallel to the western property line. The short, 75-yard fairway drops gently down to the green at the southwestern corner of the property, which is partially surrounded by a low decorative split rail fence. A row of mature Canary Island and Aleppo pine trees, with a few interspersed olive trees, lines the western edge of the third fairway, along Bellaire Avenue.

The fourth hole tees off just east of the third green and runs parallel to the river channel's path, roughly 105 yards. The fourth green is located at the approximate midpoint of the property's southern boundary along the edge of the river channel.
The fifth and sixth holes have been reconfigured from their original 1958 design. Originally, the fifth hole followed a dog-leg pattern with the tee located adjacent to a wider driving range. The fairway opened to a wide triangle, its base lined with mature eucalyptus trees that still stand and separate the property from Whitsett Avenue. Originally, the oval-shaped fi fth green was located at the southeastern corner of the property. Following the addition of tennis courts and division of the driving range in the 1970s, the fifth hole now runs along the south fence of the driving range for approximately 115 yards. The sixth hole, originally positioned parallel to the river wash, now runs parallel to the fi th hole but in the opposite direction, with its green located at the edge of the property along the river. The sixth fairway measures 105 yards.

From the sixth green, a player reaches the seventh tee by walking a short northwesterly diagonal between the fourth green and the fifth tee. A tall row of mature Mexican fan palm trees separates the seventh fairway from the fourth immediately to the south. The seventh green sits atop a short hill, directly east of the third green near the property's southwest corner. The fairway extends 115 yards to the green, located on a short rise above and immediately east of the third green.

From the course's eastern end, the eighth and ninth holes direct the player back to the clubhouse and the property's northeastern corner. The eighth tee is adjacent to the third fairway, between the seventh and second greens. The fairway extends 135 yards, lined on both sides by a row of mature palms, culminating at the kidney-shaped green immediately adjacent to the driving range's northwestern corner.

The ninth tee is reached by traveling a short northeasterly diagonal between the second tee and the first green. The ninth tee has been moved slightly east from its original ocation (which is still visible), foreshortening the ninth fairway to just 90 yards. A row of mature eucalyptus trees and Mexican fan palms line the northern property line along the ninth fairway. The green is located atop a slight rise. The length of the hole parallels the property's northern property line, returning the player to the clubhouse entrance.

Driving Range
A 24-stand driving range is located between the clubhouse and the tennis area. A wood, shed-style canopy shelters the northern half of the stands. Temporary awnings provide shelter to the stands on the south end. Extending 230 yards, the driving range is located directly southwest of the golf clubhouse and is enclosed by a high fence.

Light Standards
Eight original light standards, designed in the form of a golf ball set atop a tee, line the fence along the Whitsett Avenue parking lot and provide light to the driving range. The parking lot has not changed in configuration from the original (see aerial photo, p. 21) and so presumably the light standards are in their original locations. According to the current property manager, one of the historic standards has been removed. These standards have been retrofitted with new 1000-watt stadium style lights that replaced 750-watt incandescent lights that are no longer manufactured.

Tennis House
The tennis office was constructed in 1974, when tennis courts were added to the facility. The style of the building was patterned after that of the main clubhouse. It has a front-gabled roof clad in wood shingles facing west toward the tennis courts. A separate fl at canopy of open beams for a shade structure is attached to the front façade and supported on metal posts. The exterior siding is board and batten, and the fenestration, concentrated at the west end, consists of large, square aluminum-frame sliding windows. The front door, and a side door on the north side, have a large single light over an inset panel with a cross-timber detail. The tennis office and the adjoining courts were constructed outside of the period of significance for the site, and so are not considered historic features of the site.

Tennis Courts
Sixteen concrete tennis courts are situated, in a staggered pattern, at the southeastern corner of the property. Four courts of the original twenty were demolished as part of the construction of the fire station.

Maintenance Structure
A temporary maintenance building has been constructed at the southern end of the property, behind the tennis courts. A previous maintenance structure, constructed in 1966, was demolished as part of the fi re station project. The current structure is essentially a fenced yard with a roof; chain link fence with a windscreen form the structure's "walls." This structure does not contribute the significance of the property.

Maintenance Green
A small maintenance green, used to grow and harvest patch sod, is located at the southeastern corner of the tennis area, behind the fire station.

B. Statement of Significance

Weddington Golf and Tennis is significant as an Historic Cultural Monument under the first and the third criteria for designation. Under Criterion 1, SurveyLA found it to be an "excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club in Studio City." The ARG report further explains:

> The Weddington Golf & Tennis Club appears to be locally significant in the area of recreation and entertainment as a community recreation center. Specifically, the 9-hole golf course and driving range were constructed in the mid-1950s and developed over the next ten years to provide the growing Studio City community with a publicly-accessible facility where children and adults alike could learn and practice the sport. he clubhouse, course, and driving range were a community draw, particularly for many patrons at all levels of the entertainment industry. The course and driving range reflects the broad popularity of golf in the 1950s and 1960s, and how such recreational facilities were valuable amenities to serve the rapidly growing suburban population base in the San Fernando Valley during its most significant period of community development.

Under Criterion 3, the ARG Report describes importance of Weddington Golf and Tennis:

> The Weddington Golf Course represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s. It has high associative value and it effectively communicates the features of such a facility. Its setting has high integrity, as do the component elements including the low-slung, Ranch style clubhouse (and its compatible, adjoining driving range shelter) that echo the preferred residential forms of the San Fernando Valley in that era, the golf course with its fairways lined in palm, eucalyptus, and pine trees, and associated features such as the golf ball-shaped light standards and putting green.

The following is excerpted from Weddington Golf and Tennis Club Historic Resources Assessment Report prepared by ARG:

> **Historical Background and Context**
> **San Fernando Valley**
> The history of the San Fernando Valley is largely a story of its development. What was an undeveloped and arid valley of ranchos 150 years ago has been transformed into a dense urbanized "suburb" with a population of over 1.7 million (Roderick 2001, v). Through its short history, the San Fernando Valley has been home to some of the nation's largest agricultural producers, the rise of the film industry, a central hub for the aviation and defense industry, and most importantly, a relentless real estate growth machine that subdivided the valley and sold its image of the good life to people throughout the United States and the world. Infrastructure investments have been vital to this development. The Southern Pacific Railroad made the Valley accessible, providing an essential link to a nation-wide consumer market for the Valley's agricultural products and a steady supply of new residents. The arrival of a reliable water source through the Los Angeles Aqueduct supported dramatic growth. The Pacific Electric streetcar system linked the Valley within the Los Angeles region, enabling further access to vacant land for development. Most famously, the advent of the automobile and the mass-produced housing industry spread the Valley's prototypical subdivisions across nearly all remaining open spaces…

Growth in Valley Industry

Soon after the birth of the film industry in Los Angeles, the Valley attracted film production because of its diversity of terrain and bright natural light. In 1912, Universal became the first film studio to operate out of the Valley, utilizing its ranch along the base of the Cahuenga Pass for filming (Roderick 2001, 86). The Universal ranch was simultaneously developed both as a back lot as well as a residential neighborhood for studio workers, opening under the name "Universal City" in 1915 (Roderick 2001, 86).

Like Universal City, Studio City was conceived as a combined studio, commercial development and residential subdivision. Begun in 1926 on what had been a lettuce farm located along Ventura Blvd., the 500-acre parcel eleven miles north of downtown Los Angeles included a production studio for Sennet Studios, commercial developments along Ventura Boulevard, and nearby residential subdivisions. The first subdivision of the Studio City development, Maxwell Terrace, opened at Ventura Boulevard and Laurel Canyon Boulevard. Sennet became Revolution Studios, home to some of the leading Hollywood stars of the era: Gene Autry, Roy Rogers, and John Wayne (Roderick 2001, 89; Pitt & Pitt 1997, 488).

The aviation and defense industry was also vital to the growth of the Valley, especially during the periods leading up to and following World War II. By the end of the 1950's, nine of the ten biggest Valley manufacturers served defense contracts, the largest of which was Lockheed, which had moved to Burbank from Hollywood in 1938 (Roderick 2001, 133).

Postwar Suburban Expansion

After the War, the Valley entered a new phase in its development, with its suburban neighborhoods widely promoted to returning GI's and their families. Five years after the war, the population of the valley doubled to 402,538 residents. If considered separately from the city of Los Angeles, the Valley would have been the ninth largest urban area in the United States (Roderick 2001, 122). Migration was largely driven by a booming postwar economy, led by the defense industry that provided thousands of new jobs in aviation (Hise 1997, 8).

Considerable effort was given, both through government policy and private market efforts, to meet the demand for new housing that this massive workforce required (Hise 1997, 8). The goal was to provide ownership opportunities to all employed workers who had previously been unable to afford homes, though restrictive covenants in most new suburban subdivisions limited their availability to non-whites (Hise 1997, 7). This era marked the beginning of large-scale standardized practices now typical of suburban development, where developers would both subdivide as well as build homes, rather than sell lots to small scale builders (Hise, 1997, 136). Individual developers offered entire neighborhoods of small homes with just slight variations on floor plans and exterior treatments to conserve cost (Roderick 2001, 126). Federal mortgage guarantees through the Federal Housing Administration encouraged lenders to offer loans that made homeownership attainable to young middle-class—or approaching middle-class—families by dramatically lengthening repayment periods and decreasing required down payments (Hise 1997, 40).

Communities were designed and built to be complete neighborhoods, with schools, churches, shopping centers and parks located within a close drive of residential streets. Typically, subdivisions were also located near important industrial employment centers,

such as the concentration of defense contractors in the Valley (Hise 1997, 187). Neighborhoods were promoted for their balance of work and recreation opportunities that had previously been unavailable to the average middle-class citizen. Homes, though small, were outfitted with appliances that provided the convenience of modern life at a reasonable price. Small backyards provided open space for children's play, barbeques, and other informal gatherings.

This era marked the crowning of the automobile as the primary means of transportation within the Los Angeles region. The Cahuenga Pass was upgraded to freeway status in 1947 and connected with the Ventura Freeway in 1960, completing a freeway spine through the valley. The San Diego freeway was finished in 1962, providing a link through the Sepulveda Pass to the West Side of the City of Los Angeles (Roderick 2001, 136). High capacity arterial roads lined with commercial development connected new residential subdivisions with the freeways. What had been a primary regional transportation link, the electric trolley, ceased operation in the Valley on December 29, 1952 (Roderick 2001, 123)…

Weddington Family

The history of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Club parcel is a rarity in Los Angeles, for it has been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s. The Weddingtons were originally from Iowa, but like many Iowans and other Midwesterners, the family moved to the Los Angeles region to try their hand at farming in the balmy climate of Southern California. Wilson Weddington, formerly a sheriff in Iowa, visited the region in 1890 with his wife Mary and two sons Fred and Guy. Soon after, he purchased his ranch in the newly formed town of Toluca for $60 per acre. nitially, Weddington operated a sheep farm, but then switched to wheat and then casaba melons before stopping agricultural operations as Studio City became developed. The Weddingtons were pillars of their community, operating the Toluca post office out of their home until it moved to the family's general store in 1894 ("Weddington House/Toluca Post Office," 1894). Other family businesses included the Bonner fruit cannery, which Guy bought out in 1907 ("Bonner Fruit Drying Co. Workers, circa 1900," n.d.). The Weddingtons were also influential in major developments in the Valley: Fred Weddington helped negotiate with Henry Huntington to bring the Pacific Electric Red Car to the Valley in 1911. Wilson Weddington was president of the area chamber of commerce between 1927-1929.

McCallister Family

Golf is something of a calling in the McCallister family. The McCallisters owned and operated what was known as the Studio City Golf & Tennis Club (leasing the property from the Weddingtons) from the time that George McCallister, Sr. purchased the business from Joe Kirkwood, Jr. in 1958 until June of 2007. McCallister Sr. was an avid golfer and member of the Wilshire Country Club, and an investor in sporting goods and real estate. George McCallister Sr.'s brother invented the first golf glove, which he had initially designed for fighter pilots when he was stationed with the Air Force in Illinois. In addition to operating the course, McCallister Sr. provided a forum for people to learn the game, offering individual golf instruction, as well as group swing lessons where an instructor demonstrated from a dais. McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs. George McCallister Jr. started working at the course when he was twelve. His brother John later brought him on to refurbish the course. McCallister Jr. became manager in 1993, and his brother John left to become a golf course designer. The younger

McCallister brothers also were partners in a live music club called Axiom in San Clemente (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

Recreation

Golf

Originally a Scottish game, golf came to the United States at the end of the 19th Century. Few Americans golfed in the early 1890s, but by 1930, the popularity of the sport had grown significantly, with 2.25 million Americans playing the game (Schackelford 1999, 2). The number of courses in the United States increased from 742 in 1896 to 5,691 by 1930, producing most of the nation's great courses between 1920-1930 (Schackelford 1999, 2-3).

Southern California was home to some of the first golf courses in the state. The first, on Catalina Island, was built in 1892, followed by courses in Pasadena and Riverside in 1894, Santa Monica in 1896, and Los Angeles in 1897 (Pitt & Pitt 1997, 177). The Valley's first grass golf club, The Hollywood Country Club, opened in 1922, located south of Ventura Blvd. at Coldwater Canyon. The course was the centerpiece in an upscale residential subdivision and was primarily used as an amenity to sell the development. The club eventually went defunct, and the course became the campus for the Harvard Boys Preparatory School.

For much of these founding years, golf was largely an elitist game, played by those able to afford memberships in expensive private country clubs. The sport was also an amateur game, as professional tournaments and tours had yet to become of primary importance to national golf organizations like the USGA (Barkow 2000, 55). The economic contraction during the Depression, and the rationing required during the war years of the 1940s, further limited golf's availability to those with lesser means. Golf remained an elite pastime, popular with Hollywood celebrities who frequented country clubs such as Lakeside in Toluca Lake (Roderick 2001, 97-98). However, two important changes altered this elite face of golf: rapid suburbanization with its attendant rise in middle-class home ownership in the post war era, and the televising of golf tournaments and the prominence of media-conscious players that greatly increased the sport's profile and audience.

The suburbanization of the middle class and the boom in affordable home and automobile ownership enabled larger populations to live near golf courses, and the car provided the necessary mobility to get them there. The economic expansion and corresponding optimism of the 1950s was a contrast to the dimmer Depression and war years, and golf, as a representative of "the good life" and upward mobility, likely attracted many in the middle-class who had been unable to play the game before (Barkow 2000, 82).

Perhaps even more important than the spread of home and automobile ownership was the solidification of television as the primary source for entertainment and information for most Americans. This provided a vehicle that enabled golf, a sport poorly suited for live viewing because of its slow pace and spread of action across a large course, to reach a wide audience (Barkow 2000, 82). While tournaments such as the Masters were well-respected in golf circles, the average American was not particularly engaged, but this changed after the first broadcast of the tournament in 1956 (Barkow, 2000, 90). Major golf tournaments became televised, and with network advertisement revenue increasing, both prize money for players and fees to golf organizations and clubs soared. The television market also enabled the promotion of mass-produced golf equipment, clothing,

and accessories that further cemented the game as a middle-class pastime. The increasing presence of television in golf competition brought about a new type of golfer, best typified by Arnold Palmer: a dynamic, exciting player who, through his media savvy, became the sport's first superstar (Barkow, 2000, 128).

As the popularity of golf dramatically increased, the number of municipal courses and other courses open to the public (rather than member-only institutions) also increased to serve this growing demand.

Tennis

The popular history of tennis, like golf, is that of a sport with an elitist association that moved into the mainstream. What had been played at exclusive country clubs became available to many in municipal parks for nominal fees or for free. During the peak of the popularity of tennis in 1978, in reflection of the sport's democratization, the United States Tennis Association moved the location for the U.S. Open from the private West Side Tennis Club to a complex in the public Flushing Meadows Park in the New York City Borough of Queens ("Tennis," n.d.). Like golf, tennis has enjoyed increased popularity through the televising of major tournaments, and the cultivation of top players into high profile colorful media celebrities, such as Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe in the 1970s and 1980s.

Because the peak popularity of tennis falls under the 50-year threshold for significance, the history of tennis plays a smaller role in the historic context of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club and therefore has been kept to a minimum in this analysis.

Property Typology of the Community Golf Course

The Weddington Golf Course is characteristic of the small courses that became popular nationwide in the 1950s. A book published by the National Golf Foundation, Inc. of Chicago is helpful in identifying the elements of such courses. Entitled Municipal Golf Course Organizing and Operating Guide, it was written for public courses. While Weddington Golf Course was and is a private facility, it shares many qualities with municipal courses in its public accessibility and community orientation.

The combination of greenery, open spaces, social outlets, and community recreation provided by golf courses were valued in the 1950s. While some courses were carved out of wooded areas and some, like Weddington Golf Course, were on "leftover" pieces of land in already-developed areas, golf courses were considered a valuable use of land that still allowed for the open spaces that were rapidly disappearing as urban and suburban landscapes developed. An 18-hole golf course needed to be three miles long and one hundred yards wide, but "this ribbon of grass can be tied in bowknots, twisted into any desired shape, (or) laid in bits" (National Golf Foundation, Inc., 1955, 6). Golf was commonly combined with other recreational facilities such as swimming pools, or in the case of Studio City (though not until twenty years later), tennis.

Photographs of local golf courses in the Guide are easily recognizable as the same genre of facility as the Weddington Golf Course. The smaller clubhouses that are pictured show that these buildings, like that at Studio City, were often patterned on the residences in their suburban settings in both their scale and their style and materials. The L-shaped lunch counter and the knotty pine interior of the pro shops pictured show how this facility met the profile of a mid-1950s community golf center.

Aside from the course itself, the pro shop and the coffee shop or grill were important elements of a golf facility in the period. For the latter, the suburban location of the courses and the nature of the land use meant that patrons would stay at the facility for hours, and would need a place to eat on site. The pro shop was also essential to enabling people to learn to play and become equipped for the game. The Municipal Golf Course guide notes:

> Practically all municipal golf operators recognize the value of a good golf professional to their overall operations. They also recognize the value of a good cup of coffee or a good plate of food. Both of these special services are, in the mind of the golfer, yardsticks by which he will measure the entire facility. They build or tear down golfer relations.

The Weddington Golf Course represents the essential characteristics of this property type from the period. It has high associative value and very effectively communicates the character and feeling of a local community golf course of the post-war era.

Clubhouse Architect William Bray, AIA

William M. Bray, AIA practiced architecture in Southern California for over sixty years, with an office located in Encino. Aspects of Bray's residential designs were periodically featured in the home décor columns in the Los Angeles Times throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Bray was responsible for two of the residential designs for the Aladowney Homes subdivision in Downey (1951) and Brighton Hills in Montebello (1961), where he employed the popular Ranch style. He also designed a retirement community in Palm Desert called "Palm City" (Los Angeles Times, 7/29/1951; 7/21/1961).

In 1994, Bray was awarded a lifetime achievement award from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His son and business partner, Roger W. Bray, AIA, continues the practice today as William M. Bray, AIA, Architect & Associates (WMBA).

Site History

This site formed part of the vast territory in the San Fernando Valley that Pio Pico sold to Isaac Lankershim in 1869. Because of the timing of the parcel's purchase by the Weddingtons in 1890, it may have been a portion of the lands subdivided by James Lankershim. Wilson Weddington operated a sheep farm on the site, but then switched to wheat and, later, casaba melons ("Sheep ranch, circa late 1800s," n.d.). The Toluca post office operated out of the Weddington home until it moved to the family's general store in 1894. In 1927 the river portion of the parcel was dedicated to Municipal Improvement District #61 for the development of a flood control system. The river was lined with concrete during the late 1940's.

In the 1950s, the Weddingtons agreed to enter into a 50-year lease agreement with Joe Kirkwood, Jr. to develop the site as a golf course. Kirkwood, famous for his role as the boxer Joe Palooka in eleven films and a television series, was also a professional on the PGA tour, along with his father, Joe Kirkwood, Sr., a famous trick-shot golfer (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007). Kirkwood modeled the course on par 3 holes from famous golf courses, including the 7th Hole from Pebble Beach, the 15th Hole from Cypress Point, and three holes from Augusta (Curtis, 1955). At the 9-hole course, Kirkwood also built a golf shop and clubhouse with a snack bar. Though the course would have appealed to golf history buffs, it proved too challenging for most

average players, who also knew little about the history of the game. Because Kirkwood's Golf Center was essentially a neighborhood course, the difficulty of play limited its draw, and it went bankrupt (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

In 1957, Kirkwood, Jr. sold an option to the course to George McCallister, Sr., a golfer and investor in sporting goods and real estate, and his partner and fellow Wilshire Country Club member, Art Andersen, founder of Western Freight and an industrial real estate investor. Along with his groundskeeper Zeke Avila, McCallister Sr. redesigned the course to make play easier—filling in the water and sand traps, and rebuilding the greens—ensuring that the course would be more accessible to players from the neighborhood. McCallister Sr. also provided a forum for people to learn the game, offering individual golf lessons, as well as group swing classes where an instructor demonstrated from a stage. Golf lessons were promoted in local newspapers, and McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs. The Studio City Golf Course, as it was then called, was frequented by film studio workers who lived in the area. While most private clubs were prohibitively expensive for the middle class, the Studio City course, though private, was open to the public at a reasonable price, so was positioned to take advantage of the growing popularity of golf in the 1960s following the televising of the PGA Tour and the stardom of Arnold Palmer (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

In 1966, McCallister Sr. replaced the maintenance building with a larger structure and built an enclosure at the driving range, creating 10 sheltered tees. Construction on the tennis courts began in 1974 spurred on by the interest in tennis of McCallister's partner, Art Andersen. Andersen had built a court at his house which proved to be a popular amongst his friends and family. Recognizing a market need, Andersen and McCallister Sr. shortened and slightly repositioned the 5th and 6th tees to accommodate the construction of five tennis courts. Later, the width of the driving range was reduced to make room for an additional fifteen courts. Four were recently dismantled to accommodate the new Los Angeles City fi re station (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

The Weddington Golf Course has been operated by the McCallister family since 1958, initially by George McCallister Sr., and later by his sons John and then George Jr. when McCallister Sr. passed away in 1990. Having managed another family course in Pomona, and developed a remodeling business, George McCallister, Jr. was brought on by his brother John to refurbish the course. McCallister Jr. became manager in 1993, and his brother John left to become a golf course designer. Groundskeeping has also been passed to a new generation: Zeke Avila Jr. is the chief groundskeeper for the course (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

Most of the trees on site were planted during or following the development of the golf course, but a row of Eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course. In the 1960's, the McCallisters entered the tree nursery business, planting small palm trees in pots with an eye towards future revenue streams. Eventually, rather than being sold, the palm trees were planted on the grounds of the course. Including the palms, there are over 400 trees of at least 30 years of age per a tree inventory conducted on the site.

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CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF CLUB HOUSE, DRIVING RANGE AND GOLF COURSE



Primary Photo 1: Putting Green and Clubhouse—East elevation (June 2020)

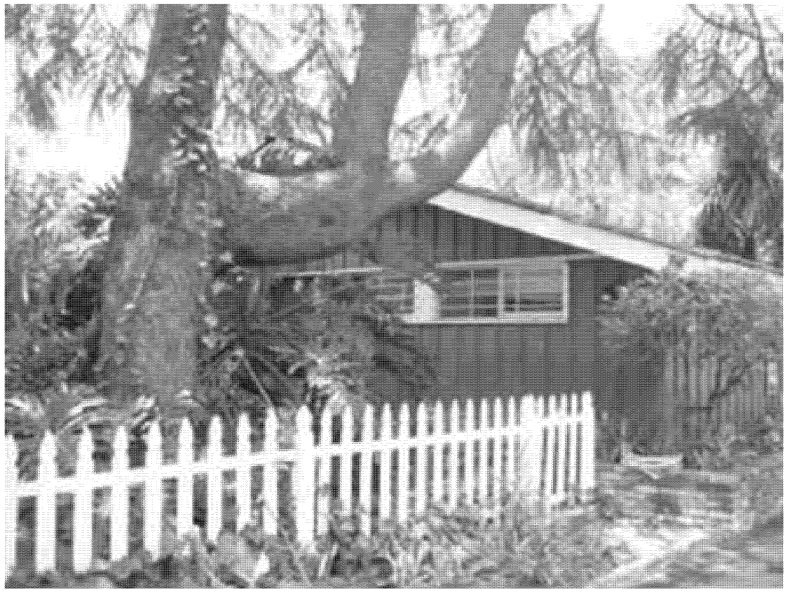
Note, contemporary photos were taken from the same vantage points as the photos in the 2012 ARG report.



Primary Photo 2: View of Original 1956 Golf Ball Standards from driving range (June 2020)



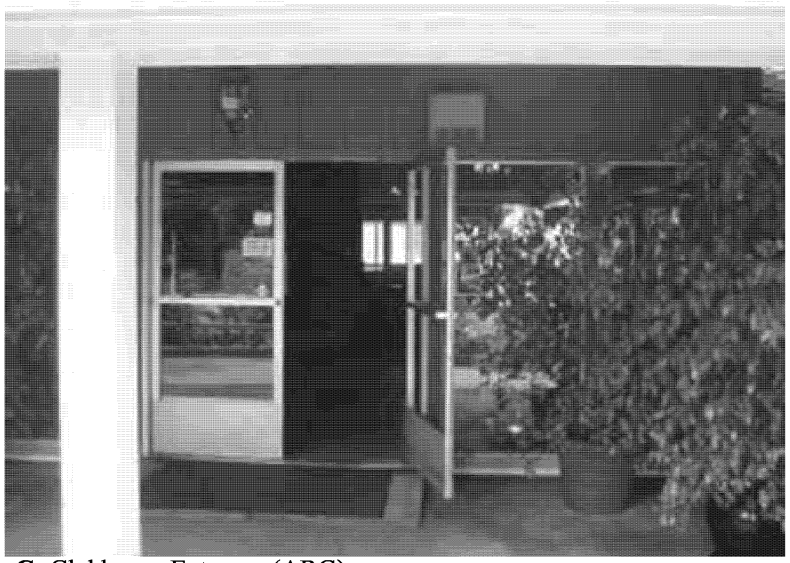
A: Putting Green (ARG), see Primary Photo 1



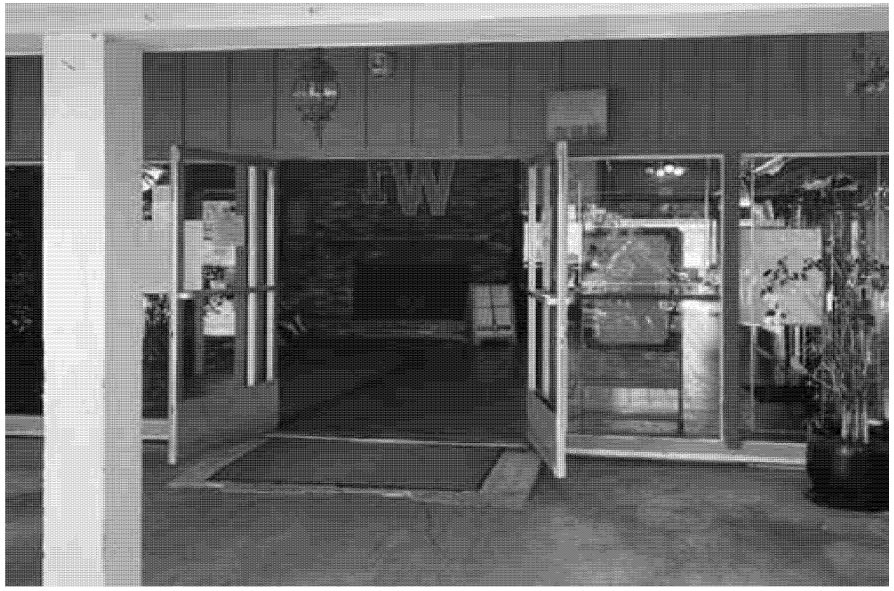
B: Clubhouse Exterior (ARG)



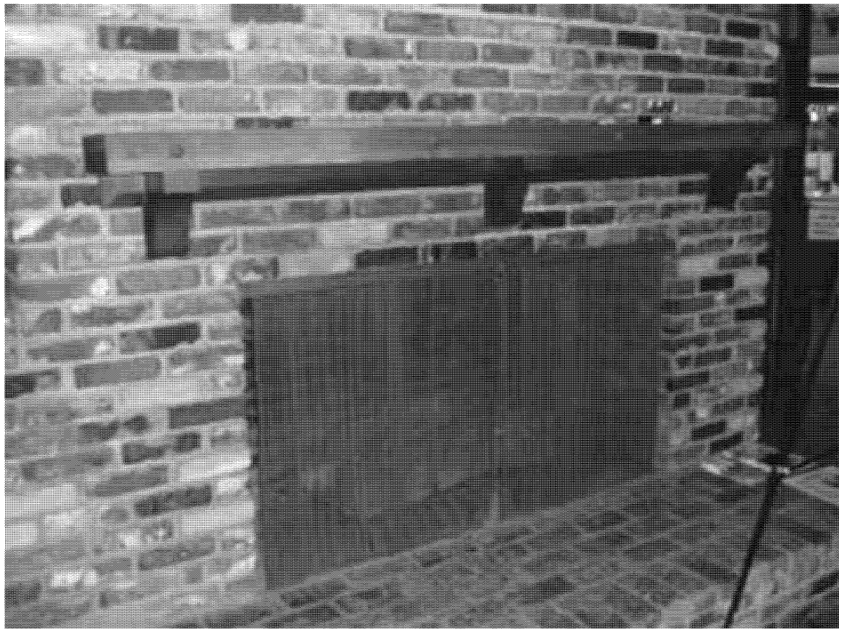
B: Clubhouse Exterior (June 2020)



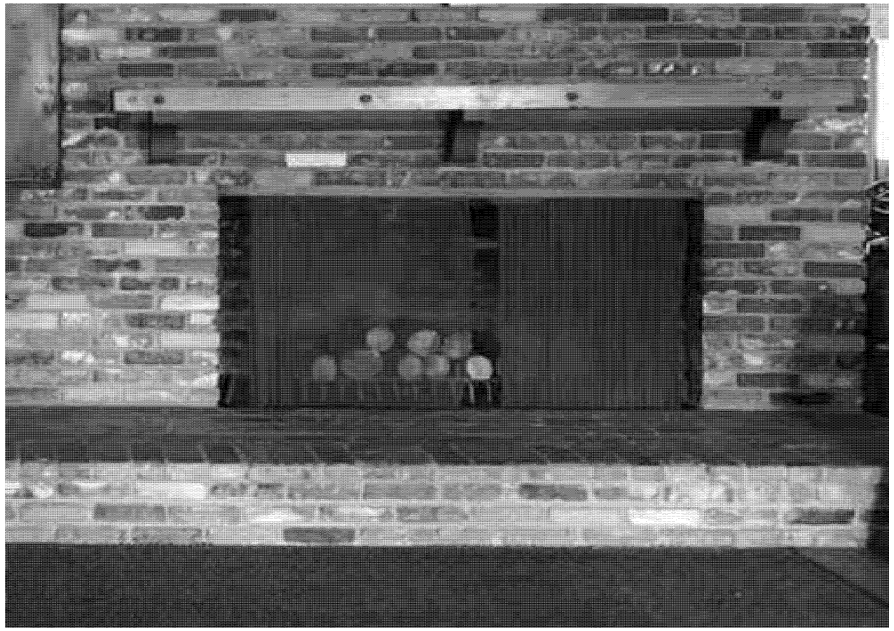
C: Clubhouse Entrance (ARG)



C: Clubhouse Entrance (June 2020)



D: Clubhouse Interior: Fireplace (ARG)



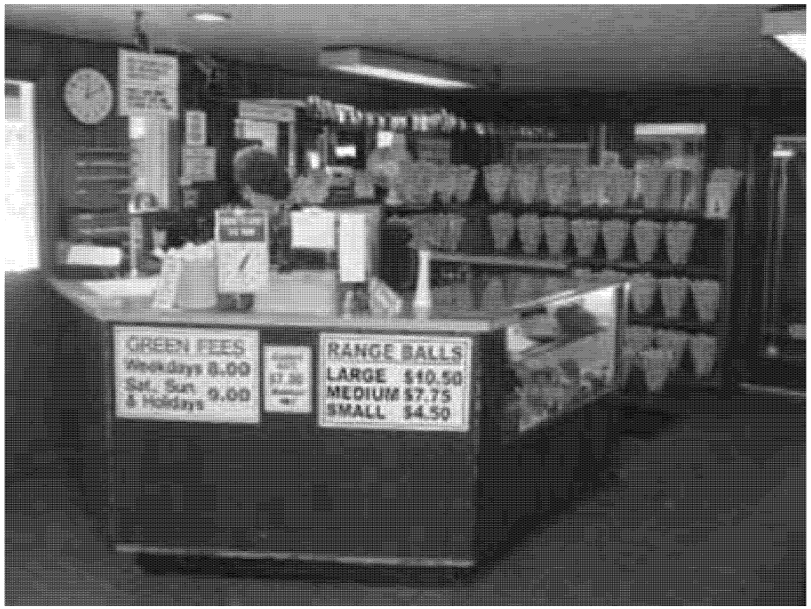
D: Clubhouse Interior: Fireplace (June 2020)



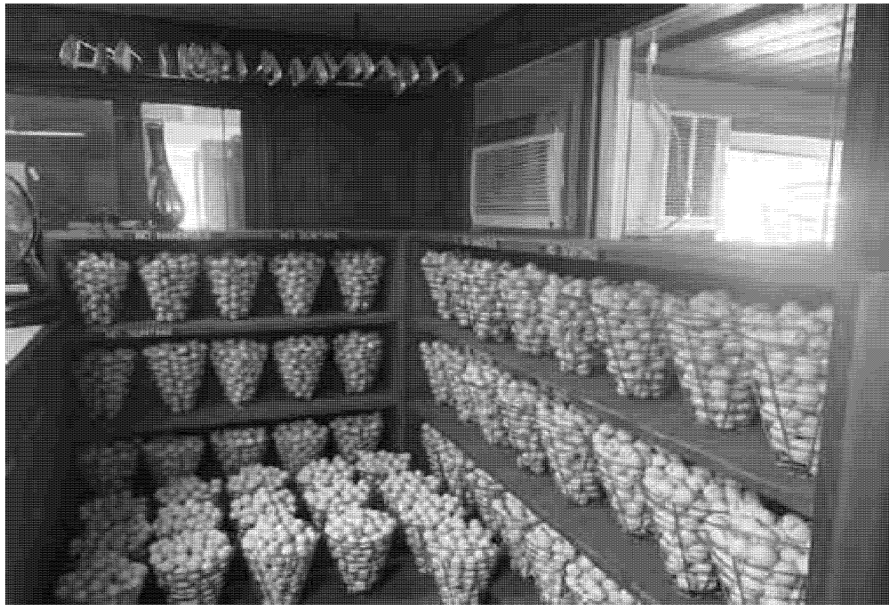
E: Clubhouse Interior: Lunch Counter (ARG)



E: Clubhouse Interior: Lunch Counter (June 2020)



F: Clubhouse Interior: Pro Shop (ARG)



F: Clubhouse Interior: Pro Shop (June 2020)



G: Clubhouse Rear Exterior (ARG)



G: Clubhouse Rear Exterior (June 2020)



H: Second Hole Green (ARG)



H: Second Hole Green (June 2020)



I: Third Hole Tee (ARG)



I: Third Hole Tee (June 2020)



J: Fourth Hole-View from Tee (ARG)



J: Fourth Hole-View from Tee (June 2020)



K: Sixth Hole Green (ARG)



K: Sixth Hole Green (June 2020)



L: Eighth Hole Green (ARG)



L: Eighth Hole Green (June 2020)



M: Ninth Hole-Tee & Fairway (ARG)



N: Driving Range Shelter (ARG)



O: Light Standards (ARG)



O: View of Original 1956 Golf Ball Standards from parking lot still standing in original placement (June 2020



P: Tennis Clubhouse (ARG)

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Joe Kirkwood, May 1956



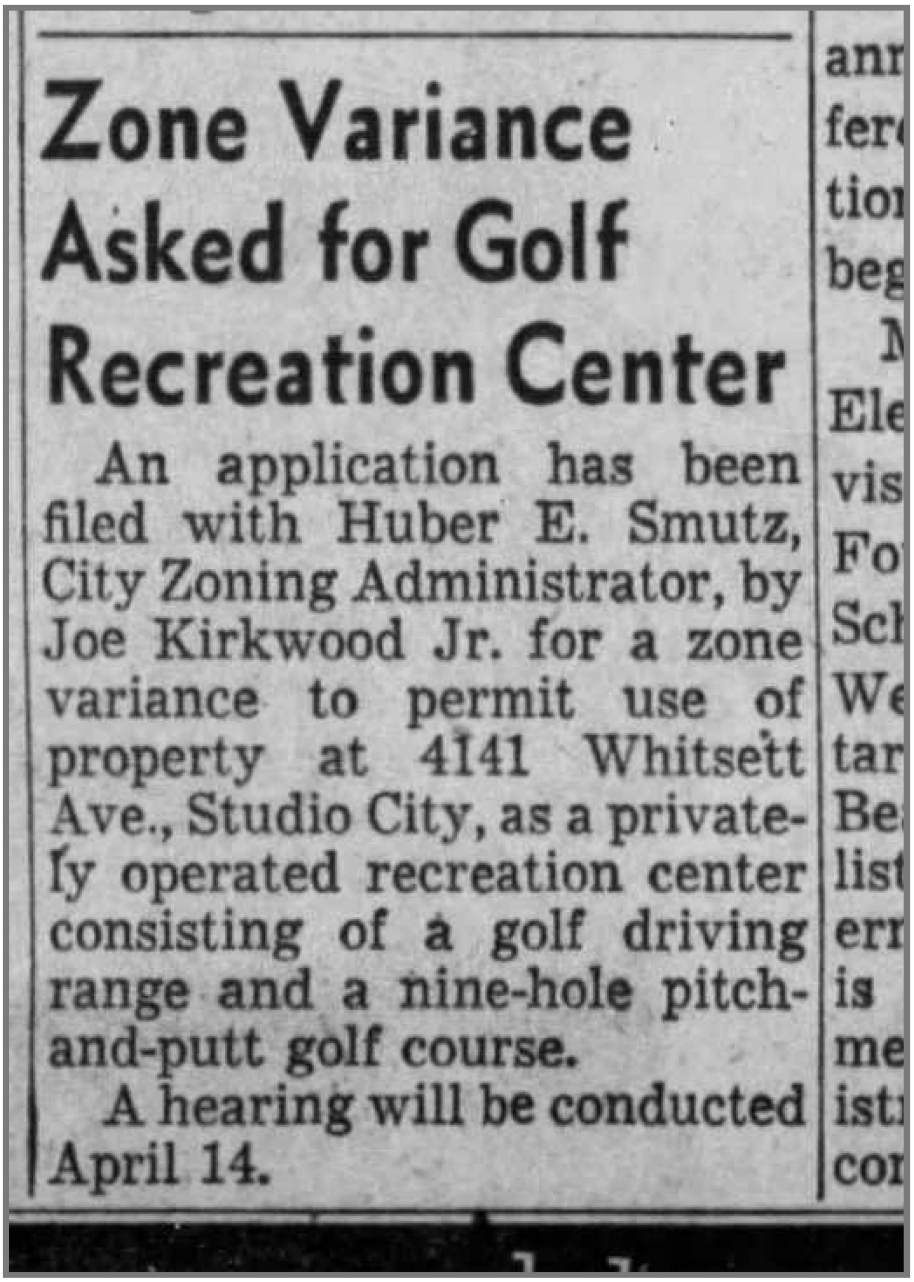


Joe Palooka movie posters featuring Joe Kirkwood Jr.in 1946 and 1949



Dean Martin hits first ball at Joe Kirkwood's new Golf Center, 1956, *Los Angeles Times*

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The Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California) · Mon, Apr 4, 1955 · Page 36
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Zone Variance Asked for Golf Recreation Center

An application has been filed with Huber E. Smutz, City Zoning Administrator, by Joe Kirkwood Jr. for a zone variance to permit use of property at 4141 Whitsett Ave., Studio City, as a privately operated recreation center consisting of a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch-and-putt golf course.

A hearing will be conducted April 14.

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The Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California) · 11 Dec 1955, Sun · Page 92

Printed on Aug 4, 2020



IN THE SWING—Gene Littler tees off in defense of his Montebello Open golf title Thursday. The 25-year-old star last year tied the tournament record of 200 strokes.
Times photo

Danes to Face | RESIGNATION OF

Curtis, Charles," Golfagraphs: Littler Defends Montebello Title. L.A. Times 12/11/1955

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Wed, Jul 1, 2020

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The Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California) · Sun, Jan 8, 1956 · Page 90

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GOLFAGRAPHS... By CHARLES CURTIS

The touring troupe of golf professionals gets a reputation, which tends to smear the whole lot, of being cantankerous, temperamental and just generally unpleasant. This comes from reporting of the incidents which happen along the way to a very few of the boys.

But after a good many years of viewing the pros in action for at least a few tournaments a year, we're happy to report that for every difficult character in the cast there are a dozen or more nice guys.

And we'd like to report on an incident involving one such nice guy.

We heard about it only recently from Jack Lovitt of Portland, although it happened in his home city last June.

No Professional Caddies

Portland doesn't have professional caddies, as we do in California and so the youngsters around town and the sons of club members are employed in tournaments. It was in the first round, at Portland Golf Club, of the Western Open and this player, at the 7th hole, hit an approach almost against the pin. The ball rested only inches from the cup and as the player walked up to tap it in, another player in the threesome called out, "Lift it," meaning the pin. But the youngster, a little confused, picked up the ball!

Result: a 2-strike penalty for the player. And three days later those 2 strokes stood between the player and a possible second-place tie in the tournament.

Fearful of End

We were a little fearful of how the story was going to end, of what the player said to the caddy, etc.

About all he said, at the time, and later, was "That's too bad." Didn't throw a club, didn't fire the caddy or anything.

Of course, about a month later he won a $50,000 first prize and got a contract for another $50,000 worth of exhibitions by taking the big Tam O'Shanter show in Chicago. So the loss of the prize money at Portland didn't mean too much to Julius Boros. But the incident proved again he's one of the real champions of golf.

Putter Patter

Scorecard jottings: Bill MacDonald, cosponsor with the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the L.A. Open, says he'll give up any connection with the local golf scene after his current contract expires. It has another year to go . . .

Qualifying for Southland pros will be Jan. 14 at Tijuana instead of the 13th. That's for the $12,500 Caliente Open, Jan. 19-22, sponsored by Carta Blanca beer and its owner, Faustino Gutierrez . . . Pro Red Bost of Tijuana CC says the course is in fine shape. It was closed in 1936, when gambling in Mexico was outlawed and the Caliente casino closed, but the course reopened in 1950 . . . Fred Morrison's 284 was the lowest 72-hole score shot there in the old days . . .

This week the troupe heads north to Pebble Beach and Bing Crosby's annual clambake. Cypress Point, Monterey Peninsula and Pebble Beach courses will be used, per the usual schedule, but without a Calcutta auction this year . . . Shirley Spork is now on the instruction staff at Tamarisk CC in Palm Springs.

Ashley Loulea is head pro at Joe Kirkwood Jr.'s Golf Center in North Hollywood. The driving range was opened in Hollywood first-nighter style last week and the nine-hole short course will be ready in a few months. Stan Watters and Bernie Guentner will be assistant pros . . . The Golf Center is at Whitsett Ave. and Ventura Blvd. . . . Rain over the condition of Rancho for the L.A. Open can be directed at Bill Johnson, the L.A. city head of golf course maintenance and construction, and Jerry Murphy, the Rancho course foreman. Their crews have been busy patching fairways for months.

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WHAT'S COOKIN' WITH KOKON

By PETE KOKON



Sports flashes. . . . The grand opening of the pitch and putt course at **JOE KIRKWOOD'S GOLF CENTER** on Whitsett avenue near Ventura boulevard will take place Sunday, May 13. . . . And none other than my favorite man-about-the-fairways, **MAURIE LUXFORD**, will act as master of ceremonies for the event. . . . And it's going to be an event, top. . . . There will be many celebrities on deck that Sunday afternoon, including the glamorous **JANE RUSSELL** (Mrs. Bob Waterfield). . . . You see, there'll be 20 beautiful scorers to accompany the star-studded foursomes and Luxford says all proceeds will go toward the **WAIF's (WOMEN'S ADOPTION INTERNATIONAL FUND)** in which Mrs. Waterfield is very active. . . . In fact the group just had an election of officers this week and at the meeting the most important business on the agenda (other than voting for officers) was making plans for this gigantic **ALL-STAR GOLF EVENT.** . . . You not only will be seeing many top stars, as well as a unique golf layout at Kirkwood's, but your financial help will make many a youngster happy throughout the world. . . . Incidentally, at Kirkwood's new golf course every hole is patterned after a famous hole at various courses in the world. . . . Yep, he's got one patterned after a hole from **ST. ANDREWS IN SCOTLAND.** . . . Business seems to be booming at our golf driving ranges in the Valley. . . . **SCOTTY HAMILTON** is as busy as a bee at the **VICTORY BLVD. FAIRWAYS.** . . . See where **EWING RICHARDSON** is doing mighty fine at the Toluca Fairways on Barham Road near Lakeside; the tees at **ST. ANDREWS** driving range in Woodland Hills have been filled almost each evening and **DICK BOGGS** has a constant flow of golfers whacking the ball at the practice range at the **SEPULVEDA BASIN.** . . . As for **JOE KIRKWOOD'S** Golf Center, business is on the upswing too as he just ordered 30,000 more golf balls to accommodate the fairway enthusiasts. . . . Hearings oftentimes are a waste of time and money. . . . There are sensationalism and headlines, indeed, but then nothing comes of it. . . . Now, take for example this boxing hearing. . . . Charges and countercharges have been hurled and more will come. . . . **FIXES.** . . . **SETUPS.** . . . **ETC.** . . . But the one thing that gets under my skin is when a **PROMOTER** or **MATCHMAKER** dips into a fighter's purse. . . . That would be like the boss taking a bite out of your paycheck just because business was bad last week, but when business is good doesn't give you any more. . . . If this investigation can prove that promoters and matchmakers take part of fighters' purses then I feel that it is successful. . . . That's the lowest down thing a guy can do. . . . After all it's bad enough for a kid to get into the ring and get his brains knocked out but it's worse if you have some guy sitting back taking part of your purse as a "kickback" in order to continue fighting at his club or in the state. . . . That's no good. . . . I say "burn 'em." . . .

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The Valley Times (North Hollywood, California) · Thu, Apr 12, 1956 · Page 8
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Kirkwood Course In May 13 Bow

The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf and Sporting Center, located in North Hollywood off Ventura boulevard on Whitsett avenue, will officially open its golf course, each hole of which is an exact duplicate of a famous hole in a golf course elsewhere in the world, on Sunday, May 13, with a charity, star-studded golf tournament sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapter of WAIF (Women's Adoption International Fund).

The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Course opening is another step in the completion of the $2,200,000 sport center covering 45 acres. Future plans for 1956 for the center will be the construction of a championship swimming-pool, bowling alley, ice-skating rink, and a major restaurant.

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GOLF WITH LUNCHEON

Joe Kirkwood Jr. demonstrates golfing technique for fellow members of Studio City Rotary Club and guest, Fred Weddington, second from left, North Hollywood Rotary member, after luncheon at Kirkwood's driving range. Getting pointers are Paul Allen, left, president of Studio City Club, and actor Richard Arlen.—Valley Times photo.

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SPORTS PARADE

By BRAVEN DYER

Before I give you the lowdown on Landy, listen to this . . .

Now that the NCAA has blackballed Texas A&M, Florida and other institutions and the Big Ten has banned Ohio State's Buckeyes for being too free with a buck, we may have to start all over again in the matter of bowl games.

We have the Rose Bowl and the Pro Bowl and for the benefit of these and other squads which may be in ill repute I suggest the Semipro Bowl.

And with both Ohio State and Michigan State ineligible for the Pasadena engagement next January you Michiganders might just as well make your reservations now.

LANDY'S FEAT FANTASTIC

It was a fantastic thing that Australia's great miler could travel 8000 miles and with less than five days of training here still run the mile under 4 minutes flat. That he was beaten by less than a stride is beside the point . . . Oregon's amazing Jim Bailey had to do some traveling himself, but not 8000 miles.

I've made that airplane trip. It is close to 35 hours in the air and if you don't think that ties you up some, I suggest you try it.

Barring some setback between now and next Friday night, I think Landy will run faster at Fresno than he did here Saturday. Bill Nicholas won't kiss me for this, but I suspect that the Fresno strip is a wee bit faster than our Coliseum track. And that balmy Fresno breeze always has loosened the runners up about as effectively as anything I know.

M'GINNITY HURLED FOR BUMS, TOO

In writing about Don Drysdale, the San Fernando Valley kid now pitching with Brooklyn, I casually mentioned that Iron Man Joe McGinnity had hurled for the Bums in the good old days.

This caused several of my devout readers to remark that I was slipping. Among them was Leo McQuary, an old ballplayer himself.

"You ought to know," snorted Leo over the phone, "that Iron Man McGinnity was a hero with the New York Giants. Everybody knows that. How can you be so stupid?"

Well, as Mortimer Snerd points out, it isn't easy, but in this particular case I was right.

McGinnity had a 27-8 record with Brooklyn in 1900. It is true that most of his major-league career was in Giant livery, 1902-08. But he also pitched for Baltimore, when the Orioles were big-league stuff.

Iron Man Joe was a fabulous figure. In 1904 he won 35 and lost but 8. Through eight seasons he never fell below 21 wins. Twice he won more than 30. His average wins per season for eight years was 27!

McQuary, of all people, should have remembered about the Iron Man . . . because McQuary and I were youngsters together in Tacoma when McGinnity managed the Tigers there.

BOTH KIRKWOODS IN ACTION SUNDAY

The name Joe Kirkwood is famed in golf and the entertainment world. Joe Kirkwood Sr. was one of our better pros 25 years ago and now does his trick shot routine at various sports shows. Joe Jr. gained his greatest fame in the movies by portraying Joe Palooka.

Both will be seen in action next Sunday when the nine-hole Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center is to be officially opened at Ventura Blvd. and Whitsett, about four miles west of the Lakeside Golf Club.

Maurie Luxford, golf's man in motion, is in charge of the program which will feature 40 top celebrities from stage, screen and radio. All proceeds go to the Waifs, those wonderful women who spend so much time and money finding homes for children who were orphaned in the war. It should be a large afternoon with fun for all. Luxford never presents anything but a top show.

NEEDLES, TOO

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GOLFAGRAPHS

Joe Kirkwood Course Will Be Opened Today

BY CHARLES CURTIS

Joe Kirkwood's nine-hole course on Whitsett Ave. in North Hollywood (near Ventura Blvd. and Coldwater Canyon) will be opened this afternoon with a celebrity tournament for the benefit of the Women's Adoption International Fund.

Maurie Luxford has lined up a top field of Hollywood personalities who will play on the short course, beginning at 1 p.m. Admission will be one dollar, with all gross proceeds going to the WAIFs, who use receipts for their activities to find homes for orphaned children whose parents were lost in wartime.

The course is part of a $2,200,000 sports center covering 45 acres. The driving range was opened earlier.

Names in Action

Top names in action will include Mickey Rooney, Phil Harris, Bob Hope, Gordon MacRae, Adolph Menjou, Dennis Morgan, Dennis O'Keefe, Gen. Omar Bradley, Jimmy McLarnin and Hoagy Carmichael.

Southern California qualifying for the National Public Links Championship will be June 17 at Brookside. The entry deadline is June 1 . . . Tommy Jacobs, the Montebello whiz, is representing Clock CC this year and hence ineligible for public links play. He will play in some of the major championships such as the Trans-Mississippi

Regional qualifying for the National Open takes on new significance this year because of the caliber of the players who must go through the tests . . . Lloyd Mangrum, for instance, the Open champ in 1946, is not on the exempt list (limited to the last five champs, the 10 low scorers last year and a few others) . . . Gene Littler and Jerry Barber likewise will have to qualify . . . Thus the local test, at Hillcrest June 4, could be quite a tussle if all seek to qualify here . . .

Bill Shirley of The Times sports department is thinking of limiting his golf to the 7th and 8th holes of Montebello. When he holed out a wedge shot for an eagle deuce on the 7th the other day it was the second time in six months he accomplished that feat. He has also eagled the 5-par 8th twice recently . . . Loyola University's annual "200 Club" tournament will be held on the school's course Saturday . . .

Putter Patter

Donald Higuchi aced the 208-yard 8th at GI's Roosevelt course. Richard Davis bagged an ace on the Rancho short course . . . Two eagles were reported on tough 4-pars at municipal courses. Bill Selleck used a brassie for his second shot on the 446-yard 2nd at Rancho and Robert Simpson hit a 4-wood second shot on the 445-yard 16th at Wilson. And in the cup they went! . . .

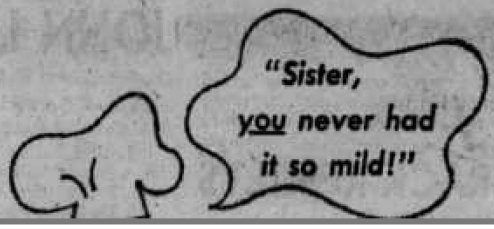
Pomona Country Club holds the second annual Los Angeles County Men's Amateur Championship May 26-27, a 36-hole medal play event with handicap flight prizes . . . This is the week of the annual Cravens Cup Tournament at San Gabriel, one of the historic and excellent club invitationals. Qualifying concludes Thursday, with a buffet dinner that night in place of the previous Calcutta auction. The tournament proper, match play in Scotch foursomes, is Friday, Saturday and Sunday . . .

Harvard Spikers Win

WEST POINT, N.Y., May 12 (AP)—Harvard, a weak sister since 1947, flexed its muscles today and won the heptagonal track and field championship in an upset with 52 1-10 points.

WANTED
SALES MANAGER
Experienced able Easterling or Westerner, land starting District or Crew Manager wanted to organize, manage and direct selling organization in the San Gabriel Valley area.
An extraordinary opportunity for the qualified individual to represent prestige merchandise of finest quality advertised and sold through retail stores for more than half a century.
SMILE PERSONNEL AGENCY
465 E. UNION, PASADENA

WANTED
PHARMACIST
If you are a California Registered Pharmacist interested in a good job working in a Professional Pharmacy in the east San Gabriel Valley and like good hours with good pay: WRITE BOX Z-31-DA, TIMES, giving full details. Replies confidential.



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VALLEY PROS FROLIC AT JOE KIRKWOOD'S CLAMBAKE

Professional Bobby Ross of El Caballero Country Club, left, watches Wee Willie Barber of neighboring San Fernando Valley Country Club recover from trouble in yesterday's first annual pro-amateur golf tournament at Joe Kirkwood's Golf Center. At right, Big Jim Ferrier of Lakeside Golf Club sends tee shot onto first green while, in background, Lew Ayers, cinema star, left, and Rial Smith, co-owner of the golf "plant," looks on. Eric Monti and Zell Eaton tied for low gross honors among the pros with a pair of sparkling 52s. Barber carved a 54 while Ferrier posted an even par 58. — Valley Times photos.

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Lease for Land

Studio City Golf Course Inc. will pay the county $170 a month through Jan. 31, 1978, for the use of about 2½ acres of flood control land under a lease approved by county supervisors. The land is on the north side of the Los Angeles River extending from the west side of Whitsett Ave. to the east side of Bellaire Ave.

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The Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California) · Thu, Sep 2, 1976 · Page 181
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GOLF YOUR BAG?

Valley Has Many Golf Courses

If golfing is your bag, the San Fernando Valley and its surrounding areas abound with golf courses. The following guide to local links gives both private and public courses and their features.

In the Valley

Braemar Country Club, 4001 Reseda Blvd., Tarzana, 345-6520, private club, members only, 18-hole par 70, 18-hole par 71, 9-hole par 27 courses.

•

Calabasas Park Country Club, 4515 N. Park Entrada, Calabasas, 881-8811, private club, members only, 18-hole par 72 course.

•

Debell Golf Course, 1500 Walnut Ave., Burbank, 845-5052, public course, 18-hole 71 par and 9-hole par 27 courses.

El Caballero Country Club, 18300 Tarzana Drive, Tarzana, 345-2770, private club, members only, 18-hole par 72 course.

•

Griffith Park Golf Courses, 4730 Crystal Springs Drive, 663-2555, public course, 18-hole 72 par and 18-hole par 71 courses.

•

Hansen Dam Golf, 10400 Glenoaks Blvd., Pacoima, 899-2200, public course, 18-hole par 72 course.

•

Knollwood Golf Course, 12040 Balboa Blvd., Granada Hills, 363-8161, public course, 18-hole par 72 course.

•

Lakeside Golf Course, 4201 Clybourne Ave., North Hollywood, private club,

Please Turn to Page 8, Col. 1



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Golf Your Bag? Valley Has Many Courses

Continued from 7th Page

members only, 18-hole par 70 course.

●

Porter Valley Country Club, 19216 Singing Hills Drive, Northridge, 360-1071, private club, members only, 18-hole par 70 course.

●

Roxford Golf Course, 12601 Encinitas Ave., Sylmar, 367-8032, private club, open to public by reservation, 9-hole par 29 course.

●

Sepulveda Golf Course, 16821 Burbank Blvd., Encino, 788-3332, public course, 18-hole par 72 and 18-hole par 70 courses.

●

Studio City Golf Course, 4141 Whitsett Ave., Studio City, 761-3250, private course, open to public by reservation, 9-hole par 27 course.

●

Van Nuys Golf Course, 6550 Odessa Ave., Van Nuys, 785-8871, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 54 and 9-hole par 30 courses.

●

Verdugo Hills Golf Course, 6433 La Tuna Canyon Road, Tujunga, 352-3161, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 54 course.

●

Woodland Hills Country Club, 21150 Dumetz Road, 347-1511, private club, members only, 18-hole par 72 course.

●

Woodley Avenue Golf Course, 16400 Victory Blvd., Encino, public course, 18-hole par 72 course.

In Adjacent Areas

Friendly Valley Country Club, 19345 Avenue of the Oaks, Newhall, (805) 252-3223, private club, members only, 18-hole par 54 and 9-hole par 28 courses.

●

Hasley Canyon Golf and Country Club, 29007 Hasley Road, Saugus, (805) 259-1371, private club, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 70 course.

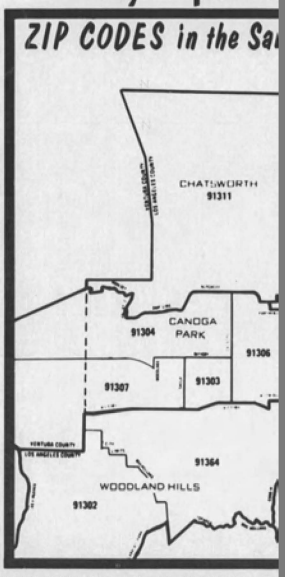
●

Lake Lindero Country Club, 5719 Lake Lindero Drive, Agoura, 889-1158, private club, open to public by reservation, 9-hole par 29 course.

●

Los Robles Greens, 299 S. Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks, 889-2280, public course, 18-hole par 71 course.

Many Zips Ma



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are 13 separate Post Offices, wh

Sinaloa Golf Course, 980 Madera Road, Simi Valley, (805) 526-9851, public course, 9-hole par 27 course.

●

Sunset Hills Country Club, 4155 Erbes Road, Thousand Oaks, (805) 495-6484, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole, par 59 course.

●

Valencia Golf Course, 27330 Tourney Road, Valencia, 365-9341, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 73 course.

●

Vista Valencia Golf Course, 24700 Trevino Drive, Valencia, 365-3322, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 61 and 9-hole par 27 courses.

●

Westlake N Ranch Golf Course, 6905 Lakeview Canyon Drive, Westlake Village, 889-9421, private club, members only, 18-hole par 72 course.

●

Westlake Village Golf Course, 4812 Lakeview Canyon Road, Westlake Village, 889-0770, private course, open to public by reservation, 18-hole par 67 course.

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Pursuing Los Angeles, circa 1932

HBO's 'Perry Mason' uses real locations, not visual effects, to re-create the era

By Matt Brennan

Perry Mason is in a phone booth getting the crap kicked out of him by a Fatty Arbuckle type and suddenly it's 1932 in Bunker Hill, Los Angeles — or may as well be.

In point of fact it's a bright November morning in historic downtown San Pedro, and the sight of modern shipping cranes rising through the haze at the Port of Los Angeles on the drive in is enough to dispel any dreams of time travel. Still, on the set of HBO's "Perry Mason," an origin story for the fictional defense attorney starring Matthew Rhys, the city's Depression-era past is distinctly within reach.

"It is night and day," Rhys, sporting Mason's five o'clock shadow, tan leather jacket and fat red tie, says of the period detail, comparing it to the tedium of matching eyelines for green screens. "It adds to your experience of it in an unconscious way ... You can't help but believe the world you're living in."

Rhys, who considers himself something of an L.A. history buff after doing "vast amounts of research" for a project about Griffith J. Griffith, the man behind Griffith Park, knows it's a "mighty pain" to get the details right and is accordingly effusive about the results: He praises costar Juliet Rylance's ability to gun a 1930s car engine and calls the work of stunt pilots in "old biplanes" "inch perfect." (The sound of this phrase in Rhys' always disarming brogue is enough to make you wish Mason were Welsh.)

"We were not going for the highly stylized, cliched version of the '30s," explains executive producer Susan Downey, half of the Team Downey shingle she formed with husband Robert Downey Jr. in 2010. "We wanted to dirty it up."

Combined with director and "Boardwalk Empire" vet Tim Van Patten's desire to find the look of the series through real-life locations rather than visual effects, that meant canvassing Southern California to "find the right nooks and crannies," says Downey — Camarillo, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Pomona, to name a few, in addition to the four iconic L.A. locations (or cunning stand-ins) detailed below.

USC professor and historical consultant William Deverell, location manager Jonathan Jansen, production designer John Goldsmith were among those who helped "Perry Mason" capture the L.A. of yore, say series co-creators Rolin Jones and Ron Fitzgerald. As Jones jokes, "They went only where people who had been stripping copper had gone."

Ptomaine Tommy's

There's no fighting the march of time, but this stretch of 6th Street in San Pedro comes close.

Once the production subtracted bike and fire lanes, parking signs and painted red curbs, its collection of '20s and '30s facades required remarkably little dressing to make way for Perry's beat-down by a Hollywood star or a bite with unsavory partner Pete Strickland (Shea Whigham) at Ptomaine Tommy's. That real-life Lincoln Heights establishment, where the chili burger was reputedly invented in the 1920s, dovetailed with Jones' Woodland Hills upbringing to inspire the flavor of the series' DTLA substitute.

"I grew up on Tommy burgers," Jones says of the unaffiliated Southern California chain that supplanted Ptomaine Tommy's — in the eyes of Jonathan Gold, no less — after it closed in 1958. "If we're talking about a series that's really about the birth of Los Angeles as an international city or national city, and not, like, Phoenix or something, it was just kind of fun to [ask], 'What's a fast food joint that's still around?'"



ANGELS FLIGHT, the Bunker Hill funicular, is the scene of the animating event of "Perry Mason": the discovery of a dead infant.



THE ART of Living Center in West Adams, formerly the Second Church of Christ, serves as the series' Radiant Assembly of God.



THIS 19TH CENTURY farmhouse in Thousand Oaks serves as Mason's Glendale home. The owner let the crew add a runway.



Photographs by Mirrick Morton for the Times

PTOMAINE TOMMY'S in Lincoln Heights is no more, but the above stand-in space was found on 6th Street in San Pedro.

'Perry Mason'

Where: HBO
When: 9 p.m. Sunday
Rated: TV-MA (may be unsuitable for children under age 17)

... It captured a lot of the humor and the wildness of Los Angeles."

"We found a diamond," as executive producer Amanda Burrell describes the location. "It felt like it was undiscovered." Of course, there were other, more labor-intensive modifications required to capture L.A.'s then-bustling urban core. Producers built a Hooverville, or Depression-era homeless encampment, on an empty lot. They shot, treated and projected the faux period movie "Seize the Hay" for an early scene. And, Fitzgerald recalls, they accommodated the owners of the "cranky" 1920s cars used in production by allowing them to set up folding chairs and observe.

If there's a focal point of downtown San Pedro, it's the building most pristinely maintained in its Depression-era form: the Warner Grand movie palace, opened in 1931. "You can feel the ghosts in that place," Fitzgerald says. "I went up on the stage, hung out in the rigging, went down to the dressing rooms. I even went into the boiler room to see what was lying around."

Step outside the frame, though, and modernity comes rushing in: Inside, on the day of my set visit, the faces of extras in period garb are illuminated — not by the silver screen but by the blue light of their smartphones.

Perry Mason's farm

In the HBO series, Perry's Glendale home is a "two-cow dairy in an airport" inherited from his father. An emblem of an agrarian region's rapid transformation into a "metropolitan juggernaut," says historical consultant Deverell. By the time the series opens in 1932, he notes, the seeds of post-World War II (sub) urbanization that now define the Los Angeles landscape have already been planted by the emergence of the automobile and the establishment of the trolley system.

For Jones, this backdrop provides one of the series' key themes — a sense of dislocation. "When [Perry] was out there playing as a boy, there's 45,000 people there, and by the time ["Perry Mason"] begins there's 1.3 million," he says. And Perry's not alone: Both Rylance's Della Street, as an unapologetically modern woman working in a law firm, and Chris Chalk's Paul Drake, a Black police officer in the corrupt, racist LAPD, navigate restrictive social mores even as they pursue careers that would have traditionally been off limits to them.

As for finding the location for this dislocation? "Go north and go west," Jones says.

Knowing that "the 1930s had been razed and demolished across the city," he continues, the "Perry Mason" team found a 19th century farmhouse in Thousand Oaks and persuaded the owner to let them put in a runway. It makes literal, as Rhys puts it, "the encroachment of the new L.A. on the old" — a phenomenon familiar to Angelenos of any generation.

The Radiant Assembly of God

In its second episode, airing Sunday night, "Perry Mason" introduces one of the season's most compelling characters: Sister Alice McKeegan (Tatiana Maslany), a charismatic evangelical whose distinctive brand of preaching draws hundreds of congregants, and countless radio listeners, to her Radiant Assembly of God. "It's a heathen's morning in Los Angeles," she says, dressed head to toe in white.

Sister Alice is a thinly disguised avatar for Aimee Semple McPherson, the real-life religious leader whose International Church of the Foursquare Gospel, founded in 1923 and still headquartered in Echo Park, emerged as one of the city's most prominent institutions of the '20s and '30s. As Deverell explains, McPherson, a master of technology and popular media, combined theatrical ministrations, charitable support and a sense of community to appeal to the lonely, destitute or otherwise displaced, particularly those recently transplanted to the city from farms and villages.

"People like Sister Aimee are preaching a line of gospel that, 'We can steady your imbalance,'" he says. "'The world is unsteady; here's the rock.'" Though that theme resonates through "Perry Mason" as well, it was McPherson's use of techniques popularized by radio, vaudeville and the movies that made the fictional Radiant Assembly an attractive backdrop for so much of the series' action, Jones says.

"It was like, 'What have noirs done before?' And I don't think we had seen the sort of revival spirit you read so much about," he says. "It felt like that was a little untapped. And the theatrics that were involved in the productions of the temple, we thought, was an interesting substitute for Hollywood."

Unable to use the McPherson's Angelus Temple — "they've done so much renovation you couldn't fake it to look period anymore," Fitzgerald says — the production turned instead to the former Second Church of Christ, Scientist in West Adams, constructed in 1910. (The building is now owned by the international humanitarian and educational nonprofit Art of Living Foundation.) Its white Classical Revival columns function as the exterior of the Radiant Assembly, and also provided some of the locations for church offices depicted in the series, though Sister Alice's sermons were filmed elsewhere.

Angels Flight

The animating event of "Perry Mason" is the discovery of a dead infant on Angels Flight, the Bunker Hill funicular first opened on Dec. 31, 1901 — and, coincidentally, featured in a 1986 episode of the Raymond Burr original.

Since then, the railway has had a checkered history: After the neighborhood was redeveloped out of existence as part of the city's Bunker Hill Urban Renewal Project, Angels Flight closed in 1969. It reopened in 1996 just south of its initial location, only to be closed for nine years after a fatal accident in 2001; it closed again, this time for four years, after a 2013 derailment that resulted in no injuries.

Though now viewed by many primarily as a tourist attraction, Deverell says it places "Perry Mason" within a history that's been largely decoupled from modern L.A.

"Railroads are woven deep into L.A.'s velocity of takeoff, and Angels Flight is an eccentric little node of that," he says. "Pick up most of our freeways and look underneath them and a great many of them are trolley lines."

It's a different kind of efficiency that attracted Jones and Fitzgerald: narrative.

"There would be multiple points of view. There would be things to investigate there. There would be a lot of distractions," Jones says of the decision to make Angels Flight the scene of the crime. "For a set piece that you were trying to do, it gave you a lot of runway to play with."

"How in the very opening moments can you set time and place as efficiently as possible, and also intrigue?" Fitzgerald says. "Because you're like, what the hell is this thing? Did that really exist? Angelenos will know what it is, but someone in Philadelphia might have to look it up."

Programmatic architecture – The Weddington Golf Ball Standards

LOS ANGELES CONSERVANCY

Preserving the historic places that make L.A. County unique

" …programmatic architecture, in which the building is fashioned in the shape of a business's product or identity. Coinciding with the rise of automobile use, programmatic architecture or mimetic architecture was popularized during the 1920s along roadsides throughout the United States. During this period, the Los Angeles area was home to one of the highest concentrations of this architecture style.

Some of the Los Angeles's most notable programmatic buildings included Van De Kamp's Dutch Bakeries, the Big Cone ice cream stands, and the Chili Bowl restaurants because so few examples remain today,

Programmatic architecture is considered a rare resource type. The Chili Bowl in West Los Angeles is one of the oldest surviving examples of the style in L.A."* (Los Angeles Conservancy website)



Name: Weddington Golf and Tennis



Description:

Private recreational facility consisting of a golf course, driving range, tennis courts, tennis clubhouse, and golf clubhouse. Site includes brick wall, mature trees and other landscaping, and light standards designed to look like golf balls.

Significance:

Excellent and rare example of a 1950s recreational facility (golf and tennis club) in Studio City. Built on the former sheep ranch

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of San Fernando Valley pioneer Wilson C. Weddington. In 1955, Weddington's son Fred, a real estate developer, leased the property to actor Joe Kirkwood, who built the golf course. The tennis courts were added in the 1970s. This property is a rare remaining example of a recreational landscape in Studio City from this period. The property appears to meet the eligibility standards; however, because it is not fully visible from the public right-of-way the evaluation could not be completed.



Context 1:

Context:	Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
Sub context:	Private Recreation, 1880-1980
Theme:	Private Recreation Facilities, 1880-1980
Sub theme:	Tennis Clubs, 1880-1980
Property type:	Institutional - Recreation
Property sub type:	Tennis Club
Criteria:	A/1/1

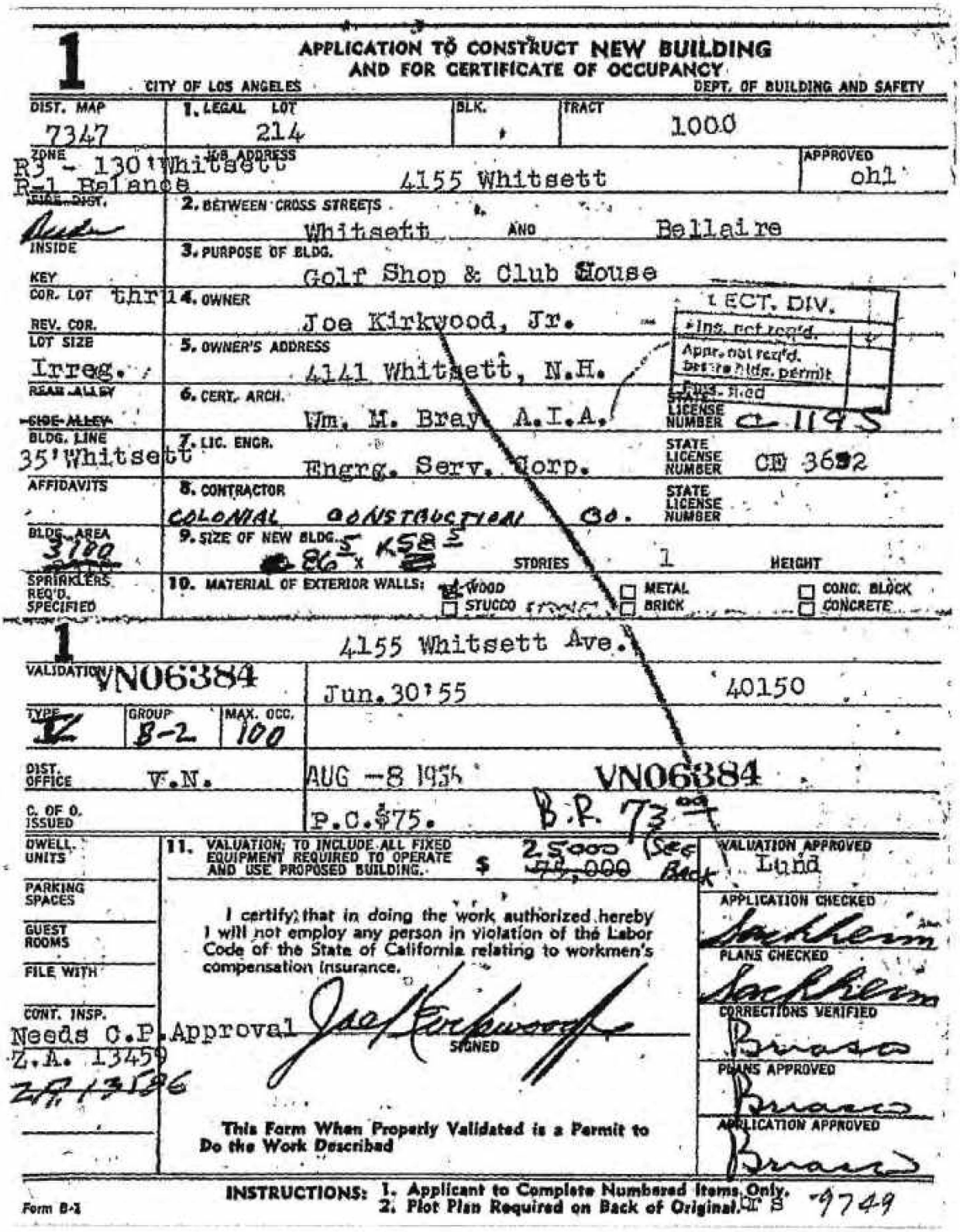
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Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/tennis club in Studio City. The property appears to meet the eligibility standards; however, because it is not fully visible from the public right-of-way the evaluation could not be completed.

Context 2:

Context:	Cultural Landscapes, 1875-1980
Sub context:	Designed Landscapes, 1875-1980
Theme:	Private Recreational Facilities, 1880-1980
Sub theme:	Golf Courses, 1880-1980
Property type:	Landscape
Property sub type:	Golf Course
Criteria:	C/3/3
Status code:	3S;3CS;5S3
Reason:	Excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility/golf course in Studio City. The property appears to meet the eligibility standards; however, because it is not fully visible from the public right-of-way the evaluation could not be completed.

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1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

DIST. MAP 7347	1. LEGAL LOT 214	BLK.	TRACT 1000
ZONE R3 - 130' Whitsett R-1 Balance	JOB ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED ohl
RIGHT DIST. Rear	2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Whitsett AND Bellaire		
INSIDE	3. PURPOSE OF BLDG. Golf Shop & Club House		
KEY			
COR. LOT thr	4. OWNER Joe Kirkwood, Jr.		ELECT. DIV. *Ins. not req'd. Appr. not req'd. before bldg. permit Fees Filed
REV. COR.			
LOT SIZE Irreg.	5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 4141 Whitsett, N.H.		
REAR ALLEY	6. CERT. ARCH. Wm. M. Bray A.I.A.		STATE LICENSE NUMBER C 1195
~~SIDE ALLEY~~			
BLDG. LINE 35' Whitsett	7. LIC. ENGR. Engrg. Serv. Corp.		STATE LICENSE NUMBER CE 3692
AFFIDAVITS	8. CONTRACTOR COLONIAL CONSTRUCTION CO.		STATE LICENSE NUMBER
BLDG. AREA 3780	9. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. 86 5 x 58 5	STORIES 1	HEIGHT
SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED	10. MATERIAL OF EXTERIOR WALLS: ☑ WOOD ☐ STUCCO ☐ METAL ☐ BRICK ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ CONCRETE		

1

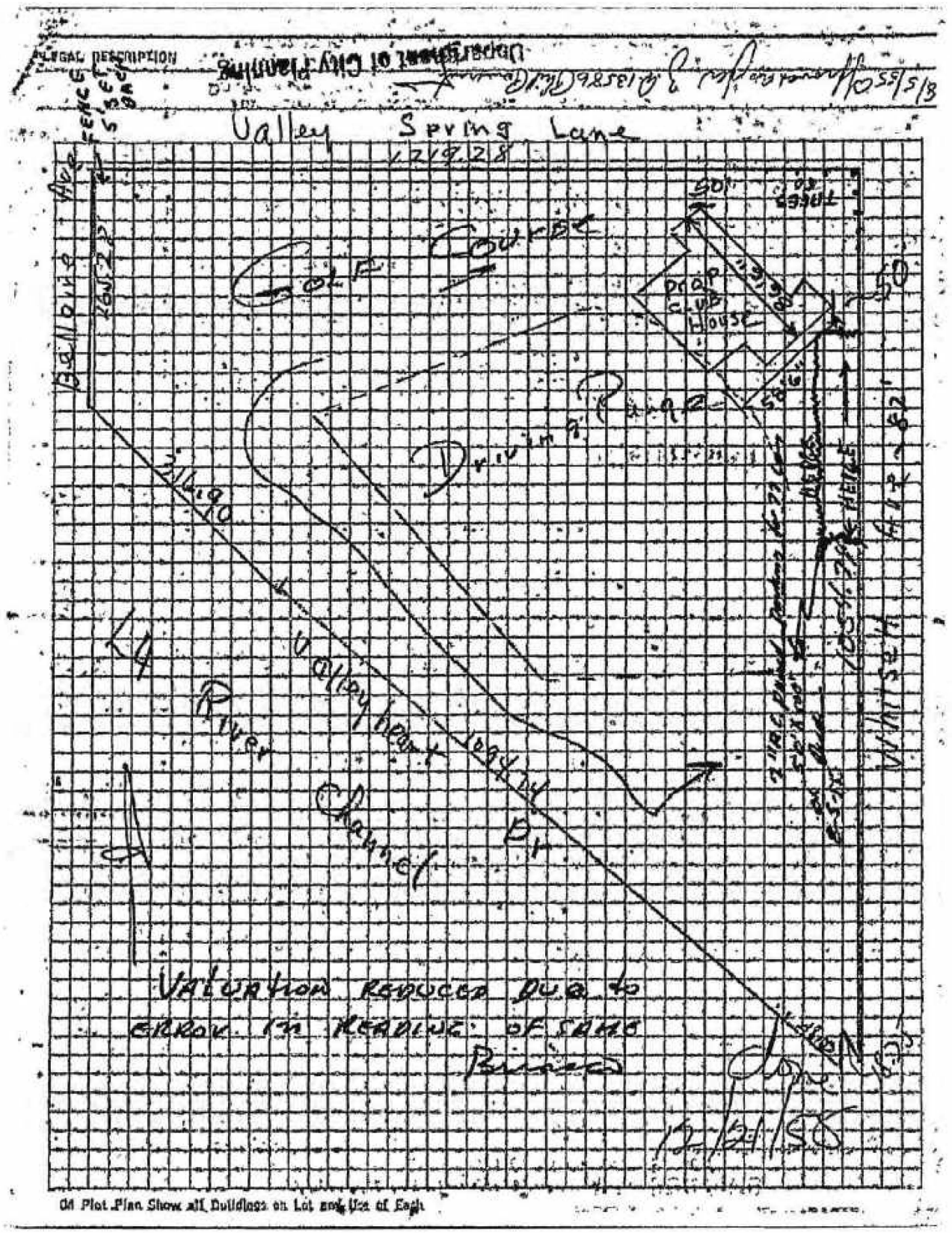
4155 Whitsett Ave.

VALIDATION VN06384	Jun. 30'55	40150
TYPE V	GROUP B-2	MAX. OCC. 100
DIST. OFFICE V.N.	AUG -8 1955	VN06384
C. OF O. ISSUED	P.C. $75.	B.P. 73 [illegible]

DWELL. UNITS	11. VALUATION; TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 2,500 (See Back) 75,000	VALUATION APPROVED Lund
PARKING SPACES	I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.	APPLICATION CHECKED
GUEST ROOMS		PLANS CHECKED
FILE WITH		CORRECTIONS VERIFIED
CONT. INSP. Needs C.P. Z.A. 13459 ZA 13196	Approval Joe Kirkwood SIGNED	PLANS APPROVED
	This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described	APPLICATION APPROVED

Form B-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original. [illegible] 9749


ILLEGAL DESCRIPTION
Valley Spring Lane
Valley Heart
Valley Heart Log Line
Channel
VALUATION REDUCED DUE TO
ERROR IN READING OF SAME
Plot Plan Show all Buildings on Lot and Use of Each

3

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

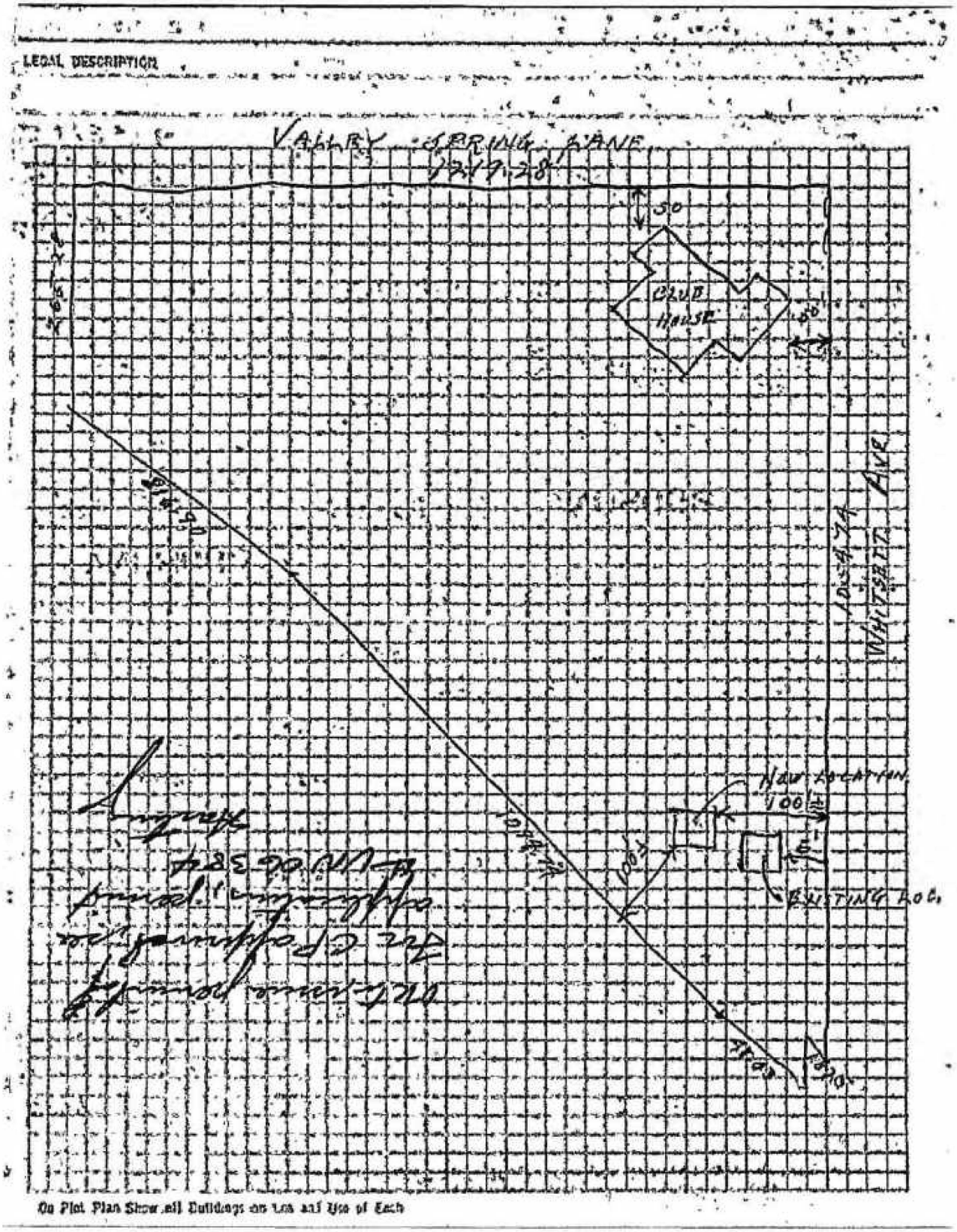
DIST. MAP 7347	1. LEGAL LOT 214	BLK.	TRACT 1000
ZONE R3 130 Whitsett Bnd rear	2. BLDG. ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED
FIRE DIST.	3. BETWEEN CROSS STS. Whitsett AND Bellaire		
INSIDE KEY	4. PRESENT USE OF BLDG. Storage	NEW USE OF BLDG. Same	
COR. LOT thru REV. COR.	5. OWNER Joe Kirkwood, Jr.		
LOT SIZE Irreg X	6. OWNER'S ADDRESS 4141 Whitsett, N.H.		
REAR ALLEY SIDE ALLEY	7. CERT. ARCH. None	STATE LICENSE NUMBER	
BLDG. LINE 35 Whitsett	8. LIC. ENG. None	STATE LICENSE NUMBER	
AFFIDAVITS	9. CONTRACTOR Owner	STATE LICENSE NUMBER	
BLDG. AREA	10. SIZE OF EX. BLDG. 16' X 20' STORIES 1 HEIGHT		
SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED	11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☒ WOOD ☐ METAL ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ STUCCO ☐ BRICK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST: ☐ WOOD ☐ STEEL ☐ CONC. ☐ OTHER	

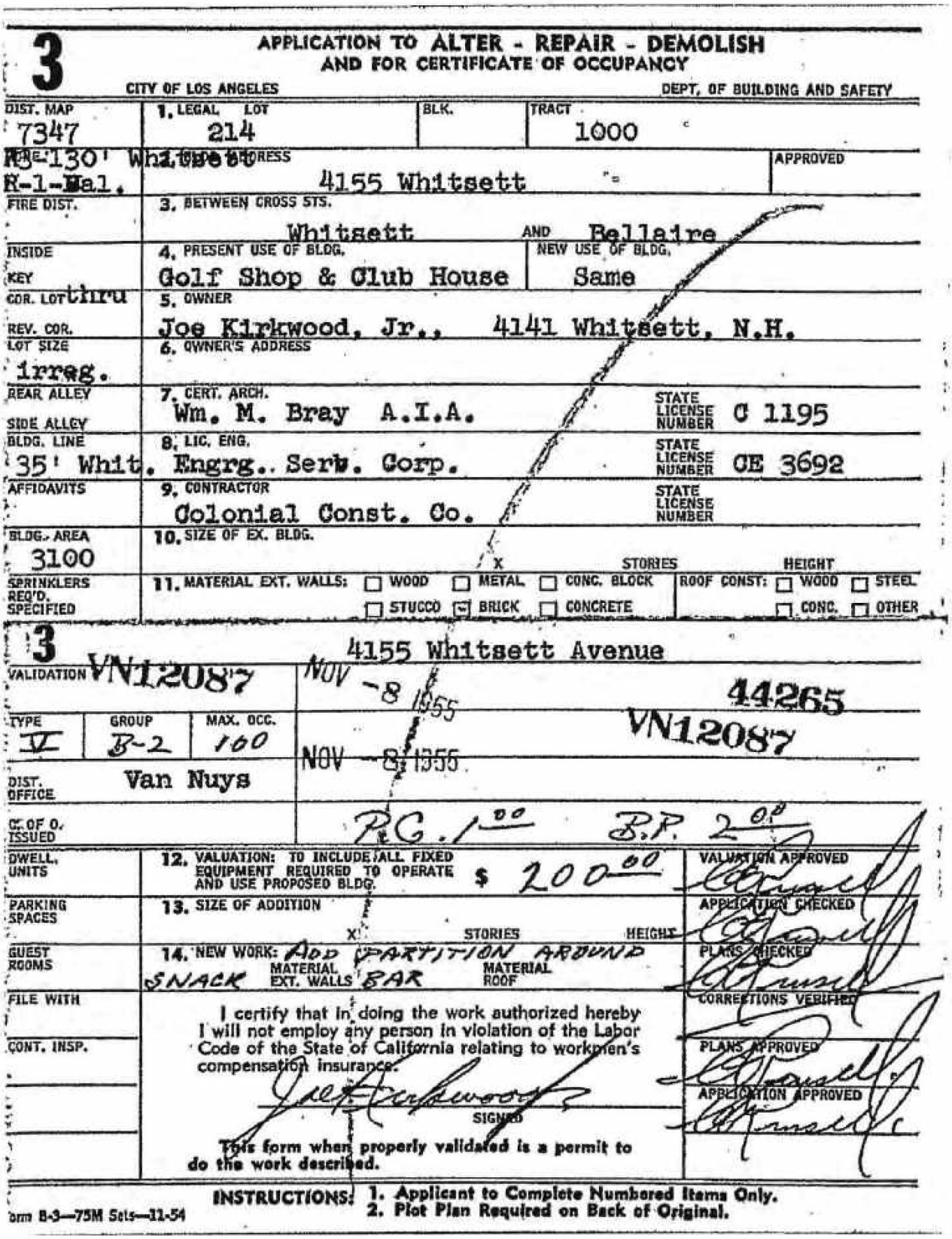
3 — 4155 Whitsett — V.N.

VALIDATION VN08062			
TYPE V	GROUP G-1	MAX. OCC.	SEP 12 1955 VN08062
DIST. OFFICE Van Nuys			
C. OF O. ISSUED			E.C. B.P. $2.00
DWELL. UNITS —	12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BLDG. $ 200.00		VALUATION APPROVED
PARKING SPACES —	13. SIZE OF ADDITION None X STORIES HEIGHT		APPLICATION CHECKED
GUEST ROOMS	14. NEW WORK: Move bldg on lot. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS MATERIAL ROOF		PLANS CHECKED
FILE WITH VN 6384/60	I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.		CORRECTIONS VERIFIED
CONT. INSP. ZA 13459 ZA 13586	SIGNED		PLANS APPROVED
	This form when properly validated is a permit to do the work described.		APPLICATION APPROVED

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

Form 8-3—75M Sets—11-54


LEGAL DESCRIPTION
VALLEY SPRING LANE
1217.28'
50
CLUB HOUSE
50'
WHITSETT AVE
NEW LOCATION
100'
EXISTING P.O.C.
On Plot Plan Show all Buildings on Lot and Use of Each



3

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

DIST. MAP 7347	1. LEGAL LOT 214	BLK.	TRACT 1000
R3-130' Wh.tbe.bb K-1-Bal.	2. STREET ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED
FIRE DIST.	3. BETWEEN CROSS STS. Whitsett AND Bellaire		
INSIDE KEY	4. PRESENT USE OF BLDG. Golf Shop & Club House	NEW USE OF BLDG. Same	
COR. LOT thru REV. COR.	5. OWNER Joe Kirkwood, Jr., 4141 Whitsett, N.H.		
LOT SIZE irreg.	6. OWNER'S ADDRESS		
REAR ALLEY SIDE ALLEY	7. CERT. ARCH. Wm. M. Bray A.I.A.	STATE LICENSE NUMBER C 1195	
BLDG. LINE 35' Whit.	8. LIC. ENG. Engrg.. Serv. Corp.	STATE LICENSE NUMBER CE 3692	
AFFIDAVITS	9. CONTRACTOR Colonial Const. Co.	STATE LICENSE NUMBER	
BLDG. AREA 3100	10. SIZE OF EX. BLDG. X STORIES HEIGHT		
SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED	11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☐ WOOD ☐ METAL ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ STUCCO ☑ BRICK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST: ☐ WOOD ☐ STEEL ☐ CONC. ☐ OTHER	

3

4155 Whitsett Avenue

VALIDATION VN12087 — NOV -8 1955 — 44265 — VN12087

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.
V	B-2	100

NOV -8 1955

DIST. OFFICE Van Nuys

C. OF O. ISSUED

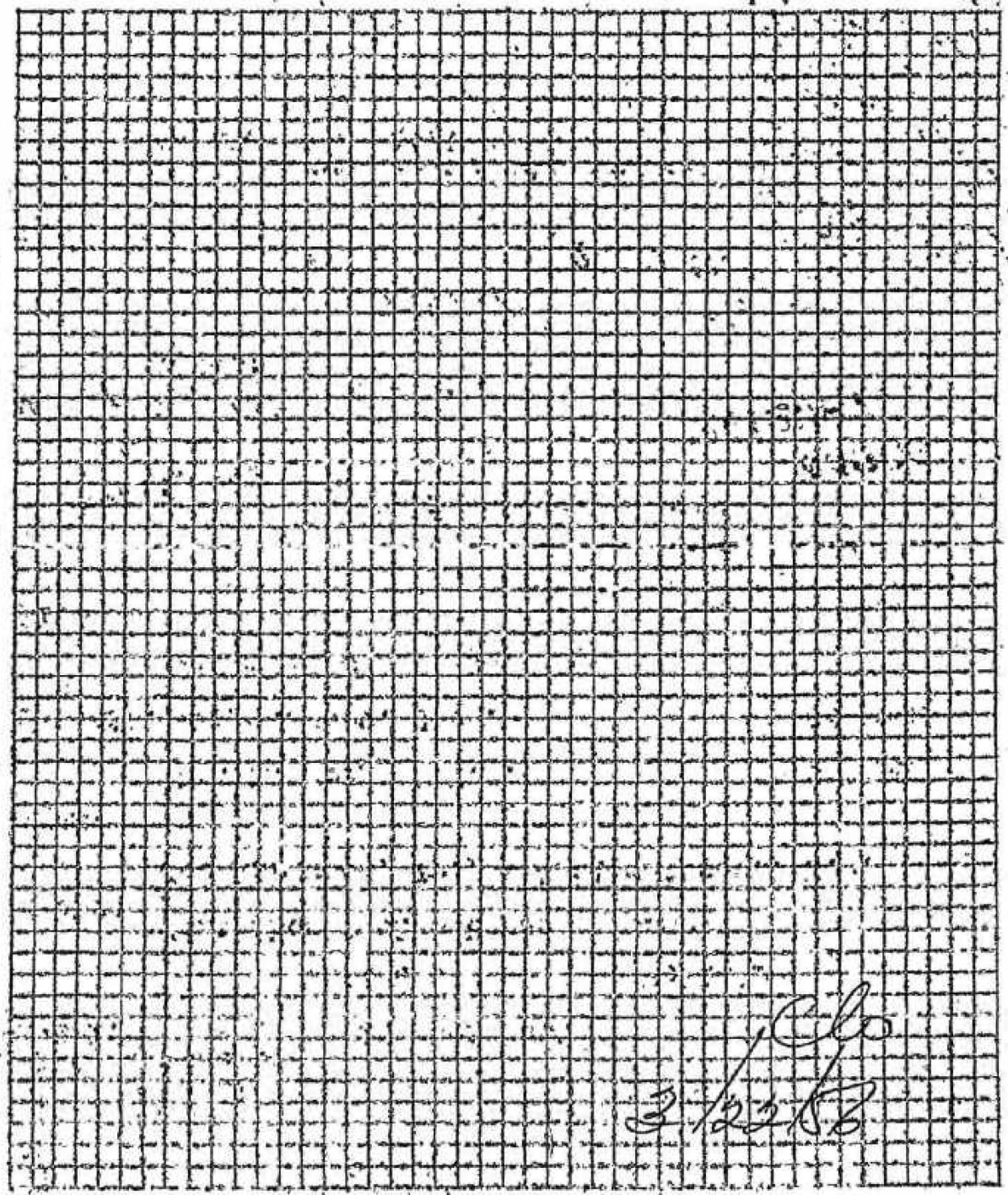
R.C. 1.00 B.P. 2.00

DWELL. UNITS	12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BLDG. $ 200.00	VALUATION APPROVED
PARKING SPACES	13. SIZE OF ADDITION X STORIES HEIGHT	APPLICATION CHECKED
GUEST ROOMS	14. NEW WORK: ADD PARTITION AROUND SNACK MATERIAL EXT. WALLS BAR MATERIAL ROOF	PLANS CHECKED
FILE WITH	I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.	CORRECTIONS VERIFIED
CONT. INSP.	Joe Kirkwood Jr. SIGNED	PLANS APPROVED
	This form when properly validated is a permit to do the work described.	APPLICATION APPROVED

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

orm B-3—75M Sets—11-54

LEGAL DESCRIPTION*



3/23/18

* Plot Plan Show all Buildings on Lot and Use of Each

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

1

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

E

1. LEGAL LOT: 214	BLK:	TRACT: 1000,	DIST. MAP: 7347
JOB ADDRESS: 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED: ohl	ZONE: A3-130*1 R-1 Palan.
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS: Whitsett AND Bellaire			FIRE DIST.: ode
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING: Use Of Land - Golf Course & Parking Area			INSIDE
4. OWNER: Joe Kirkwood, Jr.	PHONE		KEY COR. LOT thru REV. COR.
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett, N.H.	P.O.	ZONE	LOT SIZE: Irreg.
6. CERT. ARCH.: Wm. M. Bray, A.I.A.	STATE LICENSE: C 1195	PHONE	
7. LIC. ENGR.: Engrg. Serv. Corp.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY / SIDE ALLEY
8. CONTRACTOR: Colonial Const.Co.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLDG. LINE: 35' Whitsett
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS: Z.A. 13586 Z.A. 13459

10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG.: 1054.74x1219.28 (IRREG.)	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE		BLDG. AREA
11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☐ WOOD ☐ STUCCO ☐ METAL ☐ BRICK ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ CONC. ☐ STEEL ☐ OTHER	ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED		

1 / 4155 Whitsett — DISTRICT OFFICE: V.N.

VALUATION: VN15796	CASHIER'S USE ONLY					
TYPE / GROUP / MAX. OCC.	JAN -5 1956 VN15796					
C. OF O. ISSUED						
INSPECTOR: Stubbs	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O 2 wc

12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 90 only

Ill 6384 Ltd Fd

Stubbs

VALUATION APPROVED: Loukheim

APPLICATION CHECKED: Loukheim

PLANS CHECKED

CORRECTIONS VERIFIED

PLANS APPROVED: Jack Klein

APPLICATION APPROVED: R Hansen

DWELL. UNITS | PARKING SPACES | GUEST ROOMS | FILE WITH | CONT. INSP.

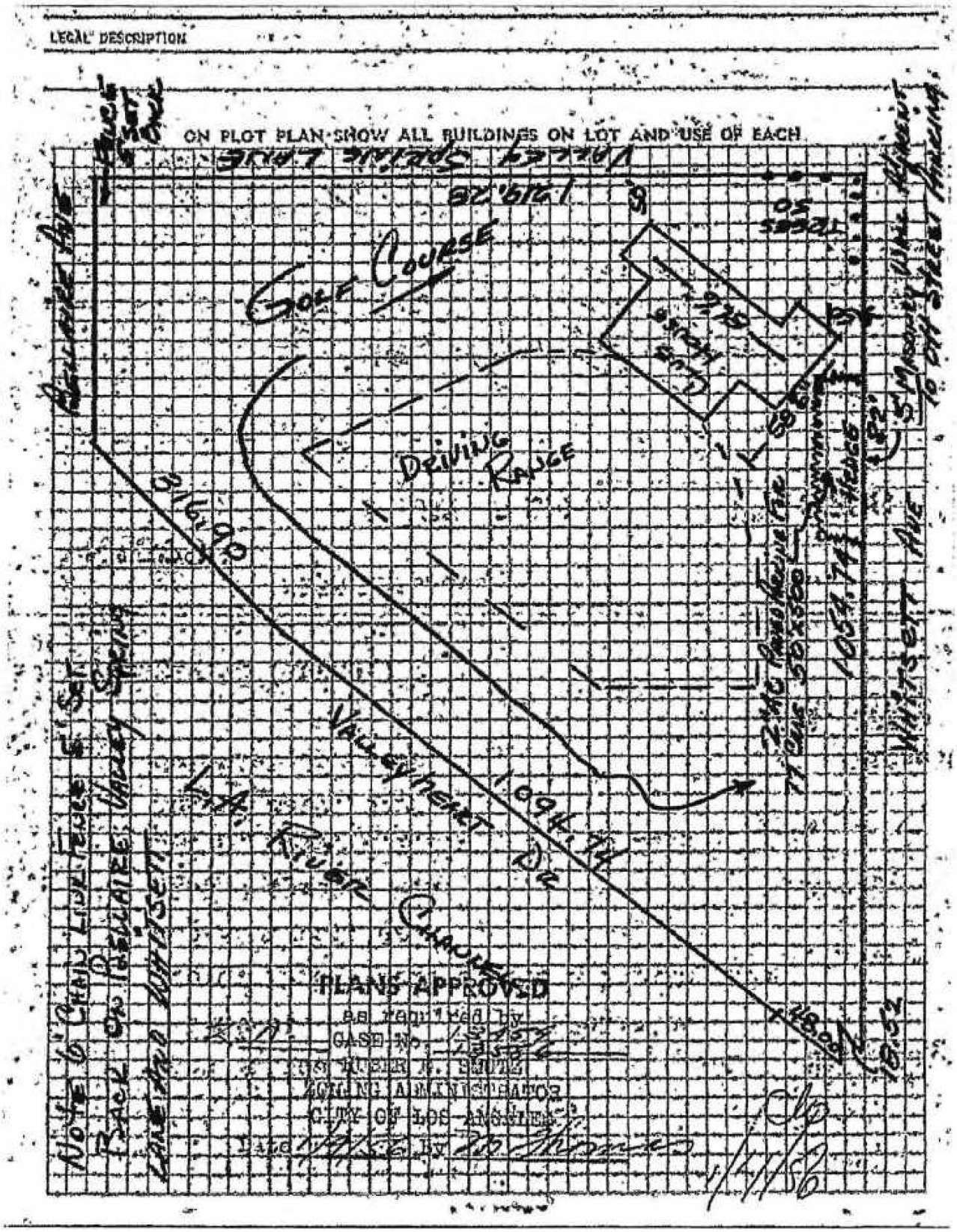
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

Maud L. Kirkwood
SIGNED

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

Form B-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.


LEGAL DESCRIPTION
ON PLOT PLAN SHOW ALL BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE OF EACH
Golf Course
Driving Range
Valley Spring Lane
PLANS APPROVED
as required by
CASE No.
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Date 1/4/56 By

3

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form B-3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL DESCR.	LOT: 1	BLK.	TRACT: 19437	ADDRESS APPROVED: RB
2. BUILDING ADDRESS: 4155 Whitsett Ave.				DIST. MAP: 7347
3. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS: Valleyheart Dr. AND Valley Spring Lane				ZONE: R-3-1/R-1-1
4. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING: Golf Club House	NEW USE OF BUILDING: Same			FIRE DIST.
5. OWNER'S NAME: Studio City Golf Course PO 13250		PHONE		INSIDE KEY
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 4155 Whitsett Ave.	P.O. Studio City	ZONE		COR. LOT / REV. COR.
7. CERT. ARCH. Nonc		STATE LICENSE	PHONE	LOT SIZE: Acreage
8. LIC. ENGR. Nonc		STATE LICENSE	PHONE	
9. CONTRACTOR: Owner		STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY / SIDE ALLEY
10. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS: Above		P. O.	ZONE	BLDG. LINE
11. SIZE OF EXISTING BLDG.: 64x80	STORIES: 1	HEIGHT: 15	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE: 1 club house	BLDG. AREA: 70

SEWER (Available) (Not Available)

CRITICAL SOIL

3 4155 Whitsett Ave.

DISTRICT OFFICE: VN

12. MATERIAL ☐ WOOD ☐ METAL ☐ CONC. BLOCK — EXT. WALLS: ☐ STUCCO ☐ BRICK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ STEEL ☐ CONC. ☐ OTHER	ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED
13. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $750		VALUATION APPROVED	AFFIDAVITS
14. SIZE OF ADDITION 7'6"x10'6"	STORIES	HEIGHT	APPLICATION CHECKED: Fisch*
15. NEW WORK: (Describe) EXT. WALLS	ROOFING		PLANS CHECKED / DWELL. UNITS: 5
Food surage room.			CORRECTIONS VERIFIED / SPACES PARKING
			PLANS APPROVED / GUEST ROOMS
			APPLICATION APPROVED / FILE WITH
			INSPECTOR / CONT. INSP.

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

Signed Geo. McAllister V.P.

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.R.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O
✓	B-2		2.75			5.50			

2.75 + 5.50 = 8.25

CASHIER'S USE ONLY

LA19339

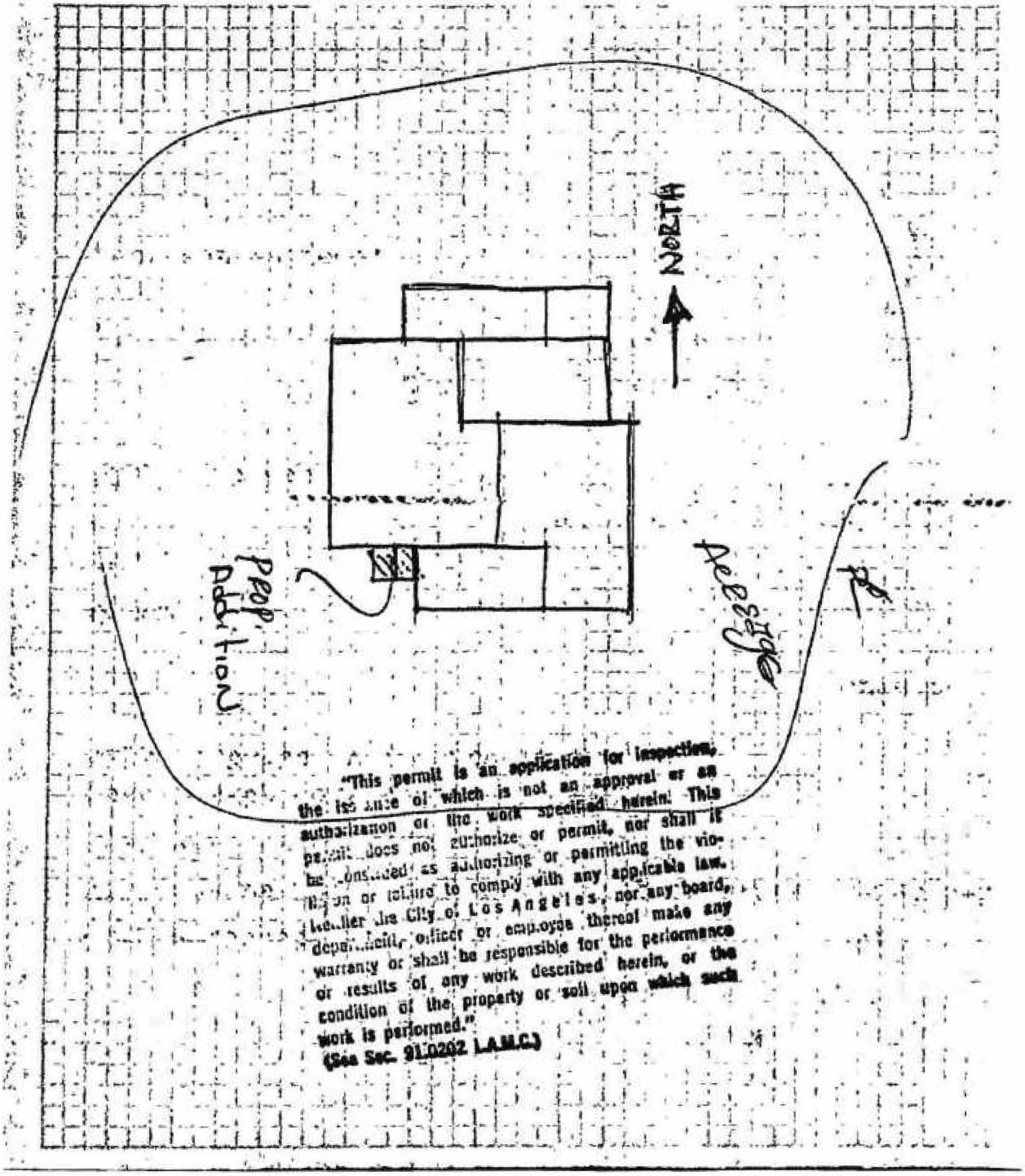
SEP--4-62 58230 A — 2 CK 2.50

SEP--4-62 58231 A — 1 CK 5.00

P.C. No. _____ GRADING _____ CRIT. SOIL _____ CONS. _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

ON PLOT PLAN SHOW ALL BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE OF EACH



"This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed."
(See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

3 APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY — BAS Form 8-3 — E — AR-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

CENSUS TRACT

1. LEGAL DESCR. LOT: 1 BLK. TRACT: 19437 — DIST. MAP: 7347
2. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING: 2 Maintenance (Garage) — NEW USE OF BUILDING: ( ) Demo — ZONE: R-1-1 R-3-1
3. JOB ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave. N.H. — FIRE DIST.
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS: Valley Spring Lane AND Ventura Blvd. — INSIDE / CORL LOT / KEY LOT / REV. CORL
5. OWNER'S NAME: Studio City Golf Course Inc. PHONE TR 73777 — LOT SIZE: Irreg. dem c only
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave. P.O. BOX Studio City ZIP
7. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER: Miller & Miller Assoc. ; STATE LICENSE NO. PHONE — REAR ALLEY / SIDE ALLEY /
8. ENGINEER: / STATE LICENSE NO. PHONE — BLDG. LINE: 18' Whitsett
9. CONTRACTOR: owner STATE LICENSE NO. PHONE — AFFIDAVITS: ZA 17460 13506 13744 10735 11321 7854
10. SIZE OF EXISTING BLDG.: 20 x 20 — STORIES: 1 — HEIGHT: 8' — NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE: Golf Complex
11. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION: wood — EXT. WALLS: wodd — ROOF: comp. — FLOOR: slab

3
12. JOB ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave N.H. — DISTRICT OFFICE: VN
13. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 101.00 — GRADING
14. NEW WORK: (Describe) New maintenance Bldg. DEMO — CRIT. SOIL / HIGHWAY DED. /

NEW USE OF BUILDING: Maintenance ~~Storage Bldg~~ — SIZE OF ADDITION: ~~Misc. 32x52~~ — STORIES — HEIGHT — FLOOD /

TYPE V — GROUP — SPRINKLERS REQ'D SPECIFIED — VALUATION APPROVED — CONS. /

BLDG. AREA — MAX. OCC. — TOTAL — PLANS CHECKED — ZONED BY SKabik

DWELL. UNITS — GUEST ROOMS — SPACES PARKING REQ'D PROVIDED — PLANS APPROVED — FILE WITH

P.C. No. — CONT. INSP. — APPLICATION APPROVED — INSPECTOR

P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O	TYPIST
/	/	/	2.00	/	/	/	SMC

CASHIER'S USE ONLY

SEP--2-66 38448 CaVN• 4616 N — 1 2.00

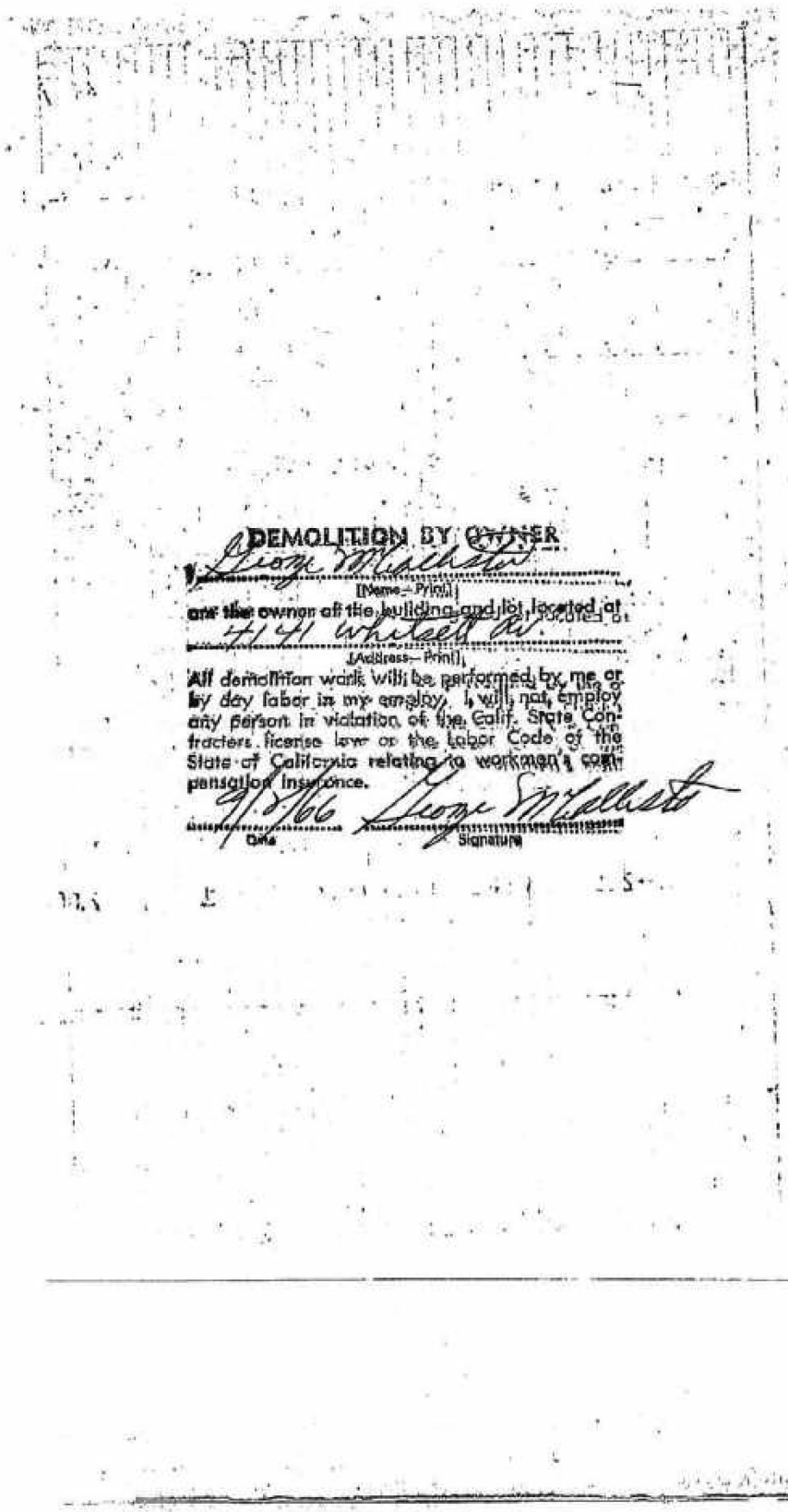
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

"This permit is on application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed." (See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

Signed: (Owner or Agent)

		Name	Date
Bureau of Engineering	ADDRESS APPROVED		
	SEWERS AVAILABLE / NOT AVAILABLE		
	DRIVEWAY APPROVED		
	HIGHWAY DEDICATION REQUIRED / COMPLETED		
	FLOOD CLEARANCE APPROVED		
Conservation	APPROVED FOR ISSUE FILE #		
Plumbing	PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPROVED		
Planning	APPROVED UNDER CASE #		
Fire	APPROVED (TITLE 19) (L.A.M.C.-5700)		
Traffic	APPROVED FOR		



DEMOLITION BY OWNER

I, George Mallett
[Name—Print]

am the owner of the building and lot located at

4141 Whitsett Ave.
[Address—Print]

All demolition work will be performed by me or by day labor in my employ. I will not employ any person in violation of the Calif. State Contractors license law or the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

4/5/66 George Mallett
Date Signature

1 APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDING AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY — B&S B-1—Rev. 3-64

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

CENSUS TRACT

1. LEGAL DESCR. LOT: 1 BLK. TRACT: 19437 — DIST. MAP: 7347
2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING: 23 Maintenance building — ZONE: R-1-1/R-3-1
3. JOB ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave. — FIRE DIST.
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS: Valley Spring Lane AND LA River — FLOOD ZONE
5. OWNER'S NAME: George McCallister PHONE — LOT SIZE: IRR
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave. P. O. BOX — STATE: Studio City — AREA
7. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER: Miller & Miller Assoc. STATE LICENSE NO.: RBD 566 PHONE: 714-LA 6337 — REAR ALLEY
8. ENGINEER: E.F. Escalle STATE LICENSE NO.: 1058 PHONE: OR 81655 — BLDG. LINE: 15 Whitsett
9. CONTRACTOR: Mandavich Bros. STATE LICENSE NO.: 158534 PHONE: 681-2734 — AFFIDAVITS: ZA 13586
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG.: 38x52 STORIES: 1 HEIGHT: 14' NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE: 3-club house, 2maint.bldg. 17460
11. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION: EXT. WALLS: wood siding ROOF: shake FLOOR: conc
12. JOB ADDRESS: 4141 Whitsett Ave. — DISTRICT OFFICE: VAN Nuys
13. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 15,800 — GRADING: /

1 1 of 2 TV 24,100 — CERT. SOIL

PURPOSE OF BUILDING: Maintance Bldg — VALUATION APPROVED — HIGHWAY DED.

TYPE: V-N — GROUP: F-1 / G-1 — STORIES: 1 — PLANS CHECKED — FLOOD: 4 Ga

BLDG. AREA: 1976 sq ft — MAX. OCC.: 19 — TOTAL: 19 — PLANS APPROVED — CONS.

OWELL. UNITS: — GUEST ROOMS: — SPACES REQ'D: — PROVIDED: — APPLICATION APPROVED — ZONE BY: Engelke

SPRINKLERS REQ'D SPECIFIED: — CONT. INSP. G. Wardlaw. — FILE WITH

P.C. No. 78420 — INSPECTOR

P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O	TYPIST
-----		/	65.20	/			KS

CASHIER'S USE

JUL-1-66	34348	C	•	W — 2 CK	61.43
SEP-27-66	48841	C	•33635	W — 1 CK	65.20

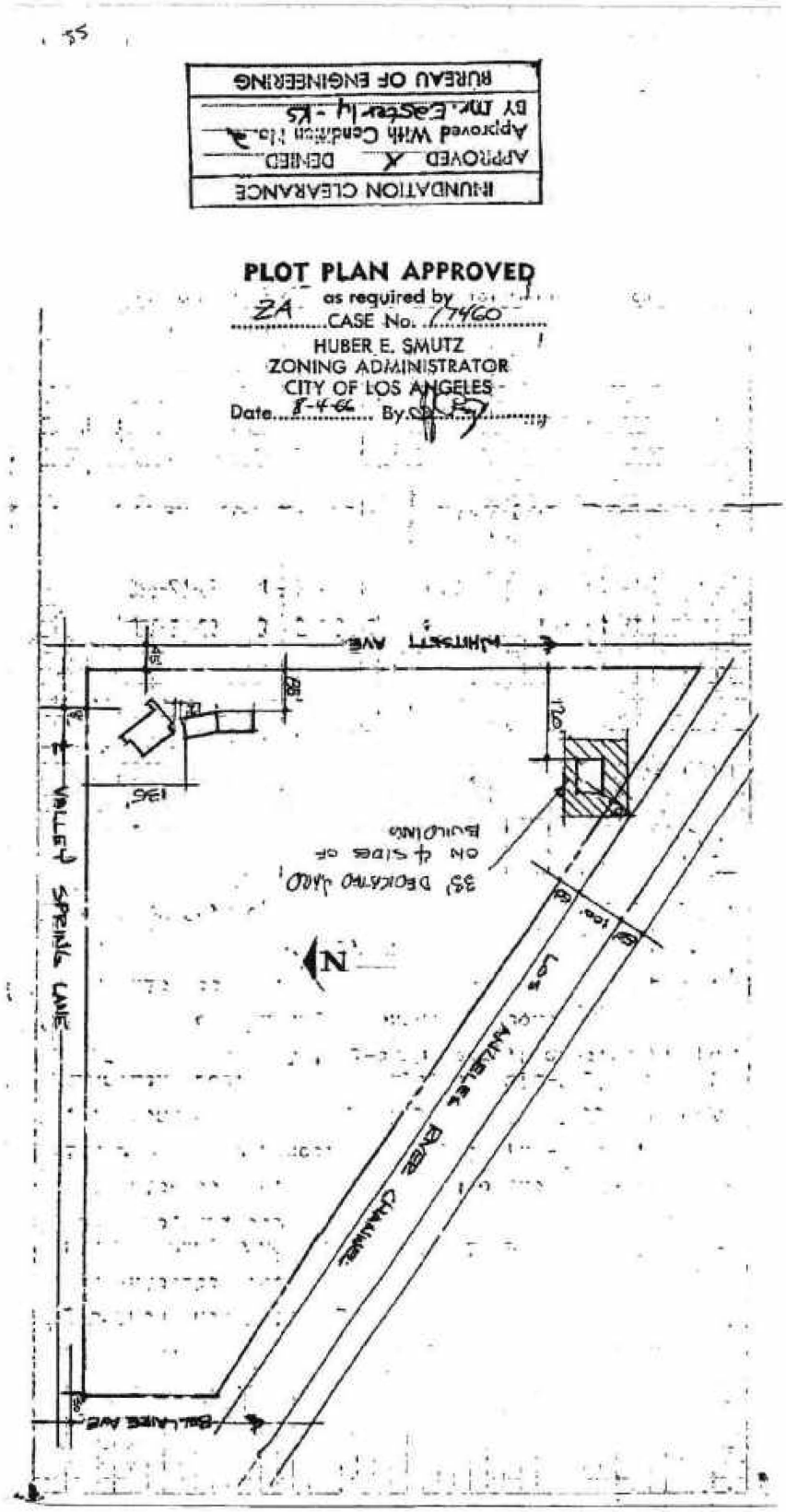
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Signed _____ (Owner or Agent)

		Name	Date
Bureau of Engineering	ADDRESS APPROVED	GSchuster	7/1
	NOT AVAILABLE E. Valley	M Crowell	7-5-66
	DRIVEWAY APPROVED	J Alvarez	7-8-66
	HIGHWAY DEDICATION REQUIRED Improvements Only COMPLETED	[illegible]	8-17-66
	FLOOD CLEARANCE APPROVED		
Conservation	APPROVED FOR ISSUE FILE #		
Plumbing	PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPROVED	OK A. Quintero	8-17-66
Planning	APPROVED UNDER CASE #		
Fire	APPROVED (TITLE 19) (L.A.M.C.-5700)	[illegible]	8-17-66
Traffic	APPROVED FOR		


INUNDATION CLEARANCE
APPROVED X DENIED
Approved With Condition No. 3
BY Mr. Easterly - KS
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
PLOT PLAN APPROVED
as required by ZA CASE No. 17460
HUBER E. SMUTZ
ZONING ADMINISTRATOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Date 8-4-66 By
33' DEDICATED LAND
ON 4 SIDES OF
BUILDING
N
SPRING LAKE AVE
VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD
CHANDLER BLVD
LOS ANGELES

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning

12/23/2020
PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

PROPERTY ADDRESSES
12630 W VALLEY SPRING LANE
4047 N WHITSETT AVE
4141 N WHITSETT AVE
12600 W VALLEY SPRING LANE
4155 N WHITSETT AVE
12506 W VALLEY SPRING LANE

ZIP CODES
91604

RECENT ACTIVITY
CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE
PAR-2020-580-CM

CASE NUMBERS
CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI
CPC-2008-3125-CA
CPC-2007-3036-RIO
CPC-2006-48-ICO
CPC-2005-3266-PUB-ZV-ZAA
CPC-2001-1331-MPR-GPA-ZC-BL-VCU-CUB-SPR
CPC-1990-596-GPC
CPC-1971-23662
CASE-1163
ORD-86514
ORD-183145
ORD-183144
ORD-169484-SA600
ORD-142584
ZA-2001-1380-ZV-SPR
ZA-19XX-4814
ZA-1994-530-CUZ
ZA-1976-22004
ZA-1975-21786
ZA-1974-21609
ZA-1974-21520
ZA-1973-21195
ZA-1965-17460
ZA-1955-13744
ZA-1954-13586
ZA-1954-13459
YV-19XX-55
BZA-2380
BZA-1994-5055-CUZ
TT-53465

Address/Legal Information	
PIN Number	165B161 914
Lot/Parcel Area (Calculated)	701,427.9 (sq ft)
Thomas Brothers Grid	PAGE 562 - GRID E5
	PAGE 562 - GRID F5
Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	2375018020
Tract	TR 19437
Map Reference	M B 597-91/92
Block	None
Lot	LT 1
Arb (Lot Cut Reference)	None
Map Sheet	162B161
	165B161
	165B165
Jurisdictional Information	
Community Plan Area	Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass
Area Planning Commission	South Valley
Neighborhood Council	Studio City
Council District	CD 2 - Paul Krekorian
Census Tract #	1435.00
LADBS District Office	Van Nuys
Planning and Zoning Information	
Special Notes	None
Zoning	A1-1XL-RIO
Zoning Information (ZI)	ZI-2358 River Implementation Overlay DIstrict (RIO)
	ZI-2438 Equine Keeping in the City of Los Angeles
General Plan Land Use	Open Space
General Plan Note(s)	Yes
Hillside Area (Zoning Code)	No
Specific Plan Area	None
Subarea	None
Special Land Use / Zoning	None
Historic Preservation Review	No
Historic Preservation Overlay Zone	None
Other Historic Designations	None
Other Historic Survey Information	None
Mills Act Contract	None
CDO: Community Design Overlay	None
CPIO: Community Plan Imp. Overlay	None
Subarea	None
CUGU: Clean Up-Green Up	None
HCR: Hillside Construction Regulation	No
NSO: Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay	No
POD: Pedestrian Oriented Districts	None
RFA: Residential Floor Area District	None
RIO: River Implementation Overlay	Yes
SN: Sign District	No

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

VTT-74209	Streetscape	No
ENV-2020-1512-EIR	Adaptive Reuse Incentive Area	None
ENV-2007-3037-ND	Affordable Housing Linkage Fee	
ENV-2006-49-CE	Residential Market Area	Medium
ENV-2001-1196-EIR	Non-Residential Market Area	High
OB-12673	Transit Oriented Communities (TOC)	Not Eligible
	RPA: Redevelopment Project Area	None
	Central City Parking	No
	Downtown Parking	No
	Building Line	18
	500 Ft School Zone	No
	500 Ft Park Zone	No
	Assessor Information	
	Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	2375018020
	Ownership (Assessor)	
	Owner1	4141 WHITSETT LLC C/O C/O DAVID WEIL
	Address	3700 COLDWATER CANYON AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604
	Ownership (Bureau of Engineering, Land Records)	
	Owner	Not Available
	Address	Not Available
	APN Area (Co. Public Works)*	16.110 (ac)
	Use Code	6600 - Recreational - Golf Course - One Story
	Assessed Land Val.	$44,643,564
	Assessed Improvement Val.	$530,604
	Last Owner Change	12/18/2017
	Last Sale Amount	$43,500,435
	Tax Rate Area	13
	Deed Ref No. (City Clerk)	None
	Building 1	
	Year Built	1955
	Building Class	DX
	Number of Units	0
	Number of Bedrooms	0
	Number of Bathrooms	0
	Building Square Footage	2,444.0 (sq ft)
	Building 2	
	Year Built	1966
	Building Class	DX
	Number of Units	0
	Number of Bedrooms	0
	Number of Bathrooms	0
	Building Square Footage	1,664.0 (sq ft)
	Building 3	
	Year Built	1974
	Number of Units	0
	Number of Bedrooms	0
	Number of Bathrooms	0
	Building Square Footage	500.0 (sq ft)
	Building 4	No data for building 4
	Building 5	No data for building 5
	Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO)	No [APN: 2375018020]
	Additional Information	
	Airport Hazard	None

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Coastal Zone	None
Farmland	Area Not Mapped
Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone	YES
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	No
Fire District No. 1	No
Flood Zone	Outside Flood Zone
Watercourse	No
Hazardous Waste / Border Zone Properties	No
Methane Hazard Site	None
High Wind Velocity Areas	No
Special Grading Area (BOE Basic Grid Map A-13372)	No
Wells	None
Seismic Hazards	
Active Fault Near-Source Zone	
Nearest Fault (Distance in km)	2.24732088
Nearest Fault (Name)	Hollywood Fault
Region	Transverse Ranges and Los Angeles Basin
Fault Type	B
Slip Rate (mm/year)	1.00000000
Slip Geometry	Left Lateral - Reverse - Oblique
Slip Type	Poorly Constrained
Down Dip Width (km)	14.00000000
Rupture Top	0.00000000
Rupture Bottom	13.00000000
Dip Angle (degrees)	70.00000000
Maximum Magnitude	6.40000000
Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone	No
Landslide	No
Liquefaction	Yes
Preliminary Fault Rupture Study Area	No
Tsunami Inundation Zone	No
Economic Development Areas	
Business Improvement District	None
Hubzone	Not Qualified
Opportunity Zone	No
Promise Zone	None
State Enterprise Zone	None
Housing	
Direct all Inquiries to	Housing+Community Investment Department
Telephone	(866) 557-7368
Website	http://hcidla.lacity.org
Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO)	No [APN: 2375018020]
Ellis Act Property	No
AB 1482: Tenant Protection Act	No
Public Safety	
Police Information	
Bureau	Valley
Division / Station	North Hollywood
Reporting District	1581
Fire Information	
Bureau	Valley
Batallion	14
District / Fire Station	78
Red Flag Restricted Parking	No

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CASE SUMMARIES

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

Case Number:	CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI
Required Action(s):	VCU-VESTING CONDITIONAL USE
	SPR-SITE PLAN REVIEW
	WDI-WAIVER OF DEDICATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
Project Descriptions(s):	SITE PLAN REVIEW AND VESTING CONDITIONAL USE FOR NEW ATHLETIC FACILITY
Case Number:	CPC-2008-3125-CA
Required Action(s):	CA-CODE AMENDMENT
Project Descriptions(s):	THE ADDITION OF A RIVER IMPROVEMENT OVERLAY (RIO) DISTRICT AS SECTION 13.12 OF THE L.A.M.C. IN RESPONSE TO THE LOS ANGELES RIVER REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN (LARRMP) THAT WAS ADOPTED IN MAY 2007. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL USE DISTRICT WOULD ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT ALONG WATERWAYS
Case Number:	CPC-2007-3036-RIO
Required Action(s):	RIO-RIVER IMPROVEMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT
Project Descriptions(s):	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORDINANCE THAT FACILITATES DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE LA-RIO BOUNDARIES TO ENHANCE THE WATERSHED, URBAN DESIGN AND MOBILITY OF THE AREA. THESE BOUNDARIES ARE ADJACENT TO, NOT INSIDE, THE LOS ANGELES RIVER ON LAND ALREADY ZONED FOR DEVELOPMENT.
Case Number:	CPC-2006-48-ICO
Required Action(s):	ICO-INTERIM CONTROL ORDINANCE
Project Descriptions(s):	AN INTERIM CONTROL ORDINANCE REQUIRING A PROJECT PERMIT IN ORDER TO ISSUE A BUILDING PERMIT FOR PROPERTIES ALONG THE LOS ANGELES RIVER, IN THREE SECTIONS WITH WIDTHS OF 300 FEET, 500 FEET AND 1,000 FEET.
Case Number:	CPC-2005-3266-PUB-ZV-ZAA
Required Action(s):	PUB-PUBLIC BENEFIT
	ZV-ZONE VARIANCE
	ZAA-AREA,HEIGHT,YARD,AND BLDG LINE ADJMNTS GT 20% (SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS)
Project Descriptions(s):	A ZONING ADMINISTRATOR ADJUSTMENT TO PERMIT PARKING FRONT YARD SETBACK IN AN A ZONE AND TO PERMIT AN EMERGENCY GENERATOR IN THE REAR YARD SETBACK.
Case Number:	CPC-2001-1331-MPR-GPA-ZC-BL-VCU-CUB-SPR
Required Action(s):	MPR-MAJOR PLAN REVIEW (BIG BATCH)
	GPA-GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT
	ZC-ZONE CHANGE
	BL-BUILDING LINE
	VCU-VESTING CONDITIONAL USE
	CUB-CONDITIONAL USE BEVERAGE-ALCOHOL
	SPR-SITE PLAN REVIEW
Project Descriptions(s):	DEVELOPMENT OF 200 RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS ON A PORTION OF THE SITE AND THE CONTINUED MAINTENANCE, RECONFIGURATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EXISTING GOLF AND TENNIS USE ON THE PROPERTY, SEE ATTACHED.
Case Number:	CPC-1990-596-GPC
Required Action(s):	GPC-GENERAL PLAN/ZONING CONSISTENCY (AB283)
Project Descriptions(s):	HISTORIC MONUMENT APPLICATION FOR THE CROSS OF SAN YSIDRO
Case Number:	CPC-1971-23662
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-2001-1380-ZV-SPR
Required Action(s):	ZV-ZONE VARIANCE
	SPR-SITE PLAN REVIEW
Project Descriptions(s):	Data Not Available
Case Number:	ZA-19XX-4814
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1994-530-CUZ
Required Action(s):	CUZ-ALL OTHER CONDITIONAL USE CASES
Project Descriptions(s):	CONTINUED MAINENANCE OF A GOLF COURSE
Case Number:	ZA-1976-22004
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available

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(*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1975-21786
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1974-21609
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1974-21520
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1973-21195
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1965-17460
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1955-13744
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1954-13586
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-1954-13459
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	YV-19XX-55
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	BZA-1994-5055-CUZ
Required Action(s):	CUZ-ALL OTHER CONDITIONAL USE CASES
Project Descriptions(s):	CONTINUED MAINENANCE OF A GOLF COURSE
Case Number:	TT-53465
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	A 103 LOT SUBDIVISION FOR SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL USE (RETIREMENT/ASSISTED LIVING) ON A 17.2 NET ACRE SITE IN A1-1XL (PROPOSED R1-1) ZONE(DLK)
Case Number:	VTT-74209
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	DEVELOPMENT OF 200 RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS ON A PORTION OF THE SITE AND THE CONTINUED MAINTENANCE, RECONFIGURATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EXISTING GOLF AND TENNIS USE ON THE PROPERTY, SEE ATTACHED.
Case Number:	ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Required Action(s):	EIR-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
Project Descriptions(s):	SITE PLAN REVIEW AND VESTING CONDITIONAL USE FOR NEW ATHLETIC FACILITY
Case Number:	ENV-2007-3037-ND
Required Action(s):	ND-NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Project Descriptions(s):	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORDINANCE THAT FACILITATES DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE LA-RIO BOUNDARIES TO ENHANCE THE WATERSHED, URBAN DESIGN AND MOBILITY OF THE AREA. THESE BOUNDARIES ARE ADJACENT TO, NOT INSIDE, THE LOS ANGELES RIVER ON LAND ALREADY ZONED FOR DEVELOPMENT.
Case Number:	ENV-2006-49-CE
Required Action(s):	CE-CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION
Project Descriptions(s):	AN INTERIM CONTROL ORDINANCE REQUIRING A PROJECT PERMIT IN ORDER TO ISSUE A BUILDING PERMIT FOR PROPERTIES ALONG THE LOS ANGELES RIVER, IN THREE SECTIONS WITH WIDTHS OF 300 FEET, 500 FEET AND 1,000 FEET.
Case Number:	ENV-2001-1196-EIR
Required Action(s):	EIR-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
Project Descriptions(s):	

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(*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

CASE-1163

ORD-86514

ORD-183145

ORD-183144

ORD-169484-SA600

ORD-142584

BZA-2380

OB-12673

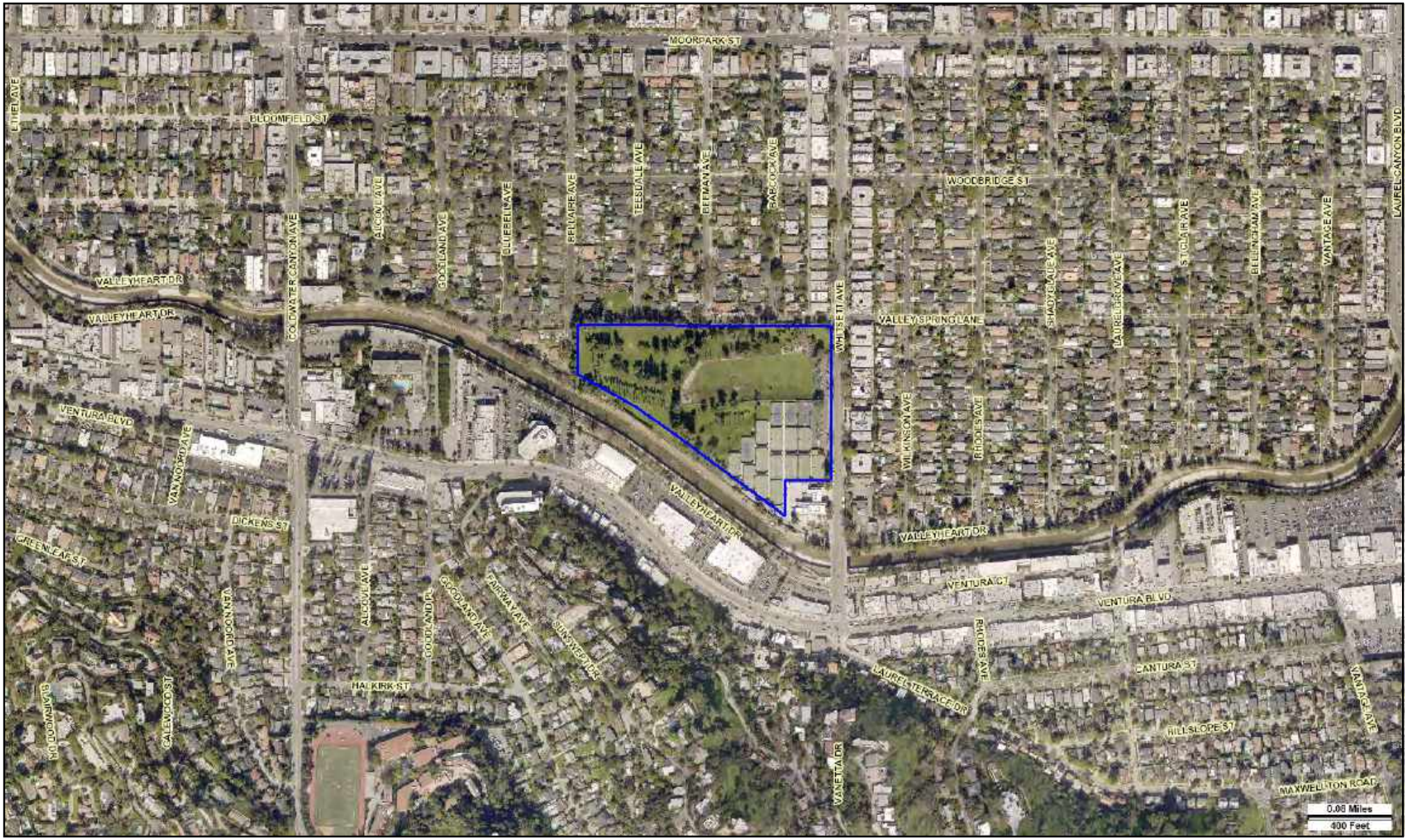
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LARIAC5 2017 Color-Ortho

12/23/2020

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning



Address: 4141 N WHITSETT AVE
APN: 2375018020
PIN #: 165B161 914

Tract: TR 19437
Block: None
Lot: LT 1
Arb: None

Zoning: A1-1XL-RIO
General Plan: Open Space

N
W E
S

CITY OF LOS ANGELES FOUNDED 1781

WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB
4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

2012 Historic Resources Assessment Report

APPENDIX E

HISTORICAL RESOURCES REPORT

WEDDINGTON GOLF & TENNIS CLUB
Historic Resources Assessment Report

4141 Whitsett Ave.
Studio City, Los Angeles, California



prepared for:

Planning Associates Inc
4040 Vineland Ave, Suite 108
Studio City, CA 91604

prepared by:

Architectural Resources Group, Inc.
Architects, Planners & Conservators
65 N. Raymond Ave., No. 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

January 30, 2012

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Appendix: Project site overlay map

I. Introduction

At the request of Planning Associates, Inc., Architectural Resources Group (ARG) has completed a historic resources assessment of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club located at 4141 Whitsett Avenue in Studio City, California. ARG's assessment of the potential historic resources on the site serves as the basis for review of the project based on the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to identify the impacts of the proposed project on potential historic and cultural resources. CEQA Section 21084.1 states "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."

CEQA defines substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource is materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5). Under CEQA, the significance of an historical resource is considered to be materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey its historical significance and account for its inclusion on an historical resource list. ARG staff's understanding of the proposed project is based on plans, a project description, and proposed site plan prepared by Franco & Associates, Inc. and dated January 23, 2008 and updated December 23, 2011 provided to ARG by Planning Associates, Inc. The site plan overlay illustrating the effect on the existing golf and tennis facilities is attached at the end of this report.

On May 29, 2007, ARG representatives visited the project site to document existing conditions. Research was conducted at the Los Angeles Public Library and at the Los Angeles Building Department. In addition, an informal interview was conducted with George McCallister, Jr. on May 29, 2007 to gather oral history.

ARG first evaluated the significance of the property in 2007 and has evaluated several iterations of the proposed project as it has developed since that time. As a result of our evaluation, we found that the property appears eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, with the exclusion of the tennis facilities, and therefore was significant for purposes of CEQA. The project that ARG has reviewed for this final report appears to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and will not have a significant impact on the historic resource of the golf club.

NOTE: The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club was historically called the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club. For the purposes of this report, it is referred to by its current name, except when appropriate for historical context.

II. Existing Conditions

The project site is located within the boundaries of Studio City, which is a part of the City of Los Angeles located in the San Fernando Valley. Residential neighborhoods occupy most of the surrounding land to the north, east and west. The Los Angeles River channel and Ventura

Boulevard, a major commercial thoroughfare, are directly south of the property.

Site

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club is located at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, at the southwest corner of Whitsett and Valley Spring Lane. The triangular site is 16.1 acres with a flood control channel forming the diagonal southwestern boundary, Valley Spring Drive the northern boundary, and Whitsett Avenue the eastern boundary. A short length of Bellaire Ave. forms the western boundary. The southernmost section of the property extends into the public right-of-way for Valleyheart Drive and the Los Angeles River. The property's public entrance is oriented to the east toward Whitsett Avenue. An asphalt drive with flanking parking serves as entrance and exit. A putting green and clubhouse at the property's northeastern corner signal the property's use. The majority of the property maintains a park-like setting as a result of the landscaping and mature trees. The southeastern corner of the parcel is dedicated for tennis use and, most recently, a portion of that area has been given over to the City of Los Angeles for use as a fire station.

Cultural Landscape Elements

According to the current property manager, virtually all design elements of the property were explicitly outlined in a conditional use permit. The recreational property is composed of multiple contributing elements. Golf-related resources include: a one-story clubhouse; a 24-stand, 230-yard driving range; a 9-hole, par 3 golf course; and a putting green. Tennis-related resources include: a small club structure and 16 concrete courts located in staggered rows at the southeast portion of the property, adjacent to the fire station site. Other elements include: a maintenance structure east of the tennis courts at the southern property line.



Putting Green



Clubhouse Exterior



Clubhouse Entrance



Clubhouse Interior: Fireplace



Clubhouse Interior: Lunch Counter



Clubhouse Interior: Pro Shop

Clubhouse

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club features a one-story clubhouse building near the southwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, on the northwest corner of the subject property. The building sits at an angle facing the corner. Its front lawn is a putting green, with a low, nonoriginal brick wall with weeping mortar bordering the street that replaced an earlier split rail fence. A walkway parallel to the front of the building approaches the entrance from the parking lot to the south.

The clubhouse is wood frame construction on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. It has a wood shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with deep eaves along the front and rear of the building to create generous overhangs. The front overhang is supported by square wood posts. The exterior cladding of the building is painted board and batten siding. The north side contains utility uses, with a shed-roofed garage (its roof parallel to the main gable) and a small shed (its roof perpendicular to the main gable, attached to the wall) and an exterior vestibule at the back of the pro shop enclosed with chain link fencing.

The recessed entrance is sheltered beneath the overhang, with the entrance and the glass wall of the front of the building recessed from the eave line. Large, low planters to the north and south of the entrance hold shrubs and small trees that pass upwards through rectangular cut-outs in the front slope of the roof. The entrance is on grade, with aluminum-frame glass doors and full-height plate glass windows to either side. It is not clear whether these expanses of glass are original or alterations. Inside the entrance, the main interior space is a reception room. The tile and carpet floor of the clubhouse is not original, nor is the wallpaper above the paneling or large mirror on the south wall, but most other features of the interior have changed very little, leaving the clubhouse with high interior integrity. Knotty pine paneling

covers the walls up to a datum line set by the east (entrance) and west (rear) walls. The major feature of the reception room is a slab fireplace wall extending from floor to ceiling and clad in variegated brick. The rectangular cutout of the fireplace box is surrounded by two wrought iron, six-arm light fixtures that carry shaded hurricane lanterns. A matching four-arm fixture hangs near the pro shop desk. The reception space is flanked by offices to the north and restrooms to the south. The rear entrance to the greens is on axis with the front door, with an enclosed coffee shop to the south and a pro shop to the north.

The coffee shop or lunch counter is enclosed with wood-framed glass panels on the north side and at the entrance, directly north of the fireplace. The space has an open painted wood beamed ceiling with diagonal tongue and groove boards. The open kitchen on the south wall has a large copper hood, and an L-shaped laminate counter with built-in stools provides seating. Windows along the west wall look out to the greens side of the building, including a window for walk-up service.

The pro shop area, adjacent to the rear entrance, is marked by a high, L-shaped counter with wood paneling on the front similar to that seen in the rest of the interior. A small decorative corbelled shelf lines the opening. The rear patio of the clubhouse is partly shaded by the deep overhang of the roof. Extending from the south end of the rear patio of the clubhouse is a long open structure that serves as a shelter for golfers using the driving range. This structure has a shed roof that slopes upwards toward the west (i.e., toward the driving range). Its roof has a slight fan shape, with the beams converging toward the concave front of the structure. Each column bay has three berths for golfers using the driving range, separated with ground-mounted metal mesh dividers.



Clubhouse Rear Exterior



Second Hole Green



Third Hole Tee



Fourth Hole-View From Tee



Sixth Hole Green



Eighth Hole Green

Golf Course

The nine-hole, par three golf course is laid out along the property lines that abut Valley Spring Lane, Bellaire Avenue on the west, and the river channel on the south. The course loops around the property, partially encircling the driving range, and winds its way back to the clubhouse. Concrete pads mark tees on each of the holes.

Upon exiting the clubhouse's eastern door, the first tee of the golf course is located a few yards due west of the clubhouse exit, immediately adjacent to (north of) the driving range fence. The fairway extends roughly 105 yards west of the concrete tee. Mature trees line both sides of the fairway, visually separating the first hole from the driving range to the south and the ninth hole to the north.

The second hole runs along the northern property line with the tee located on a northeasterly diagonal from the first green. The second fairway extends 130 yards to the second green, which is located on a small rise close to the northwestern corner of the property. A row of mature eucalyptus trees buffers the second fairway from the property line to the north.

With a tee located at the northwest corner of the property, the third hole runs parallel to the western property line. The short, 75-yard fairway drops gently down to the green at the southwestern corner of the property, which is partially surrounded by a low decorative split rail fence. A row of mature Canary Island and Aleppo pine trees, with a few interspersed olive trees, lines the western edge of the third fairway, along Bellaire Avenue.

The fourth hole tees off just east of the third green and runs parallel to the river channel's path, roughly 105 yards. The fourth green is located at the approximate midpoint of the property's southern boundary along the edge of the river channel.

The fifth and sixth holes have been reconfigured

from their original 1958 design. Originally, the fifth hole followed a dog-leg pattern with the tee located adjacent to a wider driving range. The fairway opened to a wide triangle, its base lined with mature eucalyptus trees that still stand and separate the property from Whitsett Avenue. Originally, the oval-shaped fifth green was located at the southeastern corner of the property. Following the addition of tennis courts and division of the driving range in the 1970s, the fifth hole now runs along the south fence of the driving range for approximately 115 yards. The sixth hole, originally positioned parallel to the river wash, now runs parallel to the fifth hole but in the opposite direction, with its green located at the edge of the property along the river. The sixth fairway measures 105 yards.

From the sixth green, a player reaches the seventh tee by walking a short northwesterly diagonal between the fourth green and the fifth tee. A tall row of mature Mexican fan palm trees separates the seventh fairway from the fourth immediately to the south. The seventh green sits atop a short hill, directly east of the third green near the property's southwest corner. The fairway extends 115 yards to the green, located on a short rise above and immediately east of the third green.

From the course's eastern end, the eighth and ninth holes direct the player back to the clubhouse and the property's northeastern corner. The eighth tee is adjacent to the third fairway, between the seventh and second greens. The fairway extends 135 yards, lined on both sides by a row of mature palms, culminating at the kidney-shaped green immediately adjacent to the driving range's northwestern corner.

The ninth tee is reached by traveling a short northeasterly diagonal between the second tee and the first green. The ninth tee has been moved slightly east from its original



Ninth Hole-Tee & Fairway


Driving Range Shelter


Light Standards



Tennis Clubhouse



Tennis Courts



Tennis Courts-Walkway view towards driving range

location (which is still visible), foreshortening the ninth fairway to just 90 yards. A row of mature eucalyptus trees and Mexican fan palms line the northern property line along the ninth fairway. The green is located atop a slight rise. The length of the hole parallels the property's northern property line, returning the player to the clubhouse entrance.

Driving Range

A 24-stand driving range is located between the clubhouse and the tennis area. A wood, shed-style canopy shelters the northern half of the stands. Temporary awnings provide shelter to the stands on the south end. Extending 230 yards, the driving range is located directly southwest of the golf clubhouse and is enclosed by a high fence.

Light Standards

Eight original light standards, designed in the form of a golf ball set atop a tee, line the fence along the Whitsett Avenue parking lot and provide light to the driving range. The parking lot has not changed in configuration from the original (see aerial photo, p. 21) and so presumably the light standards are in their original locations. According to the current property manager, one of the historic standards has been removed. These standards have been retrofitted with new 1000-watt stadium style lights that replaced 750-watt incandescent lights that are no longer manufactured.

Tennis House

The tennis office was constructed in 1974, when tennis courts were added to the facility. The style of the building was patterned after that of the main clubhouse. It has a front-gabled roof clad in wood shingles facing west toward the tennis courts. A separate flat canopy of open beams for a shade structure is attached to the front façade and supported on metal posts. The exterior siding is board and batten, and the fenestration, concentrated at the west end, consists of large,

square aluminum-frame sliding windows. The front door, and a side door on the north side, have a large single light over an inset panel with a cross-timber detail. The tennis office and the adjoining courts were constructed outside of the period of significance for the site, and so are not considered historic features of the site.

Tennis Courts

Sixteen concrete tennis courts are situated, in a staggered pattern, at the southeastern corner of the property. Four courts of the original twenty were demolished as part of the construction of the fire station.

Maintenance Structure

A temporary maintenance building has been constructed at the southern end of the property, behind the tennis courts. A previous maintenance structure, constructed in 1966, was demolished as part of the fire station project. The current structure is essentially a fenced yard with a roof; chain link fence with a windscreen form the structure's "walls." This structure does not contribute the significance of the property.

Maintenance Green

A small maintenance green, used to grow and harvest patch sod, is located at the southeastern corner of the tennis area, behind the fire station.

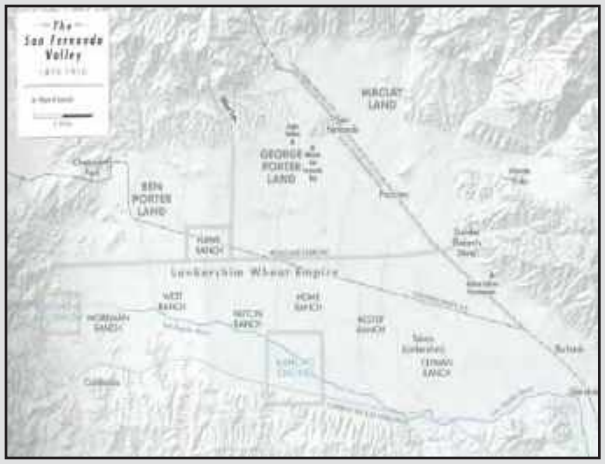
III. Historical Background and Context

San Fernando Valley

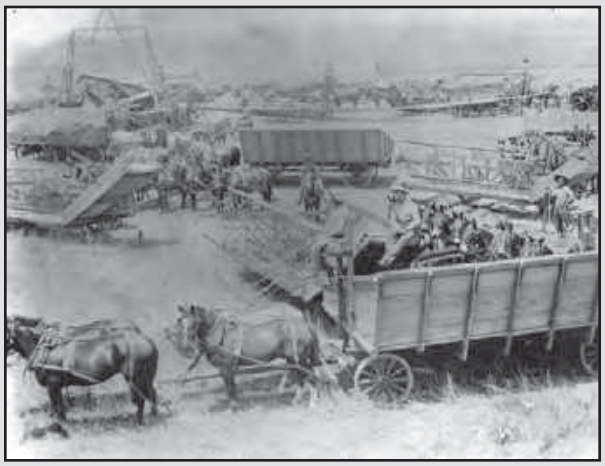
The history of the San Fernando Valley is largely a story of its development. What was an undeveloped and arid valley of ranchos 150 years ago has been transformed into a dense urbanized "suburb" with a population of over 1.7 million (Roderick 2001, *v*). Through its short history, the San Fernando Valley has been home to some of the nation's largest agricultural



Pio Pico (L.A. Public Library)



San Fernando Valley 1870-1910 (Roderick 2001)



San Fernando Valley Farm 1890 (L.A. Public Library)

January 30, 2012

producers, the rise of the film industry, a central hub for the aviation and defense industry, and most importantly, a relentless real estate growth machine that subdivided the valley and sold its image of the good life to people throughout the United States and the world. Infrastructure investments have been vital to this development. The Southern Pacific Railroad made the Valley accessible, providing an essential link to a nation-wide consumer market for the Valley's agricultural products and a steady supply of new residents. The arrival of a reliable water source through the Los Angeles Aqueduct supported dramatic growth. The Pacific Electric streetcar system linked the Valley within the Los Angeles region, enabling further access to vacant land for development. Most famously, the advent of the automobile and the mass-produced housing industry spread the Valley's prototypical subdivisions across nearly all remaining open spaces.

Early Growth

The modern history of the San Fernando Valley began in 1869 when Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of *Alta California*, sold his land to Isaac Lankershim, a farmer who had immigrated to California from Pennsylvania (Roderick 2001, 32). Pico's Valley holdings were vast, and he controlled nearly the whole southern half of the Valley. Previously, Pico had owned most of the land in the Valley, but was forced to sell half of it to raise funds for the unsuccessful war effort against the United States (Roderick 2001, 26). After the Lankershim sale, the heirs to the land that Pico sold to Eulogio de Celis, a Spanish businessman from Los Angeles, put their holdings up for sale. Railroad baron Leland Stanford, interested in expanding the market for the Southern Pacific, helped make a deal, convincing California State Senator Charles Maclay to purchase the de Celis land and build a new town. In return, Stanford would link the town to Los Angeles with the Southern Pacific Railroad (Roderick 2001, 34). Between Maclay and his two partners Ben and George Porter, the northern half of the Valley had been divided into three major parcels, and the first town, San Fernando, had been founded (Roderick 2001, 42).

The railroad arrived in San Fernando in 1874, and it proved to be an effective tool for growth, quickly sparking expansion in other areas of the Valley (Roderick 2001, 38). Maclay created a new 20,000-acre subdivision north of San Fernando, and George Porter sold off a large parcel of land south of the Mission. During the real estate boom of the 1880's, several new towns were formed in Southern California, including Pacoima and Glendale in the Valley (Roderick 2001, 43). While a real estate slowdown of the 1890's briefly stopped most growth, several valley towns, including Glendale, Burbank, and San Fernando, persisted (Roderick 2001, 44).

Initially, the Lankershim ranch remained an agricultural operation. It was first a sheep farm, but after a major drought in the 1870's killed most of the flock, Lankershim switched to wheat and became, at that time, the largest producer in the world (Roderick 2001, 44). The move towards real estate occurred in 1882 when Isaac Lankershim died, deeding half of his land to his son James Lankershim, and the other half to his son-in-law Isaac Van Nuys. While Van Nuys continued the wheat operation, James Lankershim entered the new town business, subdividing 12,000 acres of the family land east of Whittsett Avenue and founding the town of Toluca (now North Hollywood) (Roderick 2001, 45). Lankershim sold off the land in 40-acre ranches. The mild climate and fertile soils proved to be excellent conditions for growing fruit trees, a strong selling point for many local

residents as well as those from across the country (Roderick 2001, 45).

End of Large Scale Agriculture

A key moment in the Valley's transition from agricultural production to residential enclave was announced in 1909, when Van Nuys sold the remaining Lankershim lands for development to Los Angeles interests (Roderick 2001, 48). The buyers, who subsequently formed the development company The Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co., were the elite of Los Angeles: Chandler, business manager of the Los Angeles Times; Otis, owner of the Times; Sherman, a streetcar baron; Brant, an insurance magnate; and Whitley, a real estate man who managed the Hollywood subdivision (Roderick 2001, 56). The deal essentially put half of the Valley into the possession of the company, but the firm did not gain water rights with the deal because of a vested system dating to when the region was under Spanish control (Roderick 2001, 56). Without a reliable water supply, development opportunities were limited, but a solution was soon to come: On November 5, 1913, the Los Angeles Aqueduct, designed by William Mulholland, delivered Owens Valley water to the Valley for the first time (Roderick 2001, 53-54). The arrival of water secured the Valley's future as a residential suburb, allowing it to dramatically expand in population beyond what could previously have been supported.

After the completion of the aqueduct, the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. submitted Tract Map 1000, the largest ever filed in Los Angeles County (Roderick 2001, 57). New towns of Van Nuys, Marion (now Reseda) and Owensmouth (now Canoga Park), were established, linked by Sherman Way, a paved roadway with a streetcar line (Roderick 2001, 57-58). The first electric trolleys came December 16, 1911, connecting Van Nuys to Lankershim and Hollywood through the Cahuenga Pass, enabling commuters to travel to jobs in Downtown Los Angeles from their



L.A. Aqueduct Opening, 1913 (CSUN Library)



1st Red Car to North Hollywood, 1911 (CSUN Library)



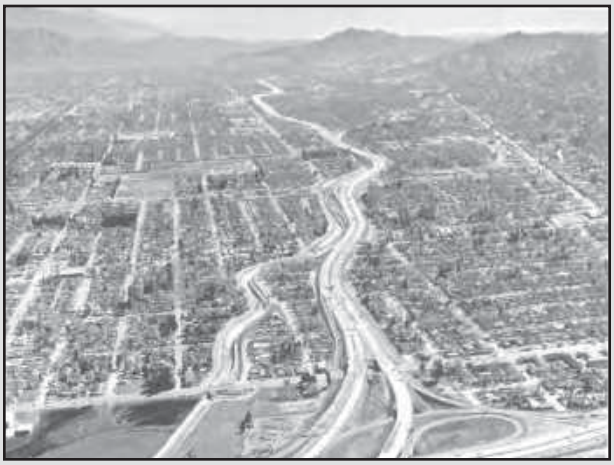
Sherman Way East View, Circa 1930 (CSUN Library)



Lockhead Air Terminal Circa 1941 (CSUN Library)



San Fernando Valley Subdivsion Map, 1956 (CSUN Libraary)



Ventura Freeway in Encino, 1960 (Roderick 2001, 2)

residences in the Valley (Roderick 2001, 59). Though the Los Angeles Aqueduct provided a reliable water supply for Valley residents, water rights were controlled by the City of Los Angeles, which used its muscle to force most Valley communities to join the city. On March 29, 1915, with the exception of San Fernando, Burbank, Glendale, and Calabasas, most Valley communities agreed to be annexed by the city (Roderick 2001, 62).

Growth in Valley Industry

Soon after the birth of the film industry in Los Angeles, the Valley attracted film production because of its diversity of terrain and bright natural light. In 1912, Universal became the first film studio to operate out of the Valley, utilizing its ranch along the base of the Cahuenga Pass for filming (Roderick 2001, 86). The Universal ranch was simultaneously developed both as a back lot as well as a residential neighborhood for studio workers, opening under the name “Universal City” in 1915 (Roderick 2001, 86).

Like Universal City, Studio City was conceived as a combined studio, commercial development and residential subdivision. Begun in 1926 on what had been a lettuce farm located along Ventura Blvd., the 500-acre parcel eleven miles north of downtown Los Angeles included a production studio for Sennet Studios, commercial developments along Ventura Boulevard, and nearby residential subdivisions. The first subdivision of the Studio City development, Maxwell Terrace, opened at Ventura Boulevard and Laurel Canyon Boulevard. Sennet became Revolution Studios, home to some of the leading Hollywood stars of the era: Gene Autry, Roy Rogers, and John Wayne (Roderick 2001, 89; Pitt & Pitt 1997, 488).

The aviation and defense industry was also vital to the growth of the Valley, especially during the periods leading up to and following World War II.

By the end of the 1950's, nine of the ten biggest Valley manufacturers served defense contracts, the largest of which was Lockheed, which had moved to Burbank from Hollywood in 1938 (Roderick 2001, 133).

Postwar Suburban Expansion

After the War, the Valley entered a new phase in its development, with its suburban neighborhoods widely promoted to returning GI's and their families. Five years after the war, the population of the valley doubled to 402,538 residents. If considered separately from the city of Los Angeles, the Valley would have been the ninth largest urban area in the United States (Roderick 2001, 122). Migration was largely driven by a booming postwar economy, led by the defense industry that provided thousands of new jobs in aviation (Hise 1997, 8).

Considerable effort was given, both through government policy and private market efforts, to meet the demand for new housing that this massive workforce required (Hise 1997, 8). The goal was to provide ownership opportunities to all employed workers who had previously been unable to afford homes, though restrictive covenants in most new suburban subdivisions limited their availability to non-whites (Hise 1997, 7). This era marked the beginning of large-scale standardized practices now typical of suburban development, where developers would both subdivide as well as build homes, rather than sell lots to small scale builders (Hise, 1997, 136). Individual developers offered entire neighborhoods of small homes with just slight variations on floor plans and exterior treatments to conserve cost (Roderick 2001, 126). Federal mortgage guarantees through the Federal Housing Administration encouraged lenders to offer loans that made homeownership attainable to young middle-class—or approaching middle-class—families by dramatically lengthening repayment periods and decreasing required down payments (Hise 1997, 40).

Communities were designed and built to be complete neighborhoods, with schools, churches, shopping centers and parks located within a close drive of residential streets. Typically, subdivisions were also located near important industrial employment centers, such as the concentration of defense contractors in the Valley (Hise 1997, 187). Neighborhoods were promoted for their balance of work and recreation opportunities that had previously been unavailable to the average middle-class citizen. Homes, though small, were outfitted with appliances that provided the convenience of modern life at a reasonable price. Small backyards provided open space for children's play, barbeques, and other informal gatherings.

This era marked the crowning of the automobile as the primary means of transportation within the Los Angeles region. The Cahuenga Pass was upgraded to freeway status in 1947 and connected with the Ventura Freeway in 1960, completing a freeway spine through the valley. The San Diego freeway was finished in 1962, providing a link through the Sepulveda Pass to the West Side of the City of Los Angeles (Roderick 2001, 136). High capacity arterial roads lined with commercial development connected new residential subdivisions with the freeways. What had been a primary regional transportation link, the electric trolley, ceased operation in the Valley on December 29, 1952 (Roderick 2001, 123).

The more recent history of the Valley is one of continued urbanization, with extensive population



L.A. River Flood Damage, Vineland Ave., 1938
(CSUN Libraary)



L.A. River at Whittsett Ave, 1949 (L.A. Public Libraary)



L.A. River, Completed Channel, 1949
(L.A. Public Libraary)

growth, an increasingly diverse population, and a move towards an urban density in many neighborhoods including Studio City, North Hollywood, and Sherman Oaks. Single-family homes are being replaced with apartments and condominiums as population pressures fuel another real estate boom that continues to shape the landscape of the Valley.

Los Angeles River

In addition to the development of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and the freeway system, the flood control infrastructure on the Los Angeles River and its tributaries stands as a third essential component that shaped the development of the San Fernando Valley. The history of the river also holds particular relevance in the historic context of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Club because the river forms the southern boundary of the site.

Until the river was placed in a concrete channel, it was especially prone to flooding during the wet winter months. Because the Los Angeles was a seasonal river situated in a dry climate, the river never cut deep channels, so when the volume of water dramatically increased after a storm, fueled by runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains, the river would flood its banks. In the last half of the 19th century, the river flooded on average every 4 to 5 years (Gumprecht 1999, 144). When the San Fernando Valley was a remote agricultural region, the damage caused by flooding was offset by the benefits of the silt deposited by the river's floods that enriched the soils. After the arrival of the railroad, and subsequent development of the Valley, population pressures and real estate demand encroached on floodplains, progressively increasing the risk and damage caused by each flood (Gumprecht 1999, 150).

A devastating flood in 1914, fed by dramatic rainfall in the mountains that overflowed riverbanks and flooded much of the Valley

and other areas in Los Angeles, became the catalyst that sparked calls for a flood control system (Gumprecht 1999, 167). Bonds were issued, and the plan called for the excavation of a channel through the San Fernando Valley (Gumprecht 1999, 181). However, most of the initial bond money was spent on a diversion for the mouth of the river away from the Port of Los Angeles, and for mountain dams. Due to pressure from San Fernando Valley interests, an additional bond was placed on the ballot, but because of controversy over the mishandling of a plan to construct the San Gabriel Dam, the public did not support the bond measure (Gumprecht 1999, 191-195).

Because the County of Los Angeles could not afford to complete the flood control system without bond funds, it turned to the federal government, which took over the project in the 1930's and managed it through the Army Corp of Engineers (Gumprecht 1999, 173). Since the river was unnavigable, the government did not automatically hold rights to the river, and so the right-of-way had to be purchased from individual owners (Gumprecht 1999, 182). The river portion of the Weddington parcel was likely purchased in 1927 and dedicated to the Municipal Improvement District #61. It was not until the 1940s that the channel was lined with concrete as it is in its current state.

Periodic real estate booms brought development to the river's edge, so the river channel was forced to be very narrow, which increased the speed of water flow and the potential for costly flooding. A 1938 flood, the largest in the San Fernando Valley, further proved that flood control was vital to the development of Los Angeles, but it also highlighted that the system performed best in places where the river flowed in a fully lined concrete channel (Gumprecht 1999, 200). Subsequently, between 1944-1958 nearly the entire length of the river, including the stretch through the San Fernando Valley



Weddington Family Portrait, 1889 (CSUN Library)



Weddington Family Home, 1893 (CSUN Library)



Weddington Brothers Store, 1905 (CSUN Library)



Weddington Brothers Store, Circa 1905 (CSUN Library)



Lankershim Viewed from Weddington Ranch, 1893 (CSUN Library)



Weddington Family Home, 1910 (CSUN Library)

that borders the Studio City site, was encased in concrete. This completed the transformation of the river to its current state (Gumprecht 1999, 220).

Weddington Family

The history of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Club parcel is a rarity in Los Angeles, for it has been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s. The Weddingtons were originally from Iowa, but like many Iowans and other Midwesterners, the family moved to the Los Angeles region to try their hand at farming in the balmy climate of Southern California. Wilson Weddington, formerly a sheriff in Iowa, visited the region in 1890 with his wife Mary and two sons Fred and Guy. Soon after, he purchased his ranch in the newly formed town of Toluca for $60 per acre. Initially, Weddington operated a sheep farm, but then switched to wheat and then casaba melons before stopping agricultural operations as Studio City became developed. The Weddingtons were pillars of their community, operating the Toluca post office out of their home until it moved to the family's general store in 1894 ("Weddington House/Toluca Post Office," 1894). Other family businesses included the Bonner fruit cannery, which Guy bought out in 1907 ("Bonner Fruit Drying Co. Workers, circa 1900," n.d.). The Weddingtons were also influential in major developments in the Valley: Fred Weddington helped negotiate with Henry Huntington to bring the Pacific Electric Red Car to the Valley in 1911. Wilson Weddington was president of the area chamber of commerce between 1927-1929.

McCallister Family

Golf is something of a calling in the McCallister family. The McCallisters owned and operated what was known as the Studio City Golf & Tennis Club (leasing the property from the Weddingtons) from the time that George McCallister, Sr. purchased the business from Joe Kirkwood, Jr. in 1958 until June of 2007. McCallister Sr. was an

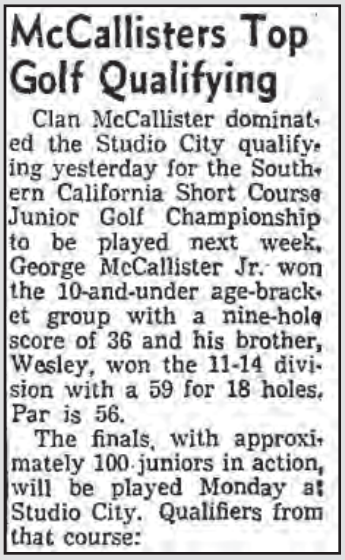
avid golfer and member of the Wilshire Country Club, and an investor in sporting goods and real estate. George McCallister Sr.'s brother invented the first golf glove, which he had initially designed for fighter pilots when he was stationed with the Air Force in Illinois. In addition to operating the course, McCallister Sr. provided a forum for people to learn the game, offering individual golf instruction, as well as group swing lessons where an instructor demonstrated from a dais. McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs. George McCallister Jr. started working at the course when he was twelve. His brother John later brought him on to refurbish the course. McCallister Jr. became manager in 1993, and his brother John left to become a golf course designer. The younger McCallister brothers also were partners in a live music club called Axiom in San Clemente (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

Recreation

Golf

Originally a Scottish game, golf came to the United States at the end of the 19th Century. Few Americans golfed in the early 1890s, but by 1930, the popularity of the sport had grown significantly, with 2.25 million Americans playing the game (Schackelford 1999, 2). The number of courses in the United States increased from 742 in 1896 to 5,691 by 1930, producing most of the nation's great courses between 1920-1930 (Schackelford 1999, 2-3).

Southern California was home to some of the first golf courses in the state. The first, on Catalina Island, was built in 1892, followed by courses in Pasadena and Riverside in 1894, Santa Monica in 1896, and Los Angeles in 1897 (Pitt & Pitt 1997, 177). The Valley's first grass golf club, The Hollywood Country Club, opened in 1922, located south of Ventura Blvd.



McCallisters Top Golf Qualifying

Clan McCallister dominated the Studio City qualifying yesterday for the Southern California Short Course Junior Golf Championship to be played next week. George McCallister Jr. won the 10-and-under age-bracket group with a nine-hole score of 36 and his brother, Wesley, won the 11-14 division with a 59 for 18 holes. Par is 56.

The finals, with approximately 100 juniors in action, will be played Monday at Studio City. Qualifiers from that course:

L.A. Times 8/19/1958, C6



Hollywood Country Club, Circa 1922
(CSUN Library)



Bob Hope Lakeside Golf Tournament, 1965
(L.A. Public Library)

at Coldwater Canyon. The course was the centerpiece in an upscale residential subdivision and was primarily used as an amenity to sell the development. The club eventually went defunct, and the course became the campus for the Harvard Boys Preparatory School.

For much of these founding years, golf was largely an elitist game, played by those able to afford memberships in expensive private country clubs. The sport was also an amateur game, as professional tournaments and tours had yet to become of primary importance to national golf organizations like the USGA (Barkow 2000, 55). The economic contraction during the Depression, and the rationing required during the war years of the 1940s, further limited golf's availability to those with lesser means. Golf remained an elite pastime, popular with Hollywood celebrities who frequented country clubs such as Lakeside in Toluca Lake (Roderick 2001, 97-98). However, two important changes altered this elite face of golf: rapid suburbanization with its attendant rise in middle-class home ownership in the post war era, and the televising of golf tournaments and the prominence of media-conscious players that greatly increased the sport's profile and audience.

The suburbanization of the middle class and the boom in affordable home and automobile ownership enabled larger populations to live near golf courses, and the car provided the necessary mobility to get them there. The economic expansion and corresponding optimism of the 1950s was a contrast to the dimmer Depression and war years, and golf, as a representative of "the good life" and upward mobility, likely attracted many in the middle-class who had been unable to play the game before (Barkow 2000, 82).

Perhaps even more important than the spread of home and automobile ownership was the solidification of television as the primary source for entertainment and information for most Americans. This provided a vehicle that enabled golf, a sport poorly suited for live viewing because of its slow pace and spread of action across a large course, to reach a wide audience (Barkow 2000, 82). While tournaments such as the Masters were well-respected in golf circles, the average American was not particularly engaged, but this changed after the first broadcast of the tournament in 1956 (Barkow, 2000, 90). Major golf tournaments became televised, and with network advertisement revenue increasing, both prize money for players and fees to golf organizations and clubs soared. The television market also enabled the promotion of mass-produced golf equipment, clothing, and accessories that further cemented the game as a middle-class pastime. The increasing presence of television in golf competition brought about a new type of golfer, best typified by Arnold Palmer: a dynamic, exciting player who, through his media savvy, became the sport's first superstar (Barkow, 2000, 128).

As the popularity of golf dramatically increased, the number of municipal courses and other courses open to the public (rather than member-only institutions) also increased to serve this growing demand.

Tennis

The popular history of tennis, like golf, is that of a sport with an elitist association that moved into the mainstream. What had been played at exclusive country clubs became available to many in municipal parks for nominal fees or for free. During the peak of the popularity of tennis in 1978, in reflection of the sport's democratization, the United States Tennis Association moved the location

for the U.S. Open from the private West Side Tennis Club to a complex in the public Flushing Meadows Park in the New York City Borough of Queens ("Tennis," n.d.). Like golf, tennis has enjoyed increased popularity through the televising of major tournaments, and the cultivation of top players into high profile colorful media celebrities, such as Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe in the 1970s and 1980s.

Because the peak popularity of tennis falls under the 50-year threshold for significance, the history of tennis plays a smaller role in the historic context of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club and therefore has been kept to a minimum in this analysis.

Property Typology of the Community Golf Course

The Weddington Golf Course is characteristic of the small courses that became popular nationwide in the 1950s. A book published by the National Golf Foundation, Inc. of Chicago is helpful in identifying the elements of such courses. Entitled *Municipal Golf Course Organizing and Operating Guide,* it was written for public courses. While Weddington Golf Course was and is a private facility, it shares many qualities with municipal courses in its public accessibility and community orientation.

The combination of greenery, open spaces, social outlets, and community recreation provided by golf courses were valued in the 1950s. While some courses were carved out of wooded areas and some, like Weddington Golf Course, were on "leftover" pieces of land in already-developed areas, golf courses were considered a valuable use of land that still allowed for the open spaces that were rapidly disappearing as urban and suburban landscapes developed. An 18-hole golf course needed to be three miles long and one hundred yards wide,



Ticket Booth, Sandy Hollow Course
(Wickham 1955, 72)



Pro Shop, Johnson Park Course
(Wickham 1955, 88)



Lunch Counter, Beechwood Golf Course
(Wickham 1955, 87)

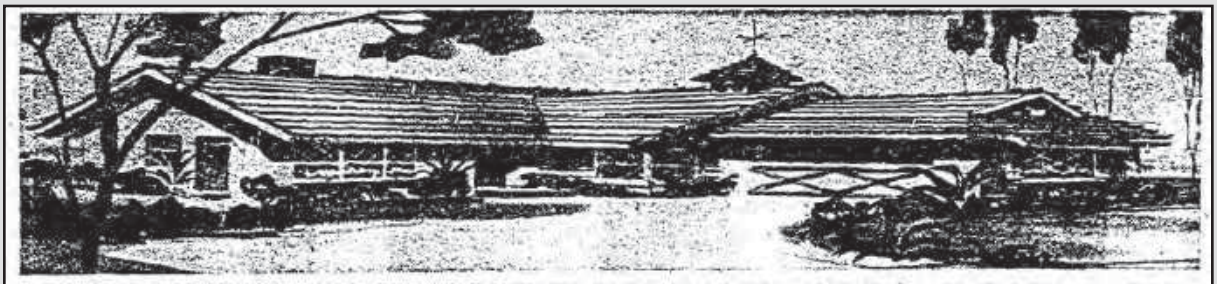
but "this ribbon of grass can be tied in bowknots, twisted into any desired shape, (or) laid in bits" (National Golf Foundation, Inc., 1955, 6). Golf was commonly combined with other recreational facilities such as swimming pools, or in the case of Studio City (though not until twenty years later), tennis.

Photographs of local golf courses in the *Guide* are easily recognizable as the same genre of facility as the Weddington Golf Course. The smaller clubhouses that are pictured show that these buildings, like that at Studio City, were often patterned on the residences in their suburban settings in both their scale and their style and materials. The L-shaped lunch counter and the knotty pine interior of the pro shops pictured show how this facility met the profile of a mid-1950s community golf center.

Aside from the course itself, the pro shop and the coffee shop or grill were important elements of a golf facility in the period. For the latter, the suburban location of the courses and the nature of the land use meant that patrons would stay at the facility for hours, and would need a place to eat on site. The pro shop was also essential to enabling people to learn to play and become equipped for the game. The *Municipal Golf Course* guide notes:

> Practically all municipal golf operators recognize the value of a good golf professional to their overall operations. They also recognize the value of a good cup of coffee or a good plate of food. Both of these special services are, in the mind of the golfer, yardsticks by which he will measure the entire facility. They build or tear down golfer relations.

The Weddington Golf Course represents the essential characteristics of this property type from the period. It has high associative value and very effectively communicates the character and feeling of



IN MONTEBELLO— One of the all-electric homes now on view at Brighton Hills in Montebello area.

MONTEBELLO HOMES AIR CONDITIONED

Refrigerated air conditioning is one of the features at Brighton Hills, a Medallion homes development in the Montebello hills, reports Jim Young, vice president of Brighton-Bilt Homes, builder-developer.

Priced from $29,950, the Brighton Hills homes are offered with veterans' 5%-down terms featuring 5¼%, 30-year loans. Also available is non - vets' 90%, 25-year financing at 6% interest.

On view are 7 model homes which incorporate 3 bedrooms and family room or 4 bedrooms and family room; 2 baths, and 2-car garages. Exterior stylings and floor plans are by Architect William Bray, AIA, while color harmonizing is by Mel Grau.

Brighton Hills includes all utilities, sewers, streetlights, sidewalks and streets, installed and paid for by Brighton-Bilt Homes. According to Dick Kurth, sales agent, volume has reached $5,730,000, with 191 purchases to date.

From Los Angeles Brighton Hills may be visited via San Bernardino Freeway to Garfield turnoff, right (south) to Pomona Blvd., left to Wilcox, right to Merle Drive, left to Gardner Drive, then left to model homes, open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

L.A. Times, 7/23/1961, 14

a local community golf course of the post-war era.

Clubhouse Architect William Bray, AIA

William M. Bray, AIA practiced architecture in Southern California for over sixty years, with an office located in Encino. Aspects of Bray's residential designs were periodically featured in the home décor columns in the Los Angeles Times throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Bray was responsible for two of the residential designs for the Aladowney Homes subdivision in Downey (1951) and Brighton Hills in Montebello (1961), where he employed the popular Ranch style. He also designed a retirement community in Palm Desert called "Palm City" (Los Angeles Times, 7/29/1951; 7/21/1961).

In 1994, Bray was awarded a lifetime achievement award from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His son and business partner, Roger W. Bray, AIA, continues the practice today as William M. Bray, AIA, Architect & Associates (WMBA).

Site History

This site formed part of the vast territory in the San Fernando Valley that Pio Pico sold to Isaac Lankershim in 1869. Because of the timing of the parcel's purchase by the Weddingtons in 1890, it may have been a portion of the lands subdivided by James Lankershim. Wilson Weddington operated a sheep farm on the site, but then switched to wheat and, later, casaba melons ("Sheep ranch, circa late 1800s," n.d.). The Toluca post office operated out of the Weddington home until it moved to the family's general store in 1894. In 1927 the river portion of the parcel was dedicated to Municipal Improvement District #61 for the



Weddington Ranch, Circa 1899 (CSUN Library)



Joe Kirkwood, Jr., 1951 (L.A. Public Library)



A 1972 aerial view illustrates the original breadth of the driving range and the greens that were displaced by the addition of the tennis courts to the southeast. (*www.historicaerials.com*)

development of a flood control system. The river was lined with concrete during the late 1940's.

In the 1950s, the Weddingtons agreed to enter into a 50-year lease agreement with Joe Kirkwood, Jr. to develop the site as a golf course. Kirkwood, famous for his role as the boxer Joe Palooka in eleven films and a television series, was also a professional on the PGA tour, along with his father, Joe Kirkwood, Sr., a famous trick-shot golfer (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007). Kirkwood modeled the course on par 3 holes from famous golf courses, including the 7th Hole from Pebble Beach, the 15th Hole from Cypress Point, and three holes from Augusta (Curtis, 1955). At the 9-hole course, Kirkwood also built a golf shop and clubhouse with a snack bar. Though the course would have appealed to golf history buffs, it proved too challenging for most average players, who also knew little about the history of the game. Because Kirkwood's Golf Center was essentially a neighborhood course, the difficulty of play limited its draw, and it went bankrupt (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

In 1957, Kirkwood, Jr. sold an option to the course to George McCallister, Sr., a golfer and investor in sporting goods and real estate, and his partner and fellow Wilshire Country Club member, Art Andersen, founder of Western Freight and an industrial real estate investor. Along with his groundskeeper Zeke Avila, McCallister Sr. redesigned the course to make play easier—filling in the water and sand traps, and rebuilding the greens—ensuring that the course would be more accessible to players from the neighborhood. McCallister Sr. also provided a forum for people to learn the game, offering individual golf lessons, as well as group swing classes where an instructor demonstrated from a stage. Golf lessons were promoted in local newspapers, and McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs. The Studio City Golf Course, as it was then called, was frequented by film studio workers who lived in the area. While most private clubs were prohibitively expensive for the middle class, the Studio City course, though private, was open to the public at a reasonable price, so was positioned to take advantage of the growing popularity of golf in the 1960s following the televising of the PGA Tour and the stardom of Arnold Palmer (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

In 1966, McCallister Sr. replaced the maintenance building with a larger structure and built an enclosure at the driving range, creating 10 sheltered tees. Construction on the tennis courts began in 1974 spurred on by the interest in tennis of McCallister's partner, Art Andersen. Andersen had built a court at his house which proved to be a popular amongst his friends and family.

Recognizing a market need, Andersen and McCallister Sr. shortened and slightly repositioned the 5th and 6th tees to accommodate the construction of five tennis courts. Later, the width of the driving range was reduced to make room for an additional fifteen courts. Four were recently dismantled to accommodate the new Los Angeles City fire station (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

The Weddington Golf Course has been operated by the McCallister family since 1958, initially by George McCallister Sr., and later by his sons John and then George Jr. when McCallister Sr. passed away in 1990. Having managed another family course in Pomona, and developed a remodeling business, George McCallister, Jr. was brought on by his brother John to refurbish the course. McCallister Jr. became manager in 1993, and his brother John left to become a golf course designer. Groundskeeping has also been passed to a new generation: Zeke Avila Jr. is the chief groundskeeper for the course (George McCallister, Jr., personal communication, 29 May 2007).

Most of the trees on site were planted during or following the development of the golf course, but a row of Eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course. In the 1960's, the McCallisters entered the tree nursery business, planting small palm trees in pots with an eye towards future revenue streams. Eventually, rather than being sold, the palm trees were planted on the grounds of the course. Including the palms, there are over 400 trees of at least 30 years of age per a tree inventory conducted on the site.

Site Development Chronology

April 1955	Zoning variance filed by Joe Kirkwood, Jr. to permit use of property "as a privately operated recreations center consisting of a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch-and-putt golf course. (LA Times April 4, 1955, 36.)
Jan. 1956	Driving range opened
May 1956	Joe Kirkwood, Jr. Golf Center officially opened with a celebrity gala hosted by Maurie Luxford.
Nov. 1957	George McCallister assumes operations and management of Studio City Golf Course (LA Times 11/16/1957; A4)
May 1973	Studio City Golf Course, Inc. signs lease with County of Los Angeles for use of 2.5 acres of flood control land just north of the Los Angeles River between Whitsett & Bellaire Avenues. (LA Times, May 20, 1973, SF_B4)
1974	Original four tennis courts constructed
2007	Los Angeles County Fire Station begins construction at southeast corner of site
2008	Name changed to Weddington Golf and Tennis Club

Building Permit History

1955:	8/8	Permit issued for a "Golf Shop and Club House," 86' 6" by 58' 6". Owner: Joe Kirkwood; architect: William M. Bray, AIA; contractor: Colonial Construction Co.; cost: $25,000; exterior materials: wood & stone
	9/12	Permit issued to move storage building, 16' x 20', on lot
	11/8	Permit issued to add a partition around the clubhouse snack bar
1956:	1/5	Permit issued to build golf course & parking lot (use of land). Owner: Joe Kirkwood; architect: William M. Bray, AIA; contractor: Colonial Construction Co.
1962:	9/4	Permit issued to construct food storage room addition to clubhouse, 7'6" x 10'6". Owner: Studio City Golf Course, Inc.; contractor: owner
1966:	9/21	Permit issued to demolish existing maintenance/storage building. Owner: Studio City Golf Course, Inc.; contractor: owner
	9/27	Permit issued to construct maintenance building, 38'x52'. Owner: George McCallister; architect, Miller & Miller Associates; engineer: E.F. Escalle, contractor: Mandavich Brothers; cost: $15,800; materials: wood siding, shake roof
	9/27	Permit issued to construct tee cover roof shelter, 26' x 80'. Owner George McCallister; architect, Miller & Miller Associates; engineer: E.F. Escalle, contractor: Mandavich Brothers; cost: $8,300
1973:	8/22	Permit issued to cut/fill tennis court sites, 400 cubic yards. Owner: Studio City Golf Course; contractor: Gregory J. Merante
	11/15	Permit issued to construct Tennis shop 20'x25'. Owner: Studio City Golf Course; engineer: Elliott L. Moscovitz; cost: $7,600; materials: wood
	11/15	Permit issued to install tennis court fencing, 12" high, 1600 lf. Owner: Studio City Golf Course; contractor: Gregory J. Merante; engineer: Elliott L. Moscovitz; materials: chain link
	12/20	Permit issued to revise parking lot layout Owner: Studio City Golf Course; engineer: Elliott L. Moscovitz
1974:	12/12	Permit issued to install tennis court fencing, 12" high, 1,080 lf. Owner: Studio City Golf Course; engineer: Elliott L. Moscovitz; location: southeastern portion of site between tennis shop & clubhouse; cost: $9,000; materials: chain link
1975:	4/18	Permit issued to install tennis court fencing, 12" high, 960 lf.

		Owner: Studio City Golf Course; engineer: Elliott L. Moscovitz
1976:	10/10	Permit issued to install fencing with lights, 12" high, 800 lf. Owner: Studio City Golf Course; engineer: Herman Goodman; cost $14,000

IV. Regulations and Criteria of Evaluation

CEQA

Pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA *Guidelines*, a historical resource is presumed significant if it is listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or has been determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). A historical resource may also be considered significant if the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence, that the resource meets the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. CEQA also contains the following additional guidelines for defining a historical resource:

- California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Section 5024.1.d.1);
- Those resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the *Public Resources Code*, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the *Public Resources Code*;
- Those resources that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (generally, if it meets criteria for listing on the CRHC), provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence; or
- Those resources a local agency believes are historical for more broadly defined reasons than identified in the preceding criteria.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the nation's master inventory of known historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state or local level. The National Register criteria and associated definitions are outlined in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* The following is a summary of *Bulletin 15*:

Resources (structures, sites, buildings, districts, and objects) over 50 years of age can be listed on the National Register. However, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district can also be included on the National Register. The following list of definitions is relevant to any discussion of the National Register:

- A ***structure*** is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Generally constructed by humans, it is often an engineering object large in scale.

- A ***site*** is defined as the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

- *A* ***building*** *is* defined as a structure created to shelter human activity.

- A ***district*** is a geographically definable area—urban or rural, small or large—possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

- An ***object*** is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment such as a historic vessel.

There are four criteria under which a structure, site, building, district, or object can be considered significant for listing on the National Register. These include resources that are one or more of the following:

- *Criterion A:* associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (such as a Civil War battlefield or a Naval Ship building Center);

- *Criterion B:* associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (such as Thomas Jefferson's Monticello or the Susan B. Anthony birthplace);

- *Criterion 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 (such as Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin or the Midwestern Native American Indian Mounds) or;

- *Criterion D:* have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history (such as prehistoric ruins in Arizona or the archaeological sites of the first European settlements in St. Augustine, Florida or at the Presidio of San Francisco).

A resource can be considered significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. When nominating a resource to the National Register, one must evaluate and clearly state the significance of that resource. A resource can be individually eligible for listing on the National Register for any of the above four reasons. A resource can also be listed as contributing to a

group of resources that are listed on the National Register. In other words, the resource is part of a historic district as defined above.

Districts are comprised of resources that are identified as contributing and non-contributing. Some resources within the boundaries of the district may not meet the criteria for contributing to the historic character of the district even though the resource is located within the district boundaries.

Contributing resources add to the historic association, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant because the resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significant contexts, and possesses integrity.

Non-contributing resources do not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant because the resource was not present during the period of significance, does not relate to the documented significant contexts, or does not possess integrity.

Resources that meet the above criteria and have been determined eligible for the National Register are subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act when a federal undertaking is involved. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act does not generally apply to resources where private funding is used to alter or change those resources.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of State of California resources that are significant within the context of California's history. The California Register criteria are modeled after National Register criteria. However, the California Register focuses more closely on resources that have contributed to the development of California.

All resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register are eligible for the California Register. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the California Register. The primary difference between the National Register and the California Register is that the latter allows a lower level of integrity. The property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria:

- *Criterion 1:* it is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.

- *Criterion 2:* it is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.

- *Criterion 3:* it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

- *Criterion 4:* it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the

prehistory or history of the state or the nation.

The California Register criteria are linked to CEQA. Under CEQA, resources are considered historically significant "if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register" [Title 14 California Code of Regulations 15064.5 (3)].

Resource Integrity

To be eligible for either the National or California Registers, a resource must not only be historically or architecturally significant, it must also retain integrity or the ability to convey its significance. Integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance within one or more contexts. Integrity involves seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. These aspects closely relate to the resource's significance. For example, if the property is significant for architecture, the setting and association may not be as important as workmanship and materials. Integrity, particularly in the aspects important to the area of significance, must be primarily intact for National or California Register eligibility. Resources that have lost a great deal of their integrity are generally not eligible for the National Register. However, the California Register regulations have specific language regarding integrity, which note the following:

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register [California Code of Regulations Title 15, 11.5 (c)].

V. Evaluation of Eligibility

For CEQA purposes, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a qualified local register (for further explanation of qualifying local registers, see IV. Regulations and Criteria of Evaluation). California properties formally determined eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR. Weddington Golf and Tennis Club has not been previously listed on or determined eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP, nor has it been designated as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.

For the purposes of this report, the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club was evaluated against the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, as is required by CEQA. It was not evaluated for national (National Register) or local (Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument) landmark eligibility.

Significance Under the California Register

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club appears to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources under the following criteria:

Criterion 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.

The Weddington Golf & Tennis Club appears to be locally significant in the area of recreation and entertainment as a community recreation center. Specifically, the 9-hole golf course and driving range were constructed in the mid-1950s and developed over the next ten years to provide the growing Studio City community with a publicly-accessible facility where children and adults alike could learn and practice the sport. The clubhouse, course, and driving range were a community draw, particularly for many patrons at all levels of the entertainment industry. The course and driving range reflects the broad popularity of golf in the 1950s and 1960s, and how such recreational facilities were valuable amenities to serve the rapidly growing suburban population base in the San Fernando Valley during its most significant period of community development.

Criterion 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

The Weddington Golf Course represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s. It has high associative value and it effectively communicates the features of such a facility. Its setting has high integrity, as do the component elements including the low-slung, Ranch style clubhouse (and its compatible, adjoining driving range shelter) that echo the preferred residential forms of the San Fernando Valley in that era, the golf course with its fairways lined in palm, eucalyptus, and pine trees, and associated features such as the golf ball-shaped light standards and putting green.

Integrity
The National Register Bulletin series provides guidance in regard to eligibility, integrity, period of significance and resource type. Essentially, for a property to qualify as an historic resource it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past (National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 2002).

Bulletin 15 notes that an historic property derives its importance from its association with an important historic context and its retention of historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. Insensitive modifications to an historic property can have a negative impact on that building's integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and their relation to its significance.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity. The steps in assessing integrity are:

- Define the essential [or character-defining] physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance

- Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance
- Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present

Character-Defining Features
All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both *why* a property is significant (Applicable Criteria and Areas of Significance) and *when* it was significant (Periods of Significance.)

The character-defining features of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club include:

- 9-hole golf course, composed of fairways, greens, and tees (5th & 6th holes altered).
- Park-like setting on the property created by extensive trees and open space.
- Clubhouse: including board-and-batten siding, shake roof with rectangular cut-outs at planters, brick fireplace and chimney, knotty-pine interior paneling, and lunch counter.
- Driving range (altered) with shed-roof canopy with shake roof.
- Putting green in front of clubhouse.
- Golf ball light standards.

Evaluation
Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Ultimately, a property either does or does not have integrity. The following is a definition and analysis of each of the seven aspects of integrity in relation to this property.

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The historic property remains in its original location. The property retains this aspect of integrity.

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club has been partially altered in terms of design. The northern portion retains its 1958 design in terms of golf course layout, location and design of the putting green and clubhouse. Alterations completed in 1974 to accommodate tennis courts required the realignment of two holes and the reduction in size (by nearly half) of the driving range. However, the alterations reflect the evolution of the property as a community recreation center. These alterations have the potential of becoming significant and, therefore, do not substantially subtract

from the property's integrity of design.

A 1966 maintenance building was demolished, but it was located in a part of the property that was removed from the clubhouse and starting and ending points of the course and did not contribute to the historic design.

The more recent construction of the fire station at the southeast corner of the site is not associated with the property's historic significance as a community recreation center. However, its siting at the southeast corner of the property minimizes the impact of the new construction on the property's integrity of design as the golf course layout remained unaffected.

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property.

Unlike location, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played a historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated, and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Examples of features that create setting are: topographic features, vegetation, simple manmade features, and relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Weddington Golf and Tennis Club largely retains its integrity of setting. Setting is a particularly important aspect of integrity for this property, and refers both to the property's surroundings and the setting created within the property by the arrangement and integrity of its component parts, combining buildings, outdoor spaces and hardscape, and landscaped areas, all with a particular purpose that contributes to the recognition of the property type and the associated use. The clubhouse is the nexus of all of the golf-related uses on the property, including the putting green, the starting and ending points of the golf course, and the driving range. The setting of the property is defined not just by the functional interrelationships of elements, but also by the sense of open space created by the design and location of the golf course. The site is buffered from Ventura Blvd. by its location along the Los Angeles River channel, and along each of the boundaries (as well as within the site), mature trees act as windbreaks, visual buffers, and markers of open space within the neighborhood and on the property.

The southeast corner of the property has been disrupted by the construction of a new fire station; however, it is oriented away from the significant areas of the historic property's. Furthermore, the station removed maintenance structures that were secondary to the significance of the property and only partially removed the tennis elements of the property. (The tennis courts are not considered contributing features.) Therefore, the overall impact of the new construction has been limited.

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The site retains its integrity of materials. This aspect of integrity refers mainly to building materials and to whether the original materials from the period of significance continue to compose the significant structures, objects, and hardscape of the grounds. The substantially unaltered clubhouse retains the characteristic materials of the interior and exterior, such as the board and batten siding,

shingled roof, and knotty pine paneling. The concrete patios that lie between the driving range, clubhouse, and first and last holes also contribute to the setting and design of the property. The driving range shelter is also unaltered and composed of its original materials.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Workmanship is not a significant aspect of integrity for this property. Most of the building materials of the structures were mass produced and did not reflect either traditional building crafts or significant new materials or methods. Workmanship for this property is best exhibited in the superior maintenance of the fairways and greens. In this respect, the skilled craft of golf course maintenance reflects the property's workmanship and the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

As a result of retaining all material aspects of integrity, in whole or in part, Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retains its integrity of feeling.

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

As a result of retaining all material aspects of integrity, in whole or in part, Weddington Golf and Tennis Club retain its integrity of association.

VI. Project Description

The following summary project description is excerpted from a more extensive project description provided by Planning Associates, Inc. (The complete description and proposed site plan are attached as Appendix A.)

The proposed project involves the partial development of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club site to make way for a senior residential condominium campus. As proposed, the existing property will be split into two parcels: Lot 1, which will retain its use as a golf course and driving range, and Lot 2, which will accommodate the senior residential condominium campus.

Lot 1, which will measure approximately 504,764 square feet, will retain the existing nine-hole golf course, club house, driving range, and 22 surface parking spaces. All existing elements (buildings, landscape, site features) of Lot 1 will remain unaltered by the proposed project.

Lot 2, which will measure approximately 196,946 square feet, will be located at the southeast corner of the current lot. The proposed project involves the removal of the existing tennis courts from the site. The parcel will be developed with a senior residential condominium campus, comprising five rectangular and one polygonal-shaped four-story buildings. Also on the site will

be approximately 109,176 square feet of landscape and hardscape, as well as subterranean parking spaces. These parking spaces will serve both the residential community and the golf club.

The proposed project leaves the existing clubhouse, putting green, and fairways intact. As shown on the attached site plan, the location of Building 4 of the proposed senior housing complex will encroach on the sixth tee, which will necessitate moving the tee a short distance to the west. The footprint of Building 2 encroaches on the south portion of the original parking lot, with its distinctive golf-ball-shaped light standards, which will necessitate the relocation of the affected light standards. To accommodate the lot subdivision and a proposed fire lane on Lot 2, the green for the fifth hole must be moved a short distance to the northeast. To accommodate the lot subdivision, the south driving range fence must be moved approximately twenty-one feet to the north, thus eliminating three driving range tees.

VII. Analysis of Project Impacts

Threshold of Significance

Section 15065 of the CEQA *Guidelines* mandates a finding of significance if a project would eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory. In addition, pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA *Guidelines*, a project could have a significant effect on the environment if it "may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." A "substantial adverse change" means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource is impaired." Material impairment means altering "in an adverse manner those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Impacts to historical resources not determined to be significant according to any of the significance criteria described above are not considered significant for the purposes of CEQA. Generally, under CEQA, a project that follows *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures* is considered to have mitigated impacts to a historical resource to a less-than-significant level (CEQA *Guidelines* 15064.5).

Secretary of the Interior's Standard for Rehabilitation

The purpose of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (*The Standards*) is to promote responsible preservation practices that help to protect irreplaceable cultural resources. *The Standards* are meant to provide philosophical consistency in the preservation component of a development project and to guide essential decisions about the treatments to these properties. The preamble to the Standards states that they "are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility." Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3), conformity with *The Standards* in a development project is considered to mitigate impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant-level.

Although compliance with *The Standards* is presumed to constitute a less-than-significant impact on historical resources, compliance with *The Standards* is not the sole criteria for determining whether a project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource, and a failure to comply with *The Standards* may or may not constitute a significant impact or substantial adverse change under CEQA Guidelines.

There are four overriding treatments discussed in *The Standards*: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. For this project, ARG has looked to the rehabilitation standards for guidance. The *Rehabilitation Standards* are a set of 10 guidelines intended to guide the rehabilitation process of an historical resource. Rehabilitation is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

The compatibility of the new design as a whole has been reviewed with respect to *The Standards.* Each of *The Standards* is listed below, followed by discussion of any potential for impacts in *italicized* text.

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

The proposed project meets Standard #1. The majority of the property will be used as it was historically, which is a driving range and golf course (Lot 1). The portion of the lot that will be used for the senior residential complex currently accommodates the tennis courts (Lot 2), which were constructed outside of the period of significance of the site and are therefore not considered historic features.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the property will be avoided.

The proposed project meets Standard #2. According to the project description, all character defining features of the property will be retained. Lot 1, which is the portion of the site that includes the golf course, clubhouse, driving range, putting green, and light standards, will be unaltered.

Should any of the golf ball light standards be removed in the process of removing part of the surface parking lot located at the eastern boundary of the property, they must be retained and relocated on site.

Standard #3*:* Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

The proposed project meets Standard #3. The proposed plans do not suggest conjectural features

or elements from other historic properties.

Standard #4: Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

The proposed project meets Standard #4. No changes that have acquired historic significance were identified.

Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

The proposed project meets Standard #5. Those elements that were determined to be character defining features will be retained unaltered in Lot 1.

Standard #6: Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

The proposed project meets Standard #6. It does not include the modification or replacement of elements that were determined to be character defining features.

Standard #7: Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

The proposed project meets Standard #7. Current project plans do not indicate chemical or physical treatments will be used. Any treatments that could cause damage to historic materials should require review by a qualified professional in order to ensure conformance with this Standard.

Standard #8: Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

The identification of archeological resources was not completed as part of this report.

Standard #9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

The proposed project meets Standard #9. The proposed new senior housing development will occur apart from those features that have been determined to characterize the property. None of the buildings, landscape elements, or site features that were determined to be character-defining features will be destroyed by the proposed project. The lot subdivision, including the proposed siting of Building 4 and a necessary fire lane, necessitates the relocation of the sixth tee and

fifth hole, which will be moved approximately 90 feet and 25 feet, respectively, to the northwest along the property's south boundary. The fifth and sixth holes are not in their historic locations, owing to the 1970s reconfiguration of the southeastern portion of the course to make room for the construction of the tennis courts. No major landscape features (such as stands of trees) will be removed due to the development's encroachment.

Because the new project is located to the southeast of the existing golf course and driving range on what will be a different parcel, it will appear separate from the adjacent historic features. The project description does not describe how the two parcels will be differentiated from one another. ARG recommends that appropriate landscaping be used to create a "buffer" between the two parcels, such as the placement of trees or shrubs at the parcel boundary to act as a natural screen between the two properties.

The proposed project also calls for the elimination of some of the surface parking spaces at the eastern edge of the property due to the siting of Building 2. The golf ball light standards, which are located at this parking lot and were determined to be character defining features, should be retained in place. If they must be moved, they must be retained and relocated to an unaffected portion of the parcel.

Standard #10: New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The proposed project meets Standard #10. If in the future the senior residential condominium campus were to be removed, the adjacent driving range, golf course and associated buildings in Lot 1 would remain unimpaired.

VIII. Conclusion

Under CEQA, properties that meet the criteria for listing on the California Register and National Register of Historic Places are considered historic resources. The Weddington Golf and Tennis Club appears to be eligible for the California Register and is therefore a historic resource under CEQA. Weddington Golf and Tennis Club appears to be significant at the local level under California Register Criterion 1, as a privately-owned community recreation (golf) center built to serve the growing community of Studio City in the mid-1950s; and under Criterion 3, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type as a typical example of a post-war community golf course. It was not evaluated for National Register or Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument eligibility.

Because the project as currently proposed meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation,* it will not result in a significant adverse effect under CEQA. Any future modifications to the design should be reviewed for compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*

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APPENDIX: Project overlay map, December 23, 2011.



WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB
4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

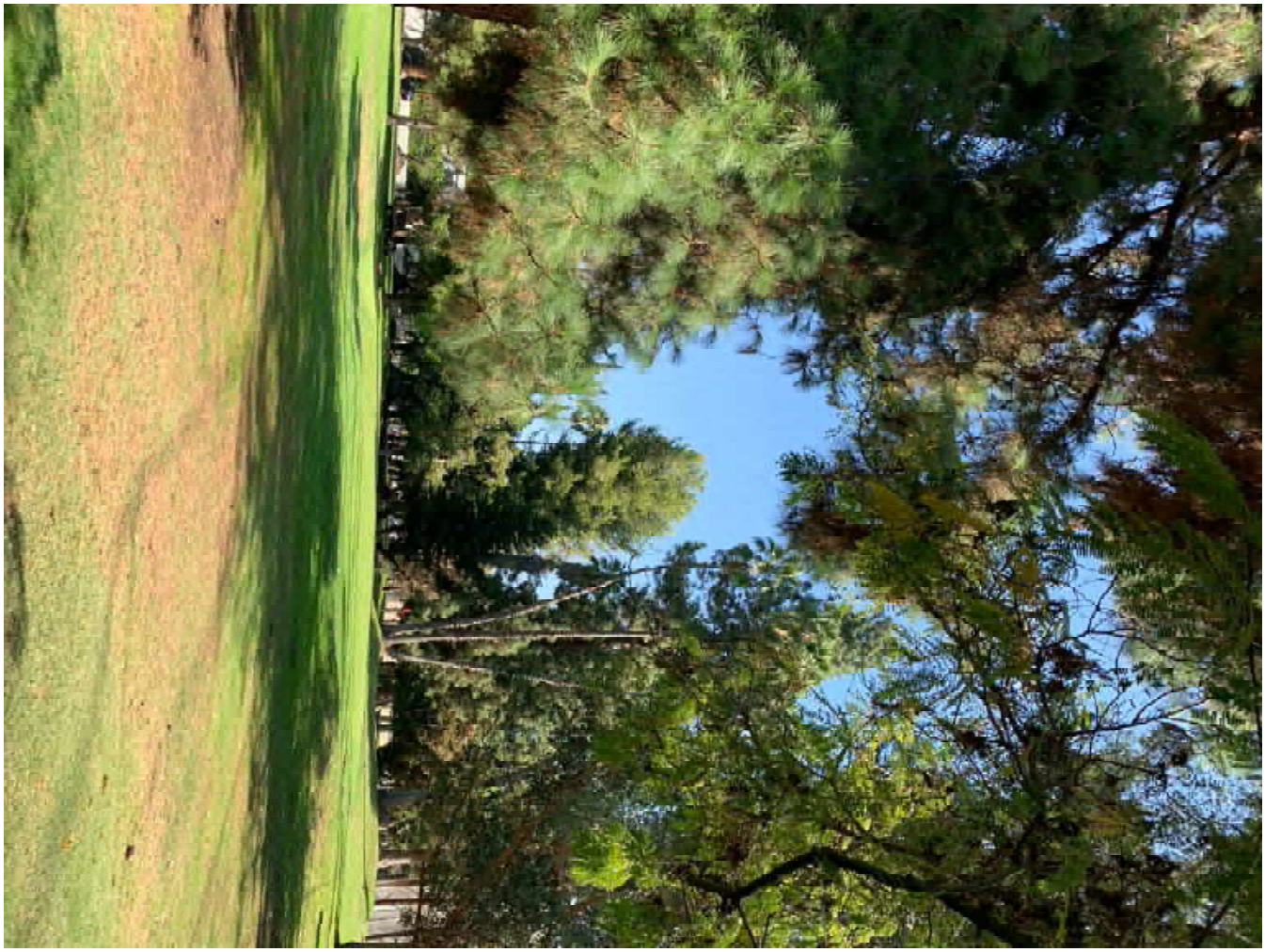
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Received January 20, 2021

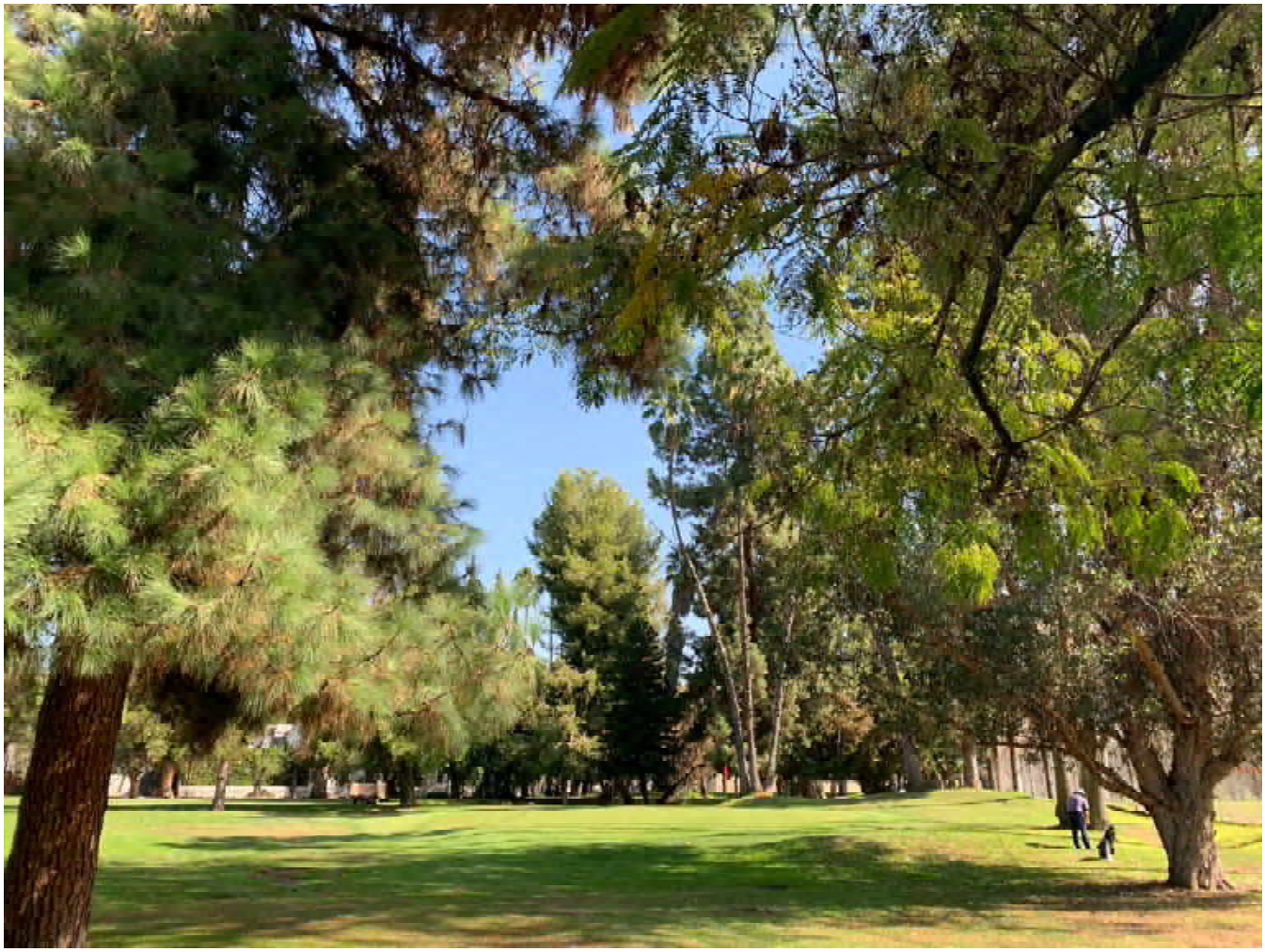












Weddington Golf and Tennis Club, CHC-2020-7764-HCM; Received January 20, 2021









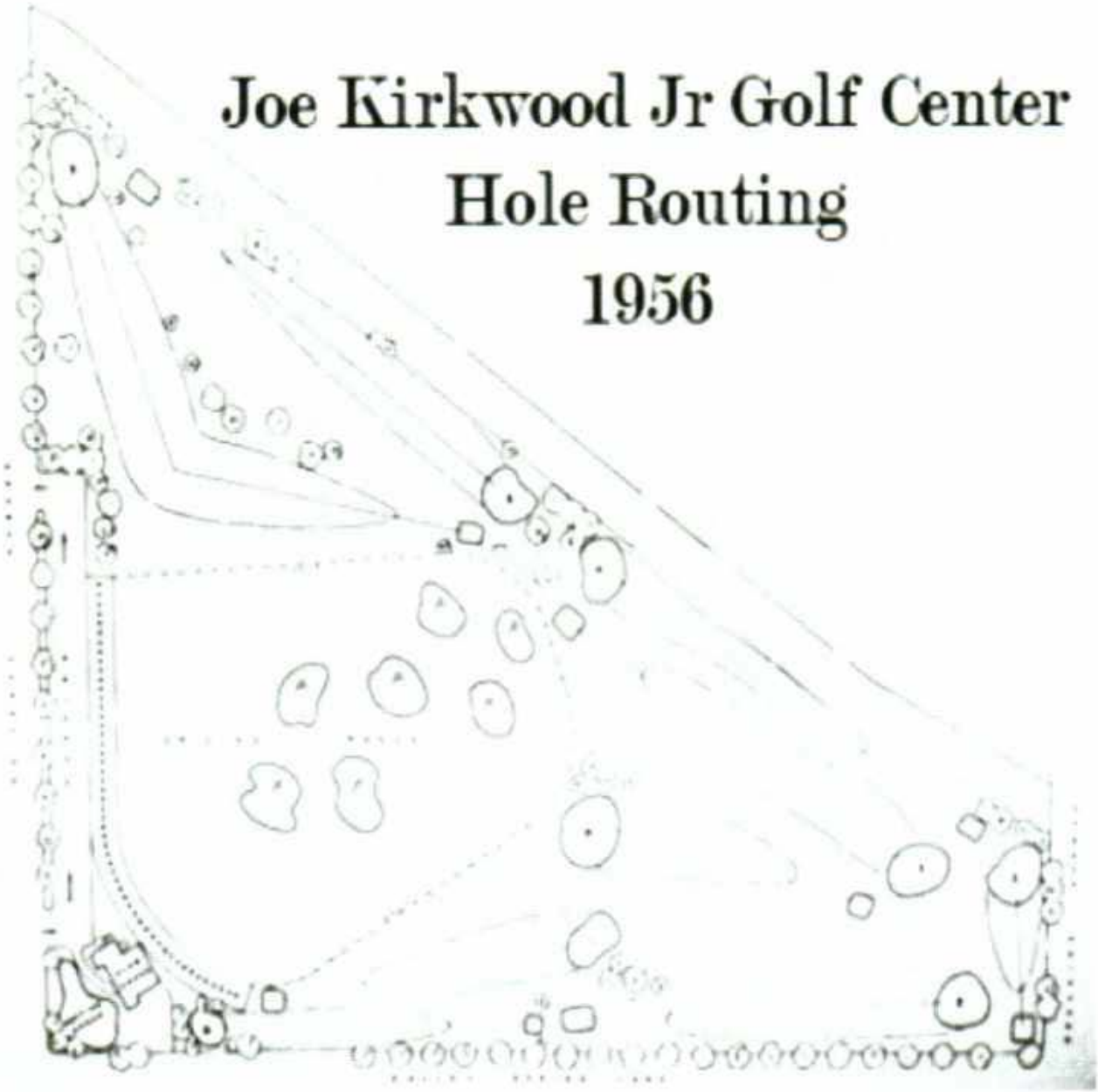
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WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB
4047-4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane
CHC-2020-7764-HCM
ENV-2020-7765-CE

Supplemental Photos from the Applicant
Received February 25, 2021

Joe Kirkwood Jr Golf Center
Hole Routing
1956







Weddington Golf and Tennis Club, CHC-2020-7764-HCM; Received February 25, 2021





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Weddington Golf and Tennis Club, CHC-2020-7764-HCM; Received February 25, 2021





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Attachment 4

KIM TASHMAN
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC CONSULTING

May 9, 2022

DEIR REPORT REVIEW – COMMENTARY

The following reflects my professional comments and opinion with regards to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Case Number ENV-2020-1512-EIR), based on the information about the project available as of March, 2022.

I hold a Master's degree in Historic Preservation-Heritage Conservation from the University of Southern California, and work as an architectural and historic preservationist. I wrote my Master's thesis on the historical and cultural aspects and value of the Weddington Golf site and its landscape. Based on this experience, and in my expert opinion, the Cultural Resources Impact Analysis in the DEIR is inadequate for the following reasons:

First, the analysis is defective because it fails to address the impacts of the project on all of the character-defining features of the site. Per my thesis research, and according to the 2012 Architectural Resources Group Historical Resources Assessment Report (ARG Report) regarding the site, Weddington Golf's historic and character-defining features include: the 9-hole golf course, the clubhouse, the putting green located in front of the clubhouse, the driving range, the golf ball light standards, and the open green space and park-like setting of the site (including the extensive canopy of mature trees). These features are not adequately nor individually addressed in the DEIR. The DEIR arbitrarily limits its own list of "character defining features" to only the clubhouse, putting green, and golf ball light standards. The DEIR's Cultural Resources analysis asserts that because the site will retain these limited features, there will not be significant cultural or historic losses. But this limited list is inaccurate, and contradicts their own statement on DEIR page IV-D-22 that the "primary physical characteristics" of the site include both the nine-hole golf course and the driving range. This more detailed list of character defining features is also supported by the ARG Report, which is referenced throughout the DEIR. Should the Project go forward as planned, these conveniently excluded historic elements will be either damaged or lost entirely – a significant impact on the site's historic characteristics.

Furthermore, the DEIR has completely failed to reference the existing lawsuit filed by Save Weddington Inc. against the City of Los Angeles (Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles Case Number: 21STCP04158) regarding the last-minute removal of historically and culturally significant terms from final HCM determination. The essential defining terms "golf club" and "golf course" were improperly removed at the last minute during the final vote for the nomination. This was done without any evidence, as is required by law, as to why these essential historical and cultural terms were to be removed. This needs to be addressed and responded to in the DEIR, as once the case is settled it may alter the mitigation measures required to sustain the historic nature of the site. The removal of these terms is suspect, given how convenient their removal is for the developer's desired outcome for

the site. Ignoring, or outright invalidating, the historic nature of the golf course's landscape only serves to benefit the developer's interests.

Moreover, the DEIR is incorrect when it states on page IV-D-39 that "[c]umulative impacts to historic resources…were determined to be less than significant…and no mitigation measures are required." Once the lawsuit is settled, it is likely that numerous mitigation measures will be required in order to protect the golf course and driving range from significant damage to their historic character.

The historic nature of the course's design is thoroughly documented in my thesis research attached. In removing these terms from the HCM, and ignoring the significance of the golf course itself in the DEIR, the DEIR is deliberately downplaying or outright denying the historic quality of the course, relegating the defining features of the historic site as irrelevant. As such, the DEIR has failed to accurately assess the impact of the Project on the HCM, a California Register eligible resource, and the site's cultural and historic landscape. It has failed to identify significant and unmitigated impacts of the Project.

If you have any questions regarding the content of this document, please contact me using the information below.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



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WEDDINGTON GOLF:

A CASE STUDY IN CULTURAL RELEVANCE AND OPEN GREEN SPACE

by

Kimberly Benston Tashman

A Thesis Presented to the
FACULTY OF THE USC SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
MASTER OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION

December 2020

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Acknowledgements

This thesis was inspired by my father Sheldon, who spent more than fifty years devoted to this particular golf course. As a child, the first phone number I learned besides my home number was the number of the Studio City Golf Clubhouse. I knew, that in an emergency, I could always reach my father there (the number remains the same to this day). This thesis is to honor him and his memory, and the countless magical hours we spent on the driving range and course. Those are some of my happiest childhood memories.

I would like to thank my committee chair Ken Breisch, who from my first lecture on the first day of this program, has supported my growth, offered invaluable guidance, and constant support. Your sense of humor has made me laugh, even during some of the most challenging moments of the past two years. I would also like to thank my committee members, Jay Platt and Meredith Drake Reitan. Your guidance, suggestions, and input – both in the classroom and on this thesis – have shaped my understanding of "place" and the story I am telling here.

A special thank you to Trudi Sandmeier, Director of Graduate Programs in Heritage Conservation, whose summer program was so inspiring, and whose personal encouragement was so sincere, that it led me to take a chance and return to school at the age of 53.

A huge thank you to my husband Kenny, who has endlessly supported every dream I've had since we were 16 years old. His love, help, understanding, and never-ending patience is what ultimately allowed me to complete this program and my thesis. He's thrilled this is now over. Thank you also to my incredible daughters, Alexandra and Sarah, who have been my biggest cheerleaders, and my mother Maxine, sister Kelli, and mother-in-law Janet for your wisdom and encouragement. A final thank you to my friends of many years, alongside the new and wonderful friends I've made throughout this program, who have listened endlessly, brought me coffee, and kept telling me I could do this. I love you all.

As my dad always said about golf, which holds true in life as well, "keep your head down, and keep your eye on the ball."

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Abstract

Built in 1954, Weddington Golf (previously Studio City Golf, now Weddington Golf and Tennis) has played an important community role in the San Fernando Valley for more than half a century. A typical post-war neighborhood golf course, residents from Valley communities such as Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Valley Village, North Hollywood, and other nearby areas have flocked to the space, well utilizing its facilities. Originally developed by the Weddington and McCallister families as a nondiscriminatory municipal golf course, for almost 70 years the space has served as a social hub, clubhouse, coffee shop, and open green space for the community at-large to enjoy. Priced moderately, a round of golf was available to all. Since its opening, the mid-century golf course has been a hugely defining feature of the local landscape. Nestled along the L.A. River, the course contains wide open space and numerous irreplaceable mature trees. Presently, its community role is threatened by the possible development of a private sports facility on the site.

The land Weddington Golf sits upon remained in family hands from 1890 until 2012, when it was sold to a developer who intended to build a senior living facility on the site. The local community organized widely to fight against this, and as a result, the City of Los Angeles ultimately rejected that use. The site was subsequently sold to an elite college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, which plans to redevelop it into athletic facilities for its students. Again, community organizations and local residents are fighting against this plan, and have launched a "Save Weddington Golf" campaign. Signs supporting the historic use of the site litter the lawns of surrounding Valley homes from Encino to Toluca Lake.

Although the facility is under new ownership, the architectural features of the original one-story club house, 230-yard driving range, pro shop, nine-hole pitch 'n putt, par three golf course, small entryway putting green, and green space remain largely intact. During the decades it was owned by the Weddington family, the facility was run in a manner similar to public municipal courses of comparable size, providing an affordable, membership-free experience for golf enthusiasts of all ages, races, and genders.

The space looms large in the community consciousness. Los Angeles' District 2 Councilman, Paul Krekorian (who represents the area), said of the facility that "[t]his is the largest privately-owned open space adjacent to the Los Angeles River, and it is a vitally important component of long-term vision for revitalization of the river as an environmental,

aesthetic and recreational resource for the San Fernando Valley. It is also a precious and cherished part of our quality of life." Its proximity to the numerous Hollywood studios located in the Valley has made it a favorite of celebrities over the years, from Bob Hope and Jack Nicholson to Kevin Costner and Will Smith. And due to its social and financial openness, on any given day you might find a studio executive on the driving range taking golf tips from a local high school kid.

The open green space, original buildings, and community spirit make Weddington Golf an integral part of the Studio City neighborhood and its identity. The original mid-century architecture evokes a by-gone era, and the culture of the space – that it is for everyone – provides substantial value to the area at-large. In this case study, I intend to evaluate the architectural and socio-cultural value of Weddington Golf in order to show its community impact and historical relevance. Protecting this space is essential, not just to maintain the feeling of the neighborhood, but to maintain the heart of the community.

I: Introduction

Since opening in 1955, Weddington Golf has been known as a beautiful gem of recreational green space – an oasis, hidden amidst a rapidly developing urban and concrete landscape. Although its origins are rooted in an era when the neighborhood of Studio City was still a small, quiet town, its role as a central hub of community, recreation, and camaraderie has never changed. The history of the golf course, clubhouse, coffee shop and environs has been well documented and celebrated by both golf historians and the community at-large. Its ability to remain as an open green haven has been long fought for and hard won.

Family lore tells the story of how as a baby, my actual "first steps" were taken while my father was hitting balls on the driving range, and I was with my mother sitting on the benches nearby. That was over 50 years ago. I spent numerous hours of my youth on the course, not only to improve my skills, but also enjoying the spirit of community, a group consciousness of connection (a feeling that remarkably still exists today). I am not alone in this experience, my story is not unique. I am amongst thousands of San Fernando Valley residents whose sense of community has a connection to Weddington Golf.

Although much of Studio City's small-town feel has been altered by modern development, the Weddington site and its bordering residential streets, stand today almost entirely intact as originally built. They provide a last semblance of that historical, charming, small-town feel. Yet, that may not be the case moving forward.

This thesis will investigate the history of the Weddington Golf site, convey its value and importance to the community at large, and identify those aspects that support its significance in order to justify preservation per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards from an architectural, historical and/or cultural standpoint. The site is currently threatened by demolition, with the intent to replace it with athletic facilities to be used by an elite private school. If allowed, this project will irreparably destroy a rare and valuable open green space and community hub that is much needed in our congested city today.

The research herein will include a history of golf in Southern California, addressing the sport's roots and cultural growth in the region. It will also chart aspects of the development of the San Fernando Valley, reflecting the growth and urbanization of the area, and subsequent demand for recreation. The focus will then shift to the origins, design and continued use of Weddington Golf, before evaluating previous and current development projects that have been

attempted on the site. The purpose of this thesis is to support an argument for the importance of preserving the site as it exists in its current state today. It is a place that matters to the community and helps to define its identity. As philosopher Edward S. Casey states in Dolores Hayden's book *The Power of Place*, "[place memory] is the stabilizing persistence of place as a container of experiences that contributes so powerfully to its intrinsic memorability. . .It is the key to the power of historic places to help citizens define their public pasts: places trigger memories for insiders, who have shared a common past, and at the same time places often can represent shared pasts to outsiders who might be interested in knowing about them in the present."[1] The concepts of place and memory matter. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has a long-standing campaign entitled "This Place Matters," which encourages citizens to get involved in helping to preserve their communities. Weddington Golf is my community. This thesis will serve to prove that this place does indeed matter.

[1] Dolores Hayden, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1997), 46.

II. History of Golf in Southern California

The history of golf as a popular pastime in the greater Los Angeles area can be traced to the late 1800s. With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, bi-coastal travel became significantly easier, and launched a wave of development and investment along the West Coast. Along with the booming citrus industry, great wealth grew out of the golden state.[2] This subsequently created a surge in both tourists and new residents, causing a population increase across California. As local wealth grew, so too did the desire for recreation.[3] The first golf course on record in Southern California dates to 1871, in the town of Riverside.[4] Known as the "Orange Camp," this rough, five-hole course was created by Charles E. Maud.[5]



Figure 2.1: Charles E. Maud (standing in an "on-deck" box) 1912. Image courtesy of Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009).

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[2] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two – The Founders," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch2.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009), 89–90.
[5] Ibid.

Maud, a wealthy agricultural developer originally from England, was a great champion of the sport. He was a founding member of the Riverside Golf Club in 1891, and, in 1899, was elected as the first President of the Southern California Golf Association.[6] He continued promoting the sport throughout his life, and developed numerous courses in California (including the Riverside Golf Club, today known as The Victoria Club).[7] Maud laid out the Club's original nine holes, although architect Walter Farvoque redesigned the course to include a full 20 holes in 1920.[8] As golf began to gain popularity in California, the course was redesigned once again in 1923, by architect Max Behr.[9]



Figure 2.2 Max Behr (left), America's foremost golf course architect, and Dr. Alister Mackenzie, the famous British course architect. Image courtesy of Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, (http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america).

[6] Ibid.
[7] "About the Course," Victoria Club, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.victoriaclub.com/club-amenities/golf-course/
[8] Hotelling, *Pebble Beach*, 89–90.
[9] Ibid.

Today, the course remains popular, and sits in a picturesque setting amidst large Italian Stone Pines, California Peppers, and Oak trees.[10] This type of course is reflective of the initial golf culture in California – highly elite, and generally accessible to only the wealthy.

Other courses were built in the area around the same period, predominantly by groups of affluent white men who had moved out west from New England, New York, Chicago and Scotland.[11] These courses include the Pachappa (1898) and Rubidoux Golf Clubs (1899), both nine-hole courses located in Riverside.[12] In nearby Redlands, as the tourism industry began to expand the population of the town, golf too began gaining in popularity.[13] By the late 1890s, the area was considered a top destination for tourists who could come see the sights including, "the private Stanley Heights Botanical Gardens, the beautiful mansions. . .and the navel groves framed by the San Bernardino mountains."[14] With its founding in 1896, the Redlands Country Club became the second country club to open in Southern California.[15]

Closer in proximity to the City of Los Angeles, golf continued to grow as a sport of the wealthy. In Pasadena, a city known in the early twentieth century for both its affluence and high-end hotels, golf was a popular recreational activity. The first two courses built in the area were completed in 1894 and 1906 respectively.[16] The game grew prominent with the idle wealthy across the region, and the City of Pasadena was even the site of the first caddie strike in Southern California.[17] The caddies were fighting for higher wages. As the *Los Angeles Times*' society page wrote on July 24, 1898, "[the caddies] claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying sticks."[18] Another caddie strike was narrowly averted in San Gabriel in 1912, as caddies were promised higher wages if they obtained "half a dozen signatures from golfers testifying to the fact that they performed their duties

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[10] Victoria Club, "About the Course."
[11] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[12] Ibid.
[13] Larry E. Burgess, *Redlands Country Club: A Centennial History 1896-1996* (Redlands, CA: The Redlands Country Club, 1996).
[14] Burgess, *Redlands Country Club*.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[17] Ibid.
[18] "Out-of-Town Society, Pasadena," *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 24, 1898, 48, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/378321740.

properly during a given round."[19] Strikes were frequent in the early part of the twentieth century, as the economic disparity between players and caddies remained stark. In 1915, the *Los Angeles Times* reported on a caddie strike in New Jersey that arose as a result of a new system that gave inexperienced caddies the same opportunities as elite ones.[20] The elite caddies wanted to retain their better wages and rejected this "paternal socialism" because they had "evidently absorbed the aristocratic ideas of the golfers themselves and decided in favor of the aristocracy."[21] In essence, there were so few opportunities to get ahead, the caddies clung to the few advantages they had.



THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

Los Angeles County—

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

checked
say in a
hand int
coins:
"Come
These ha

the fall.

The many members of the Country Club who play golf are in a peck of trouble. The caddies, as the boys are called who carry the golf sticks and hunt up the balls, struck on Thursday for higher pay. They claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying the sticks. The price paid in Oakland is but 10 cents a round, and the links are longer, but that makes no difference to the Pasadena youth, who is too healthy—or proud—to work for anything less than twice what his confreres in other cities get.

THURSDAY, JULY 18,

Los Angeles Cou

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

LINKS LIVELY WITH CROWDS OF SUMMER PLAYERS.

Mrs. E. W. Hitchings Wins Country Contest for Russell Cup—Rev. Robert J. Burdette Set Right—Continued Campaign for Rat Extermination.

PASADENA, Office of The Times, No. 26 South Raymond Avenue, July 17.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Unusual interest in golf is prevalent in Pasadena this summer, every week witnessing one or more tournaments at the Country Club course, while this and the Green links are visited daily by many who aspire to proficiency in the ancient and honorable game. Among those who are struggling with the vernacular of the game, and who have come to make the eighteen-hole rounds in 150 or better, are many young professional men whose duties prevent them from taking part in the sport in the winter. The opening of next season will find many of those among the expert amateurs of the city.

Figure 2.3: Coverage of golf in Pasadena in the *Los Angeles Times*. Images courtesy of *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 18, 1901.

Overall, caddies were and remain an integral facet of the golf experience, especially at the turn of the century, when the sport was particularly aristocratic. The term "caddie" (or "caddy") allegedly originated with Mary, Queen of Scots.[22]

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[19] Alma Whitaker, "Golf Notes," *Los Angeles Times*, June 2, 1912, 113, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380242487/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[20] Alma Whitaker, "Socialistic Ruling is Cause of Caddie Strike," *Los Angeles Times*, August 3, 1915, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380621358/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[21] Whitaker, "Cause of Caddie Strike."
[22] Jerry Cohen, "U.S. Career Caddies on Endangered Species List," *Los Angeles Times*, November 27, 1986, Part V-A, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/404624835/.

> "Mary had a little course built around her chateau. She had her own sort of Secret Service, which guarded her everywhere she went. Its members were called cadets, pronounced ka-days in French. One carried her bag and the others were around to protect her as she walked. So the people took to saying, 'There goes Mary Queen of Scots playing her native game and there are her cadets following and carrying her clubs.'"[23]

During the early 20th century, golf – as both a social activity and a sport – grew due to increased wealth in the area (and thus, more leisure time for the affluent), with numerous courses being built across the Southland. However, with the onset of World War I, the building of courses – at hotels, private clubs, and for general public use – ground to a halt.[24] The popularity of golf courses began to reemerge over the course of the "roaring twenties," as leisure activities expanded across America.[25] This period, from roughly 1915 to 1930, is often considered the "golden age" of golf.[26] "The 'Golden Age' of golf course architecture in America is a loosely defined period during the early part of the twentieth century that saw the design and construction of some of the best known and most influential golf courses in the United States. Many of America's greatest course architects worked during this period and the number of courses grew from fewer than 750 in 1916 to nearly 6,000 by 1930."[27] In Southern California, the popularity of the sport continued to increase. In 1919, the Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) had approximately 1,371 members spread out over 18 clubs. By the end of 1925, the group had a roster of over 20,000 members, who could play on any of the now 45 courses that had been constructed across the region.[28] The boom in residential real estate developments in Los Angeles helped bring more courses to the area as well. Land speculators soon realized that having a nearby golf course served to enhance the desirability of their developments.[29] Both the Hollywood Country Club (located in Studio City, now the site of The Harvard-Westlake

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[23] Cohen, "Career Caddies on Endangered Species List."
[24] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six – Toward The Roaring Twenties," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch6.
[25] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six."
[26] "The Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture in America," Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, accessed June 17, 2020, http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america/.
[27] PBS: WNED-TV, "Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture."
[28] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One – A Golden Age of Golf Courses," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch1.
[29] George B. Kirsch, *Golf in America* (Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2009).

School[30]) and Wilshire Club are examples of this. The Wilshire Club, located in wealthy Hancock Park, added further cache to the exclusive and prestigious neighborhood.[31] While much has been written about that renowned club, there is a dearth of information regarding Hollywood Country Club and the residential subdivision it was built for. Around 1920, two of the most powerful men in Hollywood at the time – Douglas Fairbanks and Sydney Chaplin – joined with investors to obtain open land, approximately 140 acres,[32] near what is now known as the intersection of Ventura Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue (then known as Diaz Canyon or Diaz Street).[33]



Figure 2.4 Aerial view of Hollywood Country Club. The long street on the right is Diaz Canyon (now Coldwater Canyon). Image courtesy of Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA (https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub).

[30] "History," Harvard-Westlake School, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.hw.com/about/History.
[31] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One."
[32] Karl Gerber, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City," Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA, accessed June 17, 2020, https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub/.
[33] "Plan to Enlarge Clubhouse: Two New Wings Are to be Added to Central Structure of Hollywood Country Club," *Los Angeles Times*, Feb 6, 1921, Part V, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/380296492.

Fairbanks and Chaplin, along with the Hollywood Country Club investors, formed a partnership with local realtors, Sunday, Merrick & Ruddick in order to subdivide the portions of land owned, but not being utilized by the club in order to build tract homes.[34] "This development tied in with other businessmen's dreams of turning the land along Ventura Boulevard into a residential district they. . .describ[ed] as America's most beautiful suburb."

Both the game of golf, along with the development of courses (built alongside suburbs or otherwise) came to an abrupt halt with the onset of the Great Depression.[35] Naturally, lavish sports and the expenses that went along with them took a backseat to paying bills and keeping food on the table. Courses changed their offerings to cut expenses, with one even going so far as to "shut down the clubhouse, fir[e] most of the employees, and requir[e] members to carry their own bags and do most of the groundskeeping."[36] While the Depression resulted in a rapid decline in memberships in private clubs, one positive outcome was an increase in access to the game by the general public.[37] More and more municipal courses began to crop up.[38] "As more players crowded onto these grounds, city, state and federal relief programs hired laborers to upgrade existing links and build hundreds of new ones."[39] The outcome of this was an increase in accessibility – for the first time, golf became available to the less affluent, and its player population grew to reflect this demographic shift.[40]

Many of the private clubs that were able to keep their doors open came to the realization that membership would need to expand and become marginally more democratic. A 1933 article on the subject in the *New York Times* noted that, "[g]olf went democratic even before the national tide turned in that direction at the Presidential polls in 1932."[41] Clubs began creating new categories of less expensive memberships – often called "house" or "associate" memberships – which were open to women, younger people, and group work clubs.[42] As a result,

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[34] Employment Lawyers Group, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City."
[35] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter Four – Maturation, Growth and the End of an Era" Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch4.
[39] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109-10.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid., 110-11.

people from differing social classes began to interact. *American Golfer* magazine reported in 1933 that, "executives and office workers and machinists all mingle in the comradeship of golf, and more often than not, the subordinate in the shop is gloriously superior on the links."[43] Even a few large corporations, which suffered during the Depression but still managed to survive, built simple courses as a place for employee recreation and stress management.[44]

The government too, played a role in assisting with the survival and popularity of golf during this time. As one of the early Great Depression recovery initiatives, President Herbert Hoover and his cabinet established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC).[45] This program provided loans to eligible entities, including municipal golf courses, that were "economically desirable and self liquidating through fees charged through their use."[46] Further support for golf courses during the Depression came as a result of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal." During his presidency, Roosevelt established the Civil Works Administration (CWA), which financed the construction of golf courses throughout the country. By 1935, another New Deal initiative – the Works Progress Administration (WPA) – had spent almost six million dollars on golf-related projects.[47] The WPA repaired, improved or constructed 103 golf courses, as well as sports stadiums, public parks and airports.[48] In Southern California, WPA golf projects included the building of Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course in Los Angeles' Griffith Park,[49] repairs and improvements to Pasadena's Brookside Park,[50] and the building of Arcadia's County Park golf course (now the Santa Anita golf course).[51] Golf's stature as "a game that was here to stay" was solidified in a 1936 *New York Times* editorial which stated, "[w]hen the

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[43] Ibid., 112.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Ibid., 116.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Scott Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America: Solving the Economic Crisis Through Civic Works* (Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2009), 24.
[48] Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America*, 26.
[49] "Griffith Park: Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course – Los Angeles CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/griffith-park-roosevelt-municipal-golf-course-los-angeles-ca/.
[50] "Brookside Park Improvements – Pasadena CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/brookside-park-improvements-pasadena-ca/.
[51] "Arcadia County Park – Arcadia CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/arcadia-county-park-arcadia-ca/.

economic recession has receded it will not be quite the same America that rises above the waves. Among other things it will be studded with golf courses."[52]

The 1940s brought war-related military complexes, a growing movie industry and a population surge to the area. Although the majority of the country was growing, the population of Southern California was increasing at breakneck speed.[53] The local economy was energized by World War II. In the first half of the decade, investments were made to build over five thousand industrial plants at a cost of more than $800 million.[54] According to historian Carey McWilliams, "what the war has done in Southern California has been to telescope a quarter century's development into the brief space of a few years. . .Los Angeles has reached an economic development in the last 50 years that took New York City 175 years to accomplish."[55] Throughout the late 1940s, the nation as a whole was growing at a rate of nearly 15 percent.[56] However, in California, the population jumped by over 50 percent.[57] At the start of the decade, there were approximately seven million people living in California.[58] By the close of the 1940s, there were over 10 million, many settling down in the southern portion of the state.[59] As nearby neighborhoods began to grow and subdivisions continued to be developed, the need for community recreation grew in equal parts. Although some private golf clubs experienced a drop in memberships during the war years, a great effort was made by enthusiasts and experts alike to ensure its popularity survived.[60] Adding activities for the entire family, developing clubhouses into social hubs for members, and the popularity of the automobile helped the golf clubs prosper. Players no longer needed to live in a suburb which included a golf course and club in its community center – now, you could pile the whole family into the car and drive further out if

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[52] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 118.
[53] "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue – From Darkness… To Light," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3.
[54] Carey McWilliams, *Southern California: An Island on the Land* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946), 371–72.
[55] McWilliams, *Southern California*, 371–72.
[56] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] Ibid.
[60] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One – Soldiering On," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#one.

you preferred a course or a club that was some distance away.[61] However, neighborhood golf courses still generally maintained their popularity and community importance. By the mid-1940s, the majority of golf clubs in the Southland had "full rosters," and many held waiting lists.[62] Both the private, more expensive and elite clubs, as well as the public, more affordable options were seeking out land to expand their offerings.[63]

Although the popularity of the game continued to grow throughout the next decade, barriers to its expansion began to appear. Many clubs had to close their doors due to a heavy and, in the SCGA's view, unfair taxation system.[64] In 1960, a proposition was put forth on California's November ballot that would decide how golf courses were to be taxed.[65] Proposition 6 as it was known, was designed to bring relief on the heavy levy taxes nonprofit golf courses and clubs were subjected to.[66]

[61] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[62] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One."
[63] Ibid.
[64] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine – Winning the Proposition 6 Battle," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#nine.
[65] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."
[66] "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6 (1960)," University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law, accessed June 22, 2020, http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614.



ASSESSMENT OF GOLF COURSES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20. Establishes manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

6

YES

NO

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 7, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

This constitutional amendment would add Section 2.6 to Article XIII of the Constitution. It would prohibit an assessor, in assessing real property for taxation, from considering any factors other than those related to its use for golf course purposes if (a) the property consists of one parcel of ten acres or more and (b) it has been used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years. The measure would not, however, preclude the assessor from considering the existence of any minerals (including oil and gas), mines or quarries in assessing the property.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20

so would you like the golf courses nearest ... or home to be converted into noisy factory layouts, cheerless supermarkets, traffic-jammed shopping centers, or brick-and-mortar apartment mazes?

Proposition 6 is designed to save these courses and their benefits to you and your family as wooded, planted, open space areas giving greenbelt breathing space to California's growing cities.

Proposition 6 provides clarification of assessment and taxation for these privately-paid-for parks, which under present short-sighted assessment practices are being taxed out of existence and forced into overbuilt industrial and commercial developments.

Here's why Californians should vote YES:

1. TAX ELIMINATION OF NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL RAISE YOUR TAXES by forcing your county or city to assume and operate them as public courses. This means increased taxpayer expense for courses previously operated at private cost with simultaneous removal of tax-paying property from tax rolls.

2. NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL CONTINUE TO PAY TAXES.

Proposition 6 does not give tax exemption or decrease to courses. Non-profit courses will continue to pay their taxes. Proposition 6 clarifies assessment practices and provides a fair tax formula benefiting every Californian by conserving the outdoor surroundings and fresh air for our cities at private cost while continuing to yield substantial tax revenues.

3. TAX REVENUE LOSS DUE TO DEPRECIATING VALUE OF SURROUNDING LAND WILL BE AVOIDED.

Residential areas surrounding courses pay higher taxes because of scenic charm and prestige. Unfair taxes on the courses, forcing them to sell out and convert into commercial use, drops the value of the residential areas surrounding, evades the tax base and throws a heavier tax burden on remaining taxpayers.

4. PROPOSITION 6 WILL HELP PROTECT OUR TOURIST AND CONVENTION INDUSTRY.

These courses are a leading tourist and convention attraction. Tourists bring more than $2 billion to new outside money yearly into California. This means jobs for thousands. Fair taxation under Proposition 6 will help protect a major facility sustaining this source of employment.

5. TAX PRESSURE HURTS THE THOUSANDS WHO SEEK RECREATION ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Courses cut down by the "tax ax" throw their membership into the public links, adding to the already great pressure there. Thousands who cannot afford to belong to private golf clubs will be victimized.

6. OUR CITIES NEED OF 'S AREAS AND "GREEN BELTS."

Civilian defense authorities say golf courses are indispensable facilities for use as mobilization areas in case of emergency. Parks and planted areas operated at private cost contribute to the beauty, health, and appeal of our growing metropolitan areas. Planted areas help decontaminate the air because plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, thus combatting air pollution.

7. YOUR STATE LEGISLATURE, BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES, PASSED PROPOSITION 6 TO PRESERVE OPEN AREAS AND PARKLIKE SURROUNDINGS AT NO COST WHATSOEVER TO TAXPAYERS.

ALAN G. PATTEE
Republican State Assemblyman

MRS. BOB HOPE

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Democratic State Assemblyman

— 9 —

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20

This legislation should never have been put on the ballot. Its purpose is to give golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer tennis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport. It has always been the practice in this State to tax property on the basis of the "highest and best use" to which it could be put, that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market.

This amendment, if adopted, could have an appreciable effect upon the tax structure of the State. In all probability the revenue from California golf courses will reach $2,000,000 by 1963 or shortly thereafter. The nonprofit courses will probably account for at least $1,200,000 of this. In all likelihood, some courses that are now profit-seeking enterprises would convert to nonprofit organizations if there were an important tax advantage to be gained thereby.

If this amendment is adopted some of these two million dollars could be lost to local governments which are already hard pressed to satisfy demands for schools, fire departments, police protection, and hundreds of other services.

The meaning of the phrase "used exclusively for nonprofit recreational purposes" is not clear and might stimulate litigation. It may be that ownership by a nonprofit corporation will be the principal criterion of nonprofit use. Under California law, carrying on business at a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation is permitted to nonprofit corporations, and such corporations are allowed to distribute gains, profits, or dividends to their members upon dissolution.

The adoption of this amendment would make possible for land speculators to form a nonprofit corporation, start a golf club on the fringe of an expanding city and maintain it at the lowest possible cost for a number of years while making a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation. Then, if the land value skyrocketed, the land could be sold, the corporation dissolved, and the profits realized as a result of this special tax status could be distributed to the shareholders.

A law was passed in 1959 which makes adoption of this amendment wholly unnecessary. Under this new law, a county or city may acquire by purchase or gift a restriction on a golf course that will preserve it as an open area. When such a restriction has been created, the land will not be assessable as a potential subdivision or building site. If golf course owners are really interested in preserving their properties as golf courses and not merely in property tax reduction, here is a means of achieving their objectives that does not contain the objectionable features of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Apart from the danger of underwriting land speculators at public expense, there still remains no reason to adopt this amendment. Either all sports and recreational facilities should be taxed as recreational areas or none should be.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL
Assemblyman 22nd Dist.
San Francisco County

— 10 —

Figure 2.5: Proposition 6 Voter Guide, circa 1960. Images courtesy of University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law (http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614).

The proposition served to determine a "fair tax formula" for these recreational parks, rather than determining their tax value based on the possibility of a future value if the land was developed.[67] Opponents argued that it gave "golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer tennis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport," and would cost the state

[67] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

revenues in excess of $2 million annually[68] ($17 million in 2020, adjusted for inflation).[69] Ultimately, the proposition passed, and golf in the region continues to thrive both socially and economically into the present day.[70]



STATE BALLOT MEASURES

Prop. 6 Will Decide Whether Golf Courses Are Taxed High Or Low

Editor's Note: This is the last of a five-part series on California ballot propositions to be voted on Nov 8.

By JERRY REYNOLDS

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — How some of the state's richest golf courses will be taxed high or low — is the crux of the argument over Proposition 6 on the November election ballot.

The issue is whether the state's private, nonprofit golf courses should pay property taxes according to their full value or whether their property taxes are assessed according to recreational use of the property regardless of surrounding land values.

Proposition 6 would permit tax assessments on these nonprofit golf courses only for their recreational use.

The situation arises, much as it does with farm lands and private airports, when land is developed around these large holdings. Pat Martin, spokesman for the backers, says that in most cases homes are built along the greens and wooded courses. Prices of bordering lots skyrocket to as much as $10,000 per lot for the prestige home sites.

Taxes Rising Rapidly

In some cases, he says, property taxes on these golf courses have shot up 600 per cent in five years. And he predicts many will go broke without tax relief.

Assemblyman John A. O'Connell, who wrote the official argument against the proposition, said it would cut local tax income.

"Its purpose is to give golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer tennis, swimming, fishing or any other sport," he said.

"It has always been the practice in this state to tax property on the basis of the highest and best use to which it could be put — that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market."

Ten other issues face voters on the election ballot. Here is a brief description of other major proposals:

Veterans Tax Proposal

Proposition 3 permits totally disabled veterans to retain their annual $5,000 property tax exemption and transfer it to any home they buy. At present, the exemption is given only on homes bought with federal government backing.

Proposition 11 does the same as Proposition 3. In addition, it would, in the future, extend the $1,000 property tax exemption only to veterans who lived in California at the time they entered the service or were residents as of No. 8.

Proposition 14 would permit use of gasoline tax money to finance bonds for local grade separation projects at highway-railway junctions. The Constitution now requires that gas tax money be used exclusively and directly for highway purposes.

Backers say many local communities cannot afford to build grade separations when they are needed. But opponents say railroads are required to pay a share and the state allocates about $5 million a year to help.

Figure 2.6: Proposition 6 in the newspaper. Image courtesy of *Madera Tribune*, Volume 69, Number 101, October 7, 1960 (https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=MT19601007&e=-------en--20--1--txt-txIN--------1).

[68] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

[69] "Inflation Calculator," US Inflation Calculator, accessed July 21, 2020, https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/.

[70] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."

III. History and Development of the San Fernando Valley

For many, Los Angeles represented reinvention and opportunity. From young actors, hoping to change their names and make it big, to immigrant farmworkers, looking for an opportunity to build a better life, Los Angeles exists in both hearts and minds as a place to begin anew. People come from all corners of the world to create a better life in the sun. But this idea is not merely a product of the 20th Century – historically speaking, Los Angeles has long represented a fresh start. "The expansive gently pitched plain has been a destination in at least four centuries now, a landing place for travelers who picked up their lives in search of something better."[71] Los Angeles' long-held reputation for opportunity and prosperity can be clearly seen in the development of its most famous suburb – the San Fernando Valley. The original families who developed and established this area were able to transform themselves and their legacies, leaving indelible marks on the land and the community. To this day, their names adorn many of the Valley's streets and communities.

When the San Fernando Valley was first developed it was mostly farmland, with few residents – a far cry from the area's current population of more than 1.86 million people.[72] In the early years of settlement, the San Fernando Valley was a rural area filled with grasslands, jack rabbits, hawks, roaming turkey, and even some sheep.[73] The trees found throughout the Valley today were nowhere to be seen in the late 1800s, when it was initially settled.[74] For the early pioneers, it was a land of harsh elements, intense heat, and very little shade.[75] "Farmers drawn to this grassland planted trees madly, trying to break the north wind and the clouds of dust."[76] Against the backdrop of these harsh conditions, the San Fernando Valley would grow and evolve over the next hundred years into a bustling metropolis, with over 34 different neighborhoods.[77]

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[71] Kevin Roderick, *The San Fernando Valley: America's Suburb* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Books, 2001), v.
[72] "San Fernando Valley CCD, Los Angeles County, CA," Census Reporter, accessed July 1, 2020, https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US0603792785-san-fernando-valley-ccd-los-angeles-county-ca/.
[73] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 4.
[74] Ibid.
[75] Ibid.
[76] Ibid.
[77] "Mapping L.A. – San Fernando Valley," *Los Angeles Times*, accessed July 1, 2020, http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/.

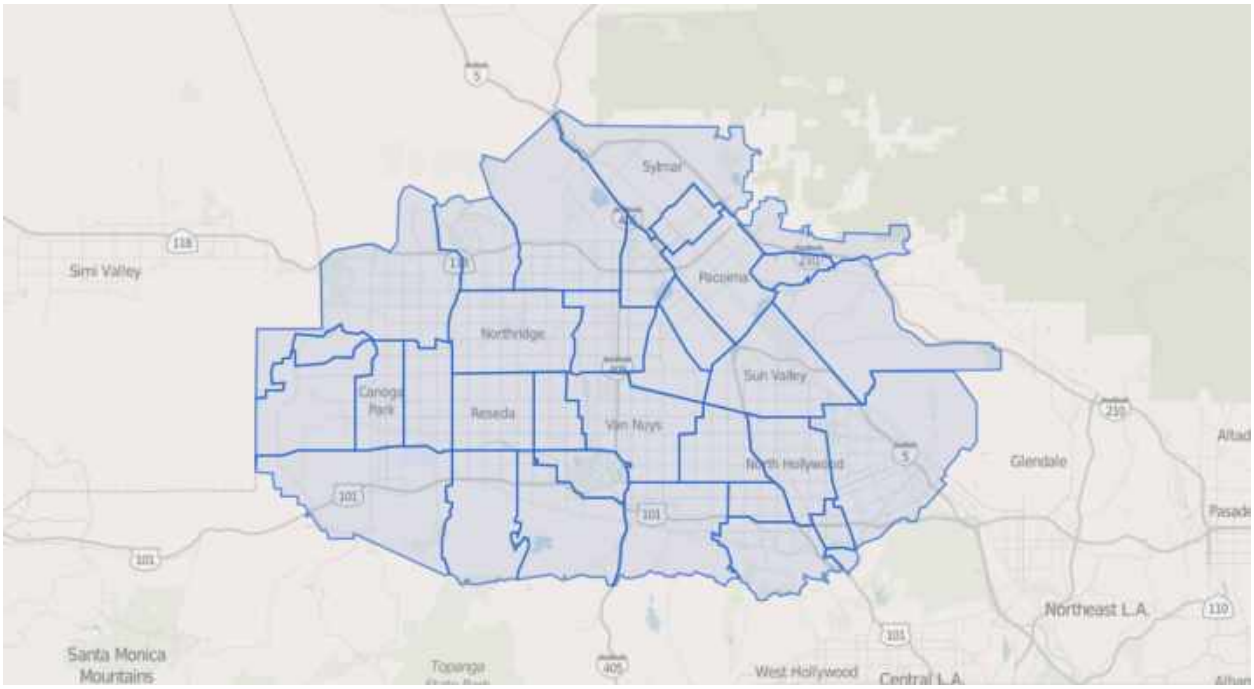


Figure 3.1: The 34 current neighborhoods of the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of *Los Angeles Times* (http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/).

The early growth of the San Fernando Valley centered around land development and agriculture. While the area had originally been populated by the Tongva, Spanish settlers began arriving in 1769, and referred to the area as "el Valle de los Encinos."[78] By 1797, the Spanish had begun to establish Mission San Fernando, converting and enslaving the Tongva, and doling out land grants to soldiers and settlers.[79] After Mexican independence from Spain, land conflicts arose between the church and the government of "the province of Alta California," often escalating into violence.[80] Local ranchers wanted the mission lands to be turned over to private farmers, which after a skirmish in 1831, did begin to occur.[81] In 1845, conflicts arose again when Governor Manuel Micheltorena tried to return the landholdings to church control.[82] His forces faced off in the Cahuenga Pass against ranchers (including a contingent of American settlers, led by John Sutter, later of Sutter's Mill) who supported Pio Pico, a native *Californio*, for governor.[83] The rancher forces prevailed, the land remained in private hands, and Pico went on to

[78] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 19-21.
[79] Ibid., 20-22.
[80] Ibid., 24-26.
[81] Ibid., 24.
[82] Ibid., 24
[83] Ibid., 24-26.

become the last Mexican governor of California (the state joined the Union in 1850, after the Mexican-American War).[84]

But by the late 1800s, changes were underway. The area was shifting from a vast expanse of ranchos into the beginnings of a more traditional American suburb. In 1869, Pico sold his land holdings in the San Fernando Valley to a recently arrived farmer from Pennsylvania.[85] Isaac Lankshershim became one of the original and most important developers of the region, eventually having one of the Valley's most prominent streets named after him. Development in the area continued to grow as the Southern Pacific Railroad began service into San Fernando in 1874.[86] This transportation hub that helped the sleepy community grow to become the first official town of the newly forming Valley.[87]

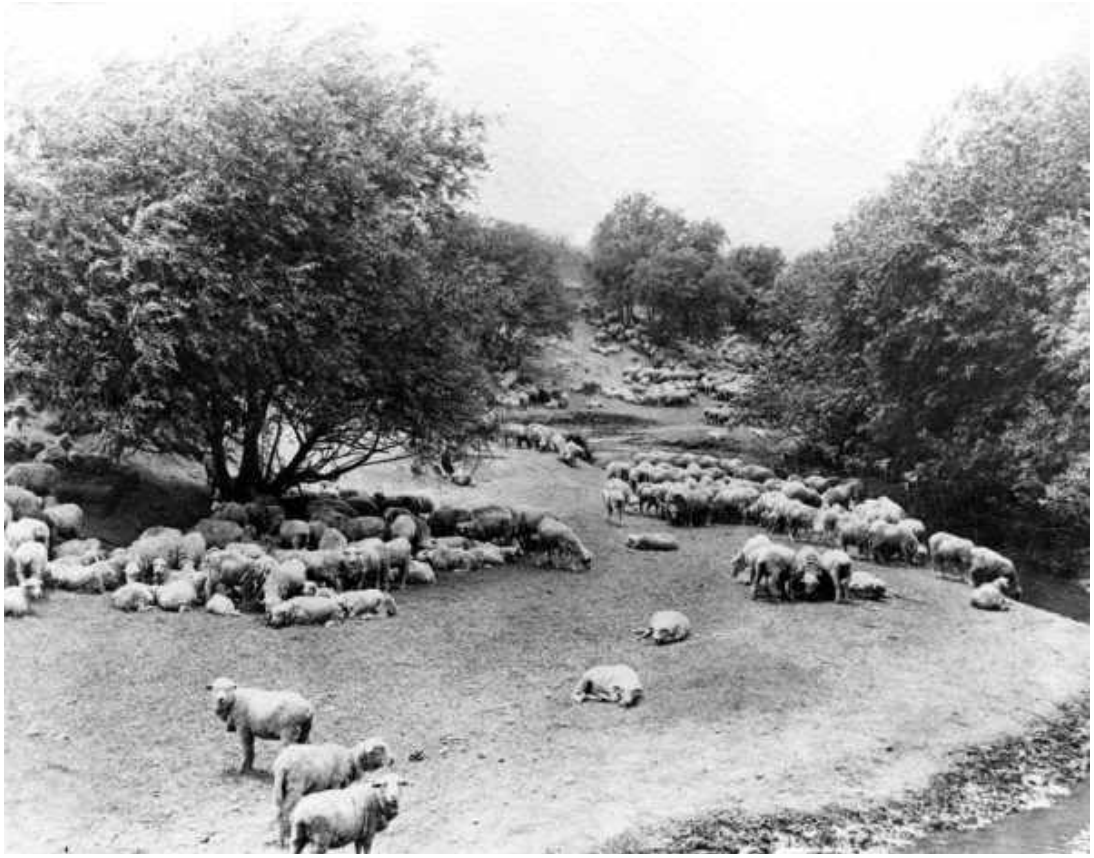


Figure 3.2: Sheep on the Weddington family farm in modern-day Studio City, circa the late 1890s. Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections/Weddington Family Collection; image GWMC39.jpg (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/1869/rec/17).

[84] Ibid., 24-27.
[85] Ibid., 26, 32.
[86] Ibid., 37-38.
[87] Ibid.

Although the area was growing, the lack of a reliable water source left the region looking, "a little like Kansas, with dryland farms stretching from the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains to the foothills of the San Gabriels."[88] As wheat did not require irrigation, it could be found growing in abundance across the Valley. Although Lankershim originally held vast lands for sheep farming, he ultimately lost the majority of those sheep to drought – eventually planting wheat fields as a replacement.[89] In 1888, his son founded the town of Toluca, which would go on to become the modern neighborhood of North Hollywood. Other parts of Lankershim's original sheep farm later developed into modern-day Studio City, where Weddington Golf sits today.

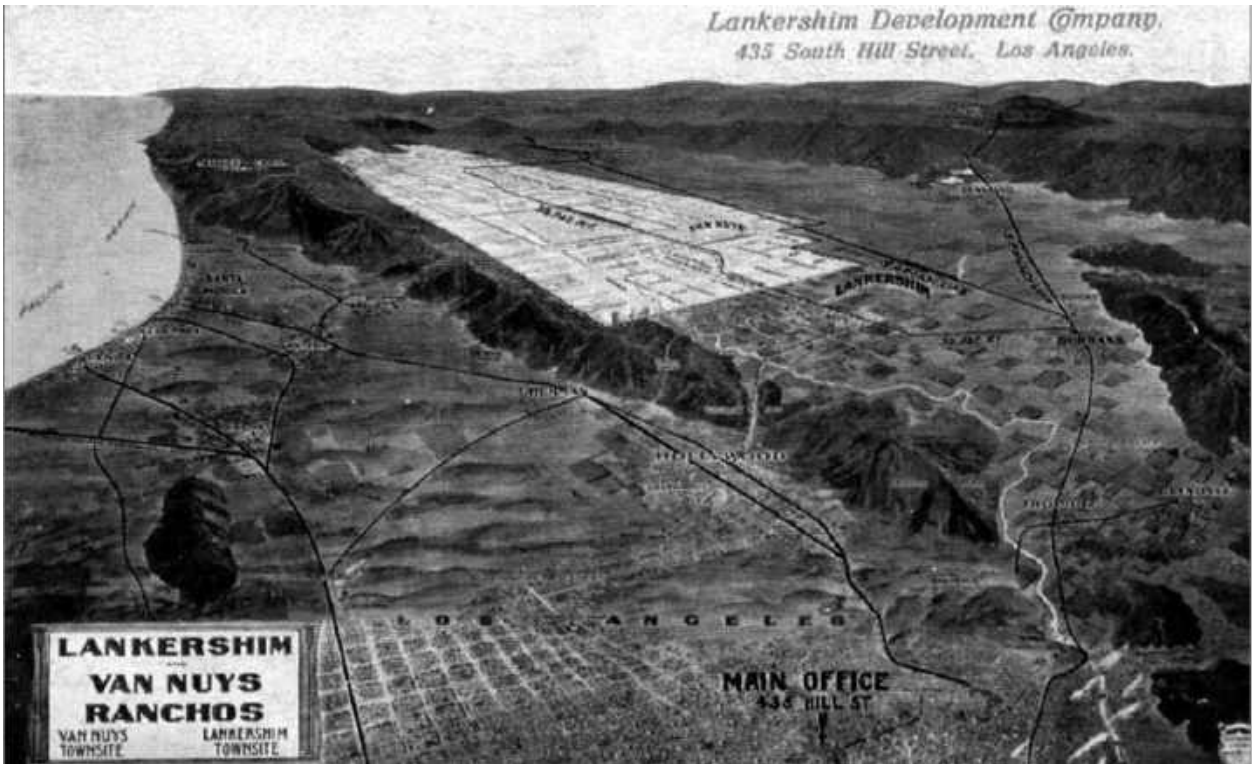


Figure 3.3: The Lankershim and Van Nuys family holdings (modern day North Hollywood) in the early 1900s. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Lankershim_Development_ca1908 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_2_of_10.html).

The shift to agriculture and the development of residential suburbs began after Isaac Lankershim's death in 1882.[90] He left his land holdings to be divided equally between his son

[88] Blake Gumprecht, *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 79.
[89] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 43.
[90] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report*, prepared for Planning Associates Inc. (Los Angeles, CA, 2012), 9,

James and his son-in-law, Isaac Van Nuys. The latter would go on to become an important figure in the development of the Valley – both the neighborhood of Van Nuys and the street Van Nuys Boulevard were named after him.[91]



Figure 3.4: Opening of the town of Van Nuys in 1911. Image courtesy of the Van Nuys Neighborhood Council; image vannuys34838 (https://vncblog.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/vannuys34838.jpg).

Van Nuys had been in charge of running the Lankershim land holdings prior to his marriage to Isaac's daughter Susan.[92] After his father's death, James Lankershim and a group of investors set out to subdivide 12,000 acres of the family's land.[93] Today, this area is identified as roughly Ventura Boulevard to the south, Whitsett Boulevard to the west, Burbank Boulevard to the north, and east toward Toluca Lake and North Hollywood.[94] While his brother-in-law was more focused on developing the town of Toluca, Van Nuys had broader dreams for his portion of the Lankershim holdings.[95] Through his development efforts, the area rapidly began to grow, and by 1910, the Valley had 3,300 residents.[96] Eventually, Van Nuys sold the bulk of the Lankershim lands to the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. (often referred to as the Board of Control[97]), a development company owned by some of Los Angeles' biggest power brokers.[98] The owners included Harrison Gray Otis (owner of the *Los Angeles Times*), Harry Chandler (Otis' son-in-

https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20E_Historical%20Resources%20Report.pdf.

[91] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 44.
[92] Ibid., 44-45.
[93] Ibid., 45.
[94] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 9.
[95] Ibid.
[96] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 45.
[97] Margaret Leslie Davis, *Rivers in the Desert: William Mulholland and the Inventing of Los Angeles* (New York, Open Road Media, 2014), 99.
[98] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.

law, later the *Times* publisher), Otto Freeman Brandt (insurance mogul), Hobart Johnstone Whitley (manager of the Hollywood subdivision), and Moses Hazeltine Sherman (streetcar magnate).[99] Although this deal transferred half of the Valley to the company, their ability to develop the area into suburbs was limited by one crucial element – water.[100] Water rights in the area eluded them, due to a historic system heldover from when California was under Spanish control.[101] However, this rapidly changed beginning in 1913 with the arrival of the driving force which would shape the development of the entire city, not just the San Fernando Valley – the Los Angeles Aqueduct.[102] Designed by William Mulholland, the aqueduct would go on to transform the entire region, efficiently transporting water to the growing metropolis from the Owens Valley.[103] The development of a stable water source allowed the Valley to begin expanding at breakneck speed.

Shortly before the aqueduct opened, in 1911, the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. filed a subdivision map dubbed "Tract 1000," "the largest single land development in Los Angeles history."[104]

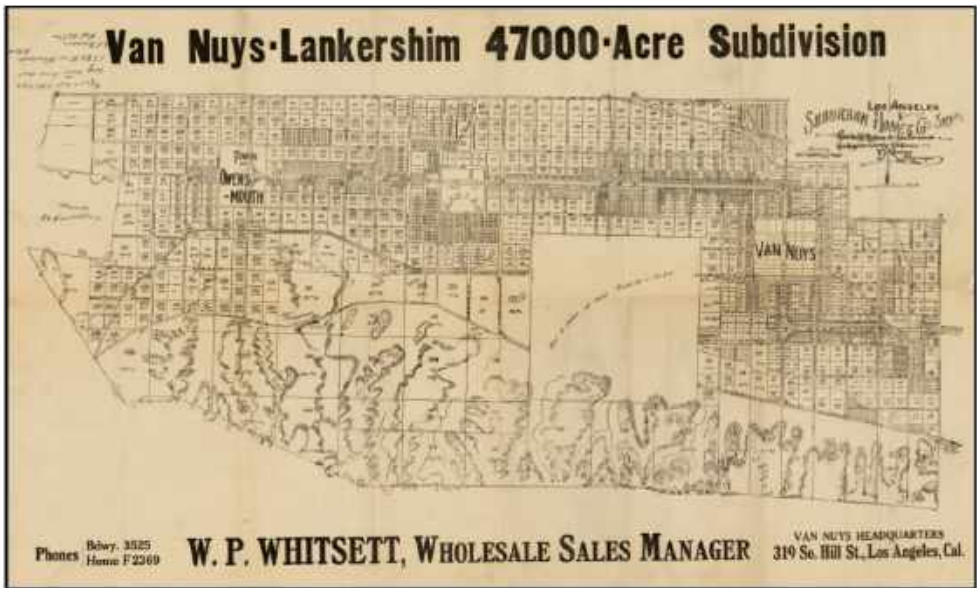


Figure 3.5: Historic map of "Tract 1000." Image courtesy of Barry Lawrence Ruderman, Antique Maps Inc; image Stock# 33871. (https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/33871/van-nuys-lankershim-47000-acre-subdivision-at-upper-right-rowan-whitsett).

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[99] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 57; Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.
[100] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.
[101] Ibid.
[102] Ibid.
[103] Ibid.
[104] Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.

However, the Board of Control's timing wasn't entirely based on luck. Shady dealings between the Valley's developers and the aqueduct's builders are relatively well known, and have been the subject of countless books and movies – the backroom bargaining is an integral part of LA lore.[105] Although the precise details are murky, what is known is the following: a few years prior to the building of the aqueduct, the same group of businessmen comprising the Board of Control, also formed the San Fernando Mission Land Company, in order to purchase the 16,200 acre Porter Ranch.[106] Their goal was to divide up the ranch in order to sell smaller plots[107] while also building a streetcar line in order to provide easier access to the area.[108] It is widely believed that the men were able to purchase this land at a competitive price because they knew what the sellers did not – that the city planned to build an aqueduct, which would have undoubtedly raised the land's price had it been public knowledge.[109] This insider knowledge was most probably gained by Sherman, who held a seat on the water commission.[110] While there is no direct proof of this secret information being traded, there is some evidence to support this theory.[111] Sherman was clearly aware that Fred Eaton, then-mayor of Los Angeles, had been secretly obtaining water rights in the Owens Valley, in order to establish a stable source of water for the Los Angeles basin.[112] Knowing how key water would be for the growth of the San Fernando Valley, it is likely Sherman shared this information with his business partners.[113] The timing is particularly suspicious, because the day after the water board privately gave the official okay for the aqueduct plan to move forward, these powerful land speculators took possession of the Porter Ranch lands.[114]

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[105] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 56.
[106] Ibid., 57.
[107] Ibid., 56-57.
[108] Ibid., 57.
[109] Ibid.
[110] Ibid.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Ibid.
[113] Ibid.
[114] Ibid.

With the opening of the "Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct" in 1913, the City of Los Angeles finally had the stable water source it needed. Although the city itself owned the aqueduct, it was providing more water than its residents needed.



Figure 3.6: Opening of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, with water flowing into the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image LA Aqueduct Cascade (1913) (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

At the time, the city boundaries ended on the south side of the Santa Monica mountains – just short of where the Valley began – meaning although the aqueduct ran through the area, its residents did not have access to its water. Subsequently, landowners in the Valley attempted to buy the excess water from the city, but were met with an ultimatum – "be annexed by Los Angeles or stay dry."[115] Faced with no choice, the residents consented, and the City of Los

[115] Ibid., 62.

Angeles "annexed more than 188 square miles of the valley" in 1915.[116] Overall, as the main goal of the aqueduct was to create an area for land speculators to build residential development, the project was a success. Los Angeles shortly overtook San Francisco as the most populous city in the state.[117] In the decade from 1915-1925, the LA area grew to over a million residents.[118] By the mid 1920s, with increased ease of cross-country travel, the discovery of oil in the area, and a rapidly growing movie industry, Los Angeles began to experience a substantial real estate boom. Suburbs such as Burbank, North Hollywood, and Studio City formed.[119] By the start of the 1930s, the San Fernando Valley could count over 100,000 people as new residents.[120]

Four main industries were essential to the next phase of growth in the Valley. First, the film industry settled in. The topography of the area, along with access to numerous ranches and original mission structures, made it an ideal location for various movie backdrops.[121] Additionally the aviation, defense and agricultural industries continued to expand and further make their mark as powerful entities in the region.[122]

Studio City, where Weddington Golf is located, was originally envisioned as a residential subdivision whose value was its location near the movie studios.[123] This concept was not uncommon. In 1912, Universal Studios laid claim to being the first studio to run production from the Valley.[124] It was located adjacent to a residential suburb, so that its employees could live in close proximity to it.[125] When it opened in 1915, the neighborhood was dubbed "Universal City" for that reason.[126]

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[116] "Los Angeles Aqueduct," History.com, last modified March 7, 2019, accessed July 1, 2020, https://www.history.com/topics/landmarks/los-angeles-aqueduct.
[117] Gumprecht, *Los Angeles River*, 194.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Ibid., 195.
[120] Ibid.
[121] Leonard Pitt and Dale Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1997), 336-38.
[122] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[123] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 488.
[124] Hadley Meares, "Studio City was LA's original master planned megadevelopment," *Curbed - Los Angeles*, August 9, 2017, https://la.curbed.com/2017/8/9/15975172/studio-city-valley-cbs-studios-history.
[125] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[126] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 86.



Figure 3.7: Opening day at Universal City in 1915. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Universal_City_Opening_Day_1915 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

The population in the Valley as a whole continued to increase as the movie industry expanded, but much of its later growth was due to industries related to World War II. Both the government and private corporations established enterprises related to this effort during the early and mid-1940s.[127] The defense industry, and more specifically Boeing, can be credited for much of the Valley's population growth.[128] By the time the 1950s came to a close, nine of the ten largest manufacturers with a presence in the Valley were all related to defense contracts.[129] While the defense industry created the majority of jobs, the auto industry – in particular, the Van Nuys/Panorama City General Motors plant with an enormous assembly line – was responsible for additional growth.[130]

In the aftermath of the war, soldiers returning home flocked to these jobs, but they also needed places they could settle down to build a family. Nationwide, suburban communities were expanding in size and popularity. On the East Coast, communities such as Levittown met these

[127] Ibid., 104-05.
[128] Ibid.
[129] Ibid., 113.
[130] Richard E. Preston, *The Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley Between 1930 and 1964* (Northridge, CA: Center for Urban Studies, San Fernando Valley State College, 1965), 65.

soldiers' needs and served as a template for suburban growth across the country.[131] In the San Fernando Valley, Panorama City typified the mass-produced housing boom of the era. Its developers – Fritz B. Burns and Henry J. Kaiser – announced their plans to build "thousands of mass-produced homes" on the day after V-E Day.[132] The area was "the first planned tract in the postwar Valley," with construction beginning in 1947.[133] Other Valley communities, including Owensmouth (later Canoga Park), Reseda, Tarzana, Burbank, Glendale, and Studio City also began to grow during this suburban boom.[134] While many of these communities existed before the war, they expanded significantly in the immediate post-war period.[135] Once the Valley's new residents had jobs and homes, demand rose for forms of recreation to keep them busy and entertained. By the early 1950s, Panorama City had a bowling alley, movie theater, and several shopping malls and department stores.[136] Developments like Weddington Golf in other Valley communities were not far behind.

Following the war, the Valley rapidly changed from an "intensive field of orchard agriculture to a function and morphological extension of the expanding urban industrial nucleus of Los Angeles."[137] Located approximately 15 miles from Downtown Los Angeles, made up of mostly flat land surrounded by mountain ranges, and situated adjacent to the newly-developed freeways, the Valley's location was a major draw for continued urban settlement following the war.[138] In 1930, the area had a population of roughly 77,000, and by 1940, that number had swelled to over 150,000.[139] Following the war, an expansion of employment opportunities and a growing real estate development boom, expanded the population even further. By 1945 the valley was home to more than 220,000 people.[140]

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[131] Colin Marshall, "Levittown, the prototypical American suburb – a history of cities in 50 buildings, day 25," *The Guardian*, April 28, 2015, https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/28/levittown-america-prototypical-suburb-history-cities.
[132] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[133] Ibid.
[134] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 63.
[135] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 487-88.
[136] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[137] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 59.
[138] Ibid.
[139] Ibid., 63.
[140] Ibid., 65.

Over the course of the 1950s, suburban development grew at a rapid pace. Developers began to subdivide and build entire neighborhoods, and in many cases, joined the process of actually selling them as well.[141] "Tract" communities were built, offering a variety of floor plans within a single community.[142] Additionally, the Federal Housing Administration provided loans to help make buying a new home a reality for new families in the region.[143] Higher post-war incomes and the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in 1944 (better known as the GI Bill), led to veterans being able to combine "FHA insurance with. . .Veterans Administration loans" in order to buy homes – often with no down payment.[144] In essence, "[c]onsiderable effort was given, both through government policy and private market efforts, to meet the demand for new housing that this massive workforce required."[145] Unfortunately, as was very common in housing tract developments across the country, restrictive deed covenants typically attached to the property.[146] Developers "were explicit about race and ethnicity, and through the instrument of restrictive covenants, community builders excluded anyone "non-Caucasian" from purchasing dwellings in their development." [147] This practice was rampant across Los Angeles, with more affluent suburbs remaining predominantly White.[148] As far back as 1924, the National Association of Real Estate Boards created a discriminatory code of ethics.[149] This code, "prohibited realtors from introducing "members of any race or nationality" to a neighborhood that would threaten property values."[150] Many realtors included references to these restrictions in their advertisements and sales pitches as an enticement for prospective White customers to buy their properties.[151] These restrictions even attempted to block some of the country's most

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[141] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[142] Ibid., 12.
[143] Ibid.
[144] Greg Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 154-55.
[145] Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles*, 40.
[146] Ibid., 7.
[147] Ibid.
[148] *SurveyLA, Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (Los Angeles, CA, 2018), 41, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7db8747f-87fb-4c6f-bb95-5482be050683/SurveyLA_AfricanAmericanHCS_05242019.pdf.
[149] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.

celebrated artists from choosing where to live, such as the experience of nationally beloved singer and performer Nat King Cole.[152] After purchasing a home in Los Angeles' exclusive conclave of Hancock Park in 1948, Cole and his family were, "targeted by the homeowners association who attempted to keep the neighborhood exclusively white."[153] Cole was notified that the neighborhood was protected by 50 year covenants, "restricting ownership to members of the Caucasian race."[154] Cole refused to be scared away, staying put and owning the home for the rest of his life.[155] Although the United States Supreme Court had deemed racial covenants unenforceable in *Shelley v. Kraemer* in 1948,[156] many realtors and developers in the greater Los Angeles area, refused, albeit illegally, to sell homes to African Americans.[157]


CAL. NEGROES CAN NOW LIVE ANYWHERE, SAYS HIGH COURT

Homes Like These No Longer 'Out of Bounds'

FREED FROM RESTRICTIONS—Pictured above are two of the many homes in Los Angeles which have figured prominently in race restrictive covenant cases and which, by virtue of Monday's U.S. Supreme Court decision, are no longer "out of bounds" to Negroes. Both ... volving which have been awaiting action by the California Supreme Court for nearly two years. The cases will now undoubtedly be dismissed." At the left is the home of the late Ben Carter, well-known comedian and motion picture agent, who was teamed with Manton ... shown Hattie McDaniel's home. Her right to live there was challenged on racial grounds despite the fact that she has attained top rank in motion pictures and is currently giving a 15-minute nightly program, the "Beulah Show," over radio station KFI.

Figure 3.8: The front page of the Los Angeles Sentinel after the *Shelley v. Kraemer* ruling. Image courtesy of KCET; image los_angeles_sentinel_0 (https://www.kcet.org/shows/city-rising/how-prop-14-shaped-californias-racial-covenants).

However, this was not the case across the entirety of Los Angeles. Black Americans, the majority of whom were veterans, "moved en masse to the San Fernando Valley following the

[152] Ibid., 42.
[153] Ibid.
[154] "King Cole Home Seized for Taxes," *Los Angeles Times*, March 15, 1951, 37, https://www.newspapers.com/image/385456964/.
[155] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[156] Ibid., 41-42.
[157] Ibid., 43.

1946 construction of the Basilone Homes public housing complex and the privately developed Joe Louis Homes in Pacoima," a suburb in the San Fernando Valley[158] Although the Valley was still generally segregated, some neighborhoods did provide opportunities for black homeownership and greater integration.

Overall, the development of the Valley – from sleepy ranchos to a condensed suburb – followed nationwide trends for the post-War period. Increased population, economic stability, racial shifts, and the desire for family-oriented recreation collectively provided the ideal environment for the establishment of institutions like Weddington Golf in suburban Studio City.

[158] Kelly Simpson, "A Southern California Dream Deferred: Racial Covenants in Los Angeles," *KCET*, February 22, 2012, https://www.kcet.org/history-society/a-southern-california-dream-deferred-racial-covenants-in-los-angeles

IV. "What's in a Name?" – The Establishment of Kirkwood Recreation Center and the Beginnings of Weddington Golf

Although it has been through numerous name changes over the years, the facility today known as Weddington Golf and Tennis was originally known as the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center.[159] Opened as a golf driving range in 1955, the adjoining nine hole golf pitch and putt course opened the following year.[160] Joe Kirkwood Sr., the namesake's father, was a highly successful golfer and the first Australian to win the PGA.[161] "The name Kirkwood is famed in the golf and entertainment world."[162] Also known for performing various trick shots, he "earned more fame as a trick-shot artist than as a top golfer."[163] Kirkwood "once holed in one after hitting his shot from a watch face "that had been affixed to his golf club."[164] Known for being a showman and an entertainer, his son, Joe Kirkwood Jr., followed in his father's steps by becoming a professional golfer on the PGA tour.[165] Kirkwood Jr. was also a Hollywood actor of some renown – starring in 11 "Joe Palooka" films and a TV series – and even earned his star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame.[166]

It was in the mid 1950s that Kirkwood Jr. chose William M. Bray, Architect, AIA, NCARB, and Bray Architects, to design his golf center with the intention of representing the social and recreational culture of the time.[167] Bray – a longtime architect and resident of Southern California – and his associates dealt with and solved numerous issues related to the

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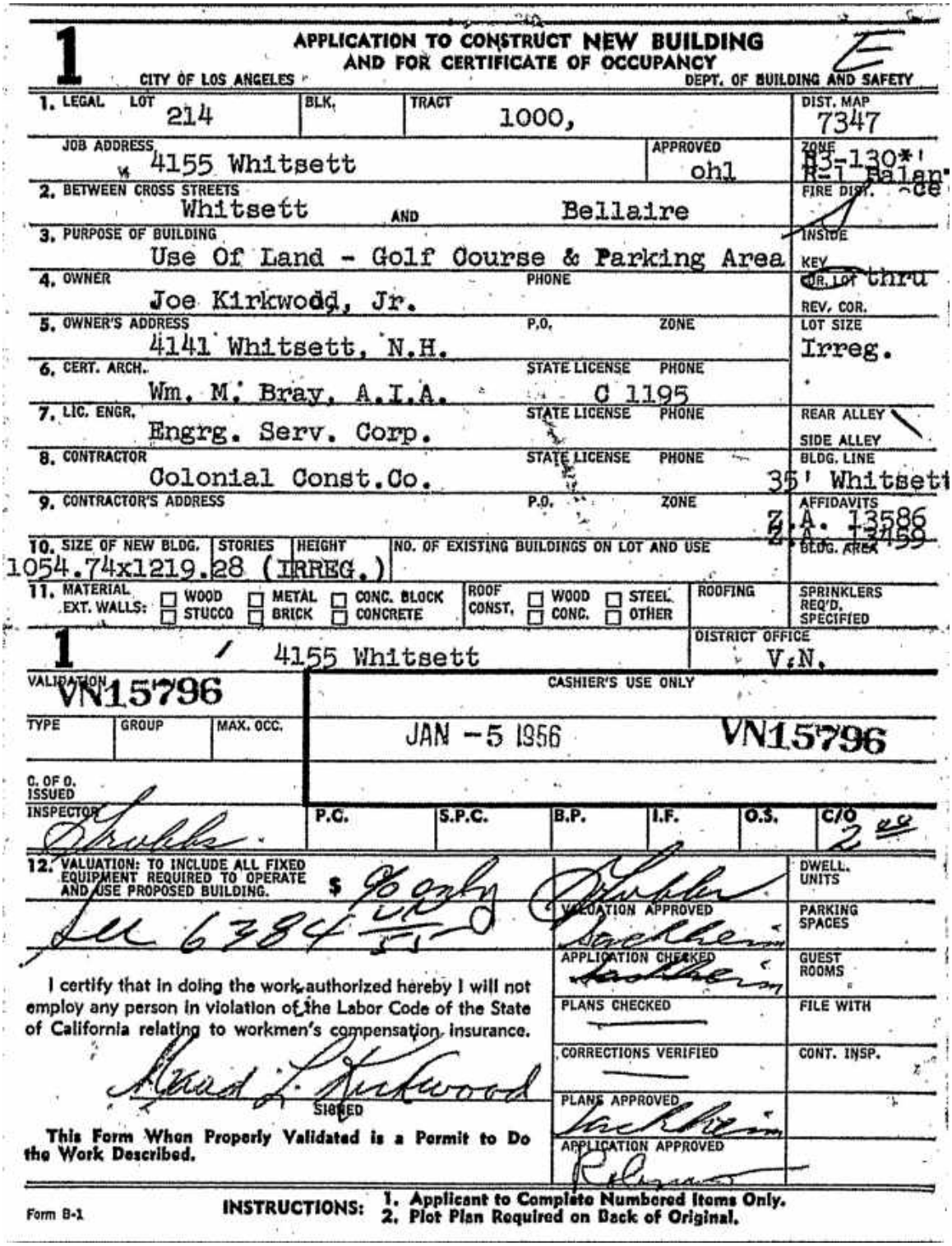
[159] "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center," Golf Historical Society, last modified June 1, 2009, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/.
[160] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[161] "Joe Kirkwood Sr.: First Australian PGA Tour Winner, Trick Shot Performer," Golf Compendium, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfcompendium.com/2019/09/golfer-joe-kirkwood-sr.html.
[162] "Zone Variance Asked for Golf Recreation Center," *Los Angeles Times*, April 4, 1955, 36, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380949500/?terms=zone%2Bvariance%2Basked%2Bfor%2Bgolf%2Brecreation%2Bcenter%2Blos%2Bangeles.
[163] Golf Compendium, "Joe Kirkwood Sr."
[164] Ibid.
[165] Ibid.
[166] "Joe Kirkwood, Jr.," Hollywood Walk of Fame, accessed July 15, 2020, https://walkoffame.com/joe-kirkwood-jr/.
[167] "Kirkwood Sports Center – Studio City, California," Bray Architects, accessed July 15, 2020, https://brayarchitects.com/WP/?p=1345.

topography of the site.[168] As it was situated along the Los Angeles River, "[t]he ground for the buildings and facilities necessitated the stabilization of the soil, with increased structural support, both below and above ground, due to a high underground water table; proximity to an active river; and location in an earthquake risk area."[169] Having had a successful career designing homes in the region, and often embracing the popular Ranch style of the time, Bray won a Lifetime Achievement Award in 1994 from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects.[170] Today the practice continues in the hands of his son, Roger W. Bray, AIA.[171]

The actual site of Weddington Golf is listed in Department of Building and Safety records as both 4155 and 4141 Whitsett Avenue, depending on the year (1955 or 1956 respectively).[172] The site is situated on the southwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, and runs west on Valley Spring from Whitsett to Bellaire Avenue.[173] It originally ran south on Whitsett to the Los Angeles River's edge, but currently the property borders the Studio City Fire Station (LA #78),[174] built in 2007 just north of the Los Angeles River pathway.[175] While some of the original trees were removed to make way for the fire station, "a row of eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course."[176] The entire property has a neighborhood feel within a parklike setting. The grounds still include numerous trees, including palms, eucalyptus and pine.[177]

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[168] Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."
[169] Ibid.
[170] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 20.
[171] Ibid.
[172] "Document #1955VN06384," August 8, 1955, Building Permit Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[173] Ibid.
[174] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 22.
[175] Ibid.
[176] Ibid.
[177] Ibid., 28.



1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

E

1. LEGAL LOT 214 | BLK. | TRACT 1000, | DIST. MAP 7347
JOB ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett | APPROVED ohl | ZONE R3-130*1 R-1 Balan
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Whitsett AND Bellaire | FIRE DIST. -ce
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING Use Of Land - Golf Course & Parking Area | INSIDE KEY
4. OWNER Joe Kirkwodd, Jr. | PHONE | OR. LOT thru | REV. COR.
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 4141 Whitsett, N.H. | P.O. | ZONE | LOT SIZE Irreg.
6. CERT. ARCH. Wm. M. Bray, A.I.A. | STATE LICENSE C 1195 | PHONE
7. LIC. ENGR. Engrg. Serv. Corp. | STATE LICENSE | PHONE | REAR ALLEY | SIDE ALLEY
8. CONTRACTOR Colonial Const.Co. | STATE LICENSE | PHONE | BLDG. LINE 35' Whitseti
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS | P.O. | ZONE | AFFIDAVITS Z.A. 13586 Z.A. 13458
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. 1054.74x1219.28 (IRREG.) | STORIES | HEIGHT | NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE | BLDG. AREA
11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☐ WOOD ☐ STUCCO ☐ METAL ☐ BRICK ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ CONCRETE | ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ CONC. ☐ STEEL ☐ OTHER | ROOFING | SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED

1 / 4155 Whitsett | DISTRICT OFFICE V.N.

VALIDATION VN15796 | CASHIER'S USE ONLY

TYPE | GROUP | MAX. OCC. | JAN -5 1956 | VN15796

C. OF O. ISSUED

INSPECTOR | P.C. | S.P.C. | B.P. | I.F. | O.S. | C/O 2

12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 6784 00

VALUATION APPROVED | DWELL. UNITS
APPLICATION CHECKED | PARKING SPACES
PLANS CHECKED | GUEST ROOMS
CORRECTIONS VERIFIED | FILE WITH
PLANS APPROVED | CONT. INSP.
APPLICATION APPROVED

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

Signed

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

Form B-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

Figure 4.1: The 1956 "Application to Construct New Building" at 4155 Whitsett, listing Joe Kirkwood Jr. as owner, and William M. Bray as architect. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

In 2011, a full tree assessment was completed as part of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for a senior center being proposed for the site. This draft identified a total of 400 trees within the grounds, with 47 deemed of size per the City of Los Angeles "Tree Preservation Guidelines."[178] The site was originally designated in 1946 as R3-1 medium density residential zoning on the Whitsett Avenue side, and R1-1 low density residential zoning along the rest of the property.[179] However, in 1971 this shifted to agricultural zoning (A1-1XL) due to an agreement between the Weddington family, the operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles.[180] The purpose of this was to designate the site as a recreational open space, and to place height restrictions on it.[181]

The clubhouse was designed in the ranch style that was popular for residential architecture was popular across the country through the 1960s, and for which Bray was known.[182] The Ranch style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American Southwest modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Bungalow styles and Prairie modernism pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early twentieth century.[183] Although the Ranch style was usually found in residential architecture, it was also used for showrooms, groceries and golf clubhouses.[184] The driving range, club house, pro shop, and coffee shop were

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[178] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), IV.C-7, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[179] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[180] Studio City Residents Association and Save L.A.River Open Space, *Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project* (Los Angeles, 2014), 2, https://studiocityresidents.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/SCRA-SLAROS-Comments-on-Studio-City-Senior-Living-Center-DEIR.pdf

[181] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[182] "Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."; Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 597-611.

[183] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

[184] PCR Services Corporation, *Historical Resources Assessment and Environmental Impacts Analysis Report: Verdugo Hills Golf Course*, prepared for Gaines & Stacey LLP (Los Angeles, 2015), 22-23, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/verdugohillgolfcourse/deir_rp/RP_deir%206433%20la%20tuna%20canyon/DEIR%20Appendices/Appendix%20D_Historical%20Resources%20Assessment.pdf.

designed using similar characteristics of small clubs during this era.[185] The design and materials create a warm and inviting feeling. "Knotty pine paneling covers the walls up to a datum line set by the east (entrance) and west (rear) walls."[186] The centerpiece of the main room is a fireplace, reaching to the ceiling and created using variegated brick.[187]

> "The clubhouse is of wood frame construction on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. It has a wood shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with deep eaves along the front and rear of the building to create generous overhangs. The front overhang is sheltered by square wood posts. The exterior cladding of the building is painted board and batten siding. The north side contains utility uses, with a shed-roofed garage (its roof parallel to the main gable) and a small shed (its roof perpendicular to the main gable, attached to the wall) and an exterior vestibule at the back of the pro shop enclosed with chain link fencing."[188]



Figure 4.2: The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956, the year it opened. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

City records show that the "Certificate of Occupancy" per the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety was issued on January 4, 1956. The permit identifies the parcel as, "Use of Land Golf Course including 50' x 500' area for 77 cars."[189] This large number of parking spaces is significant, as the 1950s was a period of substantial growth for the automobile industry. Production of cars in America jumped from two million in 1946, to eight million in 1955.[190] "[T]he automobile freed motorists from the fixed routes of rail-based

[185] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 18.
[186] Ibid.
[187] Ibid., 4.
[188] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.
[189] "Document #1956VN15796," January 4, 1956, Certificate of Occupancy Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[190] The California Department of Transportation, *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Sacramento, CA, 2011), 17,

transportation. This unprecedented mobility had a profound impact on urban form. Previously undeveloped areas that were too far from streetcar lines became ripe for development in the automobile era."[191] This freedom allowed people to travel further for a variety of activities, including recreational ones. So while the course was frequented by locals, who walked their clubs over for a round, it was also popular with golfers across the Valley, who drove to use the facility. The "Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center was praised for its parking spaces, with their lane markings. . .important factors in the successful operation of a modern golf driving range."[192] The lot remains the same today. The site is further made unique by its outdoor lighting. "There's no shortage of nostalgia at the 1950s-era club, where kitschy dimpled lights shaped like giant golf balls [on tees] tower over the parking lot."[193]



Figure 4.3: The parking lot of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in the late 1950s. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

[191] California Department of Transportation, "Tract Housing in California," 3.

[192] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

[193] Sue Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings On Golf, Tennis Club's Fate," *Los Angeles Times*, July 1, 2001, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-jul-01-me-17323-story.html.

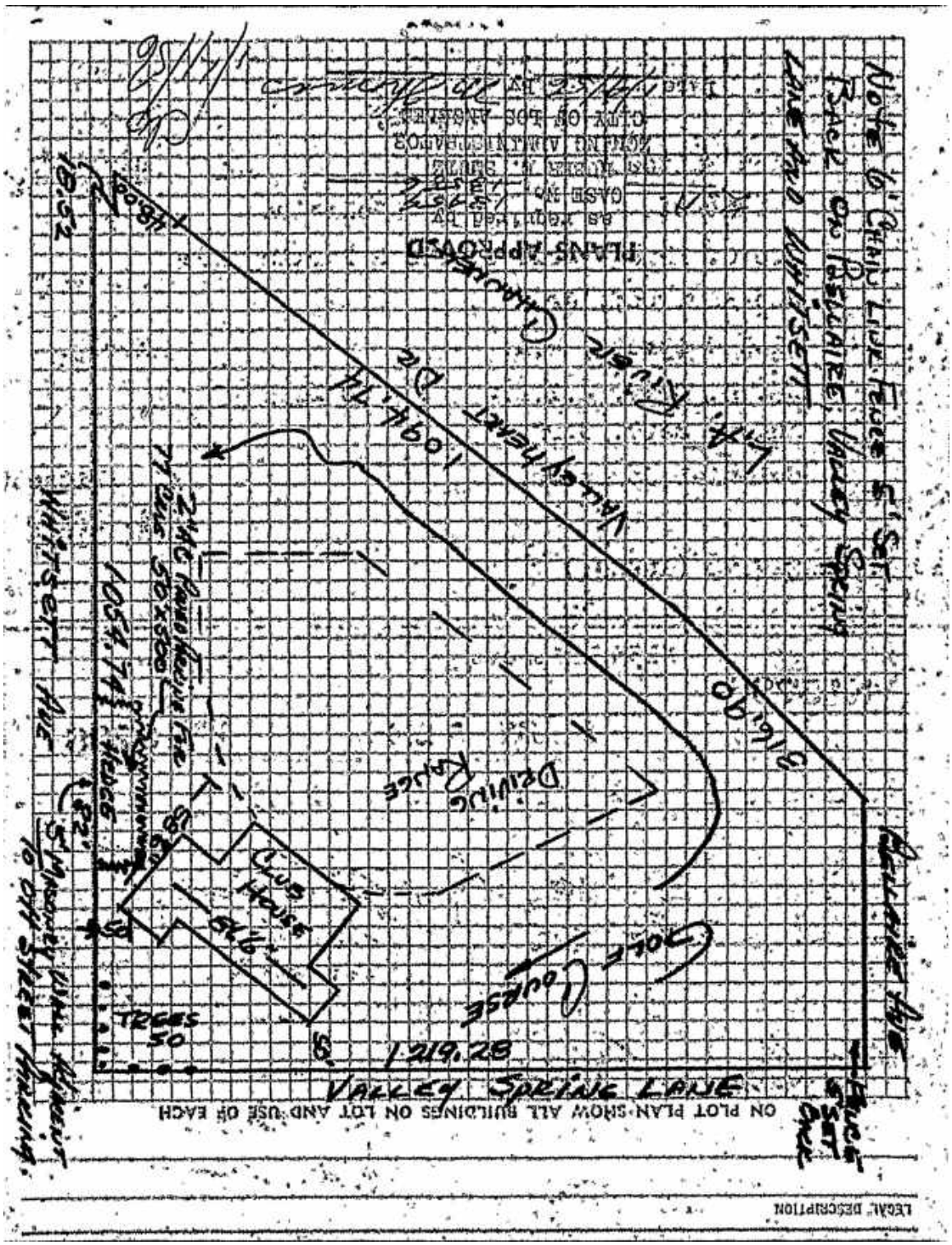


Figure 4.4: Map attached to the 1956 "Application to Construct New Building," noting "off street parking" along Whitsett Ave. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

Weddington Golf & Tennis Club is a unique space in Los Angeles, in part because "[the] parcel. . .ha[d] been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s," until it was sold in 2014.[194] The original land ownership is ambiguous, but in all likelihood, the land where Weddington Golf now sits was initially owned by Isaac Lankershim.[195] What is clear is that the land was bought in 1890 by a young farmer from Iowa, Wilson Weddington, who had moved his family out West.[196] Weddington operated it as a sheep farm in the early years, before later switching over to wheat fields and then casaba melons.[197] The Weddington family went on to become local power brokers, even using their home as the first post office in Toluca Lake. Although "Lankershim was the biggest name in the area, Weddington made his presence known after President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the job of postmaster in 1893."[198] Eventually the post office was moved out of their home, and to a local general store Weddington opened in the late 1890s.[199] His children, both sons – Guy and Fred – also became pillars of the emerging San Fernando Valley community.[200] It was Guy, who along with magnate Henry Huntington, helped broker the deal to bring the Pacific Red Car to the Valley in the early 1900s.[201] All of the Weddingtons served on the area's chamber of commerce, with Wilson serving as president for most of the 1920s.[202] The family had its hand in numerous local enterprises. They opened the Bank of Lankershim in 1910, and when the city later changed its name from Lankershim to North Hollywood, it became part of Security Pacific.[203] The branch was operated out of a storefront located at the corner of Weddington Street and Lankershim Boulevard.[204] The Weddington family maintained their prominence throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

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[194] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15.
[195] Ibid.
[196] Ibid., 20.
[197] "Weddington Golf & Tennis," Weddington Golf and Tennis, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.weddigntongolfandtennis.com.
[198] "Weddington Family," The Historical Marker Database, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=137712
[199] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[200] Ibid.
[201] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 14-16.
[202] Ibid.
[203] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[204] Ibid.



Figure 4.5: The Weddington Brothers General Store and Post Office in Lankershim (later North Hollywood). Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections (Weddington Family Collection); image GWM49.jpg. (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/3367/rec/12).

With the expansion of suburbanization and the post-war shift towards recreation near the home, the use of Weddington's land was due for a change. In 1955, Fred Weddington agreed to lease a portion of his family's property to actor Joe Kirkwood.[205] According to the *Los Angeles Times*, "[h]alf a century ago, the stubborn old banker had a mind to rent out the family farm. A rather bad deal in retrospect: $1,000 a month, regardless of inflation, for 50 years."[206] Kirkwood's vision was to use the site and build it out as a privately-owned, but functionally public golf course. In April 1955, he filed a zoning variance request with the city to "permit use of property at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City, as a privately-operated recreation center consisting of a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch and putt golf course."[207]

Officially, the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center opened its driving range on January 1, 1956. When the nine-hole course reached completion in May of the same year, it did so with a celebrity golf tournament to raise funds for the Women's Adoption International Fund (WAIF).[208] The

[205] Jeff Meyers, "The Main Course: Studio City Club a Star Attraction for Those With Taste for Golf," *Los Angeles Times*, November 26, 1987, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-11-26-sp-24899-story.html
[206] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[207] Los Angeles Times, "Zone Variance."
[208] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

money raised that day went to children whose parents had died in World War II.[209] It was a celebrity-filled event, hosting many of the biggest names in Hollywood at the time – including actors Mickey Rooney, Bob Hope, and Gordon MacRae.[210]



Figure 4.6: Dean Martin hits the first shot at the opening of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00127797 (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/59736/rec/9).

The original plan for the site was to ultimately create a recreation center with an 18-hole golf course, a driving range, and "a gigantic bowling center, championship swimming pool and an ice rink."[211] Kirkwood also hoped to include a drive-in restaurant. But these plans proved too

[209] Ibid.
[210] Ibid.
[211] Pete Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon," *Valley Times*, July 6, 1955, 13, https://www.newspapers.com/image/580394433/?terms=weddington%2Bgolf%2Bkirkwood%2Bcookin.

costly – the clubhouse cost an estimated $65,000, and the entire project totaled $1.25 million.[212] The golf course was to be composed of 18 holes resembling smaller versions of holes on world famous courses, though ultimately only nine were ever built.[213] Kirkwood originally considered including the "seventh at Pebble Beach" and the "15th at Cypress Point" (both located in Northern California), the "fourth at Colonial" (in Fort Worth, Texas), and "the 10th hole at Wing[ed] Foot" (in Mamaroneck, New York), but these holes were never built.[214] He also wanted to replicate the third, fifth, and 15th holes of the Augusta National Golf Club in Georgia, and while the third and fifth were indeed constructed, Kirkwood wound up swapping out the 15th hole for the eighth.[215] To put it simply, "Kirkwood had patterned each green after the best he'd played all over the world."[216]

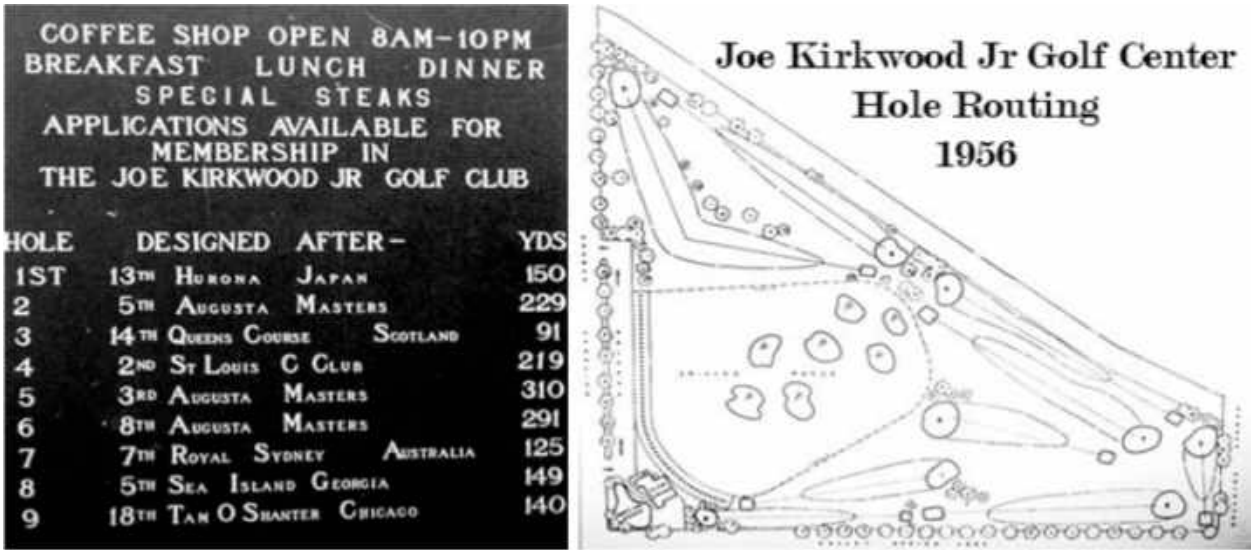


Figure 4.7: Original sign and map from the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center, detailing the courses the holes are modeled after. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

The skating rink, pool, and drive-in never materialized. However, tennis courts were added to the southern end of the property in 1974 and remain today.[217] Although Kirkwood's name was the draw in the early years, he didn't stay involved for long. In 1957, Kirkwood sold

[212] Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon."
[213] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[214] Claude Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here," *Valley Times*, January 5, 1956, 10, https://newspapers.com/image/580319506/.
[215] Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here."
[216] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[217] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-3.

his interest to two local men: George McCallister Sr., and his developer friend Arthur "Bob" Anderson.[218]



Figure 4.8: Joe Kirkwood demonstrates his golf swing in front of members of the Studio City Rotary Club, including Fred Weddington. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00157488. (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/130799)

It was McCallister who purchased the lease and facility from the Weddington family and Joe Kirkwood Jr., and it was primarily McCallister who continued to run it until 2007 with the help of two of his five sons, George Jr. and John.[219] In the early years, the course had been popular with actors and studio executives, due to its close proximity to the numerous film and

[218] Meyers, "The Main Course"; Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[219] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15-16.

television studios now located in the San Fernando Valley.[220] But it was under McCallister's watch that he "began turning Studio City (officially incorporated in 1958[221]) into a [golf] club whose reputation now stretches far beyond the studios."[222] The McCallister family also had power and success in their veins. McAllister Sr. held large investments in local real estate, and his brother was the inventor of the first golf glove.[223] He was also an avid golfer, and was pivotal in bringing golf to Los Angeles' masses by incorporating it into public schools.[224] "McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs."[225]McCallister Sr. also redesigned the course, making it more accessible for neighborhood and scratch golfers. "He redesigned the course to make play easier—filling in the water and sand traps, and rebuilding the greens."[226] He also added an irrigation and sprinkler system, and planted rose bushes and thousands of trees – including fir, various citrus, and 20,000 palm trees (of which only 10% survived).[227] I belong to Bel-Air," said Anderson of the course in 1987, "and this is prettier."[228]

In order to drum up more business, McCallister Sr. "began giving lessons to anyone who could hold a club."[229] He offered a variety of golf clinics in the neighborhood, taught at local schools, and ensured the price of lessons on site was reasonable.[230] In a *Los Angeles Times* interview from 1987, he stated "what really made our business here, was the price of our lessons. In those days, other clubs were charging $5 an hour. We charged 50 cents."[231]

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[220] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[221] "Studio City Golf Course, Inc.," Open Corporates, accessed July 16, 2020, https://opencorporates.com/companies/us_nv/C72-1958t.pdf.
[222] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[223] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[224] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[225] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[226] Ibid., 21.
[227] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[228] Ibid.
[229] Ibid.
[230] Ibid.
[231] Ibid.

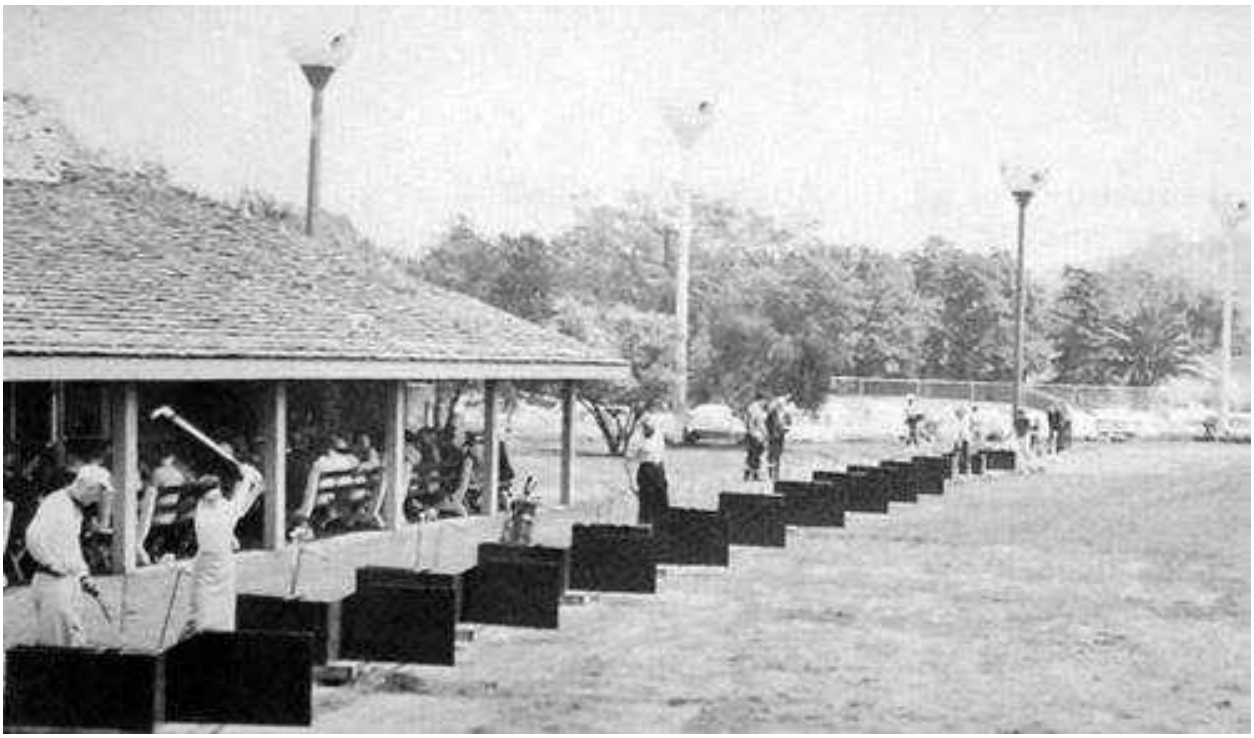


Figure 4.9: The driving range in the 1960s. Image courtesy of Weddington Golf & Tennis; image 12439231_608061945999074_1693263290218144908_n. (https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/).

McCallister Sr. was also unusual for the time, as he offered classes to women – something not found at many courses in the area.[232] Although racism was common in golf (the PGA did not allow non-white golfers to join until 1961), this was not the case at Weddington.[233] The course was open to golfers of all races – notably, Don Cornelius of *Soul Train* fame even took lessons there.[234] The course was also "nationally known for being the place where a major redesign of the club head was made."[235]

[232] Ibid.
[233] "African Americans and golf, a brief history," African American Registry, accessed July 16, 2020, https://aaregistry.org/story/african-americans-and-golf-a-brief-history/.
[234] Michael Ventre, "Peace, Love & Soul: The Legacy and Final Sign-Off of Don Cornelius," *Ventura Blvd*, https://venturablvd.goldenstate.is/peace-love-soul-the-legacy-and-final-sign-off-of-don-cornelius/.
[235] Meyers, "The Main Course."



FALL TOURNAMENT—Getting in form for Studio City Women's Golf Club championship meet Wednesday at Studio City golf course are, from left, Mrs. Peggy McKay, tourney chairman; Miss Marilyn Monahan, president; Dorothy Miller, treasurer.

Figure 4.10: Female gofers at the course in 1957. Image courtesy of the Los Angeles Times. (https://www.newspapers.com/image/381302167/?terms=studio%2Bcity%2Bgolf)

The 1970s saw the addition of tennis courts to the site, which McCallister charged the public to reserve by the hour.[236] Weddington "was one of the first. . .clubs in California – maybe *the* first" to do so.[237] Throughout this period, the course became further associated with celebrity. Famed golfer Roger Dunn taught lessons beginning in 1962, before leaving to open his chain of Roger Dunn Golf Shops (he eventually returned to teach golf at Weddington in the late 1980s,

[236] Ibid.
[237] Ibid.

and did so until his death in 2012).[238] Golf legend Arnold Palmer was also a known regular, and a friend of Anderson's.[239]

> "[Bob] Hope used to sit on a red Naugahyde couch in the knotty-pine clubhouse and watch 'Monday Night Football' on an ancient black-and-white television. Jack Nicholson [w]as. . .known to show up without money, identify himself behind his patented dark sunglasses and ask the cashier, 'Am I good for it tomorrow?'"[240]

Nicholson also took lessons at Weddington.[241] But despite the high-profile clientele, Weddington retained an open, relaxed atmosphere. Celebrities mingled with first time golfers, chatting happily at the driving range.

In contrast to Weddington, numerous private, highly exclusive, and expensive golf courses and country clubs can be found spread all over parts of Southern California.[242] Conversely, since 2001, the number of clubs that are open to the general public has continued to decline. There are currently only 18 open, including the following: Weddington Golf Course, Lindero Canyon, Verdugo Hills Golf Club, Arroyo Seco Golf Course, Lake Lindero Golf Course, Westlake Village Golf Course, Rancho Duarte Golf Course, Dominguez Golf Course, Azusa Greens Country Club, Palos Verdes Golf Course, and San Dimas Golf Course.[243]

This decline only serves to further highlight the importance of local community meeting places, such as public golf courses. Their relevance cannot be overstated – there were so few places in the 1950s, '60s, and even '70s, where people from all walks of life could congregate and feel welcome. Weddington Golf has long held an important role in the fabric and history of Studio City and its surrounding neighborhoods. This community importance continued throughout the 1980s and '90s and remains integral today.

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[238] Dennis McLellan, "Roger Dunn dies at 81; golfer founded chain of discount stores," *Los Angeles Times*, September 10, 2010, https://www.latimes.com/local/obituaries/la-xpm-2012-sep-10-la-me-roger-dunn-20120910-story.html.
[239] Randy Malat, "Fashioning Clubs With a New Approach," *Los Angeles Times*, November 28, 1985, 18, https://www.newspapers.com/image/401449520; Meyers, "The Main Course."
[240] Ibid.
[241] Kevin Cook, "Golf Digest Interview: Jack Nicholson," *Golf Digest*, May 14, 2020, https://www.golfdigest.com/story/jacknicholson.
[242] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O*, prepared for Planning Associates, Inc. (Los Angeles, 2012), 3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20O_Privately-Owned%20Golf%20and%20Tennis%20Facilities%20Study.pdf
[243] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O," 3.

V: Property Rights and Development Proposals

During the 1980s, Weddington Golf (then-named Studio City Golf and Tennis) became a site of interest for development. In 1987, the *Los Angeles Times* noted that "[o]ver the years, real-estate developers have drooled over the prospect of turning the club's 17 acres – now worth an estimated 50 million – into high density housing complexes."[244] In 1988, for the first time since purchasing the land in the late 1890s, the owners of the property attempted to sell the land, listing it for $42 million.[245] Part of the reason the owners were eagerly looking to sell was the low profit on the property. For years the family had "searched for a way out of a miserable lease signed in 1955 that brought in just $1,000 a month on 17.2 acres of prime real estate."[246] Guy Weddington McCreary, one of the family heirs, told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[the lease] was signed by my great uncle, and it's just been. . .a misery for a long time. . .It destroys you as far as economic return. You're land poor."[247]

Several factors blocked the heirs' path to a sale. First and foremost, finding a buyer was difficult, due to the long-held lease by the golf course.[248] But additionally, homeowner groups (such as the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA)) began to form with the hope of helping play a role in determining what might be developed on the site if it were sold.[249] When asked whether she supported the sale of the property for development, Polly Ward, then-president of the SCRA replied, "No way. This community wants to retain the open space."[250] Ultimately, nothing came of this initial attempt to sell.

The property went up for sale again in 1994, but the conflict surrounding development on the site remained. At this point, the Weddington heirs thought that, in addition to selling the land, they might be able to rid it of the lease as well – potentially increasing its value. This was because in early 1994, the heirs were informed that the conditional-use permit for the site had

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[244] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[245] Gabe Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold," *Los Angeles Times*, April 14, 1988, 51, https://newspapers.com/image/404168876/.
[246] Eric Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course," *Los Angeles Times*, July 23, 1994, B5, https://www.newspapers.com/image/160250568/.
[247] Eric Slater, "Priced Well Under Par: Development Possible as Studio City Golf Course Property Goes Up For Sale," *Los Angeles Times*, June 26, 1994, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/158987133/.
[248] Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold."
[249] Ibid.
[250] Ibid.

expired in 1985.[251] "First signed in 1958, the 50 year lease states that it will become null and void if the course does not have a conditional use permit."[252] The heirs immediately attempted to evict the golf course operators, with hopes of selling the valuable 17 acres without the encumbrance of the lease.[253] The course fought back, and filed for a new permit. In November 1994, a city official denied the course an updated permit until "legal questions surrounding the course's lease agreement are resolved."[254] Although local golfers were concerned that their beloved course could be lost, many involved with the fight were confident it would be over quickly, with the course remaining.[255] Attorneys who represented the course operators told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[w]e're not going to move out. . .the very plain language of that contract says the city must refuse to renew or extend the permit in order for the lease to be nullified. The city never has and we believe they never will."[256]

As the two sides debated their case, the community surrounding the course began to further voice their opinions and concerns. This would become a recurring pattern. Mort Allen, a local and well-known real estate agent, stated that he had received numerous inquiries about the possible sale of the land.[257] Residents, politicians, and activists expressed their fears as well, concerned about this "urban oasis." An aide to Zev Yaroslavsky, the area's then-city council member, stated "we think the recreational use is a valuable resource to the community and to the city as a whole, and we wouldn't want to see it go away."[258] Then-SCRA President Tony Lucente made it clear that, "any development would come under close scrutiny and powerful opposition from the neighborhood association. . .the land is zoned for light agricultural use and planned as open green space for park type facilities."[259]

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[251] Eric Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit," *Los Angeles Times*, November 1, 1994, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1994-11-01-me-57413-story.html.
[252] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[253] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[254] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[255] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[256] Ibid.
[257] Kay Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site," *Los Angeles Times*, July 3, 1994, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/159222408/.
[258] Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site."
[259] Slater, "Priced Well Under Par."

In January 1995 the issue of the permit was settled. [260] "In its decision announced Jan. 3, the zoning appeals board overturned an Oct. 18 ruling by Associate Zoning Administrator Horace Tramel denying the permit because of questions over the golf course's legal standing as a tenant. . .[I]n November, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge [had] dismissed a lawsuit by Weddington that charged that the previous permit's expiration had voided the lease."[261] In effect, this decision by the Los Angeles Board of Zoning Appeals determined that the operators of the course had met their lease terms, even though the permit had lapsed.[262] Although the community had come out in support of re-issuing of the permit, McCreary and the other heirs were extremely disappointed. Upon hearing the news, he stated, "it's like property rights don't really mean anything." Nevertheless, the fight over the land and its use did not end there.

In early 2000, a new proposal was put forward by a Del Mar-based development organization, Homeplace Retirement Communities of America.[263] Their proposal sought to build a 240-unit living facility for senior citizens on the site.[264] They intended to erect numerous four story buildings on at least five acres of the site, as well as build an underground parking lot that would be able to park approximately 500 cars.[265] At the time, Homeplace was a fairly new company, which had other housing projects being built in the San Fernando Valley.[266] This project would have included food services, as well as health care providers to be located on-site. Jim Schmitz, then-senior vice president for Homeplace, let the community know that although the company believed there was a very large demand for this type of facility in the area, they intended to keep the golf course in place "even if it must be reconfigured."[267] Moreover, Homeplace considered possibly donating the course itself to the city, in order for its use to continue (and to placate community members).[268] The development was specifically designed

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[260] Kay Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit," *Los Angeles Times*, January 10, 1995, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-01-10-me-18343-story.html.
[261] Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit."
[262] Ibid.
[263] Patrick McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187879587/.
[264] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[265] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[266] Patrick McGreevy, "Senior Housing Plan Draws Fire," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B1, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187880223/.
[267] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[268] Ibid.

with the intent to preserve 76% of the land.[269] Although Homeplace had only made an offer of interest to purchase the land at this point, it was still under the ownership of Weddington Investment Partnership. The fifty year golf lease remained in place, set to finally expire in 2005.[270]

The following figures are overviews of the proposed Homeplace development on the site taken from the City of Los Angeles' then-contemporary Environmental Impact Report (EIR):

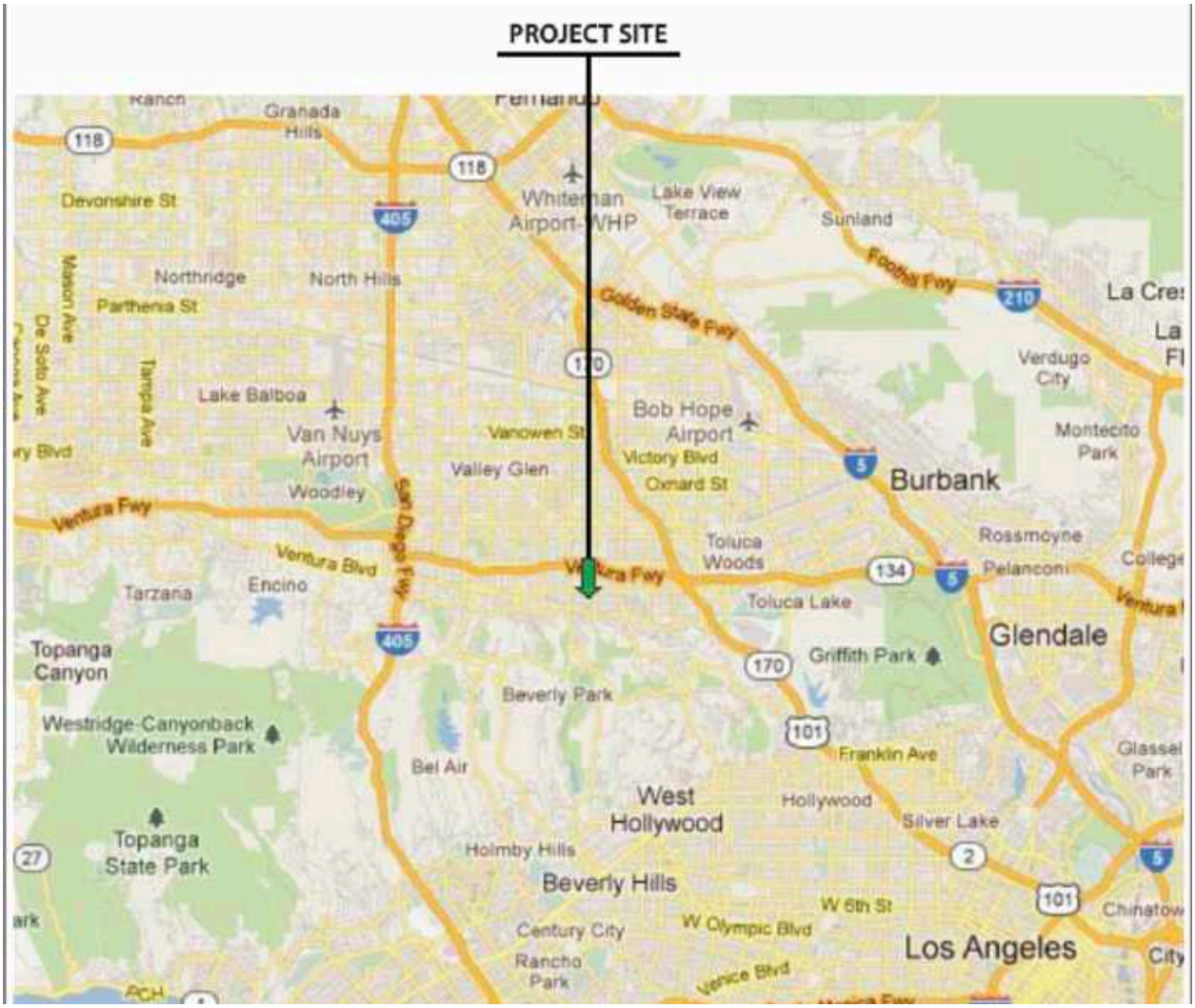


Figure 5.1: Project Site within the Southern California regional area. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[269] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club," *Los Angeles Times*, February 8, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-08-me-studio8-story.html.
[270] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."



Figure 5.2: Aerial overview of Weddington Gold & Tennis site. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-5, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.



Figure 5.3: Project Site and Development Site Location Key. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-6, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

The SCRA once again came out against any proposed change to the site. “This is one of the crown jewels of Studio City, so this is one of those ‘chain yourself to the bulldozer’ kinds of

developments," said Lucente.[271] But it wasn't just the Association who cared about the course's fate. Players and non-golfers alike were concerned. "I think the community should decide what happens to it," said Garrett Meyers, a local teenager and golf student at Weddington.[272] Nearby residents also inundated the city planning offices with thousands of letters decrying what a mistake this development would be.[273] Even more letters were written to the *Los Angeles Times*. Karen Thorson Cotter of Valley Village wrote to the paper, "the golf course is the jewel of our town and our last open green space. We do not need this cement monstrosity and we are not drastically in need of senior housing." [274] Not surprisingly, the owners of the land disagreed with much of the community sentiment. As Guy Weddington McCreary reiterated, "everybody seems to think they own the. . .property except us" (a constant battle cry heard in the world of preservation).[275]

By 2003, the matter was nowhere nearer to being settled. In fact, the City of Los Angeles, now hoping to save the site as open green space, made a public announcement of their intent to try and purchase the site. Wendy Gruel, the city council member representing Studio City at the time, believed rapid action was needed to bring about a solution, even if it meant the city would use its power to condemn the property in order to force the sale. "This is a treasure. . .It is open space that should be preserved.[276] Although the motion to condemn the property was approved by an 11-1 vote, Homeplace pleaded with the council to reconsider, as they believed the city was in desperate need of residential dwellings for seniors.[277]

At the time, Gruel had been separately working hard on acquiring a portion of the Weddington land for a much needed new fire station in Studio City.[278] Following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, firefighters from Fire Station #78 had been living, eating, and working

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[271] Ibid.
[272] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[273] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[274] Karen Thorsen Cotter, "Studio City Golf Club Plan," *Los Angeles Times*, February 15, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-15-le-feige15-story.html.
[275] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[276] McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club."
[277] Ibid.
[278] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003," Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive, accessed July 25, 2020, http://www.lafire.com/stations/archive/articles/fs078_2003-1020_StationInAShed_LATimes.htm.

out of temporary buildings due to the severe damage their station experienced on Coldwater Canyon (just north of Ventura Boulevard) as a result of the quake.[279] Station #78 needed to be relocated elsewhere, and a portion of the land nearest the Los Angeles River – just a half mile away on Whitsett Avenue – was where the city wanted to move it.[280] The council voted to use eminent domain to acquire one acre of Weddington, paying more than $1 million for it.[281] Homeplace tried unsuccessfully to delay the vote, even implying that the city could possibly get that acre for free or at a lower price if it was willing to hold off on a vote until after Homeplace's escrow closed.[282] However, Gruel, alongside other city officials such as then-Council Member Jack Weiss, remained opposed to the senior housing development. "I will continue to do everything I can to save the Studio City Golf and Tennis Center," Weiss told the *Los Angeles Times* in 2003. "This is a jewel of open space"[283]

Ultimately, Homeplace was unable to get approval to build, and the project was abandoned. In 2007, upon the official end of the lease, the Weddington family took over the operation of the course. The heirs then proposed their own senior housing development for the site, through their development partnership, Weddington Golf and Tennis, LLC. Known as the Studio City Senior Living Center Project (SCSLC), the proposal intended to eliminate the golf course, reconfigure the driving range, and move the tennis courts.[284] The plan was then to build a "200-condominium unit senior housing development with an associated subterranean parking structure on the site.[285]

Around the same time, the site became subject to the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (LARRMP) and its implementation companion document, the River Improvement Overlay (RIO), which guides development throughout the Los Angeles River corridor.[286] The

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[279] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003."
[280] Ibid.
[281] Ibid.
[282] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land for Fire Station," *Los Angeles Times*, October 1, 2003, B3, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/190311650/?terms=studio%2B%2Bfire%2Bdepartment%2B%2Beminent%2Bdomain%2Boctober%2B20%2C%2B2003.
[283] McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land."
[284] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-9.
[285] Ibid., cover.
[286] Ibid., IV.G-9.

confluence of these events further brought attention to development efforts at the site, and in particular, raised public awareness about losing Weddington as open green space.

Over the course of the next seven years, from 2007 to 2014, the SCRA once again began fighting to preserve the site as open green space. With the support of lawyers and community members, they made a number of compelling arguments. One of the most relevant arguments was that the site's agricultural zoning is:

> "pursuant to an agreement among the landowners, operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles to permanently maintain the Project site as recreational open space with specific height restrictions. Consistent with that agreement, the Project site is designated as open space on the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan, which comprises the applicable land use element of the City's General Plan. The Project is inconsistent with the Community Plan and zoning designation for the site."[287]

Although the SCRA did acknowledge the importance of senior housing, their argument hinged on the belief that it should not be built at the expense of losing one of the last, and most frequently utilized, plots of open space in the San Fernando Valley.[288] Using statistics from the National Parks Service they argued that, "the Valley's park acreage is already far behind the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended average of 6 to 10 acres of accessible park space per 1,000 residents." They also noted that this was "the last remaining unprotected open space along the 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley."[289]

Naturally, the Weddington's disagreed. Despite the changes to the golf course and the demolition of the tennis courts, they assured the community that they would attempt to preserve as much of the recreational space as possible. They also argued that the demand for housing in the community outweighed these concerns, and that the project would be aligned with "the existing density and character of residential developments in the neighborhood." This assessment was inaccurate. The six senior housing buildings were expected to be 45 feet fall, while the surrounding "residential buildings are smaller and shorter, resulting in significant aesthetic and land use impacts due to the inclusion of six 45 foot tall buildings." Moreover, "under current zoning in the extra limited height district, building height on the site is limited to 30 feet."[290] To

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[287] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 2.
[288] Ibid.
[289] Ibid.
[290] Ibid.

highlight this contrast, the SCRA took pains to provide the heights of the buildings across the street from the site on Whitsett Avenue, which are as follows: 4032 Whitsett is a one-story church, 4068 Whitsett is 2.5 stories, 4100 Whitsett is three stories, 4104-4106 ½ Whitsett is one-story in front, two stories in the back, 4108 Whitsett is 2.5-stories, 4110 Whitsett is four stories (but below 45'), 4112 Whitsett is a one-story house, 4138 Whitsett is 3.5 stories, and 4148 Whitsett is 2.5 stories.[291]

The SCRA also offered what they viewed as the most viable and beneficial alternative for the site. Encouraging the city to purchase the land from the heirs, their idea was known as the LA River Park Alternative (or the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail).



Figure 5.4: Rendering of the proposed Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, spanning from Coldwater Canyon Avenue to Whitsett Avenue, in Studio City. Image courtesy of L.A. River Greenway Project (http://www.conservationsolutions.org/pdf/LARiver/CCS_LAR-Greenway_2014.pdf).

In a letter to Adam Villani, a Los Angeles City Planner, they stated that, "if implemented, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would retain the majority of the existing tennis facilities, the driving range, clubhouse and a golf putting green, while providing desperately needed parkland, creating native wetlands, increasing available habitat along the Los Angeles River."[292]

[291] Ibid., 33-34.
[292] Ibid., 3.

The idea gained some momentum, especially considering the site was the only "river-adjacent large undeveloped parcel in the East Valley."[293] There are no other sites within a five mile radius.[294]

In partnership with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC), the LA River Park Alternative had four main points: "(1) Improve water quality and water conservation, (2) Create a regional public access and staging area for the future Los Angeles River greenway, (3) Restore native habitat, and (4) Integrate historic recreational uses (that would be golf and tennis)."[295] The Urban Waters Federal Partnership (which the SCRA brought in to help secure government funding for the project), expressed support for the alternative and stated it would be "one of the most significant River revitalization projects in this area and has been prioritized by the Urban Waters Federal Partnership in its Los Angeles River Work Plan to receive targeted support from the federal government to expedite its implementation."[296]

Separate from saving the Weddington Golf site, the City of Los Angeles approved and adopted the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan ("LARRMP") as the regional vision and guide for development and improvement of multi-benefit projects along the Los Angeles River in the City of Los Angeles. The overall goal of this plan is to "transform the City's 32-mile stretch of the River into an 'emerald necklace' of parks, walkways, and bike paths, as well as provid[e] better connections to the neighboring communities, protect[ing] wildlife, [and] promoting the health of the river."[297] Kathy Hasset, co-director of Save LA River Open Space (SLAROS) believes the "alternative project" offers the best option for protecting and maintaining the site. "It has the potential to make a major contribution to our region, including improved water quality by halting pollutants from entering the LA River and creating a means for natural water treatment, better access to the Los Angeles River Greenway, the restoration of

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[293] Joe Linton, "A New Vision for Studio City Golf and Tennis," *LA Creek Freak*, October 15, 2008, https://lacreekfreak.wordpress.com/2008/10/15/a-new-vision-for-studio-city-golf-and-tennis/.
[294] Linton, "A New Vision."
[295] Ibid.
[296] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 16.
[297] Ibid., 49.

native habitats and the preservation of recreational uses."[298] SLAROS itself was created in the early 2000s with the mission to "preserve the Weddington property as open space with permanent public access, and to protect it from unwanted development."[299]

Many community members supported the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative Plan, but the cost to the City to purchase the site proved too prohibitive. In 2017, while many locals were still under the assumption that the senior housing debate remained ongoing, behind the scenes, an alternative deal was being struck. The heirs were in fact entering into an agreement with an elite local private college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, to develop the site as the school's new state-of-the-art recreational and athletic facility (the site is located less than a mile from the school's campus). The site was purportedly sold for over $40 million.[300]

Initially, Harvard-Westlake claimed it would be impossible for the existing facilities to remain as-is. "It was impossible to incorporate the golf course in the plan that would meet the school's needs," school spokesman Ari Engelberg told *The Daily News* in 2019.[301] The initial plan proposed would include "two lighted all-weather playing fields, a main gym, locker rooms, swimming pool, tennis courts, underground parking, six acres of public plazas, a walking and jogging trail," but "no golf area."[302] Partially in response to backlash, the school has now agreed in its most recent proposal to preserve the "golf putting green, clubhouse, and restaurant," though not the course itself.[303]

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[298] Karen Young, "Save LA River Open Space effort to bring new park to Studio City," *My Daily Find*, September 13, 2009, http://www.mydailyfind.com/2009/09/13/save-la-river-open-space-effort-to-bring-new-park-to-studio-city.
[299] "Home," Save LA River Open Space, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.savelariveropenspace.org.
[300] Olga Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently; its longtime users are not happy," *Daily News*, August 2, 2019, https://www.dailynews.com/2019/08/02/a-popular-golf-course-in-studio-city-will-close-permanently-its-longtime-users-are-not-happy.
[301] Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently."
[302] Eric Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft for new athletic facilities on 16-acre site in Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, July 15, 2019, https://www.latimes.com/sports/highschool/varsity-times/la-sp-vti-harvard-westlake-athletic-facilities-20190715-story.html.
[303] "Project Overview," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/the-project/project-overview/.

There are a number of troubling elements brought about by this proposed development. The space will have limited public access, and the preserved public space "is not contiguous, it does not create a park environment. It is created by bits and pieces cobbled together mostly on the perimeter of the property."[304] Noise is another major factor, as the school is proposing to build facilities with a total of 2,117 spectator seats across their gyms, athletic fields, and pool.[305] Traffic and parking pose additional concerns. Currently, there are 532 proposed parking spaces for the site.[306] With spectator seats well in excess of that number, not to mention parking for students and faculty themselves, this poses a major impact on the surrounding neighborhood's traffic. Even with the school's proposed shuttles, this does not provide any guarantees.[307] The project would also see the removal of approximately 200 mature trees, which poses both carbon sequestration, historic, and aesthetic concerns.[308] Although the school would replace them with new trees, these would take 20 or more years to reach maturity.[309] There are also concerns about the site's water recapture proposal, given its location along the Los Angeles River. "The Harvard-Westlake recapture proposal reduces the catchment area of polluted runoff from 200 acres to 39 acres," and would likely see the runoff co-mingling with street water before running into the river.[310]

As it stands today, Harvard Westlake has submitted plans, proposed findings, and supplemental material along with a request for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The Los Angeles City Planning Office is currently reviewing these documents, and all interested parties

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[304] "HW Sports Campus: Limited Public Access," *Studio City Residents Association*, June 27, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-limited-public-access.
[305] "HW Sports Campus: Noise," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 4, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-noise.
[306] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'How will you guarantee that people wont park in the neighborhood?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 12, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1582933283515-d3e58056-5ac7.
[307] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'Will Harvard-Westlake students drive to the site for practices/games?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1559693983093-cebfb9eb-8a5a.
[308] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 25, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-tree-removal.
[309] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[310] "HW Sports Campus: Water Reclamation," *Studio City Residents Association*, August 29, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-water-reclamation.

are awaiting a Notice of Preparation.[311] The six primary related documents pertaining to the Harvard Westlake plan include elevation plans, findings, photographs, and a floorplan, all of which were submitted to the city on March 5, 2020.[312] "The School must prepare a full Environmental Impact Report" (EIR) that requires an expanded public comment period for the community to analyze and mitigate the full environmental impact of the Harvard-Westlake Project."[313] The SCRA and other interested parties continue to actively oppose this development on the site.

Prior opposition to development on the site has not been based on any historical rationale. This changed, however, in 2012, when the course was listed as a potential historical resource on Historic Places LA and Survey LA. The site is currently being evaluated for inclusion on the California Register as a Historical-Cultural Monument (HCM) by a private entity.[314] These factors further impact possible development on the site, as well as the site's requested CUP (which is currently under review).

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311 "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI," March 5, 2020, Site Plan Review Record, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles City Planning, https://planning.lacity.org/pdiscaseinfo/search/encoded/MjM2MzAz0.

312 Los Angeles City Planning, "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI."

313 "Statement on the Existing Harvard-Westlake Development Plan for Weddington Golf & Tennis – February 2020," *Studio City Residents Association*, February 24, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/statement-on-the-existing-harvard-westlake-development-plan-for-weddington-golf-tennis-february-2020/

314 "Petition: Urge Kerkorian to vote YES: Weddington Golf & Tennis as an Historical Monument," Change.org, Accessed September 5, 2020, https://www.change.org/p/urge-krekorian-to-vote-yes-weddington-golf-tennis-is-an-historical-monument;

VI: Preservation and a Path Forward

"The relationship between history and memory is peculiarly and perhaps uniquely fractured in contemporary American life." – Michael Frisch, historian[315]

Preservation, as a practice, encapsulates more than just buildings. It addresses the landscape of a space in its entirety, conveying what a site has been, how (or if) it has changed over time, who has used it, and how it has affected them. To preserve a space is to continually manage change over the course of time. Preservation also helps define a society and a culture – it is a deliberate maintenance of a collective consciousness.

The choice to conserve – to value legacy – can reflect what's important to a community (depending on who's telling the story, and their intended audience). There are a number of players attempting to shape the narrative of Weddington Golf. The City of Los Angeles, Harvard-Westlake School, numerous grassroots groups, native tribes, community and nonprofit organizations, and private property owners each have a stake in the outcome (and believe their stake is the most valuable). Ultimately, there are a number of compelling reasons to preserve the space without necessarily valuing one stakeholder's perspective over another. Based on the historical research provided above and the analysis below, the reasons to preserve remain more compelling than the reasons to develop.

<u>Preservation Rationale 1: Community Use</u>

On any given weekend, the driving range at Weddington Golf is a loud and cheerful place. Regulars shout hello at one another, asking about this relative or that, and frequently chat up newcomers, providing advice or suggestions on how to improve their golf swing. You can find a diverse mix of individuals, from six year old girls to 80 year old men hitting a medium bucket of balls (for only $10).[316] For an additional five dollars, you can rent a set of clubs.[317] The first two of the 25 stalls are regularly reserved by the golf pros for lessons, which cost

[315] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 45.
[316] "Weddington Golf," Weddington Golf & Tennis, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/.
[317] Ibid.

(depending on length and pro) around $50-60 per half hour.[318] Approximately 70,000 rounds of golf are played at Weddington each year – roughly 200 rounds every day.[319] During the week, the course – which is open to the public every day from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. – is equally busy, if not more so, given the numerous local high school tennis and golf teams which use the facility to practice.[320]



Figure 6.1: Putting green and clubhouse as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The surrounding Valley community uses Weddington Golf & Tennis in a variety of ways. In addition to lessons and school team practices, the course is a meeting place for business professionals, friend groups, and old timers alike. Seniors are the most common morning players, but the afternoon and weekend set is dominated by younger people. Golf, as a sport, has seen a dramatic influx of young women players in particular, whose participation in the sport has

[318] Ron del Barrio, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.
[319] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), 220-21, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR_Appendix%20-Volume%201-Jul2014.pdf.
[320] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."

jumped 21% since the year 2000.[321] More than 25% of these players are non-White.[322] Weddington Golf remains the only public course in the area where lower income players could have access to the sport. As Ron del Barrio, a long-time gold pro and instructor at Weddington said, "Where the hell is the next Tiger Woods going to come from if everything is a private club?"[323] One of the things del Barrio loves most about the site is that "it feels like a mini country club community without anyone needing to pay to be a member. People are blown away by the warm family atmosphere to this day. Everyone is welcome – that's how it's always been, and how it still is."[324]

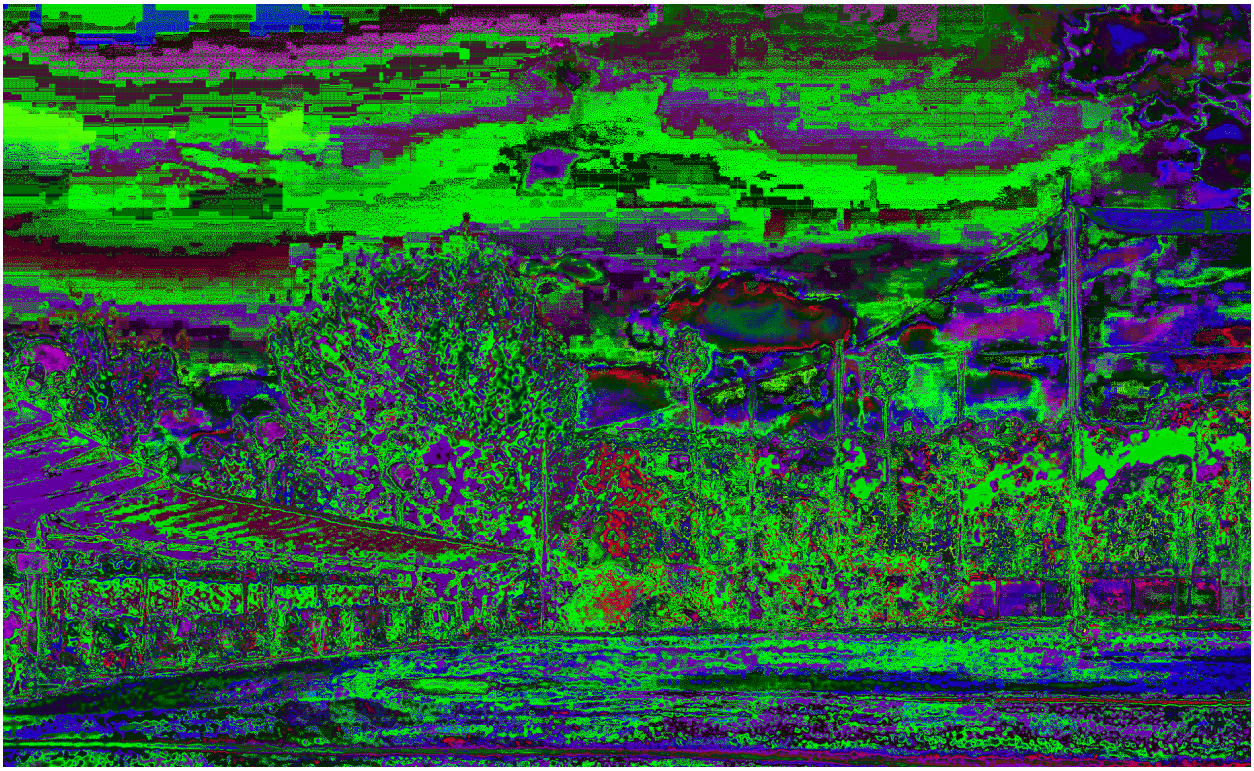


Figure 6.2: The original driving range remains intact as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The price point significantly improves the accessibility of Weddington. Golf as a whole can be an extremely costly sport when you factor in club memberships, green fees, and the price of gear. For example, Lakeside Golf Club, which is the nearest course to Weddington is private. In addition to initial and annual membership fees (which are not disclosed to the public),

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[321] "Golf Industry Facts," National Golf Foundation, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.ngf.org/golf-industry-research.
[322] National Golf Foundation, "Golf Industry Facts."
[323] del Barrio, interview.
[324] Ibid.

members are required to pay monthly dues to play golf.[325] If you wish to bring a non-member friend, there's a $100 fee.[326] Golf clubs are not available for rent, but a caddy is (again, for a fee).[327] By contrast, although Weddington Golf is a shorter course, it only costs $12 on weekdays, $15 on weekends, and $10 for seniors to play a round.[328] This again, demonstrates the community element of Weddington – not only is everyone welcome, but it is truly affordable to all. This is important because golf has not historically been an accessible sport, as discussed above. Not only has Weddington been historically open along race and gender lines, but the low cost creates equity. Additionally, in terms of gender inclusion, many private clubs only allow women to play on specific, predetermined days. To use Lakeside as an example once again, the club does not allow women to be members at all. Women are only allowed to play if they're related to an immediate male club member, such as a father or a spouse, and even then, only on predetermined days. As another letter writer put it, "[I] have never felt so much a part of a community as I have since I started coming to Studio City Golf + Tennis. . .Recreation like this should be available to everyone, not just those who can pay $100,000 to join a private club."[329]

While Weddington's community openness is reflected by its economic accessibility, it has also long been known for its social inclusivity. This is reflected in a number of letters that were sent in 2002 and 2003, as part of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) written comments to the Homeplace Environmental Impact Report. At the time, the head of the Los Angeles Tennis Association wrote that "Generally speaking, many of our members, by virtue of their sexual orientation, felt left out or at least uninvited in sports during their developmental years in school, and therefore weren't able to use sports to the fullest to help develop those skills. . .It is important for us that you understand that Studio City Golf and Tennis [now Weddington Golf and Tennis] is a cultural resource not just to those who live in its neighborhood, city, or even the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members who use the facility weekly do not live in the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members pass many tennis courts on their drives to and from

[325] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 1, 2020.
[326] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interview.
[327] Ibid.
[328] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."
[329] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 501.

Studio City Golf and Tennis to play in our leagues. Those courts do not offer what. . .Studio City Golf and Tennis [offers]. These courts are a cultural resource that we urge you not to change in any way."[330]





Figure 6.3: Clubhouse lunch counter and pro-shop interior, June, 2020. Images courtesy of Teri Austin.

The loss of Weddington's golfing facilities – as Harvard-Westlake currently plans to retain only the putting green – would leave local golfers who cannot or do not want to afford private fees (or do not feel welcome at private clubs) in the lurch. Even the nearest local city-owned public golf course, Balboa Golf Course, is more expensive than Weddington, and requires internet access to book a tee-time online and in advance.[331] It also lacks the same aesthetic and social environment. Balboa is not set on a residential street, as Weddington is.[332] It's off a main thoroughfare and next to the freeway, which creates additional noise.[333] "Weddington is a smaller course, so it's easier to just pop in for a round with your friends. You don't have to book ahead of time," said Neil Cohen, a Studio City resident who has been golfing at Weddington for over 20 years.[334] "It's so well maintained. The feeling of golfing there, when you're on the fourth

330 "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 93-94.
331 "Balboa Golf Course," Los Angeles City Golf, accessed October 4, 2020, https://golf.lacity.org/course_balboa.
332 Satellite view of Weddington Golf, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Weddington+Golf+%26+Tennis/@34.1460876,-118.407742,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c2bdf724c4767f:0x3269df60ecf92cb7!8m2!3d34.1460876!4d-118.405548; Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Balboa+Golf+Course/@34.1724847,-118.4941552,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c299d1742f9bb5:0x1128223aa5450c55!8m2!3d34.1724847!4d-118.4919665.
333 Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth.
334 Neil Cohen, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 7, 2020.

tee. . .it's elevated. . .and the scenery is framed by the river behind you and the dense older trees on all sides. Balboa just doesn't have that. It's like a desert by comparison."[335]



Figure 6.4 View from the fourth hole tee. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The community feel is not just tied into playing a round of golf. "It serves us not only for our recreation, camaraderie and many, many successful business deals, this very healthy heart of our community sends a living pulse that flows through our residential neighborhood, gentle, quiet, green and nourishing," wrote Barbara Robinson, in a March 28, 2002 letter of comment.[336] Community members often remark on the conviviality of the space. "It's like *Cheers*," said Chris Lyons, a Valley Village resident who has played golf at Weddington nearly every Sunday for the past 25 years.[337] "Everybody knows everybody, and everybody feels right at home."[338] Another letter writer echoed these sentiments, suggesting that "the complex is like a 'corner bar without

[335] Cohen, interview.
[336] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 18.
[337] Chris Lyons, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, September 24, 2020.
[338] Lyons, interview.

the liquor.' People feel safe there, parents feel safe knowing their kids are there playing golf and tennis without them. It's been there for over 50 years and truly is the 'jewel of Studio City.' What other facility can offer this?"[339]

Although the school claims that for this project, the community could still use the remaining tennis and putting green facilities, as well as those to be built, during specified hours (yet to be determined), no records can be found of Harvard-Westlake opening their existing school recreational facilities to the public at-large.[340] The logistics for this would also be challenging (if not unrealistic), given the ever-changing nature of the school's needs. Not to mention the possible insurance liability the school could acquire through this community use, which would further disincentivize them from allowing the public to use the space. Even if these facilities are readily available to the public, the community feel of the space cannot survive the school's proposed alterations. If there is no golf course, only half the tennis courts, and no driving range, the primary use of the space is gone. If Harvard-Westlake controls the hours, and they are structured around the school's schedule, the community simply cannot utilize the space seven days a week, 16 hours a day, as they do now.[341]

Preservation Rationale 2: Loss of Open Green Space

Weddington Golf remains the only publicly open and utilized green space in the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Valley Village area. The space spans 16.1 acres, most of which is utilized by the nine-hole golf course.[342] There has been a concerted community effort to retain this space, particularly as it runs along the Los Angeles River.[343] The site is the last open space along the

[339] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 100.

[340] Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project*, Environmental Case No: ENV-2020-1512-EIR, September 30, 2020, 2; As of publication, author was unable to find any records to this effect.

[341] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."

[342] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-1.

[343] Save LA River Open Space, "Home."

river in the San Fernando Valley.[344] Community concerns about the loss of the green space are both environmental and psychological.

Air quality is one of the many environmental concerns, considering the proposed Harvard-Westlake construction would see the destruction of 200 mature trees. The site is separated from the congestion of Ventura Boulevard to the south thanks to the Los Angeles River, and the numerous trees provide windbreaks, visual barriers, and air quality improvements.[345] In particular, the loss of Blue Gum Eucalyptus trees on the site, which are "excellent for carbon sequestration,. . .control particulate pollution, [and] provide sound control," is a concern.[346] Although the school has stated that they intend to plant new trees, it will take decades for those trees to reach maturation, and thereby provide the same air quality benefits. Additionally, the increased traffic to the site – as demonstrated by the addition of 532 parking spaces – diminishes the surrounding neighborhood's air quality. This has been a recurring issue for any development on the site. As one of the 2002 letter writers noted, "The residents of the North Valley Heart Drive area will be disturbed constantly by the delivery, trash and other vehicles necessary to supply care and maintenance."[347] These issues, plus the addition of bus traffic shuttling students to and from the site, are still of great concern. This issue has even been addressed by Harvard-Westlake's own student newspaper, *The Chronicle*, which quoted Studio City resident Pam Friedman, stating:

> "Your kids are going to come down Coldwater [Canyon] and then make a right turn on Woodbridge and then fan out in my neighborhood with driving and parking..I have heard, as did some of my neighborhood, the mitigation plan, [and] I don't think that your people can enforce a traffic mitigation plan. I just think that's unrealistic. I can tell you that people that live closer to this project are freaking out."

The emissions that result as part of the demolition and construction process, pose further concerns. This particular issue was noted in the 2002 Environmental Impact Report compiled for the proposed Homeplace project, which warned that demolition and building of subterranean

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[344] Mike Szymanski, "Petition Drive Asks for Weddington Golf Course to Remain Open Space [Video]," *Studio City Patch*, March 16, 2013, https://patch.com/california/studiocity/petition-drive-asks-for-weddington-golf-course-to-rem91daaa4fdd.
[345] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-17.
[346] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[347] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 139.

parking "would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to localized construction emissions."[348]



Figure 6.5 View from the eighth hole. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

Harvard-Westlake contends that there will be 5.4 acres of open green space remaining on the site.[349] However, per the Notice of Preparation and its Conceptual Site Plan (CSP), these acres would not be contiguous, and would be made up mostly of pathways bordering the site – hardly open green space.[350] Further, plazas, water features, and landscaping all count toward their calculation of what defines open space.[351]

[348] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," xiii.
[349] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[350] Ibid., Conceptual Site Plan.
[351] Ibid., 2.



Figure 6.6: Conceptual Site Plan for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park. Image courtesy of "Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project."

In order for Harvard-Westlake to obtain the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) necessary to begin demolition, the school must "ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses."[352] Per their NOP, building upon the remaining 11+ acres appears to be incompatible with the site's current use. On those acres, the school intends to build the following:[353]

Field A, 1.87 acres

Field A Ancillary/Facility Structures, 6,499 square feet

Field B, 4.12 acres

Field B Ancillary/Facility Structures, 3,080 square feet

Multi-purpose Gymnasium Structure, 80, 249 square feet

Pool, 0.28 acres

Ancillary/Facility Structures and Pool Canopy, 15,154 square feet

The school has also proposed a 180 square-foot security kiosk, and plans to keep eight of the 16 tennis courts and the clubhouse.[354] The CUP must also be in alignment with the "existing adopted General Plan, including local area and community plans." The present Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan notes that "[o]pen [s]pace is broadly defined as land which is essentially free of structures and buildings and/or is natural in character and which functions in one or more of the following ways: 1. Recreational and educational opportunities. 2. Scenic, cultural and historic value. . ."[355] Although the proposed space will continue to serve a recreational purpose, it will not be "essentially free of structures and buildings," as is required by the plan.

However, the preservation of green space is more than just meeting government guidelines. It effects how a community looks and feels about itself. The following quotes are from letters written by community members supporting the preservation of Weddington in its current form:

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[352] Conditional Use Permit (CUP) FAQ," Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, accessed October 4, 2020, http://planning.lacounty.gov/faq/cup.
[353] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[354] Ibid.
[355] City of Los Angeles, *Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan*, amended September, 2016, 32, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/8bd3ea98-b6d0-4408-aae7-ddca8f9df8ae/Sherman_Oaks-Studio_City-Toluca_Lake-Cahuenga_Pass_Community_Plan.pdf.

> "This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. . .Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area." Richard Shamban, Sherman Oaks[356]
>
> "The sylvan glade is in the midst of quiet streets and proud residents who have helped keep this marvelous family recreational facility pristine and beautiful for the past five decades. . .But don't take my word for it. Those of you who make this decision, come out here any time, any day, and you will see what effect this wondrous recreational facility has on this part of our city." Robert and Maryln King, Sherman Oaks[357]
>
> "For those of us who neither play tennis or golf, the open space furnishes nourishment in a complex commercial and crowded residential area."[358] Carrie Henderson, Studio City
>
> "There are too many buildings around here and not enough green restful places." Steve[359]
>
> "It would be an ecological and environmental crime to deprive the citizens of Studio City of this recreational area. . ." Richard and Judy Groll, Studio City et al.[360]

These quotes reflect only a smattering of over a thousand letters submitted in support of keeping Weddington Golf intact.

Preservation Rationale 3: Cultural and Historic Relevance

"Bob Hope was there every Sunday night at 10 p.m., like clockwork."[361] Dean Martin hit the first ball on opening day.[362] Jack Nicholson belongs to multiple private courses, yet still drops in on a regular basis.[363] Weddington Golf's connection to the entertainment industry and Hollywood history looms large. While the famous may have played a round, Weddington's community role transcends far its celebrity connections.

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[356] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.
[357] Ibid., 178.
[358] Ibid., 154-55.
[359] Ibid., 11.
[360] Ibid., 42-51.
[361] del Barrio, interview.
[362] "Dean Martin fires first shot," University of California: Calisphere, accessed October 8, 2020, https://calisphere.org/item/9b3d14dad7b0b0cb96ec427afaff3415.
[363] Cook, "Jack Nicholson."

At the state level, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) requires sites to meet at least one of its four criteria for either preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction.[364] At the local level, in order to qualify as a Historic Cultural Monument (HCM), the City of Los Angeles has similar requirements.[365] Weddington Golf meets two of the four criteria required for preservation – Criterion 1 and 3.

Criterion 1 requires a site to be "associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States."[366] The Historic Resources Assessment Report for Weddington compiled in 2012 supports this argument in its findings, noting that "as a privately-owned community recreation (golf) center built to service the growing community of Studio City in the mid-1950s," the site qualifies under Criterion 1.[367]

In terms of contributions to "local history," Weddington Golf is reflective of the suburbanization of the San Fernando Valley. As discussed above, the area's rapid growth created significant demands for recreation during the 1950s and 1960s. The golf course also reflects the widespread popularity of the sport during this era, and in this area specifically (as numerous other courses were built in the Valley during this time). However, Weddington is unique in that although it has always been privately owned, it is open to the public. The site has additional historic relevance in that it has always been open to women and communities of color – which was particularly significant during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.

In terms of "cultural heritage," the Historic Resources Assessment Report references the site's importance to the entertainment industry, which is of particular significance to the history and development of Studio City.[368] Surrounding neighborhoods were named for the founders of each community – by contrast *Studio* City was named for its industry.[369] And it is the employees

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[364] "California Register of Historical Resources," California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, accessed October 8, 2020, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238.
[365] "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?," City of Los Angeles City Planning, accessed October 8, 2020, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/fcd76b35-7140-48ef-ad50-2506f270d0d8/Info%20Brief%20What%20Makes%20a%20Resource%20Significant.pdf.
[366] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[367] Ibid., 35.
[368] Ibid., 28.
[369] Dinah Eng, "That's why it's called Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, March 20, 2005, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-mar-20-re-guide20-story.html.

of this industry who made up the majority of its residential population, and who have long used and loved Weddington Golf. "Stallone, Schwarzenegger, Will Smith, Denzel, my list is ridiculously long, and nobody cared who they were at that place," said del Barrio.[370]

Criterion 3 states that a site must "embod[y] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values."[371] Designed by a highly-respected architect, Weddington's "represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s."[372] These characteristics include the "low-slung, Ranch style clubhouse" and the similarly designed driving range shelter, which is consistent with the architectural style of many local homes of the era.[373]



Figure 6.7: The golf ball-shaped lights, as seen from the parking lot in June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The site's golf ball-shaped lights, a form of programmatic architecture, are a unique and distinct feature that also speaks to the particular time period in which they were built, as they could be seen at a distance from an automobile. This form of roadside architecture also ties into the sites large for its time parking lot, which broadly reflects the expanding car culture of the mid-century period. Palm trees, so representative of the California lifestyle and dream, have surrounded the course for decades. As the Historic Resources Assessment Report states, it

[370] del Barrio, interview.
[371] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[372] Ibid., 28.
[373] Ibid.

"embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type as a typical example of a post-war community golf course."[374]

The State of California requires preservation sites to "ha[ve] yielded, or ha[ve] the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation" (Criterion 4).[375] The city of Los Angeles does not have a matching criterion.[376] However, historically, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (as well as numerous other tribes) used the Los Angeles River in this general area as a ritual site and main thoroughfare.[377] It is possible that there may be archeological artifacts on the site, although further research would be required to determine this.

Finally, the site is so beloved that a private citizen (with no formal training) recently took it upon herself to research and submit an HCM nomination for Weddington to the City of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources.[378] It is currently under review.

Future Uses

Although it has been established that Weddington Golf holds tremendous value, the site has been owned since 2017 by the Harvard-Westlake School. As discussed in Chapter VIII above, the school plans to build athletic facilities on the majority of the site. The Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) and other grassroots organizations, including Save LA River Space, are hoping a compromise can be reached between the school and the community, which would allow the space to remain in its current state. This outcome seems unlikely, given the school's significant financial investment in the property. However, there are possible alternatives.

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[374] Ibid., 35.
[375] "California Register of Historical Resources"; "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?".
[376] City of Los Angeles City Planning, "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant."
[377] Kimia Fatehi (Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the Tribal President, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians), interviewed by via video-conferencing Kimberly Tashman, October 6, 2020.
[378] Teri Austin, interviewed by Kimblery Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.

One potential approach would see the City of Los Angeles purchase the land from the school, and retain the space as a public park and utility. This would be the ideal scenario for those who wish it to remain intact. However, the City has had numerous opportunities to buy it before, and has not followed through. This makes this proposal unlikely. However, there is precedent for this type of purchase. "When a similar dilemma faced the city of Calabasas, i.e., a swim and tennis club closing down, that city. . .acquire[d] and r[a]n the facility in order to provide a healthy, pleasing environment and spirit for its citizens as well as creating a sense of well-being and unity for the area."[379] Although Calabasas may have had the money to do so, where Los Angeles may not, it still reflects precedent for such a move.

There would be an additional benefit to this that the City has yet to formally evaluate. As a site situated along the Los Angeles River, the land was originally owned and utilized by local indigenous populations that still exist today. The site lies between two of the traditional villages amongst many in the Valley, and was likely part of the traditional path the tribes used as a social network.[380] Over the course of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonization, the land was stolen from these native groups, and their ability to use it traditionally was taken away.[381] If the City were to own the site, they could (and should) provide access to any of these remaining tribes, in order to utilize the acres of open green space for specific tribal ceremonies (particularly those that require land and access to the river). Their "ceremonies have [had] to adapt and change in order to deal with settler colonization and the massive dispossession of [their] people."[382] There is no reason that they should not be able to use the land in a way that reflects their cultural heritage and practice, particularly if it was publicly owned.

Another option would involve the community raising the funds or develop a public-private partnership to buy the land from Harvard-Westlake. This has been attempted in the past, and was unsuccessful.[383] There is other vacant land also within a few mile radius of Harvard-Westlake's campus that show potential as sites to build athletic facilities and that are not

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[379] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 493.
[380] Fatehi, interview.
[381] Ibid.
[382] Friends of the Los Angeles River, "TUNE INTO THE PREMIERE OF AT RIVER'S EDGE: HEALTHY URBAN ECOSYSTEMS," October 3, 2020, video, 1:17:24, https://www.facebook.com/135614457850/videos/331972904693242/.
[383] "Save LA River Open Space."

currently in use as green space. A school spokesman, Ari Engelberg, said that the project "is entirely about increasing the capacity of our athletic facilities so we can get kids home earlier."[384] Hardly a viable rationale for demolishing history and removing open space.

There is also an argument that Weddington Golf should be preserved purely because the need and demand for the space has not waned, and the community wants it to remain intact. This is reflected by the scores of letters written over the years and the continued grassroots campaigns to save it. Finally, if the site were granted HCM status, it could incentivize Harvard-Westlake to develop elsewhere.

[384] Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft."

VII: Conclusion

Los Angeles has changed radically since 1955. Weddington Golf has not. It remains a defining element of the cultural landscape of Studio City, and a central part of its legacy. As a largely intact post-war, neighborhood golf course, it has provided years of connection, fun, sportsmanship, history, and has even been the site of some major Hollywood business deals. Its relevance to the community cannot be overstated. Built during a time of mass popularity for golf and rapid suburban growth in the San Fernando Valley, the course evokes the values and aesthetics stylings of its time. The course's history and continued use and relevance make it a prime site for preservation. The loss of this space in its current form would be monumental. "The process of mourning for a lost neighborhood. . .places that may no longer exist physically" is a phenomenon experienced by people all over the world.[385] Not everything can be saved, but when the opportunity presents itself to save something of value to a community, the question becomes not why, but rather how to save it. Weddington Golf is such a place. Studio City resident Richard Shamban sums this up perfectly: "The Studio City Golf and Tennis facility has been in operation in the community for more than 50 years. The entire property, from the tennis courts and golf course to the coffee shop is a safe destination place for families and children. This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. This facility is one of the primary attractions for families to live in the city. Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area."[386]

[385] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 16.
[386] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.

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Attachment 5

aperture formerly wexco

May 6, 2022

DEIR REPORT REVIEW - COMMENTARY

*The following are intended to serve as comments regarding WEXCO's observations of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) relative to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, as of **March, 2022**, based on the information available to date.*

The format of this document is: 1) an excerpt of the DEIR including page/section number, 2) WEXCO's Relevant Summary of the DEIR provision, 3) WEXCO's comment as to the DEIR proposal. This report does not include all of our observations and opins and is subject to enhancement or changes as additional data is received.

Opening Statement

Per Section IV H Hazards and Hazardous Materials of the DEIR there are a series of Thresholds of Significance that characterize a significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials if the project would:

(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment …

We believe there are significant hazards and / or safety concerns (not limited to hazardous materials) associated with the proposed project not limited to the items listed below:

1. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-53)

Vehicle parking would be provided in aboveground and underground parking areas located on the eastern portion of the Project Site. Vehicles would enter the Project Site on Whitsett Avenue via a driveway located several hundred feet south of Valley Spring Lane (to the north of Field A) (referred to as north driveway) and **via a driveway at the paved portion of Valleyheart Drive located just south of LAFD Fire Station 78 (referred to as south driveway).** Both driveways would provide access to the proposed single-level underground parking structure, as described below. **No new driveways would be installed** along Valley Spring Lane or Bellaire Avenue, and the existing service driveway on Valley Spring Lane would be removed, thus eliminating an existing potential conflict location.

Relevant Summary

The roadway serving the Fire Station 78 at Valleyheart Drive is proposed to also be utilized by Harvard Westlake patrons and employees.

WEXCO Commentary

The elimination of the relatively exclusive use of the Valleyheart Drive serving the Fire Station is Unsafe

The south driveway and Valleyheart Drive should not be shared with Harvard Westlake in the event of a fire, or earthquake, or other emergency situation or calamity that would require the Firefighters to use the south driveway and Valleyheart. If the Valleyheart Drive has a line of vehicles entering the proposed facility, that traffic would severely impact the emergency services personnel, vehicles and equipment from ingress and egress.

The proposed south driveway plan will hinder emergency services ability to timely egress which can slow response time and be life threatening.

To the extent that pedestrian access, in/out of the Proposed Facility via the proposed South Driveway to cross or impede Emergency Services access is also unsafe.

There should be no encumbrances to the Fire Station and Emergency Services personnel and vehicles and equipment at the proposed South Driveway.

According to the LAFD Statistics, for LAFD Station 78, the Operational Response Time for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is currently 7 mins 11 sec. For Advanced Life Support (ALS) LAFD Station 78 response time is currently 6 mins 18 secs. For Structure Fires, the response time is 5 mins 24 secs.

Per Vehicle Code 22500, it is unlawful to Stop, Stand or Park within 15 feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station.

Per the California Fire Code and / or Ca. Vehicle Code the minimum clear width of fire access roads is 20 feet.

2. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Pages II-53-54)

The south driveway would only allow entry into the subterranean garage, and all exits from the garage would be via the north driveway off Whitsett Avenue.

The roundabout has been designed to accommodate buses, shuttles, and automobiles. The roundabout would lead to a 29-space, short-term surface parking lot near the parking structure's southern entrance.

Rideshare vehicles would use the southern driveway (with roundabout) to access the surface parking lot.

Visitors that are not affiliated with the School would be informed about preferred driving routes and neighborhood parking prohibitions via signage, the School's website, through the online athletic facility reservation system (i.e., tennis court reservation system), and **information made available at the security kiosks.**

Relevant Summary

The Southern Driveway and Valleyheart Drive will serve numerous types of traffic. Signage will be placed to direct visitors about preferred driving routes and parking prohibitions.

WEXCO Commentary

The north driveway will be congested given that the south driveway is slated for ingress only.

Traffic on Whitsett will be impacted by having a single exit point for a 500+ vehicle parking lot disbursing onto Whitsett from the proposed north driveway. Traffic congestion is a safety hazard. It is also a safety hazard in the proximity of

the Fire Station 78. Is there a controlled intersection planned for that north driveway? With a traffic signal? Will vehicles exiting the North driveway be allowed to turn left (north) onto Whitsett from the driveway?

There is no indication that the proposed internal roundabout would accommodate emergency vehicles. It is unclear how the 29-Parking Space vehicles on the surface lot will exit the proposed facility, since the North Driveway is for subterranean parking lot exit only.

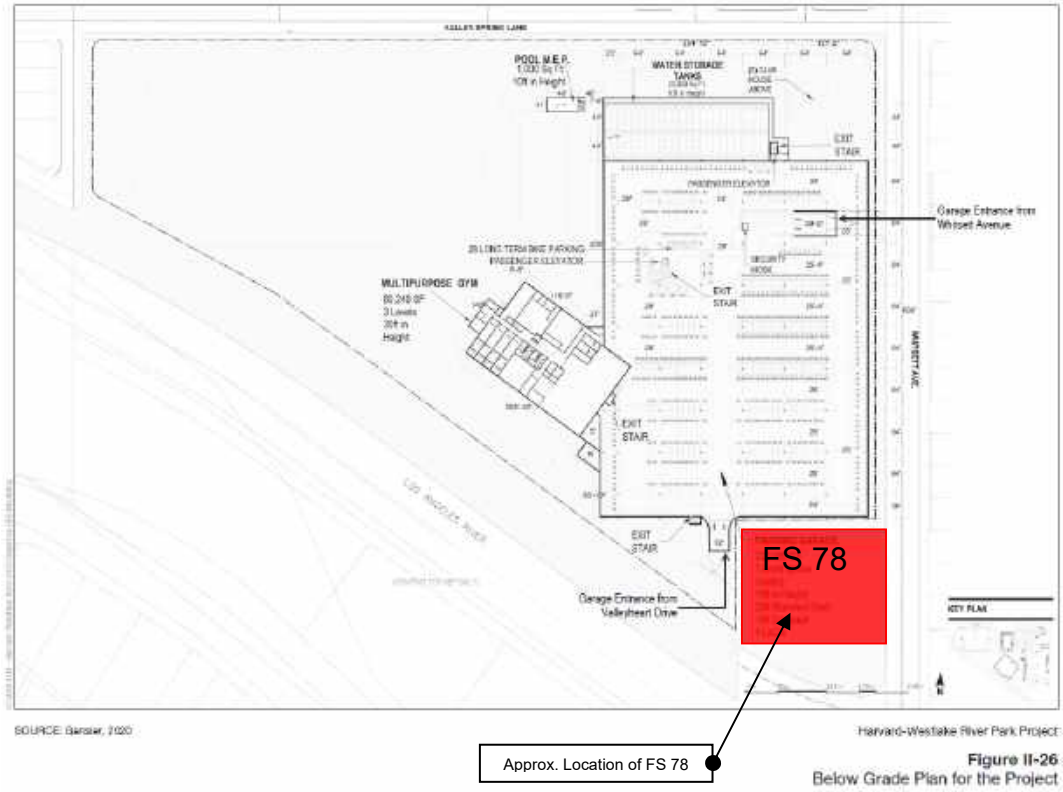
Allowing Rideshare service Only into the Southern Driveway will cause confusion and a safety hazard. And, the confusion will further complicate the south driveway relative to the Fire Station 78 access/egress.

Visitors not familiar with the specialized proposed parking arrangements having to rely on specialized signs without fair warning will cause confusion and safety hazards.

There does not seem to be a plan to provide motorists enough lead time for motorists to assess the signs. That lack of lead time will force motorists to make snap decisions in using the North or South Driveway Entrance. There would need to be advanced signage along the roadway to accommodate motorists for proper specialized driveway entrance selection.

3. DEIR, Figure II-26

Indicates location of subterranean parking garage. (See below)





WEXCO Commentary

The proposed Below Grade Plan – does not indicate the Proximity of the Fire Station 78 and does not indicate the shared roadway (Valleyheart Drive) with Fire Station 78

The figure II-26 should provide more information so that the impacts to the Fire Station driveway is revealed.

4. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-55)

To minimize conflicts with emergency vehicles exiting LAFD Fire Station 78, a flashing red warning light(s) would be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive **that will hold back vehicles** exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light would be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. This feature is identified as Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2 in Section IV.M, *Transportation*, of this Draft EIR.

Relevant Summary

A Flashing warning light will be added to alert Harvard Westlake patrons inside the proposed facility to "hold back".

WEXCO Commentary

The warning light will not serve traffic on Whitsett or Valleyheart.

It was indicated in the DEIR that the south driveway was only an entrance to the proposed facility. Why would a flashing light be needed inside the facility at the South driveway if it is only an entrance?

5. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-55)

On days in which attendance is expected to surpass 300 spectators, tickets and parking passes would be required to enter the Project Site. **Spectators without a parking pass would be directed to park on the Upper School campus** and ride the School-provided shuttles to the Project Site. **Parking in the neighborhood would not be permitted and would be enforced by security personnel**, as discussed above.

Relevant Summary

If spectators do not have a parking pass they will be directed to turn around and park at the Harvard Westlake Campus (that already has limited parking and has overflow onto neighboring streets). (All Harvard Westlake related) parking will be enforced by Harvard Westlake security.

WEXCO Commentary

This scenario of re-directing motorists from the proposed facility to the HW Upper campus further complicates the traffic in proximity to Fire Station 78.

The Harvard Westlake Security agent has no authority to enforce the Vehicle Code or Parking Enforcement – this will further complicate the traffic conditions when spectators that are redirected to HW Upper Campus about 1 mile away – will have the option to park in the neighborhood

Harvard Westlake "enforcing" the neighborhood parking rules is unreliable and not lawful.

It should be noted that the existing facility (Tennis Courts, Driving Range, Club House/Pro Shop, Snack Shop and 9-hole Pitch and Putt Golf Course has 89 parking stalls with two exits on Whitsett. The proposed project includes 532 parking stalls (that reflects nearly a 600% increase in capacity) than what currently exists. It is unclear how this substantial (6x) increase in vehicle parking and traffic can be achieved safely with only one exit (the North Driveway).

The proposed project forecasts 2,217 "fixed" seating (there is always seats that can be brought in too). This increase in patronage and traffic for this neighborhood and the proximate Fire Station is excessive.

6. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-56)

Three shuttles are anticipated to transfer students, coaches, and visitors between the campus and the Project Site between 2:30 p.m. to the end of the day's latest activity. **Shuttles would have an estimated rider capacity of 24 and service is anticipated every 5 to 10 minutes. Ingress and egress at the Project Site would be at the south driveway drop-off roundabout, at Valleyheart Drive, just west of the LAFD Fire Station 78.**

Relevant Summary

HW Shuttles will be used to transport patrons to and from the proposed site every 5 to 10 minutes in proximity to the LAFD Station 78.

WEXCO Commentary

The HW Shuttles are yet additional sources (amongst multiple sources) of traffic that further complicates the congestion and frequency of traffic in proximity to Fire Station 78

It should be noted in this analysis that years of construction of the proposed project will severely impact traffic along Whitsett, and the feeder streets and neighborhood including the LAFD Station 78.

(Continued)

7. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, (f) Vision Zero (Page M 35)

Vision Zero is a plan that **strives to eliminate traffic-related deaths** in Los Angeles by 2025 through strategies, such as modifying streets to better serve vulnerable road users. Projects located in the HIN should make improvements or fund them. **The Project's frontages are not along streets in the Vision Zero network.** The Project frontages are not along streets that are on the HIN, and, therefore, **the Project would not preclude or conflict** with the implementation of future Vision Zero projects in on the HIN.

Relevant Summary

HW claims the project frontages do not enter the Vision Zero network, therefore the project would not conflict with Vision Zero.

WEXCO Commentary

In LADOT's High Injury Network (HIN), Ventura Blvd from Coldwater Canyon Ave to Carpenter Ave is identified as a street with one of the City's highest incidences of severe and fatal injury collisions. Although the DEIR claims "The Project Site's frontages are not along streets that are part of the HIN," shouldn't the HIN be taken into account for all aspects of the project, including:

1) construction haul routes (which are planning to utilize Ventura Blvd between Whitsett Ave and Coldwater Canyon Ave),

2) prescribed student and visitor trip routes (from the Project Site back to the upper campus would entail heading southbound on Whitsett Ave, turning right and heading westbound on Ventura Blvd, and turning left on Coldwater Canyon Ave),

3) and daily, cumulative traffic impacts.

8. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, (e) LADOT Manual of Policies and Procedures (Page M 34-35)

MPP 321 states that on arterial highways, such as Whitsett Avenue, serving lots with frontages greater than 250 feet driveways should not be placed within 150 feet of the adjacent street. The Project proposes two driveways. The north driveway on Whitsett Avenue is more than 150 feet away from the closest intersection at Valley Spring Lane to the north. The south driveway on Valleyheart Drive that leads to Whitsett Avenue is more than 150 feet away from the closest intersection at Ventura Court to the south. MPP 321 also allows up to two driveways for up to 400 feet of frontage. The Project proposes two driveways and therefore does not propose more driveways than allowed by MPP 321.

WEXCO Commentary

The proposed driveways do not comply with the City's applicable requirements, as the north driveway is proposed to be 39 feet wide and the south driveway is proposed to be 33 feet wide.

Additionally, the south driveway is the extension of a public street, Valleyheart Drive, which is currently 33 feet wide. The Project is not consistent with the recommendation in the MPP Section 321.

9. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, Threshold (d) (Page M 44-45)

(a) Construction

The Project would include temporary construction activities (e.g., temporary lane closures, etc.) and generate construction traffic that could potentially affect emergency access to the Project Site and surroundings. As stated in the TA, the Project would not require construction activities that would take place within the right-of-way, which would necessitate temporary lane, alley, or street closures for more than a day at a time. Furthermore, emergency access would be maintained at all times as no road closures would be necessary. However, while construction activities would not require full street closures (i.e., at least one travel lane would be open at all times) and most Project construction activities would be confined to the Project Site, the Project would still implement a CMP (see Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1). Because of the short-term nature of the construction activities and with implementation of a CMP, the Project's construction activities would not require a new, or significantly interfere with an existing, risk management, emergency response, or evacuation plan. **The Project would not result in inadequate emergency access during construction.**

(b) Operation

Operation of the Project would not include the installation of barriers (e.g., perimeter fencing, fixed bollards, etc.) that could impede emergency vehicle access to the Project Site and in the Project vicinity. Drivers of emergency vehicles normally have a variety of options for avoiding traffic, such as using sirens to clear a path of travel or driving in the lanes of opposing traffic. As discussed in Section IV.L.1, Fire Protection, **impacts to these services from Project implementation would be less than significant.** In addition, as discussed in Section IV.H, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, none of the streets adjacent to the Project Site are a City-designated disaster route.

…**the Project would not result in inadequate emergency access.**

WEXCO Commentary

The document addresses that "the Project would not result in inadequate emergency access." But, it does not specifically address the impacts to the Public. The above does not consider the effects of the construction in such close proximity to the LAFD Station 78 relative to the need of the Public. We are of the opinion that the proposed project would result in inadequate emergency egress to serve the General Public.

We disagree that the construction activities will be "less than significant" relative to Traffic and Emergency Services from LAFD Station 78.

10. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, Threshold (b) (Page M 40-41)

See Table IV M-5 Project Net Total Daily VMT (Vehicle Miles Traveled) Estimate

… **No mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.**

WEXCO Commentary

If the data in the DEIR is correct, the proposed project reflects a decrease in the VMT in the area from 6,000 Daily VMT (Existing Use) to 4,000 Daily VMT (but, only as it pertains to HW inbound miles).

However, if the Daily VMT included outbound miles the proposed project would be greater than the existing use (i.e. 8,000 Daily VMT). Therefore the subject proposed project VMT will be increased.

We would like to see the source of the data relative to the existing use data. It is hard to believe that the existing facility (with 89 parking stalls) generates more VMT than the proposed sports facility with 532 parking stalls and numerous Shuttles and other vehicles (Deliveries, Rideshare, etc.).

11. DEIR, IV. Appendix L. Public Service Provider Correspondence, Section L-1 Los Angeles Fire Department Correspondence, Fire Protection

The Los Angeles Fire Department continually evaluates fire station placement and overall Department services for the entire City, as well as specific areas. The **development of this proposed project, along with other approved and planned projects in the immediate area, may result in the need for the following:**

1. Increased staffing for existing facilities. (i.e., Paramedic Rescue Ambulance
and EMT Rescue Ambulance resources.)
2. Additional fire protection facilities.
3. Relocation of present fire protection facilities.

WEXCO Commentary

We agree.

12. DEIR, IV. V. Alternatives

(5) maximizes public safety through 24-hour, seven-day a week on-site security, monitored points of entry, and enforcement of a prohibition on off-site parking

WEXCO Commentary

We disagree. On-Site security has no authority to prohibit or enforce off-site parking.

13. DEIR, IV. V. Alternatives H. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Page V-47)

As the Project would require grading and excavation of the Project Site, including a net cut/fill volume of approximately **250,000 cubic yards** (unadjusted), these grading activities could result in the exposure of construction works to hazardous conditions associated with contaminated soils or soil vapor. **As such, the Project could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving hazardous materials as a result of contaminated soils, and impacts would be potentially significant.**

WEXCO Commentary

Upon excavation, undisturbed soil may emit pollutants, contaminants, and particulate matter to the detriment of public health and safety (e.g., Valley Fever) that can compromise those with respiratory conditions.

The DEIR does not indicate any Swell Calculation of the Export soils.

Swell of compacted soil -as it is being excavated and placed into dump / haul trucks -is commonly estimated to be between 20%-25%. The amount of anticipated haulage of Export is misleading.

In other words, the Proposed excavation amount of 250,000 Cubic Yards of compacted earth materials will increase in size by 20%-25% as it is distributed from the earth to the dump trucks; thereby increasing the amount of haulage of earth materials from the 250,000 CY to 310,000 CY (i.e. 22.5% Swell Factor).

The DEIR does not indicate the weights of various construction elements that will impact the Roads and Infrastructure

WEXCO has not seen, in the DEIR, any calculations as to the weight of:

1) *Imported soils to the Site.*

2) *Imported Concrete to the Site.*

   The DEIR does not indicate the number of Concrete Trucks per day during the Project,

   The DEIR does not indicate the amount (in Cubic Yardage - CY) of concrete for the proposed project.

3) *Imported Steel and Reinforcing Steel to the Site.*

4) *Heavy Equipment transported to/from the site*

5) *.... and other substantive Construction Equipment and Materials.*

14. Additional Points

.1 Even if there is a median on Whitsett to prevent left-hand turns, when there are special events with visitors/cars exceeding the 500+ parking spaces, it is likely that people will park on the east side of Whitsett Ave and then either walk around the block to the nearest cross-street (with currently no crosswalk) or dart across Whitsett (east to west).

.2 Even if there are no street parking along Valley Spring Lane, what is to stop patrons from finding other nearby street parking? What safety ramifications were accounted for in the DEIR for the increased pedestrian travel along the surrounding streets that feed into the proposed project?

.3 Motorists heading northbound on Whitsett Ave. from Ventura Blvd. to the proposed project – where vehicles can't turn left into the project's north driveway - it is foreseeable that these northbound motorists will likely make a U-turn at the intersection of Whitsett Ave. and Valley Spring Lane to be able to enter the North Driveway. The DEIR does not seem to take that scenario into account.

.4 The methane gas emitted from the installation of artificial turf, along with the urban heat island effect are significant health (odor and or fumes) and safety (heat) impacts to occupants and the public.

.5 Significant light and noise pollution. Cumulative noise pollution (Crowds, Vehicles, Event generated sounds, Emergency Vehicles from LAFD Station 78 – coupled with the jet-noise impacts from Burbank and Van Nuys airports - is significant. Over 40 stadium-lights that are 40' or over in height (many of which are 80' tall) are slated to be added. The DEIR does not seem to account for the glare and light pollution generated by the proposed project.

.6 Per IV. Environmental Impact Analysis; L.1 Public Services – Fire Protection… As noted herein but worth repeating. As part of the Project design and per Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2, a flashing red warning light is proposed to be installed at the Project-facing side of the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that purports to "hold back" vehicles exiting the Project Site onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light is proposed to be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching / or departing Valleyheart Drive / Whitsett Avenue or exiting one of the LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. The warning light will purportedly reduce conflicts between vehicles leaving (but not entering) the Project Site and emergency vehicles leaving/coming back to the station. Also, the Project would include an at-grade security kiosk located near the roundabout, thereby placing a security guard nearby to assist with traffic management when the warning light is activated.

The proposed red flashing light solution is not nearly enough… More and other options are needed to address the impacts to the Public Safety relative to the impacts of the construction and proposed project to the LAFD Station 78.

The DEIR even suggests that LAFD Station 78 may need to be RELOCATED resulting from the proposed project (see Section L-1 Los Angeles Fire Department Correspondence, Fire Protection)

> ***LAFD Fire Station was built in 2004 – it would be a tremendous burden to now (because of the proposed project) resort to relocating an 18 year-old LAFD Station 78.***

Manual operated safety systems, such as those proposed, are subject to human error.

.7 In addition to the excessive stadium lighting issue (see 14.5 above) the existing street lighting on Whitsett Ave. is particularly not suitable for the increased pedestrian traffic that would be generated by the proposed project. Potential mitigation of this hazard would be to eliminate events or day-time only usage of the site.

.8 Given the proximity of the proposed tennis courts to Valley Spring, not only will there be noise pollution from the tennis players but also a risk of errant tennis balls entering the roadway. There is a potential for errant sports related equipment to enter Whitsett from Field A as well.

.9 **Liquefaction issue and the proposed construction of the subterranean garage, and sports facilities at the southern edge of the property near the LA River channel wall:**

Prior to the construction of LAFD Station 78 that was built in 2008, the Geotechnical Engineering Division (GED) commissioned URS Corporation (URS) to perform subsurface exploration at the site and laboratory testing of samples collected from the site.

The URS 2004 report Conclusions and Recommendations section states:

"Liquefaction-induced settlements and lateral spreading were evaluated for the proposed Fire Station #78. For a design seismic event with a probability of occurrence of 10% in 50 years (PGA=0.53g), we estimate that liquefaction-induced settlements would be about 2 inches. For such an event, **lateral spreading would produce ground displacements of up to 8 inches in a zone extending about 125 feet behind the channel wall,** with displacements being greatest immediately behind the wall. Attenuating with increasing distance from the wall, horizontal ground displacements are expected to approach zero at the edge of the 125-foot wide zone affected by lateral spreading. With the proposed building footprint being located just outside this zone, the building foundations are not subjected to shaking-induced lateral spreading"

> "Because the site is underlain by loose soils to depths of up to 15 feet, and **because there is a potential for liquefaction-induced settlements from saturated loose sands at depth, we recommend that the building be supported on piles**. In addition to supporting the building loads, **the piles will have to be designed to accommodate negative skin friction caused by liquefaction-induced settlement** of the loose sands at depth."

The subject DEIR recommends a mat foundation system (not piles), but what remains unclear is how close the proposed planned development is to the LA River channel wall and if any development (including underground) is within that 125 feet zone from the northern wall of the River channel.

According to the URS 2004 report, anything within the 125-foot zone, which would also be "40 feet north of the northern right of way of Valleyheart Drive" would be "susceptible to distress as the result of lateral movement." ***It appears that the proposed improvements would be susceptible to distress and therefore unsafe for occupants and the general public given the proximity of the proposed project to a vital storm drain system (LA River). This aspect of the proposed project does not appear to have been thoroughly analyzed.***

If you have any questions with the content of this document, please contact the undersigned at (310) 306-3877. This report is subject to further amendments subsequent to receipt of any new additional documents.

Cordially,

APERTURE formally WEXCO INT'L

Brad Avrit

BRAD P. AVRIT, PE
President

JEFF HUGHES, GC
Construction Mgr.

Attachment 6

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CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

California's water conservation has been a bust so far. Will drought restrictions work?



A man with a leaf blower cleans a driveway as a sprinkler irrigates a lawn on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. (Mel Melcon / Los Angeles Times)

BY JAIMIE DING | STAFF WRITER

MAY 7, 2022 **UPDATED** 7:53 AM PT

Almost a year after Gov. Gavin Newsom pleaded with Californians to voluntarily cut their water use by 15% amid a worsening drought, water conservation figures are still nowhere near that mark.

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Now, as millions across Southern California face unprecedented water restrictions beginning next month, some water experts say that much broader cuts, such as those ordered by former Gov. Jerry Brown during the last drought, are needed to rouse the state from its false sense of water security.

“Even during the last drought, when Gov. Brown asked for voluntary cuts, we didn’t meet those,” said Heather Cooley, director of research at the Pacific Institute, a water think tank in Oakland. “We really need to go toward the mandatory. It really does send a signal that we are all in this together, and that everyone needs to be doing their part.”

Between July — when Newsom urged Californians to slash water use by 15% — and February, statewide cumulative water savings have amounted to just 5.8% relative to a 2020 baseline.



CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Southern California ‘cannot afford green lawns’ as drought forces unprecedented water cuts

April 28, 2022

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Water districts in Northern California, which began experiencing severe shortages last year, have done the most to conserve. The Marin Municipal Water District cut use by 28.5% after local reservoirs began to run dry,

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May 6, 2022

forcing the water supplier to move to Stage 4 of its drought contingency plan.

The North Coast region also reduced water usage by 14.5% and the San Francisco Bay region by 10.5%.

But in Southern California, which had ample reserves last year, the story has been very different. In the South Coast hydrologic region, which is home to more than half the state's population, water use dropped by just 4.6% in the same period, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power saw just 2.6% cumulative savings.

Water conservation falling short

In July, Gov. Gavin Newsom asked Californians to reduce their water usage by 15%. As of February, the state conserved only about 5.8%.



The percentages shown are the sum of conservation activities between July 2021 and February 2022.

California State Water Resources Control Board

Salma Loum LOS ANGELES TIMES

A few water districts even increased their water usage significantly, with El Segundo reporting 44.6% more water since last July.

El Segundo officials say that increase was tied to the disastrous flooding of L.A.'s Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant in July. After debris

clogged filtering screens at the Playa del Rey plant, industrial customers that usually used recycled water for cooling had to use potable water for several months, said Elias Sassoon, El Segundo's director of public works.

After California experienced its driest ever January, February and March, leaving State Water Project supplies perilously low, officials with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California declared unprecedented restrictions that are set to begin next month. Though Cooley said the action may serve as a "wake-up call" for many, it still remains to be seen whether the state can change course.

Experts have offered a variety of reasons for California's lackluster conservation efforts.

Some point to the drier-than-usual climate, which caused Californians to water their lawns and gardens more often than usual at the start of the year.

Cooley and others say the lack of statewide mandatory restrictions on water use, such as those ordered by Brown two years into the last drought, is to blame.

Still others say there's a psychological aspect that comes with dealing with drought for an extended period of time.

"We've been talking about drought for a really long time at this point, even though we had like a brief little lapse," said Kelly Sanders, a professor of environmental engineering at USC Viterbi School of Engineering. People are "becoming desensitized to the severity of the drought. You don't hear people talking about it quite as much as you did in 2015 and 2016."

The possibility of your water being shut off is

also “less tangible” than something like having your electricity going out, Sanders said.

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One way around California’s water restrictions: Recycle water from your laundry

May 4, 2022

Still, the experts insist a 15% statewide goal is achievable.

There remain many opportunities to reduce long-term water use, such as replacing old appliances that use significantly more water than ones on the market now, Cooley said.

The Pacific Institute’s research found that urban water use could be decreased by an additional 30% just by adopting current standards for appliance water efficiency. This includes fixing leaky pipes and replacing washing machines and toilets.

Further investment in what is considered more “leading-edge technology” could increase water savings to 48%, Cooley said.

Officials are also targeting lawns as one of the biggest culprits of unnecessary water use.

The State Water Resources Control Board is considering a ban on the irrigation of turf on industrial, commercial and institutional properties like schools and hospitals, “where that turf is not serving a functional purpose,” said James Nachbaur, director of research, planning and performance at the state water conservation agency.

This would not affect individual homeowners, parks or other areas where people are actively using the turf, Nachbaur said.

Many water suppliers around the state also offer various rebates for replacing lawns with drought-tolerant gardens or standard sprinkler systems with drip irrigation, which use 20% to 50% less water than sprinklers. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power has offered a $3.00 rebate per square foot of turf for up to 5,000 square feet since 2019.

Changing a landscape is still a "relatively easier way" to become more efficient in our water use than tackling indoor water use, which has already been dropping over time in California and continues to decline, Nachbaur said.

Despite the slow progress in water conservation so far, Nachbaur believes the actions by the water board and local suppliers as well as ramped-up messaging campaigns build on each other and are "adding up to more cumulative awareness of drought."

The MWD approved a nearly $11-million media campaign in hopes of capturing people's attention amid a "dizzying" news cycle, according to the board's chief operating officer, Deven Upadhyay.

There's a cultural resistance, however, to these kinds of changes, experts say. The verdant lawns and expansive yards are certainly an object of American obsession, a trademark of homeownership and the subject of inspection by homeowners associations, nosy neighbors and the like.

"For a very, very long time, we've kind of told everybody that you can have whatever kinds of plants that you want," Sanders said. "We're just going to have to get used to a landscape that looks a little bit more native to Southern California and its current climate, you know. The times of big lush green lawns might be

limited.”

Times staff writer Hayley Smith contributed to this report.

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Jaimie Ding is a reporter at the Los Angeles Times. Before joining The Times, she wrote for the Oregonian, the Sacramento Bee, the Associated Press and Claremont Colleges newspaper, the Student Life. Ding was raised in the Portland, Ore., area and graduated from Scripps College with a degree in politics. Outside of journalism, she’s also passionate about good food and live music. She is a member of the 2021-22 Los Angeles Times Fellowship class.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR Comments Harvard Westlake River Park Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

3 messages

Tashmans <kim@tashmans.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:34 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington DEIR Comment Letter 5.10.2022.pdf
17214K

Tashmans <kim@tashmans.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:35 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

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17214K

Kim Tashman <kim@tashmans.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:29 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Thanks,

Kim

> On May 10, 2022, at 2:35 PM, Tashmans <kim@tashmans.com> wrote:
>
>

Save Weddington DEIR Comment Letter 5.10.2022.pdf
17214K



May 10, 2022

Kimberly Henry
Los Angeles City Planning Department

RE: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry,

Save Weddington is a neighborhood non-profit group whose mission is to preserve and protect the last 16 acres of unprotected green open space along the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley at Weddington Golf & Tennis as recreational space available for public use and enjoyment.

Save Weddington submits the following comments on the proposed Project. In addition, we are submitting as part of this letter two independent expert reports: air quality/greenhouse gases and safety.

We are also attaching a copy of our online petition, wherein nearly 14,000 citizens voice both their support for the preservation of the entire 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis parcel and concern over the proposed Project's negative impact to precious green open space.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) does not consider the impact of providing so many exceptions and variances to City building codes and limits for this Project, nor the precedential effect that approval of this Project would have on future development.

We continue to have serious concerns about the negative impact of this Project in regards to Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Construction and Operational Noise, Land Use Compatibility, Lighting, Safety, and Traffic hazards created by the Project.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its *entirety*. The community urges you to reject the DEIR's inaccurate and incomplete picture of potential environmental impacts, as well as deny approval of the required Condition Use Permit and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

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- ***Dismissal of Community Needs and Desires***

1. Air Quality and Air Pollution Impacts (Excavation, Construction, and Operational)

A report was performed by Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) regarding the Project's air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts (Attachment 1). The SWAPE report finds that "the DEIR underestimates the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance." The report also finds that "several model inputs were not consistent with information disclosed in the DEIR." These include overestimated existing land use size, unsubstantiated changes to individual construction phase lengths, unsubstantiated numbers of vendor trips, incorrect CO_2 intensity factors, and incorrect application of construction-related mitigation measures. In addition, the report finds that diesel particulate matter health risk emissions were inadequately evaluated with no quantified construction or operational health risk analysis (HRA). The report also finds that the DEIR fails to adequately evaluate GHG impacts (e.g., incorrect and unsubstantiated quantitative analysis of emissions, failure to identify a potentially significant GHG impact, project design features should be incorporated as mitigation measures, failure to consider performance-based standards under CARB's 2017 scoping plan, and failure to consider performance-based standards under SCAG's RTP/SCS). Additional considerations and recommendations for inclusion in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) can be found in the SWAPE report (Attachment 1).

2. Noise Pollution Impacts (Construction and Operational)

Excess noise, like that proposed as part of the Project is widely-known to have adverse health impacts in humans, including increased blood pressure and is associated with an increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease, hypertension, stress, sleep disturbances, among other adverse effects. Noise also has adverse impacts on wildlife (e.g., communication interference for songbirds, prey species becoming distracted, etc.) and the DEIR fails to analyze how these impacts to wildlife from increased noise may be reduced to a non-significant level. The DEIR fails to acknowledge these impacts of noise on human or animal health and consider them when determining mitigation measures. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must include this information.

The DEIR does offer a sound study, but one that merely predicts Project noise generated will be similar to other sport venues, but not how drastically the noise level will increase from what it is now in this residential neighborhood, with some homes as close as 45 feet away.

The DEIR is incomplete as it also fails to accurately identify what noise impacts are avoidable. Several proposals to avoid or minimize construction and operational noise pollution impacts exist (e.g., type of public address (PA) system used, speaker locations, etc.). However, the DEIR does not provide adequate data regarding:

- No public address (PA) system
- No games or scrimmages

- No spectators

The community is extremely unconvinced that the Applicant will be able to preserve the tranquility (and related noise levels) of the existing site, as was pledged by Councilmember Krekorian in his 2017 letter announcing the Applicant's purchase of the Project Site (Attachment 2). More specifically, the letter indicated that "the school has also acknowledged that it will respect the community's desires by maintaining the tranquility of the property." The Project's proposed components are simply not in compliance with this notion that was promised to the community. Transitioning from a site that is predominantly comprised of a 9-hole golf course to a private school sports complex that offers different, louder sports (e.g., football, soccer, lacrosse, swimming) will not be able to satisfy the commitment of the Applicant conveyed by Councilmember Krekorian.

In fact, the issue of noise and noise mitigation on the Applicant's existing upper school campus was raised during the Applicant's previous proposed failed development plan (ENV-2013-0150-EIR). A study at the Applicant's upper school campus by Veneklasen Associates found that even though the Applicant was attempting to expand its facilities, which would obviously add to the cumulative noise impact, the Applicant did not even comply with its existing Conditional Use Permit (CUP), with its current field generating noise in excess of the LAMC and Noise Ordinance (Attachment 3). What is to say this won't happen again at the Project's proposed facilities? In a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR), the Lead Agency must study this occurrence in greater detail before the potential approval or issuance of a CUP.

Finally, cumulative noise impacts must include jet noise from altered Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) flight paths and flights that originate from Hollywood Burbank Airport. Numerous lawsuits have been filed and resolution of this issue is ongoing. The Project site is also very close to the Santa Monica Mountains and Foothills, where jet noise is amplified by canyons and hillsides.

3. Lighting and Light Pollution Impacts

Lighting impacts as a result of the Project will be noticeable and significant for the entire community. A majority of the existing Weddington Golf & Tennis site (the 9-hole golf course) is not lit past sundown at night and an increase in illumination of any magnitude will be severe and significant. A lighted gymnasium, two lighted fields, and eight lighted tennis courts, among other lighted Project components, where there is now almost complete darkness will be a significant shock to both the local community and wildlife.

Lighting impacts will impact the Western Yellow Bat, among other species. The DEIR reads, "If present on-site, the special-status bat species are already adapted to living in an urbanized setting with the existing night lighting on-site, as well as from the adjacent residential and commercial

areas and traffic along roads." This statement negates the fact that the bats are not currently faced with human activity on the golf course past nightfall. So, the bats may be accustomed to surrounding neighborhood streetlights and car headlights, but they are not used to any light emanating from light poles on the golf course, like those that are being proposed in the Project.

The DEIR admits that "the illumination of the new Project site would produce more footcandles on the athletic facilities than the lighting of the existing Weddington Golf & Tennis facility" and "this would make the Project site's surfaces more prominent at night than the previous facility, as the athletic fields will be brighter." This is absolutely true, given the fact that there is no light whatsoever on a large portion of the Project site as a 9-hole golf course. Furthermore, the Project proposes security lighting, which indicates there will be some level of light on the Project site 24 hours a day, which is in stark contrast to the existing Weddington Golf & Tennis site. Finally, variances for 80 foot light poles cannot be approved without significant detrimental impacts to the surrounding community and therefore, any of the Project's proposed light poles must remain at the same height of existing light poles at Weddington Golf & Tennis.

The DEIR then continues to explain that because the target plane would be at ground level, which is perpendicular to views from tested receptor locations, views of the illuminated surfaces would be limited. However, it is mentioned that "the residential neighborhood on the hill above Ventura Boulevard has a more direct view of the facilities, unobstructed by landscape or architecture, from which to observe the "glow" of the Project site." Many of these community members already experience the "glow" from Ventura Boulevard and would consider additional "glow" from the proposed Project to be a cumulative significant impact.

In a July 15, 2019 Los Angeles Times article titled "Harvard-Westlake Releases First Draft for New Athletic Facilities on 16-Acre Site in Studio City,"[1] a Harvard-Westlake School spokesperson said that the Project "is entirely about increasing the capacity of our athletic facilities so we can get kids home earlier." If that is still a primary goal of the School with the Project, no lights on the Project site would compel practices and activities to end earlier so that students can leave school and arrive home earlier. Therefore, we believe there should be no more light than that which presently exists on the Project site.

The DEIR analysis also does not take into consideration the reflectivity of turf, which has been shown to be about 55% when light is shown directly downwards on turf. However, with slightly different light positioning (60° angle), only 12% of the light is reflected upward. This reflection creates light spillover and glare conditions around the Project site that will be bright enough to affect both human and animal health. Research has shown that in regions with high light pollution, both humans and other animals experience a suppression of the melatonin hormone, which impacts

[1] Available at: https://www.latimes.com/sports/highschool/varsity-times/la-sp-vti-harvard-westlake-athletic-facilities-20190715-story.html

circadian rhythms. There also appears to be a correlation to outdoor lighting and cancer rates in humans. In birds, specifically, increased illumination can change bird behavior such that normal singing times are altered.

Finally, although we would have commented on lighting designs, including photometric calculation reports, plot maps, and cut sheets, the DEIR Appendix B. Lighting Report does not seem to include the Appendix 2 that was referenced in the Appendix B. Lighting Report. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) needs to include all materials (including all appendices of appendices).

4. Traffic Impacts and Calculations

The DEIR is defective because the baseline condition was never measured, but rather, modeled using pre-COVID data. All other calculations stem from that original modeled baseline. This is a serious problem and therefore, these calculations need to be nullified, since they would not take into account any changes in traffic patterns, populations, usage, or developments during the period from April 2019 to the present.

In addition, in the DEIR, historical Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) traffic counts from 2017 were used for Intersections 4 (Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Moorpark Street) and 5 (Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Boulevard). However, these counts in 2017 would have been analyzing traffic flows before construction for the Sportsman's Landing development began (2019) or was completed (2021), which severely compromises additional analyses. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must perform traffic analyses using accurate baseline data, as well as data that incorporate the significant impact of cumulative projects on local traffic.

The DEIR is inadequate because the Applicant's proposed Project would result in a conflict, since it would "preclude the City from implementing adopted transportation-related programs, plans and policies" as it related to Los Angeles' Green New Deal Sustainability pLAn. The pLAn calls for the "redu[ction of] Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per capita by at least 13% by 2025; 39% by 2035; and 45% by 2050."[2] The Applicant's proposed private school sports complex would increase the existing parking space capacity by nearly 600% (from 89 existing spaces to 532 proposed spaces). The increased capacity for parking would inherently encourage VMT at a time when the Green New Deal Sustainability pLAn calls for reducing reliance on single-occupancy vehicle use and trips. More specifically, the pLAn calls for "increas[ing] the percentage of all trips made by walking, biking, micro-mobility / matched rides or transit to at least 35% by 2025; 50% by 2035; and maintain at least 50% by 2050."[2]

[2] Available at: https://plan.lamayor.org/sites/default/files/pLAn_2019_final.pdf

The DEIR is inconclusive, as it lacks in providing full and current transportation support data. The community use component of the Project or community-serving recreational facilities are exempt from vehicle mile traveled (VMT) analysis. It does not make sense why the VMT analysis only focuses on "the educational facility portion of the Project" or "on the Harvard-Westlake athletic activities use, as an educational facility." With the Applicant eager to supposedly increase public access to the Project site, it remains unclear why DEIR VMT analysis would not include visitors from the general public. Unfortunately, it appears that the DEIR is using miles driven by "community" participants as an "impact write off." The community truly believes this Project, and especially the transportation and traffic impacts, needs to be examined with a holistic lens.

The Project calls for a total of 532 parking spaces, 88 more than legally required. Alternatives must focus on decreasing the number of parking spaces at the Project site. According to the United States Department of Transportation 2017 National Household Travel Survey, the average number of miles driven by Americans peaked in the 1990s and as of 2017, dipped below 2001 mileage levels.[3] This phenomenon, coupled with a decreased individual car ownership preference among millennials (who are the nation's largest living adult generation),[4] indicates that future development planning should place less emphasis on accommodating visitors' individual cars with designated parking spaces. With the construction of a 532-space parking structure, which represents a roughly 600% increase over the number of spaces currently on site, the proposed Harvard-Westlake project substantially increases visitors' reliance on cars, a concept steeped in the past, not the future.

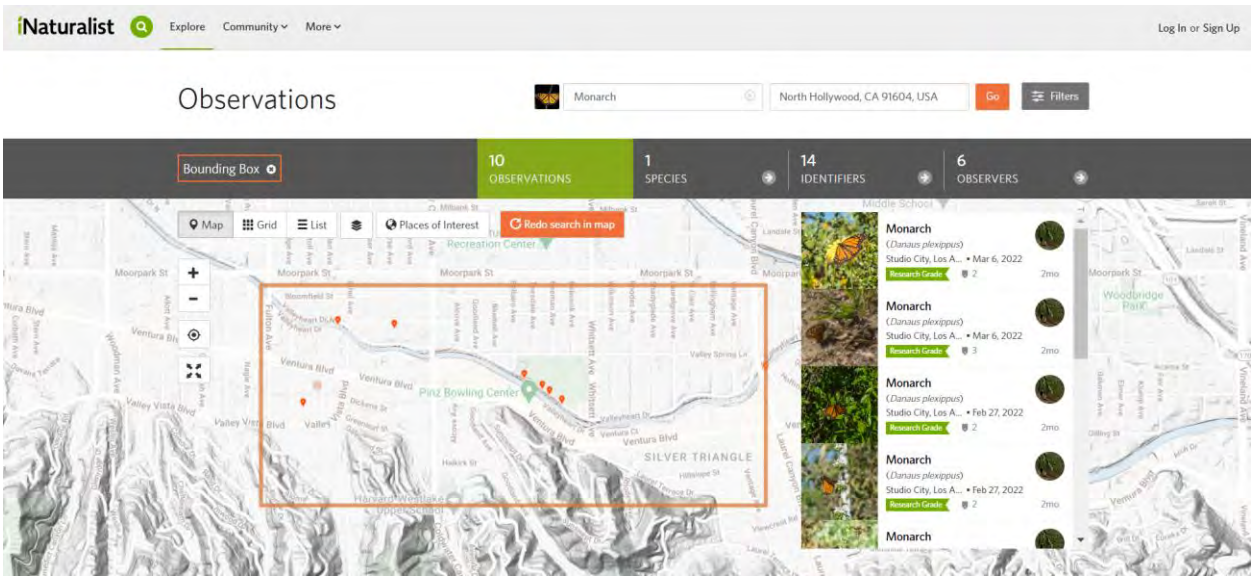
5. Biological Resources and Destruction of "Desirable Open Space"

Specific Animal Species

The DEIR is incomplete, as there remains an underestimation of the value the parcel of green open space at Weddington Golf & Tennis provides to various species. For example, the DEIR flora and fauna inventory lists two bird species (Allen's Hummingbird and Rufous Hummingbird) that appear on the watchlist of Partners in Flight, a network of organizations focused on landbird conservation. This watchlist identifies species that are of highest conservation concern at the continental scale.[5] In addition to the two listed in the RDEIR inventory, according to eBird, a citizen science database, two other bird species (Oak Titmouse and Band-Tailed Pigeon) have been cited at Weddington Golf & Tennis and/or along the Los Angeles River between Whitsett Avenue and Coldwater Canyon Avenue.[6] All four species mentioned above are listed on the Partners in Flight watchlist due to "population declines and moderate to high threats."[5] According to eBird,

[3] Available at: https://nhts.ornl.gov/assets/2017_nhts_summary_travel_trends.pdf
[4] Available at: https://uspirg.org/sites/pirg/files/reports/Millennials%20in%20Motion%20USPIRG.pdf
[5] Available at: https://partnersinflight.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/SPECIES-OF-CONT-CONCERN-from-pif-continental-plan-final-spread-2.pdf
[6] Available at: https://ebird.org/hotspot/L6684917

Weddington Golf & Tennis is one of the most biologically diverse parcels of green open space on the Valley floor between the Sepulveda Basin and Universal Studios.[6] In addition, the DEIR lists the potential occurrence for monarch butterflies (one species listed on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Special Animals List) to be "none." However, according to an iNaturalist search, monarchs have been identified in the Zev Greenway, immediately adjacent to the Biological Study Area. There even seems to be a grouping of sightings along the Zev Greenway.



Also, importantly, monarchs typically follow the same migration route of their ancestors, so a presence of some may indicate more are around or there are more who use the general area in their migration patterns.[7,8] Additional analysis and inventories must be performed in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR).

The types of trees that are used by species like birds and bats matter and this information is absent from the DEIR. Although the DEIR emphasizes the non-native nature of the existing, mature tree canopy, it is critical that the habitat value of these trees is understood. The DEIR states that the "Biological Study Area supports some potential nesting and foraging habitat for migratory birds and raptors." Additionally, the DEIR flora and fauna inventory lists several raptors that were "observed in the Biological Study Area" or "in the off-site portion of the Biological Study Area along Zev Greenway," including Cooper's Hawks, Red-Tailed Hawks, and Red-Shouldered Hawks. According to the Los Angeles Raptor Study 2021 Final Report,[9] for a variety of reasons,

[7] Available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/Monarch_Butterfly/documents/ConservationManagementMonarchButterflies.pdf
[8] Available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/Monarch_Butterfly/migration/
[9] Available at: https://friendsofgriffithpark.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/FoGP-Raptors-2021F.pdf

raptors prefer and utilize pine and eucalyptus trees for nesting, even though they are non-native species.

The report reads, "Looking at nest tree and substrate type (Tables 3c – 3d), as in prior years, (non-native) pines (Pinus spp.) were the most common nest tree used in 2021 (99 of 266 observed nests; 37%), followed by gums (Eucalyptus spp.) and related species (n = 54), Shamel ash (Fraxinus uhdei) with 30 nests, sycamores with 22 nests, and figs (Ficus spp.) with 19 nests … As noted in 2020, the low usage rate of native trees must correlate strongly with availability, as native trees are almost non-existent as street trees (except for sycamores), and large specimens of most native trees (e.g., coast live oak) are largely restricted to patches of open space like the eastern Santa Monica Mountains, and sparingly elsewhere … As we wrote in 2019, by virtue of their abundance across the urban and suburban landscape of the study area, pines and eucalyptus "accounted for a relatively large proportion of our local nests, highlighting the importance of the very large, non-native trees in and around the park, many of which have matured – and are now the tallest trees around – since they were planted decades ago. While non-native, they clearly provide excellent nesting opportunities to the local raptor community, and have essentially outpaced native substrates locally, perhaps enabling native raptors to continue using the habitats."[9]

The DEIR claim that "a significant number of native replacement trees (a 36-percent increase as compared to existing conditions)" would enable "species adapted to urban areas … to persist on-site" underestimates the importance of the existing, mature urban tree canopy. For instance, the Western Yellow Bat (Lasiurus Xanthinus) prefers the Mexican Fan Palm, as evidenced by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Report on the Western Yellow Bat (WYBA).[10] The 2015 report states, "In a study of bat roost site habitat conducted at the LCR, WYBA were documented to use Mexican fan palms (Washingtonia robusta) almost exclusively and did not exhibit roost switching behavior."[10] Therefore, while non-native, the Mexican fan palms serve an important function for this California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species of special concern. Additionally, the DEIR states that the Project would remove the majority of Mexican fan palms, and therefore, potential habitat, leaving only 53 from the original count of 174. The DEIR is incomplete, since it greatly underestimates the impact of the removal of this many trees of the same species, which is suitable potential habitat for the Western Yellow Bat.

Urban Tree Canopy

The DEIR is defective, as it fails to describe the importance of preserving existing, mature urban tree canopy and the time lag in benefits provided by proposed plantlings versus existing trees. The 2016 Los Angeles County Tree Canopy Assessment (conducted by TreePeople, SavATree, The Center for Urban Resilience at Loyola Marymount University, The Spatial Analysis Laboratory at

[10] Available at: https://www.lcrmscp.gov/reports/2015/g06_wyba_cem_2015.pdf

the University of Vermont's Rubenstein School of the Environment and Natural Resources, Dr. Dexter Locke, United States Forest Service, and CalFire) mentions this goal explicitly when the report says, "keeping the trees you have is more efficient than removing and replacing them."[11]

The report goes on to state, "Preserving existing tree canopy is critical. The ecosystem services provided by trees are directly related to the amount of canopy they provide. When trees are removed and replaced, there is not only a size difference in the canopy provided by the new tree compared with the mature tree; there is also a time lag of reduced benefits until the new tree can grow to the size of the mature tree. Keeping the trees you have is more efficient than removing and replacing them."[11]

A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must include calculations that determine exactly how long it will take for the Applicant's proposed plans (tree removal and tree planting) to equal the benefits provided by the existing, mature urban tree canopy. The community cannot afford to wait for a definitive answer on how long it will take for the proposed urban tree canopy to match the benefits of the existing canopy.

It is widely understood that Los Angeles' urban tree canopy is not equitably distributed. According to the TreePeople Los Angeles County Tree Canopy Map Viewer, tree canopy occupies 42.4% of land in Studio City (ZIP code 91604), which is 24.4% higher than the LA County average (18.0%).[12] The Studio City neighborhood is extremely fortunate to have a sizeable urban tree canopy. However, as a result, the local community is at risk of losing significant portions of its existing tree canopy due to irresponsible development projects, like the one currently proposed by the Applicant. Community members are opposed to the removal of such a large chunk of mature tree canopy - regardless of the species.

An Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis for the existing, mature urban tree canopy at Weddington Golf & Tennis was performed by Angelenos For Trees, a community group uniting Los Angeles neighborhoods to preserve and regenerate its rapidly shrinking tree canopy (Attachment 4). The Angelenos For Trees report describes various economic appraisals of tree canopy at Weddington Golf & Tennis, as well as calculates several critical measures that help quantify the benefits of the existing tree canopy. Notable findings include:

- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is $1,584.14.
- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is 67,439.56 lbs.
- Yearly estimate of storm water mitigation is $413.32.
- Yearly estimate of storm water runoff avoided is 46,330.26 gals.
- Yearly estimate of storm water rainfall intercepted is 312,555.20 gals.

[11] Available at: https://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=cures_reports
[12] Available at: https://www.treepeople.org/los-angeles-county-tree-canopy-map-viewer/

- Yearly estimate of air pollution removal is $2,412.25.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution carbon monoxide removal is 237.83 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution ozone removal is 6,027.37 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution nitrogen dioxide is 1,469.45 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution sulfur dioxide is 104.49 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution (fine particles or particulate matter) is 63.00 oz.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is $35,281.18.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is 1,520,466.02 lbs.

According to the performed Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis, the 240 trees slated to be removed as part of the Project sequester a total of 898,772.54 lbs of carbon dioxide (CO_2) (Attachment 4). This figure is immense, but not surprising, as mature trees serve as excellent storers of carbon. However, the DEIR fails to perform such an analysis or describe how the removal of these trees and the release of nearly one million pounds of carbon dioxide (CO_2) will impact the local community. The DEIR is also inadequate because it fails to examine relocating existing tree canopy, which has been done in other development projects, including The Village at Westfield Topanga.

The Project also calls for the installation of a pedestrian ramp leading to the Zev Greenway at Coldwater Canyon Avenue. Although the DEIR states that "the Project Site (Property and County Leased Property) and the off-site improvement areas comprise the Biological Study Area," Appendix D. Biological Resources Technical Report fails to include a cluster of what appears to be three significant pine trees. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must include these resources if they are designated in the Project's Biological Study Area.

The DEIR proposes that non-protected "significant" trees would be replaced at a 1:1 ratio with RIO District-compliant trees and public street trees from the right-of-way would be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. The DEIR claims that these ratios would result in the 240 removed trees being replaced by 393 trees (which would exceed the minimum required) for a total of 574 in the Biological Study Area. However, in its current configuration, the Project cannot accommodate the proposed tree planting program. As it stands now, much of the Project site's natural, green open space is slated to be paved over to erect a gymnasium, two artificial turf fields, an Olympic-size swimming pool, and eight new tennis courts. The remaining area is inadequate to plant 393 trees, except, perhaps, in ways that would be ecologically and arboriculturally inappropriate.

Developers often use these planting ratios as a means to an unjustified end, not recognizing that we cannot add more trees to less space to plant our way out of the emergency our City faces and specific sites must be designed properly to support these plantings. For example, according to Environmental Protection Agency reports, "Big trees require large volumes of soil and aboveground and belowground space to grow… A large-sized tree (16 inches DBH) needs <u>at least</u>

1,000 cubic feet of uncompacted soil. A tree's ability to establish, grow to its full potential, and remain healthy is largely dependent upon soil volume."[13,14] Plans for compacting soil in various locations across the Project site also adds to the unrealistic and nonviable proposal of planting 393 trees and ensuring they reach maturity. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must calculate the carrying capacity of what remaining open space land is available (factoring planning for tree height, spread, and root growth) and determine what the exact number of trees at maturity will be, so community members can have a better understanding of what they could expect long-term before the removal of any significant portion of our existing mature, urban tree canopy is allowed to commence.

6. Geotechnical, Grading, and Soil Excavation Impacts

The DEIR is flawed, as it fails to disclose the specific proximity of the proposed Project development to the northern wall of the Los Angeles River channel. A 2004 geotechnical report states that "proposed structures within 125 feet of the northern wall of the river channel, corresponding to approximately 40 feet north of the northern right of way of Valleyheart Drive, will be susceptible to distress as the result of lateral movement that could occur as the result of seismic shaking" (Attachment 5). Based on anticipated liquefaction-induced settlement, analyses of the Project site from 2004 (Attachment 5) and 2019 (DEIR Appendix G. Geotechnical and Paleontological Resources Documentation) also recommend that proposed structures be supported on piles or a mat foundation system. Therefore, more detailed information on what type of development is planned in this sensitive zone of potential lateral spreading (within 125 feet of the northern wall of the Los Angeles River channel) is required in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR).

According to the Aperture report (Attachment 6), the DEIR does not include any swell calculation of the export soils. As a result of soil swell, "the proposed excavation of 250,000 cubic yards of compacted earth materials will increase in size by 20%-25%," resulting in a more accurate haulage amount estimate of 310,000 cubic yards. While the initial figure of 250,000 cubic yards could be considered large, the 310,000 cubic yards estimate is even more astounding. For reference, 250,000 cubic yards is about five times as big as the United States Capitol Rotunda and about seven-and-a-half times as big as the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool. The larger, more accurate estimate of 310,000 cubic yards is about six-and-a-half times as big as the United States Capitol Rotunda and about nine-and-a-half times as big as the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool. This more accurate estimate affects other DEIR subjects, including haul truck trips. While the DEIR indicates a total of 35,714 haul truck trips are required for export of 250,000 cubic yards of excavated materials, how many more truck trips would be required for 310,000 cubic yards of soil?

[13] Available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/stormwater2streettrees.pdf
[14] Available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-11/documents/final_stormwater_trees_technical_memo_508.pdf

Additionally, the DEIR defers analysis of mitigation for haul routes, as the haul routes are not clearly delineated. The community needs to know the identified receptor site for the excavated materials, as haul trucks don't simply appear or disappear at the US-101 Freeway off-ramp/on-ramp at Coldwater Canyon Avenue. Since the community will be put at risk by the emissions caused by the enormous excavation and hauling associated with this Project, the public deserves to know what the true amount of soil excavation and true number of haul truck trips will be. Clearly, soil excavation and truck trips have been underestimated and a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) should include more accurate information by incorporating the swell effect into grading export and truck trip calculations, as well as provide complete haul routes.

7. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Although the DEIR describes potential inhalation, ingestion, or contact hazards related to artificial turf, there is limited discussion regarding Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) or "forever chemicals." Artificial turf compliance to the California Department of Public Health's lead content is listed as 50 parts per million (ppm) or less. However, there is no mention of allowable content of PFAS. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment recently proposed new limits to regulate PFAS because they do not break down in the environment. The State's goal would limit two of the most notorious PFAS compounds: 1) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) to 7 parts per quadrillion and 2) Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) to 1 part per trillion.[15] The State's current response level is 10 and 40 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS, respectively.[16] The DEIR fails to disclose mitigation or adherence strategies once these fields are no longer in compliance with the State's crackdown on these "forever chemicals."

Artificial turf fields also leach microplastics into the soil and groundwater. Since the artificial turf field is permeable and the planned rainwater capture cistern is located nearby Field A, PFAS may contaminate the planned 1-million gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that is expected to provide a minimum of one-third of the Project's total annual irrigation demand. Also, considering the potential for runoff from both of the Project's proposed artificial turf fields into the Los Angeles River, which flows to the Pacific Ocean, filtration systems that are equipped to and aimed at removing PFAS are necessary. Various options exist and technologies recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) include granular activated carbon absorption, ion exchange resins, and high-pressure membranes.[17]

Some of the most well-known artificial turf manufacturers are AstroTurf, FieldTurf, MatrixTurf, and SporTurf. These manufacturers often claim that their various turf products do not contain PFAS. But, these claims are often based on industry laboratory testing and independent testing is

[15] Available at: https://oehha.ca.gov/sites/default/files/media/downloads/crnr/pfoapfosphgdraft061021.pdf
[16] Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/press_room/press_releases/2020/pr02062020_pfoa_pfos_response_levels.pdf
[17] Available at: https://www.epa.gov/sciencematters/reducing-pfas-drinking-water-treatment-technologies

always required to verify such claims. For example, AstroTurf claims its Rhino Blend 46 does not contain PFAS[18] and FieldTurf pledged that its Revolution 360 product does not contain PFAS.[19] However, citizens had samples of FieldTurf's Revolution 360 independently tested and the results did show that several types of PFAS were found in surface water adjacent to a newly-constructed artificial turf field at a local high school and other cases have produced similar findings.[19] As a result, despite claims from industry representatives that no PFAS are present in its products, use of artificial turf must be prohibited, for the safety of all in our community, including the Applicant's own students.

Finally, a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must contain a contingency management plan for the filtration and storage of these "forever chemicals," as they cannot ever truly be disposed of or destroyed and must be properly contained and stored.

Other hazards of artificial turf include greenhouse gases emitted in its production, transportation, and processing. Artificial turf hazards also include crumb rubber, which, according to the DEIR, "may also emit trace to low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) (including PAHs and phthalates) into the air, depending on outdoor air temperatures. PAHs and phthalates refers groups of compounds, some of which have been identified by OEHHA as compounds known to have a risk of causing cancer or reproductive toxicity, such as chrysene, naphthalene, and di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)."

The DEIR also only includes limited discussion regarding the contribution of artificial turf on the urban heat island effect. On warm, sunny days, artificial turf fields become dangerously hot, often forcing the postponement of athletic practice or contests due to the possibility of heat-related injuries. Surface temperatures can be significantly higher on artificial turf than natural turf. Finally, although the Applicant has informed the community that its newer technology turf will minimize the significance of these issues, according to a study in *The Journal of Sports Engineering and Technology* titled "Comparison of Surface Temperatures of Different Synthetic Turf Systems and Natural Grass: Have Advances in Synthetic Turf Technology Made a Difference,"[20] any kind of artificial turf (newer technologies or not) will cause higher temperatures for the local climate.

The DEIR also fails to discuss or analyze the fact that although artificial turf may reduce irrigated water, water will be required to cool the turf for use at certain times of the year. In fact, a recent study in the *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering* titled "Water Requirements for Cooling Artificial Turf"[21] describes a mathematical model that was developed based on the heat

[18] Available at: https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2021/05/Showa%20Boston%20-%20SMRT%20Supplemental%20Information%20Submission_210526.pdf
[19] Available at: https://files.cityofportsmouth.com/agendas/2021/citycouncil/cc101821cp.pdf
[20] Available at: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.848.8800&rep=rep1&type=pdf
[21] Available at: https://ascelibrary.org/doi/epdf/10.1061/%28ASCE%29IR.1943-4774.0001506

balance equation to determine heat dissipation from artificial turf-based fields with comparison of the predicted values to experimental data. The report reads, "This model indicates that the amount of water required to maintain Artificial Turf (AT) temperatures at levels comparable to irrigated Natural Turf (NT) over a 24-hr period exceeds the water requirements of bermudagrass NT in the same environment."[21] While the study was conducted in New Mexico, which has been classified as having an arid climate zone, according to the Thornthwaite climate classification system, Los Angeles is semiarid and mesothermal. Moreover, subject experts have considered Los Angeles's climate to be semi-arid Mediterranean.[22] Additional research also reveals that the cooling effect of water being applied to artificial turf only lasts for less than one hour and "in order to provide a cool, playable surface, irrigation amounts for artificial turf are greater than for natural warmseason turf."[23] In conclusion, if the use of water to irrigate natural turf is comparable to the amount of water required to cool artificial turf, DEIR claims touting artificial turf as a water-saving measure to reduce irrigation water demand must be re-considered. This information must be examined further in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) and re-calculated in the Water Supply section of the RDEIR.

Although there is one peer-review article cited in the DEIR Hazards and Hazardous Materials section, the study was conducted by scientists at the Gradient corporation, an industry consulting firm.[24] Additionally, no author hailed from a neutral academic institution. In fact, towards the end of the article, under the funding disclosure section, the study says that the lead corresponding author, Michael K. Peterson, "was retained as a scientific advisor by the Recycled Rubber Council from 2015 to May 2017. Gradient has been involved in many projects related to recycled rubber for a variety of entities, including school districts, health districts, synthetic turf manufacturers, rubber recyclers, and trade associations." If peer-reviewed studies are going to be referenced, they should be truly non-partisan and include authors from a range of institutions, including universities, health systems, or academic medical centers. Although many researchers often interact with industry in some fashion, the inclusion of authors from academic institutions helps provide rigor that may be lacking when academicians are not included in studies.

The DEIR completely omits analysis of artificial turf-related athlete injuries. Findings from the following peer-reviewed studies are intended to provide the Lead Agency with helpful information on this topic that is absent from the DEIR. According to a study of National Football League (NFL) athletes published in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* titled "Higher Rates of Lower Extremity Injury on Synthetic Turf Compared With Natural Turf Among National Football League

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[22] Available at: https://laist.com/news/is-los-angeles-a-desert
[23] Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ahmed-Kanaan/publication/327540438_Quantifying_Water_Required_to_Cool_Artificial_Turf/links/5b947486299bf147392bafcf/Quantifying-Water-Required-to-Cool-Artificial-Turf.pdf
[24] Available at: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0013935117303936

Athletes,"[25] "play on synthetic turf resulted in a 16% increase in lower extremity injuries per play than that on natural turf" and "synthetic turf surfaces have a causal impact on lower extremity injury." According to a study of National Collegiate Athletic Association American (NCAA) football players published in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* titled "Incidence of Knee Injuries on Artificial Turf Versus Natural Grass in National Collegiate Athletic Association American Football: 2004-2005 Through 2013-2014 Seasons,"[26] "athletes participating in competitions on artificial turf experienced posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) injuries at 2.94 times the rate as those playing on grass," "injury rates for PCL tears were significantly increased during competitions played on artificial turf as compared with natural grass," and "lower NCAA divisions (II and III) also showed higher rates of ACL injuries during competitions on artificial turf versus natural grass." According to a study of NCAA football players published in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* titled "Incidence and Risk Factors for Injuries to the Anterior Cruciate Ligament in National Collegiate Athletic Association Football: Data From the 2004-2005 Through 2008-2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association Injury Surveillance System,"[27] "the rate of anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury on artificial surfaces is 1.39 times higher than the injury rate on grass surfaces." According to a study of NCAA football players published in *The Knee* titled "The Effect of Playing Surface on the Incidence of ACL Injuries in National Collegiate Athletic Association American Football,"[28] "the rate of ACL injury on artificial surfaces is 1.39 times higher than the injury rate on grass surfaces" and "non-contact injuries occurred more frequently on artificial turf surfaces (44.29%) than on natural grass (36.12%)." According to a study of major league soccer players published in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* titled "Injury Surveillance in Major League Soccer: A 4-Year Comparison of Injury on Natural Grass Versus Artificial Turf Field,"[29] "within injury subgroups, overall ankle injury, Achilles injury, and ankle fracture were found to have a statistically higher incidence on artificial turf" and "within individual injury categories, a higher rate of ankle injury was found on artificial turf." According to a retrospective cohort study of high school athletes published in *Current Orthopaedic Practice* titled "Injury Incidence is Higher on Artificial Turf Compared with Natural Grass in High School Athletes: A Retrospective Cohort Study,"[30] "athletes were 58% more likely to sustain injuries on artificial turf than natural grass," "lower extremity, torso, and upper extremity injuries were significantly more likely to occur on artificial turf," and "football, girls soccer, boys soccer, and rugby had higher injury incidences on artificial turf." The DEIR underestimates the significance of this hazard. In light of studies showing extensive athlete injury risks while playing sports that

[25] Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0363546518808499?fbclid=IwAR1TQEjsCTwhz5C2imYhSq9sEtrYVP7IvGpED-cy4_Q5HgHqHhvD_7ZwpIo
[26] Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0363546519833925
[27] Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0363546512442336
[28] Available at: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0968016012001305
[29] Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0363546519860522
[30] Available at: https://journals.lww.com/c-orthopaedicpractice/Abstract/2021/07000/Injury_incidence_is_higher_on_artificial_turf.6.aspx

are proposed to be played on the Project site, a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must address how the safety of student athletes and the general public will be assured when using artificial turf.

The DEIR also completely omits analysis of athlete perceptions of artificial turf safety. The following peer-reviewed studies and letters from players unions provide clarification and additional context. According to a study of professional soccer players published in the *Journal of Applied Statistics* titled "Elite Players' Perceptions of Football Playing Surfaces: A Mixed Effects Ordinal Logistic Regression Model of Players' Perceptions,"[31] "the majority of players expressed a strong preference for the use of Natural Turf pitches over alternatives such as Artificial Turf." According to a study of professional soccer players published in *BMC Sports Science, Medicine and Rehabilitation* titled "The Perceptions of Professional Soccer Players on the Risk of Injury From Competition and Training on Natural Grass and 3rd Generation Artificial Turf,"[32] "players believed that playing and training on artificial turf (FT) increased the risk of sustaining a non-contact injury," "the players identified three surface related risk factors on FT, which they related to injuries and greater recovery times: 1) Greater surface stiffness 2) Greater surface friction 3) Larger metabolic cost to playing on artificial grounds," and "overall, 94% of the players chose FT as the surface most likely to increase the risk of sustaining an injury."

The President of the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA), the union representing the players of the National Football League, cited years of higher rates of injury on artificial turf versus natural turf when advocating that "NFL clubs should proactively change all field surfaces to natural," "our occupation is dangerous enough, and the increased rate of lower extremity injuries linked to the field surface we are forced to play on is unacceptable," and "the NFLPA is advocating for teams to convert artificial practice and game fields to natural grass fields."[33] Furthermore, the United States National Soccer Team Players Association (USNSTPA), the players union for members of the United States men's national soccer team, "is opposed to playing any game on sod placed atop artificial surfaces."[34]

The DEIR is inaccurate when it states that, "in addition to compliance with applicable disposal regulations, artificial turf consists of material that can be recycled at the end of its useful life" misrepresents the truth and requires additional context. In fact, a consultant report for CalRecycle (Attachment 7) and investigative journalism[35] have proven that the recycling options are extremely limited or virtually non-existent. The consultant's report was commissioned by (under contract to) CalRecycle, part of the State of California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for its

[31] Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/02664763.2016.1177500
[32] Available at: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186/2052-1847-6-11.pdf
[33] Available at: https://nflpa.com/posts/only-natural-grass-can-level-the-nfls-playing-field
[34] Available at: https://ussoccerplayers.com/2019/04/usnstpa-statement-for-playing-on-sod-at-nippert-stadium-on-june-9.html
[35] Available at: https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2019/12/artificial-turf-fields-are-piling-no-recycling-fix/603874/

consideration. The report indicates that most of the State's crumb-rubber fields are going to the dump. The report states "it appears that in practice landfill disposal is by far the most common method for managing field components after removal, and no complete examples of an actual recycling project for the components of a removed field in California were identified." The report also found that "markets for recycled crumb rubber infill are extremely limited" (Attachment 7). Therefore, a life-cycle assessment for artificial turf and a contingency management plan for the disposal of artificial turf must be presented in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR).

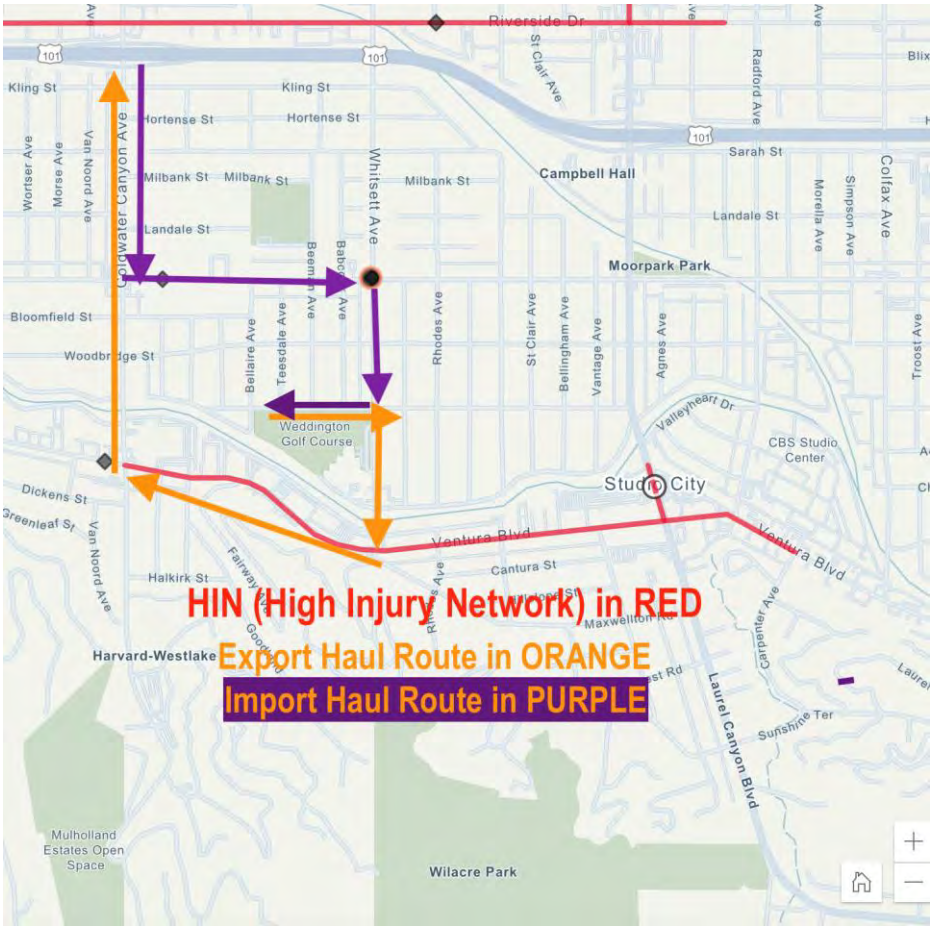
8. Safety Impacts

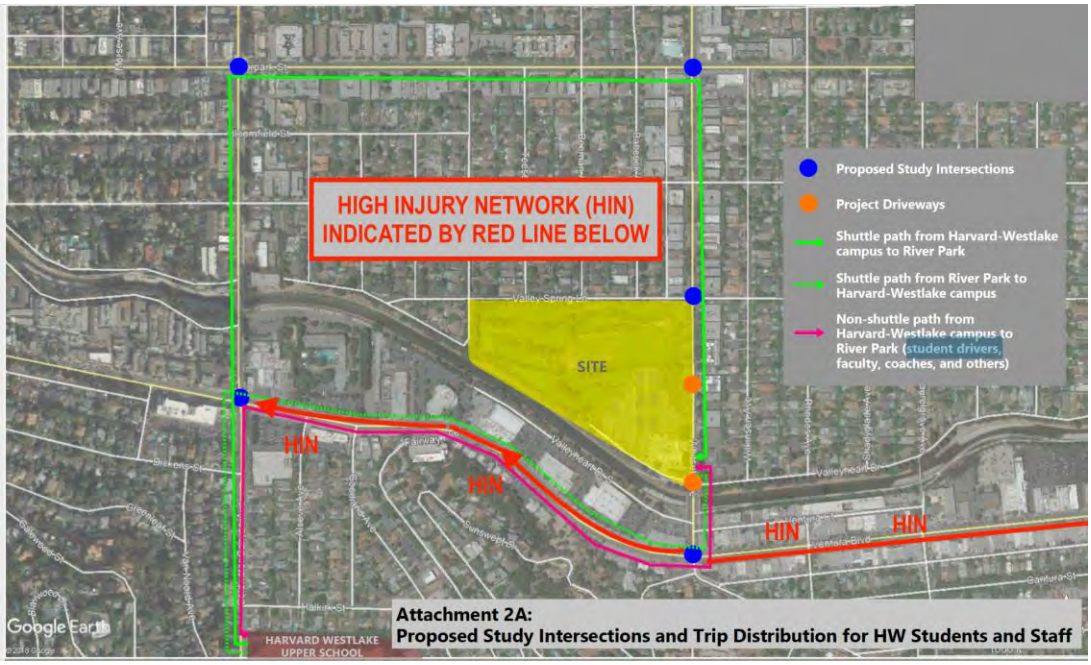
A report (Attachment 6) performed by Aperture (formerly WEXCO) regarding the Project's safety impacts is included. The Aperture report raises a number of concerning topics, many of which relate to ensuring the safe ingress and egress for emergency services personnel and vehicles at the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) Station 78. First off, the report states that eliminating the Fire Station's relatively exclusive use of Valleyheart Drive and allowing vehicle and pedestrian traffic on Valleyheart Drive to access the Project site and the south driveway is unsafe. It is crucial to note that residents living south of Ventura Boulevard are located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Any impacts to emergency services personnel and vehicle response times stemming from the proposed Project may pose a significant threat to the entire Santa Monica Mountains, as any fire in this VHFHSZ can quickly become uncontrolled and spread rapidly.

The report also states that for Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2, "the proposed red flashing light solution is not nearly enough" and "manual systems such as those proposed are subject to human error." In light of the fact that the DEIR raises the possibility that increased staffing for existing facilities, additional fire protection facilities, or that relocation of the existing LAFD Station 78 may be needed, "more and other options are needed to address the impacts to the Public Safety relative to the impacts of the construction and proposed project to the LAFD Station 78" (Attachment 6).

In addition, the Aperture report (Attachment 6) asks the Lead Agency if a controlled intersection with a traffic signal is being planned for the north driveway, as this is the only exit point for all 503 underground parking spaces. The report also clarifies that although parking in the neighborhood would not be permitted, the Applicant's security guards do not have the authority to enforce the Vehicle Code or Parking Enforcement, so the proposed enforcement is not truly enforceable. Additionally, the report suggests that all aspects of the Project (construction haul routes, planned student and visitor trip routes, and daily, cumulative traffic impacts) should be examined in light of the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT)'s High Injury Network (HIN), which designates Ventura Boulevard between Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Carpenter Avenue as a street with one of the City's highest incidences of severe and fatal injury collisions.

Please refer to the two maps below, the first of which illustrates the construction haul routes in the context of the HIN and the second of which illustrates planned student and visitor trip routes in the context of the HIN.





The Aperture report also raises the possibility of errant sports-related equipment entering roads, like Valley Spring Lane (from the proposed tennis courts) and Whitsett Avenue (from the proposed Field A). Golf balls are found on Valley Spring Lane and Whitsett Avenue now, so it is likely sports-related objects will enter these streets, which could be dangerous (Attachment 7).

Speaking of dangerous roads, the Aperture report suggests that when there are special events, "it is likely that people will park on the east side of Whitsett Avenue and either walk around the block to the nearest cross-street (with currently no crosswalk) or dart across Whitsett (east to west)." In addition, the street lighting on Whitsett Avenue is not particularly suitable for the increased pedestrian traffic that would be generated by the proposed project (Attachment 7). Potential mitigations proposed would be to eliminate events and allow day-time only usage of the Project site.

The DEIR is inadequate because by not including a comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, it has alarmingly failed to consider the health risks to nearby residents (many of which are seniors and children) from construction-related toxics and the cumulative toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions that include operational emissions. Again, as the Project site is uniquely situated within a residential neighborhood, with some homes as close as 45 feet away, the DEIR must comprehensively analyze all risks to ensure the community's health and safety. We encourage the Lead Agency to insist on the use of AERMOD to characterize increased health risks of exposures to TACs. A recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must demonstrate that the Lead Agency considers it a priority to protect public health by including a comprehensive Health Risk Assessment to definitely determine which of the Project's many impacts are truly significant.

9. Recreation Impacts

The DEIR is inadequate because it fails to explain how different sports offer different opportunities and challenges for different athletes or users. Replacing the current multi-generational sports of golf and tennis with team sports (basketball, football, lacrosse, etc.) that require schedules, practices, and uniforms will dramatically reduce public access for people of all ages and instead, cater to a much smaller demographic of school-aged participants. The DEIR is also defective, since in many instances, it uses “as the crow flies” as a measure, instead of actual measurements.

The assumption in the DEIR that people using the par 3 golf course at Weddington Golf & Tennis will "migrate" to larger, 18-hole courses fails to take into account that seniors and younger children will be excluded by either age or stamina to utilize much larger courses. Also, the increased cost and travel involved will also deprive many of opportunity and access.

The proposed reduction of publicly-available tennis courts (from 16 to 8) will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, Weddington’s courts have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Approximately 100,000 Angelenos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles (according to a survey in the DEIR, tennis players at Weddington are widely distributed and originate from 74 regional ZIP codes) use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of approximately 800 Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. We urge City Planning to consider this question: Is privatizing spaces that have been open to the public for nearly 70 years, for the limited use of a select few, really in the best interest of the City and its residents?

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is less than five, which fails to account for the fact that associations and leagues cannot utilize so few courts at these facilities. A greater number of courts for tournaments, like the 16 at Weddington, is needed for association and league use (Attachment 8, Attachment 9). More importantly, City facilities do not permit the block reservations utilized by pros, associations, and leagues as are currently allowed at Weddington.

The DEIR claims the proposed Project would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions”; however, this is false. Associations and leagues need, on average, greater than 4 courts per facility at a time for tournaments. And, they are already starved for courts (Attachment 9). How could the proposed Project continue to host associations when only eight courts are being proposed and historical precedent reveals a single organization cannot book all the courts at once? (Some courts need to remain available for non-association/league public use).

In addition, there is only a tepid acknowledgement in the DEIR that "the reduction in tennis courts from 16 to 8 available to the public and hours of use during weekdays and Saturdays when the courts would be used by the School, indicates that some tennis players would either need to conduct their tennis activities at other times of the day or other days when there is ample court availability, than under existing conditions, or relocate to other tennis facilities in the area." The Project will result in the displacement of thousands of tennis players, much to the detriment of the community.

The DEIR Table IV.L.3-6's comparison between existing average use versus future project capacity is extremely misleading and requires clarification in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR). The table is not comparing apples to apples. If it was, it would be comparing existing capacity to future capacity. Instead, it is comparing existing average use to future capacity. Of course, it is obvious that capacity and opportunity for play would be greater with the existing 16 courts versus the proposed 8 courts.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's facilities, including access to facilities "when not in use by School," "for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations," and "for pre-approved swim program members." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis, which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time.

10. Cultural Resources

The DEIR is defective because it fails to address the impacts of the Project on a character-defining feature of the Project site (the golf course) and fails to identify significant Project-related historic resource impacts.

First, the DEIR Historic Resources Technical Report Figure 3 fails to identify the Weddington Golf & Tennis facility or Project site as a Designated Historic-Cultural Monument or SurveyLA Identified Historic Resource. The figure needs to clearly identify if the Project site is a Designated Historic-Cultural Monument or SurveyLA Identified Historic Resources.

The DEIR also fails to reference the existing lawsuit filed against the City of Los Angeles (Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles Case Number: 21STCP04158) regarding the suspicious, last-minute removal (without evidence, as required by law) of historically and culturally significant terms from the final Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation determination. The essential defining terms "golf club" and "golf course" were improperly removed at the last minute during the final vote for the designation. The revised findings

inappropriately limit the scope of the HCM designation and do not honor the full history, heritage, culture, and experience of Weddington Golf & Tennis. We are also gravely concerned about any precedent this may set for Los Angeles preservation moving forward.

The DEIR asserts that "the Project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource" because "the Project site would remain a private recreational facility open for public use in Studio City, and the character defining features of the HCM, specifically the clubhouse, putting green, golf ball-shaped light standards, and brick wall with weeping mortar, would all be retained such that the Project Site would retain its historic integrity and continue to convey its significance as a 1950s community recreational facility." However, this rationale would need to be revised if the City is instructed to correct its oversight and amend its HCM designation for Weddington Golf & Tennis.

The DEIR underestimates the historic quality of the entire Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property, relegating the value of historic resources to only the putting green, clubhouse, and golf ball light standards. It is likely that numerous mitigation measures will be required to protect the golf course and driving range from significant, irreparable damage to their historic nature. As a result, the DEIR cannot accurately assess the Project site's historic and cultural landscape until the scope of character-defining features is revised. Future City Planning analyses need to be delayed until more definitive mitigation measures for historic preservation are identified.

11. Land Use Compatibility/Impacts to Open Space Land

Only after receiving numerous zone variances and a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), would the Project be compatible with the current A1-1XL-RIO zone. Although there is brief mention that the Biological Study Area "may facilitate wildlife movement between these two areas that support higher quality resources for wildlife" (referring to Griffith Park/Bette Davis Picnic Area and Sepulveda Dam) and "could serve as patch habitat along the river and provide some habitat value to urban-adapted wildlife species and may support live-in and movement habitat for species on a local scale," more information is needed in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) to describe the importance of so-called "habitat patches." This is needed, especially in light of research that has shown that preserving smaller isolated patches is more beneficial than contiguous tracts.[36]

Also, please refer to the two renderings below, both of which illustrate just how intrusive the Project components would be in a largely residential neighborhood.

[36] Available at: https://www.pnas.org/doi/epdf/10.1073/pnas.1813051115





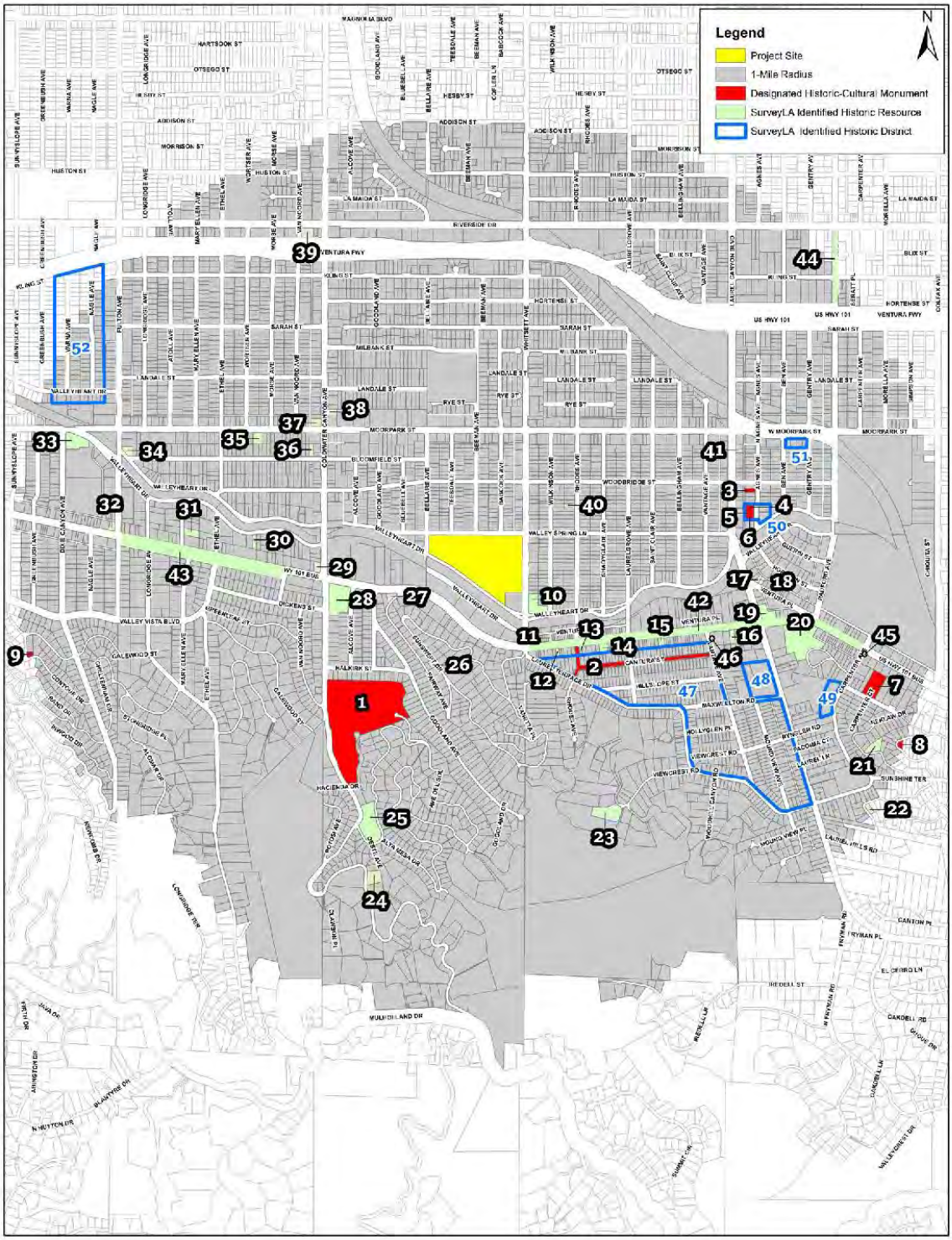
Story Poles and Transparency of Project's Scale

In an effort to make the Project known to the community-at-large, including all motorists who travel along Whitsett Avenue, and all residents included in our Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass Community Plan, Save Weddington requests the erection of story poles. These markers are regularly used in other municipalities to make the public aware of the scale and scope of a proposed development project. There is also precedent for the use of story poles in Harvard-Westlake's previously proposed failed development plan (ENV-2013-0150-EIR), which was also supported by the local Studio City Neighborhood Council (SCNC) and the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA). The Lead Agency, along with Councilmember Raman, should require the Applicant to erect story poles that visually demonstrate all components of the Project. The story pole demonstration must be erected as soon as possible to alert citizens of what might happen to this irreplaceable green open space if the Project is permitted to move forward.

12. Study Area and Alternative Sites

In a re-circulated DEIR (RDEIR), the Study Area radius for including sensitive receptors and identifying potential alternative sites must be expanded. Although it remains unclear from which exact point of the 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis site the 0.5 mile radius emanates from, regardless, the Study Area Radius must be expanded due to the many concerns this Project raises for the immediate neighborhood around the Weddington Golf & Tennis site, as well as the greater Studio City community. The DEIR uses differing Study Area radii, with a 0.5 mile radius being used in some instances and a 1 mile radius being used in others, as evidenced in Figure 3 of the Historic Resources Technical Report.

FIGURE 3. MAP OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT SITE



As the Study Area radius for many projects is arbitrarily decided, we propose utilizing an established, relevant distance. For example, this may include the distance between the two existing Harvard-Westlake School campuses (since the Project is being considered a third campus) or, at the very least, the distance between the upper school campus and the Project site or between the Project site and the US-101 Highway at the Coldwater Canyon Avenue on-ramp/off-ramp (which is the origination point in the preliminary projected haul route in the DEIR). The shortest route (which utilizes Coldwater Canyon) between the Applicant's two existing campuses [(700 North Faring Road, Los Angeles, CA 90077) and (3700 Coldwater Canyon Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604)] has a distance of 6.5 miles. The distance between the upper school campus and Weddington Golf & Tennis utilizing the Applicant's prescribed transportation route is 1.3 miles. The distance between the Project site and the US-101 Highway at the Coldwater Canyon on-ramp/off-ramp is 1.2 miles.

The DEIR is woefully inadequate in its production of alternatives to the Project. There is no evidence of true effort made to identify viable alternatives. Additionally, none of the four alternatives to the Project listed in the DEIR are good-faith attempts to incorporate the community's true concerns. The alternatives listed are extremes and do not represent the Applicant's ability to truly value the community's concerns and compromise with a Project plan that would be supported by both the Applicant and the greater Studio City, San Fernando Valley, and Los Angeles community.

Although the DEIR claims that "in order for the Project to satisfy the Project Objectives, a property would need to be of sufficient size to accommodate two playing fields, tennis courts, a pool, all with respective bleachers, and a gymnasium that would provide for recreational practice and instruction, as well as allow for competitive meets with available spectator seating and adequate onsite parking to preclude off-site parking." If the athletics-related Project Objective that is being referenced is to "develop a state-of-the-art indoor and outdoor athletic and recreational facility to support the School's existing athletic programs and co-curricular activities, including basketball, soccer, football, track and field, tennis, swim, water polo, volleyball, fencing, weight training, dance, yoga, physical fitness, and wrestling programs," wouldn't the Applicant's existing facilities suffice and allow for this Project Objective to be met?

The DEIR inadequately explains the need for the Applicant's Project Objectives and inadequately describes why an additional campus is required, considering the fact that the Applicant's current campuses already meet stated Project Objectives. The Applicant can also refer to and consult with three other similar, nearby schools (Campbell Hall, Notre Dame High School, and The Buckley School) that all operate fewer athletic facilities for roughly the same number of students.

As described above, considering the fact that, excluding the Project site, the Applicant already has two athletic fields, two swimming pools, two gymnasiums, two sports performance centers, two

baseball/softball fields, and eight tennis courts, it seems like the Applicant has enough facilities to satisfy the Project Objective in question.

An alternative that was rejected from further analysis was the use of natural turf fields instead of the Project's artificial turf fields. The DEIR claims that "this alternative was considered to result in a much higher water demand than the Project"; however, mathematical modeling has shown that the use of water to irrigate natural turf is comparable to the amount of water required to cool artificial turf."[21] Therefore, a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must examine this alternative.

While all of the alternatives in the DEIR are insufficient, Alternative 3 is particularly shocking because of the proposed placement of a 239 parking space parking lot in the northwest corner of the Project site - less than 45 feet away from a residential neighborhood with single family homes. This alternative is also in direct contradiction with the Applicant's stated commitment to preserving the "the community's desires by maintaining the tranquility of the property," which was stated in Councilmember Krekorian's 2017 letter to the community (Attachment 2). Of note, the "No Project/No Build" alternative is considered the overall environmentally superior alternative.

Several recommendations for alternatives are described below, each of which City Planning must seriously consider in lieu of the Project.

- The Applicant could partake in a land swap with Los Angeles Valley College (LAVC). The Applicant could build everything that is currently included in the current Project plans and Weddington Golf & Tennis would become part of the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and be open to the public in perpetuity. Also, there is already precedent for Harvard-Westlake School sharing facilities with LAVC, as the School refurbished the eight Tribull Tennis Courts at LAVC and has previously used these facilities for its tennis operations. If the land swap is pursued and completed, the Applicant would not take a beloved asset away from the community, but rather, provide for the community by improving the facilities at LAVC.
    - Improvements to the current golf course could be pursued, such as using recycled water, changing turf types, reducing the amount of fertilizer and pesticides used, pursuing regenerative practices, and receiving designation in the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program for Golf Courses.[37] Due to its existing, mature urban tree canopy, Weddington Golf & Tennis is home to many species, but with Audubon's guidelines and assistance, could become a leader in the movement to balance biological needs with recreational desires by enhancing wildlife and habitat management, enhancing water conservation and water quality management, and reducing chemical use.

[37] Available at: https://audubonintenational.org/acsp-for-golf/

    - Although the Applicant has claimed that the Project site, in its current use, is no longer financially viable, the Applicant's 990 Tax Returns (which are available to the public, as the School has non-profit status) refute this claim. The Weddington Golf & Tennis facility has been extremely busy over the last few years and the facility generates sufficient income to cover the operation of the facility, which again, is described in the Applicant's 990 Tax Returns.
- The Applicant could partake in a land swap next to its current baseball and softball facilities (O'Malley Family Field and Encino-Sherman Oaks Softball Facility at Encino Franklin Fields) on City-owned land at Balboa Park. The Applicant could maintain its baseball and softball fields and build some or all of its proposed Project on directly-adjacent land. However, as proponents of true green open space, we would advocate for the new Project site to preserve as much permeable parkland as possible. Then, Weddington Golf & Tennis would become part of the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and be open to the public in perpetuity.
- The Applicant could scale down the Project to focus on the southern part of the property, thus reducing many of the most egregious impacts to the community and preserving a significant portion of the property for its historic use (golf and tennis) for a wide demographic. The Applicant could use their current surface level parking lots to build another gymnasium and utilize underground parking. Then, the Applicant could reduce the number of proposed Project fields to one (the smaller field) on the Project site, since the Applicant already has a field and track stadium on its upper school campus. Any way a potential Project is configurated, it would cause significant impacts to community members (either to the immediate north, immediate west, east of Whitsett Avenue, or south of Ventura Boulevard). Therefore, the Project must be rejected for the benefit of <u>all</u> community members.
- No additional parking at the Project site (retaining the existing lot), with students and visitors utilizing shuttle bus services or parking at the Studio City public parking lot (12225 Ventura Boulevard Studio City, CA 91604) and walking a short distance to the Project site.
- Reduction in Project's proposed 532 parking spaces, 88 more than legally required. Alternatives should focus on decreasing the number of parking spaces at the Project site, as the concept of reliance on cars is steeped in the past, not the future.
- Re-location of tennis courts and/or pool on top of the gymnasium, thus enabling the retention of more green open space that the community is requesting. The preservation of more open space would inherently serve as a mitigation measure, reducing aesthetic, noise, and excavation disturbances, etc. One specific recommendation that community members have proposed is preserving the strip of land on the northern edge of the Project site along Valley Spring Lane from Bellaire Avenue to Whitsett Ave (golf course 9th hole, 2nd hole, and 3rd hole tee), which would provide a buffer between the residential neighborhood and the Project. The retention of more open space acreage to form a truly contiguous green space park might then finally justify the Applicant's Project site name of "River Park."

Any way a potential Project is configurated, it would cause significant impacts to community members (either to the immediate north, immediate west, east of Whitsett Avenue, or south of Ventura Boulevard). Therefore, the Project must be rejected for the benefit of all community members.

13. Discretionary Actions/Entitlements That Negatively Affect Local Community

The DEIR is inadequate, since the requested entitlements will not mitigate significant environmental impacts. Since said entitlements fail to address the negative impacts, they must not be granted. Save Weddington is extremely concerned about the numerous, far-reaching entitlements that the Applicant seeks as part of its proposed development project, including:

- Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.24, a Vesting Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to allow the operation of a private school athletic and recreational campus in the A1 zone.
- Two (2) 50-foot light poles on the east and west side of the pool facility (in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- Three (3) 60-foot light poles on the north side of Field B (in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- One (1) 50-foot light pole on the west side, and one (1) 50-foot light pole on the east side, of Field B ((in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- Three (3) 80-foot light poles on the south side of Field B (in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- Three (3) 60-foot light poles on the west side, and three (3) 60-foot light poles on the east side, of Field A (in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- Twelve (12) 50-foot light poles located on all four sides of the proposed tennis courts (in lieu of the LAMC Section 12.21.A-1 required 30-foot maximum height limitation for buildings or structures in the A1-1XL-RIO zone, with "XL" signifying an "Extra Limited Height District").
- 10-foot privacy walls along Whitsett Ave (in lieu of the 8-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in side yards and the 6-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in front yards in the A1-1XL-RIO zone).

- 11-foot privacy walls along Valley Spring Lane and Bellaire Ave (in lieu of the 8-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in side yards and the 6-foot maximum height limitation for fences and walls in front yards in the A1-1XL-RIO zone).

The Conditional Use Permit (CUP) required for Project operations should not be granted, since, per LAMC Section 12.24, the following conditions are ***not*** satisfied:

- that the Project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;
- that the Project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and
- that the Project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.

The DEIR is inadequate because it fails to address the continued expansion efforts by the Applicant. Based on past precedent of the Applicant's proposed expansion initiatives, Save Weddington requests (a) presentation, circulation, and certification of a long-term Harvard-Westlake School master strategic plan; (b) that the Project may only operate using a comprehensive Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that covers all three Harvard-Westlake School campuses; and (c) a 25-year building moratorium. During the Applicant's previous proposed failed development plan (ENV-2013-0150-EIR), it was explained that "Despite receiving permits based on enrollment at much lower numbers than the Applicant currently has, the Applicant has continued to increase enrollment since 1992, and alleges that they are not subject to an enrollment cap. Obviously, should the Project go forward, the Applicant must be held to an enforceable and clear enrollment cap at the current level of enrollment" (Attachment 3). Save Weddington agrees with the sentiment outlined by Save Coldwater Canyon!. Thus far, the Applicant has not linked the proposed Project to other plans for construction at either of its two other campuses. If the Applicant is discovered to be developing in a piecemeal manner, this would amount to unlawful segmentation: without a plan, segmentation is not permissible. In fact, it is illegal to divide a project with potentially significant impacts into smaller components so that when reviewed separately, the smaller components are not likely to represent significant impacts (*Court Street Development Project, LLC v Utica Urban Renewal Agency; Sandora v City of New York*). In various instances through the DEIR, the Project is referred to as the "Harvard-Westlake River Park Campus." The DEIR proposes the construction of Project facilities not only for athletics, but for educational opportunities, as well - even going so far to explain that, for example, inside the proposed gymnasium, there would be "flex-meeting spaces for … students to do homework." Clearly, the proposed athletic and educational operational uses are connected and intertwined. If the Project is approved and the site does indeed serve as a third

campus, a comprehensive CUP would be needed to prevent continual shifting of operations and the Applicant must operate its three campuses under that single CUP.

14. Community Views of Harvard-Westlake School and its Proposed Project

In light of the numerous concerns the proposed Project raises, community members do not understand why the Applicant is pursuing this Project. In short, many in the community believe that this Project is excessive. As has been brought to our knowledge, if the proposed Project is permitted to proceed, Harvard-Westlake School (across both existing campuses with a student body of roughly 1,600 students) would be the only private school within the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) to have or utilize four athletic fields, three swimming pools, three gymnasiums, three sports performance centers, two baseball/softball fields, and eight tennis courts spread across five sites (including the middle school, upper school, and proposed "River Park" campuses).

According to the Applicant's website, Harvard-Westlake School athletics facilities (with locations and descriptions) include:[38]

- Sprague Athletic Field (Middle school campus; Sprague Field is used to host middle school football, field hockey, lacrosse, soccer, and softball games.)
- The Marshall Center Gymnasium (Middle school campus; The gym hosts basketball and volleyball games as well as wrestling meets.)
- The Marshall Center Sports Performance Facility (Middle school campus; The sports performance facility is used for middle school PE and ninth grade sports performance training.)
- Marshall Center Swimming Pool (Middle school campus; The pool hosts PE classes and middle school swim practices and meets.)
- Taper Gymnasium (Upper school campus; The Taper Gymnasium is located on Harvard-Westlake's upper school campus. Festooned with league, CIF-Southern Section, State and National Championship banners, its walls tell of the storied Wolverine athletic program. Taper Gym is home of the Wolverine basketball and volleyball programs.)
- Ted Slavin Field (Upper school campus; Ted Slavin Field is located on the upper school campus. Built in 2003, it features an NFL-caliber Field Turf surface and a synthetic track. It is the proud home of Wolverine football, soccer, track and field, lacrosse, and field hockey. Many of our student athletes who have graced the Ted Slavin field have gone on to professional, Olympic, and collegiate success in their chosen sports.)
- Copses Family Pool (Upper school campus; Located on Harvard-Westlake's upper school campus, the Copses Family Pool is a 50-meter pool manufactured by Myrtha Pools of Mantua, Italy. The stainless-steel pool features a surge tank underneath the pool deck to keep the water level, which reduces water resistance for swimmers. The facility also

[38] Available at: https://www.hw.com/athletics/Facilities-Locations

includes a pool house and bleachers. The Copses Pool is home to the Wolverine swimming and water polo teams.)

- Upper School Sports Performance Center (Upper school campus; The Sports Performance Center provides our student athletes with the movement and mental tools to realize their highest skill potential. Multidisciplinary training methods and physically prepare our student athletes for the rigors of competition and increase their resilience. Our positive-coaching atmosphere is designed to instill a championship attitude and educate our student athletes so they can navigate their lifelong journey toward health and fitness.)
- O'Malley Family Field (Off-campus; 17301 Oxnard St., Encino 91316. The recently renovated O'Malley Family Field is Harvard-Westlake's state-of-the-art baseball complex, featuring professional grade turf, drainage and irrigation systems, dugouts, bullpens, clubhouse, and a covered hitting facility behind the right-field fence. O'Malley Family Field is located in Encino, off of Louise Avenue and Oxnard Streets, next to Balboa Park. Please park only in the O'Malley Family Field parking lot located on the left just after you turn onto Oxnard Street. No parking is allowed on Oxnard Street or on any street in the adjacent neighborhood.)
- Encino-Sherman Oaks Softball Facility at Encino Franklin Fields (Off-campus; Softball is played on Field 6 at 17301 Oxnard Street, Encino, CA 91316.)
- Tribull Tennis Courts at Los Angeles Valley College (Off-campus; The Tribull Tennis Courts are located at 6290 Fulton Avenue, Valley Glen, CA 91401. Take the 101 freeway, exit Coldwater Canyon. North on Coldwater, left on Burbank. Courts are at Ethel and Burbank.)
- Weddington Golf & Tennis (Off-campus; 4141 Whitsett Ave, Studio City, CA 91604. Weddington Golf Course is a 9 hole, par 27 course that plays 1088 yards from the back tees. Weddington Golf also has a 25 stall driving range, a putting green and a chipping practice area. The Weddington Tennis Court facility features 16 lighted tennis courts. The facility is on Whitsett Ave. between Ventura Blvd. and the 101 Freeway.)

At a time when our City and Country is attempting to rectify decades and centuries-long patterns of spatial inequality, including the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities, it's shocking that the Applicant would look to build a $100 million sports complex for a select few of its own when hundreds of thousands of students across Los Angeles are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Harvard-Westlake School may be able to afford anything it wants, but the rest of us cannot afford its reckless decisions.

Based on our community outreach, not only do we hear that the overwhelming majority of community members are in opposition to this Project, but a majority of Harvard-Westlake School students do not support the Project either. In a poll conducted by Harvard-Westlake School's newspaper, The Chronicle, just 41% of survey respondents said they were in favor of the School's

plan to build the "River Park" project.[39] So, if both the community and Harvard-Westlake students are against the Project, who is the Project for and why is it needed at all? A question many community members have been asking for years now is: "What is Harvard-Westlake School - an educator or developer?"

Another question from the community that remains unanswered is whether or not this Project site will be (a) utilized for any kind of 2028 Olympic Games activities, (b) utilized by colleges, or (c) rented out by professional sports teams or leagues. In accordance with the requirements of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), the Project site must not host activities beyond high-school athletic levels or non-professional athletic use.

The community also recognizes the proposed Project for what it is - an appropriation of green open space available for public use. Community members also recognize that the so-called "River Park" is not a continuous acreage "park," but rather cobbled-together bits and pieces on the perimeter of the Project.

The DEIR is insufficient in its explanation of its proposed reservation and payment system for public access to the Project site and security protocols that will be followed to permit members of the public to utilize facilities on-site. More specifications are needed in a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR). The DEIR is also inadequate in its explanation of phrases pertaining to public use and access. For example, the Applicant has made vague commitments to public access with pre-condition phrases like "when not in use by School," "for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations," and "for pre-approved swim program members" appearing in the DEIR. These unclearly defined terms need to be clarified and the community must receive this information, especially since the Applicant continually mentions it will offer public use of the Project site. However, with nearly 100,000 Angelenos utilizing the Weddington Golf & Tennis facility each year, the community stands to lose access to the Project site, due to the regulations and conditions described above. Although the DEIR briefly mentions non-athletic special events, a recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) must clarify intentions for any other special event use (e.g., Olympic Games or third-party athletic events), as well as terms, commitments, and conditions for public use.

Dismissal of Community Needs and Desires

The Project design package prepared by Gensler Architects dated March 5, 2019 (Attachment 10) was completed in March 2019, before any meetings were held for community feedback. The March 2019 Project design is identical to the version that was eventually submitted to the Department of City Planning in March 2020. The Applicant consistently states that it made changes to the Project design based on input from the community. However, this is false. In fact, there were zero changes

[39] Available at: https://hwchronicle.com/57585/uncategorized/weapons-of-mass-construction/

made to the Project from its March 2019 design to the March 2020 iteration that was submitted. In essence, no changes were made to address any of the community's many concerns that were voiced during outreach meetings.

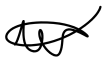
Similar to the Applicant's dismissal of concerns regarding the Project site, petitioners in the community have also raised their opposed the installation of a ramp off of Coldwater Canyon Avenue onto the Zev Greenway to the City and the Applicant (Attachment 11). However, proposed Project plans do not incorporate community members' concerns. Petitioners claim that the proposed ramp is not needed, since the City's goal of promoting Los Angeles River connectivity has already been satisfied with a connecting path between Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Whitsett Avenue (ramps at both ends) on the south side of the Los Angeles River. Anyone wanting to access the River from Coldwater Canyon Avenue can easily utilize the ramp on the south side. Furthermore, petitioners claim that the proposed ramp is not an added benefit, since, on the north side, there are already existing entrance ramps on either side of the Project site.

In a July 15, 2019 Los Angeles Times article titled "Harvard-Westlake Releases First Draft for New Athletic Facilities on 16-Acre Site in Studio City," a spokesperson for the Applicant said, "This is entirely about increasing the capacity of our athletic facilities so we can get kids home earlier."[1] This demonstrates what the community has known all along: the Project has never been designed for the benefit of the community and if approved, will not be constructed or operated for the benefit of the community.

In conclusion, we believe that the DEIR is defective, the proposed Project is terribly flawed, and the Lead Agency should deny approval of the required Conditional Use Permit and certification of the DEIR. We urge the Lead Agency to recirculate the DEIR to properly address the critical errors and omissions that were raised in this letter. We appreciate your careful review of our comments on this Project as our community collectively works to preserve and protect this precious, publicly accessible true green open space for future generations.

Again, thank you for addressing our concerns and comments regarding this Project.

Sincerely,



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Cc: Mayor Eric Garcetti
Councilmember Nithya Raman, CD4
Paul Krekorian, CD2
Andrea Conant, CD4
Mashael Majid, CD4
Meg Healy, CD4
Jorge Plascencia, CD4
Karo Torossian, CD2
Studio City Neighborhood Council Board
Studio City Residents Association
Save Coldwater Canyon!
Hillside Federation

ATTACHMENTS:
1. SWAPE Report
2. Councilmember Krekorian 2017 Letter Announcing Applicant's Purchase of Project Site
3. Save Coldwater Canyon! DEIR Comment Letter
4. Angelenos For Trees Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis
5. URS 2004 Geotechnical Report
6. Aperture Report
7. CalRecycle Consultant Report
8. LATA 2001 Comment Letter
9. LATA 2002 Comment Letter
10. Gensler Architects Project Design Package
11. Community Petition re: River Ramp

APPENDIX

SWAPE Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and Litigation Support for the Environment

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April 20, 2022

Jamie T. Hall
Channel Law Group, LLP
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Subject: Comments on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (SCH No. 2020090536)

Dear Mr. Hall,

We have reviewed the March 2022 Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ("Project") located in the City of Los Angeles ("City"). The Project proposes to demolish an existing 799-square-foot ("SF") tennis facility, 426,000-SF golf course, and 2,300-SF driving range, as well as construct an 80,249-SF gym, a 52-meter swimming pool, and 532 parking spaces on the 17.2-acre site

Our review concludes that the DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the Project's air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas impacts. As a result, emissions and health risk impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project are underestimated and inadequately addressed. An updated EIR should be prepared to adequately assess and mitigate the potential air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas impacts that the project may have on the surrounding environment.

Air Quality

Incorrect Analysis of Construction-Related Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Regarding the DEIR's analysis of the Project's construction-related criteria air pollutant emissions, the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Documentation ("AQ & GHG Report"), provided as Appendix C to the DEIR, states:

> "Emissions from off-road equipment and off-road vehicles were estimated through CalEEMod […] Emissions from worker trips, haul truck trips, concrete truck trips and vendor truck trips were estimated outside of CalEEMod to account for the ARB on-road vehicle emissions factor EMFAC2017 (EMFAC) model because it has not yet been incorporated in the current version of

> CalEEMod […] Emissions from haul trucks, vendor trucks and concrete trucks were also estimated outside of CalEEMod using EMFAC emission factors for haul, vendor and concrete trucks because CalEEMod assumes that the number of heavy-duty trucks input into the model occurs across the entire length of the applicable construction phases" (p. 2).

As demonstrated above, emissions associated with off-road equipment and vehicles during Project construction were calculated with the California Emissions Estimator Model ("CalEEMod"), while emissions associated with on-road vehicles during Project construction were calculated outside of CalEEMod. Furthermore, the AQ & GHG Report states:

> "The maximum daily emissions estimated based on maximum construction activity conditions for heavy-duty off-road construction equipment and onroad mobile sources and do not represent the emissions that would occur every day during Project construction" (p. 3).

As demonstrated above, the AQ & GHG Report acknowledges that the off-road emissions calculated with CalEEMod, and the on-road emissions calculated outside of CalEEMod, each "do not represent the emissions that would occur every day during Project construction." As neither account for the entirety of the criteria air pollutants that would be generated during Project construction, the DEIR should have summed the off-road and on-road emissions estimates in order to accurately evaluate the Project's maximum daily construction-related emissions. Specifically, the Project's mitigated off-road and on-road construction-related emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, are respectively presented below.

Off-Road Emissions (Appendix C, pp. 75, 120):

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total
Year	lb/day									
2022	8.5622	78.2738	90.4146	0.1923	2.2439	3.6352	5.0765	0.3286	3.4518	3.4796
2023	16.6688	159.4967	180.4986	0.3640	0.2665	6.8816	6.8816	0.0288	6.4732	6.4732
2024	20.1653	116.0021	139.3479	0.2711	0.0000	4.8248	4.8248	0.0000	4.5319	4.5319
Maximum	**20.1653**	**159.4967**	**180.4986**	**0.3640**	**2.2439**	**6.8816**	**6.8816**	**0.3286**	**6.4732**	**6.4732**

On-Road Emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65):

Air Quality Construction Analysis - Mitigated

Regional Maximums Source	ROG	NOX	CO	SO2 lb/day	Total PM10	Total PM2.5
3.2 Site Preparation-1 - 2022	1.4	33.3	31.8	0.1	4.3	1.3
3.3 Demolition - 2022	2.4	52.7	66.9	0.2	7.5	2.1
3.3 Demolition - 2022 (116 truck trips)	2.1	42.9	63.7	0.2	6.5	1.8
3.4 Grading - 2022	3.7	91.8	73.0	0.4	10.1	3.3
3.4 Grading - 2022 (150 truck trips)	2.3	48.5	58.8	0.2	5.6	1.8
3.4 Grading - 2023	2.7	72.7	71.9	0.4	10.0	3.1
3.4 Grading - 2023 (200 truck trips)	2.1	50.2	62.8	0.3	7.0	2.2
3.5 Foundations - 2022	1.7	11.1	76.8	0.1	2.4	0.8
3.5 Foundations - 2023	2.8	30.9	92.9	0.2	3.7	1.2
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (no trucks)	1.7	11.1	76.2	0.1	2.4	0.8
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (100 truck trips)	2.3	22.6	86.1	0.2	3.1	1.0
3.5 Foundations - 2023 (200 truck trips)	3.0	34.2	96.0	0.2	3.7	1.2
3.6 Utilities - 2023	1.3	11.4	44.0	0.1	1.0	0.4
3.6 Utilities - 2024	1.3	11.4	43.9	0.1	1.0	0.4
3.7 Building Construction - 2023	0.9	6.2	35.1	0.1	2.6	0.8
3.7 Building Construction - 2023 (no workers)	0.8	5.8	29.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
3.7 Building Construction - 2024	0.9	6.2	34.7	0.1	2.6	0.8
3.8 Site Preparation-2 - 2023	1.6	31.2	53.6	0.2	4.3	1.3
3.9 Landscape - 2023	1.9	21.2	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
3.9 Landscape - 2024	2.0	21.6	73.2	0.1	2.9	0.9
3.9 Landscape - 2024 (no workers)	1.9	21.3	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
3.9 Landscape - 2024 (reduced trucks)	1.8	17.4	69.7	0.1	2.7	0.9
3.10 Pool Area - 2023	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
3.10 Pool Area - 2024	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
3.10 Pool Area - 2024 (reduced trucks)	0.6	6.5	22.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
3.11 Architectural Coating - 2024	8.5	4.5	27.2	0.1	3.4	1.0
3.11 Architectural Coating - 2024 (reduced trucks)	8.4	3.1	26.1	0.1	3.3	0.9
3.12 Paving - 2024	0.7	4.2	27.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Overlapping Phases						
	ROG	NOX	CO	SO2	Total PM10	Total PM2.5
2024						
Demolition + Site Preparation-1 - 2022	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
Demolition (116 truck trips) + Grading (150 Trucks) - 2022	4.4	91.3	122.5	0.4	12.1	3.6
Grading (200 Truck Trips) + Utilities + Foundations (100 truck trips) - 2023	5.7	84.2	192.9	0.5	11.1	3.6
Site Preparation-2 + Utilities + Foundations (200 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) -2023	6.7	82.6	223.2	0.5	9.4	3.1
Utilities + Foundations (200 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape - 2023	6.9	72.6	237.6	0.5	5.8	2.1
Utilities + Foundations (100 trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape + Pool Area - 2023	7.1	71.1	252.9	0.5	5.7	2.1
Utilities + Building Construction + Landscape (no worker) + Pool Area + Architectural Coating - 2024	13.4	53.3	199.0	0.4	8.3	2.7
Landscape (reduced trucks) + Pool Area (reduced trucks) + Architectural Coating (reduced trucks) + Paving - 2024	11.7	34.8	148.1	0.3	7.3	2.2
Project Daily Maximum Emissions	13.38	91.78	252.87	0.52	12.11	3.58
SCAQMD Regional Significance Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

However, upon review of the DEIR's construction-related emissions summary, it appears that the DEIR fails to include the off-road emissions estimates calculated with CalEEMod (see excerpt below) (p. IV.B-55, Table IV.B-8):

TABLE IV.B-8
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM MITIGATED REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (POUNDS PER DAY) [a]

Source	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM10 [b]	PM2.5 [b]
Construction Phases						
Site Preparation	1.4	33.3	31.8	0.1	4.3	1.3
Demolition	2.4	52.7	66.9	0.2	7.5	2.1
Demolition (reduced trucks)	2.1	42.9	63.7	0.2	6.5	1.8
Grading	3.7	91.8	73.0	0.4	10.1	3.3
Grading (reduced trucks)	2.1	50.2	62.8	0.3	7.0	2.2
Foundations	3.0	34.2	96.0	0.2	3.7	1.2
Foundations (no trucks)	1.7	11.1	76.2	0.1	2.4	0.8
Foundations (reduced trucks)	2.3	22.6	86.1	0.2	3.1	1.0
Utilities	1.3	11.4	44.0	0.1	1.0	0.4
Building Construction	0.9	6.2	35.1	0.1	2.6	0.8
Building Construction (no workers)	0.8	5.8	29.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
Site Preparation 2	1.6	31.2	53.6	0.2	4.3	1.3
Landscape	2.0	21.6	73.2	0.1	2.9	0.9
Landscape (reduced trucks)	1.8	17.4	69.7	0.1	2.7	0.9
Landscape (no workers)	1.9	21.3	68.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Pool Area	0.8	10.1	25.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Pool Area (reduced trucks)	0.6	6.5	22.1	<0.1	0.3	0.1
Architectural Coating	8.5	4.5	27.2	0.1	3.4	1.0
Architectural Coating (reduced trucks)	8.4	3.1	26.1	0.1	3.3	0.9
Paving	0.7	4.2	27.1	<0.1	0.8	0.3
Overlapping Phases						
Demolition + Site Preparation 1 - 2022	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
Demolition (reduced trucks) + Grading (reduced trucks) - 2022	4.4	91.3	122.5	0.4	12.1	3.6
Grading + Utilities + Foundations (reduced trucks) - 2023	5.7	84.2	192.9	0.5	11.1	3.6
Site Preparation 2 + Utilities + Foundations + Building Construction (no workers) -2023	6.7	82.6	223.2	0.5	9.4	3.1
Utilities + Foundations + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape - 2023	6.9	72.6	237.6	0.5	5.8	2.1
Utilities + Foundations (reduced trucks) + Building Construction (no workers) + Landscape + Pool Area - 2023	7.1	71.1	252.9	0.5	5.7	2.1
Utilities + Building Construction + Landscape (no workers) + Pool Area + Architectural Coating - 2024	13.4	53.3	199.0	0.4	8.3	2.7
Landscape (reduced trucks) + Pool Area (reduced trucks) + Architectural Coating (reduced trucks) + Paving - 2024	11.7	34.8	148.1	0.3	7.3	2.2
Maximum Daily Emissions	3.8	85.9	98.7	0.4	11.8	3.4
SCAQMD Thresholds of Significance	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations. Detailed emissions calculations are provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR.

[b] Emissions include fugitive dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403.

SOURCE: ESA, 2021.

The DEIR's construction-related emissions summary, as displayed above, appears to be incorrect for two reasons. First, the overlapping phase estimates in the emissions summary are identical to the on-road construction-related emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65). Thus, the DEIR's analysis of the Project's construction-related emissions fails to include the estimates calculated by CalEEMod or account for emissions generated by off-road construction equipment. Second, the maximum daily emissions

presented in the emissions summary are underestimated and inconsistent with the on-road peak daily emissions (Appendix C, pp. 65). As such, the DEIR underestimates the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Input Parameters Used to Estimate Project Emissions

The DEIR's operational air quality analysis relies on emissions calculated with CalEEMod.2016.3.2 (p. IV.B-35).[1] CalEEMod provides recommended default values based on site-specific information, such as land use type, meteorological data, total lot acreage, project type and typical equipment associated with project type. If more specific project information is known, the user can change the default values and input project-specific values, but the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") requires that such changes be justified by substantial evidence. Once all of the values are inputted into the model, the Project's construction and operational emissions are calculated, and "output files" are generated. These output files disclose to the reader what parameters are utilized in calculating the Project's air pollutant emissions and make known which default values are changed as well as provide justification for the values selected.

When reviewing the Project's CalEEMod output files, provided in the AQ & GHG Report as Appendix C to the DEIR, we found that several model inputs were not consistent with information disclosed in the DEIR. As a result, the Project's construction and operational emissions are underestimated. As a result, an updated EIR should be prepared to include an updated air quality analysis that adequately evaluates the impacts that construction and operation of the Project will have on local and regional air quality.

Overestimated Existing Land Use Size

Review of the DEIR demonstrates that the operational emissions associated with the existing land uses are subtracted from the operational emissions associated with the proposed land uses in order to determine the significance of the Project's air quality impact (see excerpt below) (p. IV.B-53, Table IV.B-7).

[1] "CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), November 2017, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/archive/download-version-2016-3-2.

TABLE IV.B-7
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS – PROJECT (POUNDS PER DAY) [a]

Source	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Existing						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1
Energy (Natural Gas)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	2	5	20	<1	5	1
Total Existing	**2**	**5**	**20**	**<1**	**5**	**1**
Project						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	13	23	116	<1	38	10
Total Project	16	23	116	<1	38	10
Net Increase						
Area (Coating, Consumer Products, Landscaping)	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	11	18	96	<1	33	9
Net Total Regional Emissions	**14**	**19**	**97**	**<1**	**33**	**9**
SCAQMD Thresholds of Significance	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations. Detailed emissions calculations are provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR.
[b] Area source VOC emissions are primarily emitted by consumer product usage as estimated in CalEEMod.
SOURCE: ESA, 2021.

However, the DEIR's analysis is incorrect, as the size of the existing land uses to be removed from the Project site was overestimated in the Project's air modeling. Specifically, review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Existing" model includes 559,860-SF of golf course area (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 301, 309, 419).

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area
General Office Building	0.80	1000sqft	0.05	799.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	128.00	1000sqft	2.94	128,000.00
Parking Lot	89.00	Space	0.88	38,400.00
City Park	1.10	Acre	1.10	47,916.00
Golf Course	11.78	Acre	11.78	559,860.95

This is inaccurate, as the DEIR indicates that the existing golf course consists of only 426,000-SF (p. II-3). As such, the land use size is overestimated by approximately 133,860-SF in the model.[2]

This overestimation presents an issue, as the land use size feature is used throughout CalEEMod to determine default variable and emission factors that go into the model's calculations. The square footage of a land use is used for certain calculations such as determining the wall space to be painted (i.e., VOC emissions from architectural coatings) and volume that is heated or cooled (i.e., energy

[2] Calculated: 559,860-SF – 426,000-SF = 133,860-SF.

impacts).[3] By overestimating the area of the existing land use, the model overestimates the emissions associated with the existing land uses, resulting in an underestimation of the net change in operational emissions associated with the proposed Project. As a result, the model should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Changes to Individual Construction Phase Lengths

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes several changes to the default individual construction phase lengths (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	310.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	312.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	446.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	392.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	365.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	53.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	30.00	181.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	28.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	27.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	26.00

As a result of these changes, the model includes the following construction schedule (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 76, 121, 167, 171, 214, 328):

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days
1	Site Preparation-1	Site Preparation	6/30/2022	7/31/2022	6	27
2	Demolition	Demolition	7/1/2022	8/31/2022	6	53
3	Grading	Grading	8/1/2022	2/27/2023	6	181
4	Foundations	Building Construction	12/2/2022	11/30/2023	6	312
5	Utilities	Trenching	2/2/2023	4/5/2024	6	368
6	Building Construction	Building Construction	5/1/2023	10/1/2024	6	446
7	Site Preparation-2	Site Preparation	9/1/2023	9/30/2023	6	26
8	Landscape	Building Construction	10/2/2023	12/31/2024	6	392
9	Pool Area	Building Construction	11/2/2023	12/31/2024	6	365
10	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/2/2024	12/27/2024	6	310
11	Paving	Paving	11/1/2024	12/3/2024	6	28

[3] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 28

As you can see from the excerpts above, the "Site Preparation-1" phase is increased by 170% from the default value of 10 to 27 days; the "Demolition" phase is increased by 77%, from the default value of 30 to 53 days; the "Grading" phase is increased by 503%, from the default value of 30 to 181 days; the "Foundations" phase is increased by 4%, from the default value of 300 to 312 days; the "Building Construction" phase is increased by 49%, from the default value of 300 to 446 days; the "Site Prepartaion-2" phase is increased by 160%, from the default value of 10 to 26 days; the "Landscape" phase is increased by 31%, from the default value of 300 to 392 days; the "Pool Area" phase is increased by 22%, from the default value of 300 to 365 days; the "Architectural Coating" phase is increased by 1,450%, from the default value of 20 to 310 days; and the "Paving" phase is increased by 40%, from the default value of 20 to 28 days.

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[4] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for these changes is:

> "see construction assumptions" (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

Furthermore, regarding the Project's anticipated construction duration, the DEIR states:

> "Construction of the Project is anticipated to begin in the third quarter of 2022 pending Project consideration and approval, and is estimated to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2025 with construction occurring for approximately two and a half years (approximately 30 months)" (II-61).

However, while the DEIR indicates an overall construction duration of 30 month, the DEIR fails to mention or justify the individual construction phase lengths. This is incorrect, as according to the CalEEMod User's Guide:

> "CalEEMod was also designed to allow the user to change the defaults to reflect site- or project-specific information, when available, provided that the information is supported by substantial evidence as required by CEQA." [5]

Here, as the DEIR only justifies the total construction duration of 30 months, the DEIR fails to provide substantial evidence to support the revised individual construction phase lengths. As such, we cannot verify the changes.

[4] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.
[5] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 13-14.

These unsubstantiated changes present an issue, as the construction emissions are improperly spread out over a longer period of time for some phases, but not for others. According to the CalEEMod User's Guide, each construction phase is associated with different emissions activities (see excerpt below).[6]

> *Demolition* involves removing buildings or structures.
>
> *Site Preparation* involves clearing vegetation (grubbing and tree/stump removal) and removing stones and other unwanted material or debris prior to grading.
>
> *Grading* involves the cut and fill of land to ensure that the proper base and slope is created for the foundation.
>
> *Building Construction* involves the construction of the foundation, structures and buildings.
>
> *Architectural Coating* involves the application of coatings to both the interior and exterior of buildings or structures, the painting of parking lot or parking garage striping, associated signage and curbs, and the painting of the walls or other components such as stair railings inside parking structures.
>
> *Paving* involves the laying of concrete or asphalt such as in parking lots, roads, driveways, or sidewalks.

Thus, by disproportionately altering and extending some of the individual construction phase lengths without proper justification, the model assumes there are a greater number of days to complete the construction activities required by the prolonged phases. As such, there will be less construction activities required per day and, consequently, less pollutants emitted per day. As a result, the model may underestimate the peak daily emissions associated with some phases of construction and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Unsubstantiated Number of Vendor Trips

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes several reductions to the number of vendor trips (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 74, 119, 165, 212, 326).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	163.00	0.00

As you can see in the excerpt above, the number of vendor trips is reduced from the default value of 652- to 0-trips. As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[7] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for these changes is:

[6] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 32.
[7] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.

> "construction mobile emissions calculated outside of CalEEMo.d" (Appendix C, pp. 71, 116, 163, 210, 323).

While we understand mobile-source construction-related emissions are calculated outside of CalEEMod, the number of vendor trips remains unsubstantiated. Review of the construction on-road emissions in the AQ & GHG Report demonstrates that only 82 vendor trips are included in the calculations (Appendix C, pp. 254). As such, the number of vendor trips required for Project construction is reduced from the CalEEMod default value by 570 trips. However, the AQ & GHG Report fails to provide sufficient justification for this reduction and therefore, we are unable to verify the number of vendor trips is accurate.

The unsubstantiated number of vendor trips presents an issue, as CalEEMod uses the vendor and worker trip numbers to estimate the construction-related emissions associated with on-road vehicles.[8] By including an unsubstantiated number to vendor trips in the on-road emissions analysis, the DEIR may underestimate the Project's mobile-source construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Incorrect CO_2 Intensity Factors

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Operations" model includes a manual reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor (see excerpt below) (Appendix C, pp. 279, 291, 388, 403).

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	1227.89	626.48

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[9] According to the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table, the justification provided for the change is:

> "CO2 intensity factor linearly adjusted to account for SB100 RPS by year 2025" (Appendix C, pp. 278, 289, 386).

Furthermore, regarding the California's Renewables Portfolio Standard ("RPS"), the DEIR states:

> "Emission factors for GHGs due to electrical generation to serve the demands of the existing Project Site were obtained from the LADWP 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan, which accounts for the generation mix using renewable and non-renewable sources.[109] Approximately 34 percent of LADWP's 2019 electricity purchases were from renewable sources, which is similar to the 32 percent Statewide percentage of electricity purchases from renewable sources.110 LADWP would provide an increasing percentage from renewable sources in

[8] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 35.
[9] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 2, 9

> compliance with the RPS with 50 percent by 2025, 55 percent by 2030, and 65 percent by 2036. […] Based on LADWP future projections for the Project opening year of 2025, an estimated emission factor of 626.48 lbs CO2/MWh for electricity was calculated using LADWP projections from existing plans for compliance with the RPS (i.e., SB 100) and future projected energy supply resources" (p. IV.G-46).

However, these changes remain unsupported for two reasons. First, the *LADWP 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan*, which is the source provided for the revised CO_2 intensity factor, appears to be unavailable. Second, simply because the State has renewable energy goals, such as 50% renewable energy by 2025, does not ensure that these goals will be achieved locally on the Project site or by the Project's specific utility company. As such, the CO_2 intensity factor should be based on currently achieved power mixes, rather than future estimates based on statewide targets. As a result, we cannot verify the revised value.

This unsubstantiated reduction presents an issue, as CalEEMod uses the CO_2 intensity factor to calculate the Project's greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions associated with electricity use.[10] Thus, by including an unsubstantiated reduction to the default CO_2 intensity factor, the model may underestimate the Project's GHG emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Incorrect Application of Construction-Related Mitigation Measures

Review of the CalEEMod output files demonstrates that the "Harvard Westlake - Construction" model includes the following construction-related mitigation measures (see excerpt below) (Appendix A, pp. 73, 110, 140):

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Soil Stabilizer

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

As previously mentioned, the CalEEMod User's Guide requires any changes to model defaults be justified.[11] However, the "User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data" table fails to provide a justification for these changes. Furthermore, regarding Project compliance with fugitive dust regulations, the DEIR states:

> "Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust: This rule requires projects to prevent, reduce or mitigate fugitive dust emissions from a site. Rule 403 restricts visible fugitive dust to the project property line, restricts the net PM_{10} emissions to less than 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m3) and restricts the

[10] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 19.
[11] "CalEEMod User's Guide." California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), May 2021, *available at:* https://www.aqmd.gov/caleemod/user's-guide, p. 1, 14.

> tracking out of bulk materials onto public roads. Additionally, projects must utilize one or more of the best available control measures (identified in the tables within the rule). Best available control measures may include adding freeboard to haul vehicles, covering loose material on haul vehicles, watering, using chemical stabilizers and/or ceasing all activities. Finally, a contingency plan may be required if so determined by the USEPA" (p. IV.B-16).

However, the inclusion of the above-mentioned construction-related mitigation measures remain unsupported for three reasons.

First, the inclusion of the construction-related mitigation measures, based on the Project's compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, is unsupported. According to the Association of Environmental Professionals ("AEP") *CEQA Portal Topic Paper* on mitigation measures:

> "By definition, mitigation measures are not part of the original project design. Rather, mitigation measures are actions taken by the lead agency to reduce impacts to the environment resulting from the original project design. Mitigation measures are identified by the lead agency after the project has undergone environmental review and are above-and-beyond existing laws, regulations, and requirements that would reduce environmental impacts."[12]

As you can see in the excerpt above, mitigation measures "are not part of the original project design" and are intended to go "above-and-beyond" existing regulatory requirements. As such, the inclusion of these measures, based solely on SCAQMD Rule 403, is unsubstantiated.

Second, according to the above-mentioned AEP report:

> "While not 'mitigation', a good practice is to include those project design feature(s) that address environmental impacts in the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP). Often the MMRP is all that accompanies building and construction plans through the permit process. If the design features are not listed as important to addressing an environmental impact, it is easy for someone not involved in the original environmental process to approve a change to the project that could eliminate one or more of the design features without understanding the resulting environmental impact."[13]

As you can see in the excerpt above, project design features ("PDFs") that are not formally included as mitigation measures may be eliminated from the Project's design altogether. Thus, as the above-mentioned construction-related measures are not formally included as mitigation measures, we cannot guarantee that they would be implemented, monitored, and enforced on the Project site.

Third, simply because the DEIR references SCAQMD Rule 403 does not justify the inclusion of the above-mentioned construction-related mitigation measures in the model. Specifically, according to SCAQMD

[12] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 5.
[13] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 6.

Rule 403, Projects can either water unpaved roads 3 times per day, water unpaved roads 1 time per day and limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph or apply a chemical stabilizer (see excerpt below).[14]

Table 2 (Continued)

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL ACTIONS	
Unpaved Roads	(4a)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic at least once per every two hours of active operations [3 times per normal 8 hour work day]; OR
	(4b)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic once daily and restrict vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour; OR
	(4c)	Apply a chemical stabilizer to all unpaved road surfaces in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

As you can see in the above excerpt, to simply comply with SCAQMD Rule 403, the Project may either water unpaved roads 3 times per day, water unpaved roads 1 time per day and limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph, or apply a chemical stabilizer. Thus, the "Use Soil Stabilizer," "Water Exposed Area," and "Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads" measures are not all explicitly required by SCAQMD Rule 403, and should therefore not be included in the model. By incorrectly including several construction-related mitigation measures without properly committing to their implementation, the model may underestimate the Project's construction-related emissions and should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

Diesel Particulate Matter Health Risk Emissions Inadequately Evaluated

The DEIR concludes that the Project would have a less-than-significant health risk impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational health risk analysis ("HRA") (p. IV.B-61 – IV.B-62). Regarding the health risk impacts associated with Project construction, the DEIR states:

> "Temporary TAC emissions associated with DPM emissions from heavy construction equipment would occur during the construction phase of the Project. According to OEHHA and the SCAQMD Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis, 96 health effects from TACs are described in terms of individual cancer risk based on a lifetime (i.e., 70- year) resident exposure duration. Given the temporary construction schedule (approximately 30 months), the Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., lifetime or 70-year) exposure as a result of Project construction" (p. IV.B-61).

As demonstrated above, the DEIR concludes that the Project would result in a less-than-significant construction-related health risk impact because the temporary construction schedule would not result in long-term toxic air contaminant ("TAC") emissions. Furthermore, regarding the health risk impacts associated with Project operation, the DEIR states:

[14] "RULE 403. FUGITIVE DUST." SCAQMD, June 2005, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-403.pdf, p. 403-21, Table 2.

> "As a result, toxic or carcinogenic air pollutants are not expected to occur in any substantial amounts in conjunction with operation of the proposed land uses within the Project Site. Based on the uses expected on the Project Site, operation of the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations, and operational impacts would be less than significant" (p. IV.B-62).

As demonstrated above, the DEIR concludes that the Project would result in a less-than-significant operational health risk impact because the proposed land uses are not expected to generate substantial TAC emissions. However, the DEIR's evaluation of the Project's potential health risk impacts, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for three reasons.

First, by failing to prepare a quantified construction and operational HRA, the Project is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences."[15] This poses a problem, as construction of the Project would produce diesel particulate matter ("DPM") emissions through the exhaust stacks of construction equipment over a duration of approximately 30 months (p. II-61). Furthermore, operation of the Project is expected to generate an estimated 3,932 total daily vehicle miles travelled ("VMT"), which would produce additional exhaust emissions and continue to expose nearby, existing sensitive receptors to DPM emissions during Project operation (p. IV.M-40). However, the DEIR fails to evaluate the TAC emissions associated with Project construction and operation, or indicate the concentrations at which such pollutants would trigger adverse health effects. Thus, without making a reasonable effort to connect the Project's TAC emissions to the potential health risks posed to nearby receptors, the DEIR is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to correlate Project-generated emissions with potential adverse impacts on human health.

Second, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), the organization responsible for providing guidance on conducting HRAs in California, released its most recent *Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* in February 2015. This guidance document describes the types of projects that warrant the preparation of an HRA. Specifically, OEHHA recommends that all short-term projects lasting at least 2 months assess cancer risks.[16] Furthermore, according to OEHHA:

> "Exposure from projects lasting more than 6 months should be evaluated for the duration of the project. In all cases, for assessing risk to residential receptors, the exposure should be assumed to start in the third trimester to allow for the use of the ASFs (OEHHA, 2009)."[17]

Thus, as the Project's anticipated construction duration exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, construction of the Project meets the threshold warranting a quantified HRA under OEHHA guidance and should be evaluated for the entire 30-month construction

[15] "Sierra Club v. County of Fresno." Supreme Court of California, December 2018, a*vailable at:* https://ceqaportal.org/decisions/1907/Sierra%20Club%20v.%20County%20of%20Fresno.pdf.
[16] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 8-18.
[17] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 8-18.

duration. Furthermore, OEHHA recommends that an exposure duration of 30 years should be used to estimate the individual cancer risk at the maximally exposed individual resident ("MEIR").[18] While the DEIR fails to provide the expected lifetime of the proposed Project, we can reasonably assume that the Project would operate for at least 30 years, if not more. Therefore, operation of the Project also exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, and should be evaluated for the entire 30-year residential exposure duration as indicated by OEHHA guidance. These recommendations reflect the most recent state health risk policies, and as such, an updated EIR should be prepared to include an analysis of health risk impacts posed to nearby sensitive receptors from Project-generated DPM emissions.

Third, by claiming a less than significant impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational HRA for nearby, existing sensitive receptors, the DEIR fails to compare the Project's excess cancer risk to the SCAQMD's specific numeric threshold of 10 in one million.[19] Thus, in accordance with the most relevant guidance, an assessment of the health risk posed to nearby, existing receptors as a result of Project construction and operation should be conducted.

Greenhouse Gas

Failure to Adequately Evaluate Greenhouse Gas Impacts

The DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions of 1,533- and 2,226-metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year ("MT CO_2e/year") with and without GHG reduction measures, respectively (see excerpt below) (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7).

[18] "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, *available at:* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf, p. 2-4.
[19] "South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds." SCAQMD, April 2019, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf.

TABLE IV.G-7
ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – PROJECT

Emissions Sources	CO_2e at Buildout Year (2025) (Metric Tons per Year) [a]	
	Project with implementation of GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures	Project without implementation of GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures
Project Operational		
Mobile Sources [b] (Includes VMT associated from both the Project and Community Use)	1,420	1,865
Area	<1	<1
Electricity	693	972
Natural Gas	93	94
Water and Wastewater Treatment	64	73
Solid Waste	19	19
Construction (Amortized)	430	430
Project Subtotal	2,719	3,452
Existing Site (refer to Table IV.G-5)	1,186	1,186
Net Total (Project minus Existing)	**1,533**	**2,266**

[a] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding in the modeling calculations.

[b] As discussed in subsection IV.G.3.b) *Methodology*, while the community use component of the Project, which is classified as a community-serving recreational facility, is exempt from VMT analysis per LADOT's *Transportation Assessment Guidelines*, the emissions associated with VMT from the community use component of the Project were accounted for in the Project's operational emissions for the purposes of this GHG analysis, including from typical weekday community use. The Project's GHG analysis also accounted for annual VMT from occasional community use events that could occur during the year, including five Community Events with approximately 500 attendees per event. Factoring in these various uses, estimated operational GHGs associated with community uses account for more than two-thirds of the Project total. Refer to VMT data in Appendix C and Appendix M of this Draft EIR.

SOURCE: ESA, 2021.

However, the DEIR elects not to apply a quantitative GHG threshold. Instead, the DEIR concludes a less-than-significant GHG impact based on "the Project's compliance with performance-based standards included in the regulations outlined in the applicable portions of CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code" (p. IV.G-40). However, the DEIR's analysis, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for five reasons:

(1) The DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis relies upon an incorrect and unsubstantiated air model;
(2) The DEIR fails to indicate a potentially significant GHG impact;
(3) The DEIR should incorporate PDFs as formal mitigation measures;
(4) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under CARB's *Scoping Plan*; and
(5) The DEIR fails to consider the performance-based standards under SCAG's *RTP/SCS.*

1) Incorrect and Unsubstantiated Quantitative Analysis of Emissions

As previously stated, the DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual GHG emissions of 1,533- and 2,226-MT CO_2e/year with and without GHG reduction measures, respectively (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7). However, the DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis is unsubstantiated. As previously discussed, when we reviewed the Project's CalEEMod output files, provided in the AQ & GHG Report as Appendix C to the DEIR, we found that several of the values inputted into the model are not consistent

with information disclosed in the DEIR. As a result, the model underestimates the Project's emissions, and the DEIR's quantitative GHG analysis should not be relied upon to determine Project significance. An updated EIR should be prepared that adequately assesses the potential GHG impacts that construction and operation of the proposed Project may have on the surrounding environment.

2) Failure to Identify a Potentially Significant GHG Impact

In an effort to quantitatively evaluate the Project's GHG emissions, we compared the Project's GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, to the SCAQMD 2035 service population efficiency target of 3.0 MT CO_2e/SP/year, which was calculated by applying a 40% reduction to the 2020 targets.[20] When applying this threshold, the Project's incorrect and unsubstantiated air model indicates a potentially significant GHG impact.

As previously stated, the DEIR estimates that the Project would generate net annual GHG emissions of 1,533 MT CO_2e/year with GHG reduction measures (p. IV.G-53, Table IV.G-7). According to CAPCOA's *CEQA & Climate Change* report, a service population ("SP") is defined as "the sum of the number of residents and the number of jobs supported by the project."[21] According to the DEIR, the Project would employ a maximum of 100 people during operation (p. II-51). As the Project does not include any residential land uses, we estimate a SP of 100 people.[22] When dividing the Project's net annual GHG emissions, as estimated by the DEIR, by a SP of 100 people, we find that the Project would emit approximately 15.5 MT CO_2e/SP/year (see table below).[23]

DEIR Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Annual Emissions (MT CO_2e/year)	1,553
Service Population	100
Service Population Efficiency (MT CO_2e/SP/year)	15.5
SCAQMD 2035 Threshold	**3.0**
Exceeds?	***Yes***

As demonstrated above, the Project's service population efficiency value, as estimated by the DEIR's net annual GHG emission estimates and SP, exceeds the SCAQMD 2035 efficiency target of 3.0 MT CO_2e/SP/year, indicating a potentially significant impact not previously identified or addressed by the DEIR. As a result, the DEIR's less-than-significant GHG impact conclusion should not be relied upon. An updated EIR should be prepared, including an updated GHG analysis and incorporating additional mitigation measures to reduce the Project's GHG emissions to less-than-significant levels.

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[20] "Minutes for the GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #15." SCAQMD, September 2010, *available at:* http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-15/ghg-meeting-15-minutes.pdf, p. 2.

[21] "CEQA & Climate Change." CAPCOA, January 2008, *available at:* http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/CAPCOA-White-Paper.pdf, p. 71-72.

[22] Calculated: 100 employees + 0 residents = 100 total SP.

[23] Calculated: (1,553 MT CO_2e/year) / (100 service population) = (15.5 MT CO_2e/SP/year).

3) Project Design Features Should Be Incorporated as Mitigation Measures

As previously mentioned, the DEIR relies upon the Project's consistency with the CARB's Scoping Plan, SCAG's *RTP/SCS*, the City's Green New Deal, and the Los Angeles Green Building Code (IV.G-40). Furthermore, consistent with the emissions reductions strategies within the above-mentioned plans and policies, the DEIR includes the following Project Design Feature ("PDF"):

> "GHG-PDF-1: Solar Voltaic System. The Project will be designed to include solar voltaic panels providing 339,000 kilo Watt-hours (kWh) per year on the roof of the gymnasium that would reduce the amount of electricity demand from City utilities" (p. IV.G-50).

However, we recommend that the DEIR incorporates this PDF as a formal mitigation measure. According to the AEP *CEQA Portal Topic Paper* on Mitigation Measures:

> "While not "mitigation", a good practice is to include those project design feature(s) that address environmental impacts in the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP). Often the MMRP is all that accompanies building and construction plans through the permit process. If the design features are not listed as important to addressing an environmental impact, it is easy for someone not involved in the original environmental process to approve a change to the project that could eliminate one or more of the design features without understanding the resulting environmental impact."[24]

As demonstrated above, PDFs that are not formally included as mitigation measures may be eliminated from the Project's design altogether. Thus, as the solar voltaic system is not formally included as a mitigation measure, we cannot guarantee that it would be implemented, monitored, and enforced on the Project site. As such, until the PDF is included as a mitigation measure, the Project's GHG analysis should not be relied upon to determine Project significance.

4) Failure to Consider Performance-based Standards Under CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan

As previously discussed, the DEIR concludes that the Project would be consistent with CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (p. IV.G-40). However, this is incorrect, as the DEIR fails to consider performance-based measures proposed by CARB.

i. Passenger & Light Duty VMT Per Capita Benchmarks per SB 375

In reaching the State's long-term GHG emission reduction goals, CARB's 2017 *Scoping Plan* explicitly cites to SB 375 and the VMT reductions anticipated under the implementation of Sustainable Community Strategies.[25] CARB has identified the population and daily VMT from passenger autos and light-duty vehicles at the state and county level for each year between 2010 to 2050 under a "baseline scenario" that includes "current projections of VMT included in the existing Regional Transportation Plans/Sustainable Communities Strategies (RTP/SCSs) adopted by the State's 18 Metropolitan Planning

[24] "CEQA Portal Topic Paper Mitigation Measures." AEP, February 2020, *available at:* https://ceqaportal.org/tp/CEQA%20Mitigation%202020.pdf, p. 6.
[25] "California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan." CARB, November 2017, *available at*: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf, p. 25, 98, 101-103.

Organizations (MPOs) pursuant to SB 375 as of 2015."[26] By dividing the projected daily VMT by the population, we calculated the daily VMT per capita for each year at the state and county level for 2010 (baseline year), 2025 (Project operational year), and 2030 (target years under SB 32) (see table below).

2017 Scoping Plan Daily VMT Per Capita

	Los Angeles County			State		
Year	Population	LDV VMT Baseline	VMT Per Capita	Population	LDV VMT Baseline	VMT Per Capita
2010	9,838,771	216,979,221.64	22.05	37,335,085	836,463,980.46	22.40
2025	10,671,800	217,340,094.90	20.37	42,326,397	929,443,512.65	21.96
2030	10,868,614	215,539,586.12	19.83	43,939,250	957,178,153.19	21.78

As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the CARB 2017 *Scoping Plan* performance-based daily VMT per capita projections, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with the CARB 2017 *Scoping Plan* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

5) Failure to Consider Performance-based Standards under SCAG's RTP/SCS

As previously discussed, the DEIR concludes that the Project would be consistent with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* (p. IV.G-40). However, the DEIR fails to consider whether or not the Project meets any of the specific performance-based goals underlying SCAG's *RTP/SCS* and SB 375, such as: i) per capita GHG emission targets, or ii) daily vehicles miles traveled ("VMT") per capita benchmarks.

i. SB 375 Per Capita GHG Emission Goals

SB 375 was signed into law in September 2008 to enhance the state's ability to reach AB 32 goals by directing CARB to develop regional 2020 and 2035 GHG emission reduction targets for passenger vehicles (autos and light-duty trucks). In March 2018, CARB adopted updated regional targets requiring a 19 percent decrease in VMT for the SCAG region by 2035. This goal is reflected in SCAG's 2020 RTP/SCS Program Environmental Impact Report ("PEIR"), in which the 2020 RTP/SCS PEIR updates the per capita emissions to 18.8 lbs/day in 2035 (see excerpt below). [27]

[26] "Supporting Calculations for 2017 Scoping Plan-Identified VMT Reductions," Excel Sheet "Readme." CARB, January 2019, *available at*: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-01/sp_mss_vmt_calculations_jan19_0.xlsx.

[27] "Connect SoCal Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report." SCAG, May 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/fpeir_connectsocal_complete.pdf?1607981618, p. 3.8-74.

Table 3.8-10
SB 375 Analysis

	2005 (Baseline)	2020 (Plan)	2035 (Plan)
Resident population (per 1,000)	17,161	19,194	21,110
CO2 emissions (per 1,000 tons)	204.0/a/	204.5/b/	198.6/b/
Per capita emissions (pounds/day)	23.8	21.3	18.8
% difference from Plan (2020) to Baseline (2005)			–8%
% difference from Plan (2035) to Baseline (2005)			–19%/c/

Note:
/a/ Based on EMFAC2007
/b/Based on EMFAC2014 and SCAG modeling, 2019.
/c/ Includes off-model adjustments for 2035 and 2045
Source: SCAG modeling, 2019.
http://www.scag.ca.gov/committees/CommitteeDocLibrary/jointRCPC110515fullagn.pdf

As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the SCAG's per capita emissions, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

ii. SB 375 RTP/SCS Daily VMT Per Capita Target

Under the SCAG's 2020 *RTP/SCS*, daily VMT per capita in the SCAG region should decrease from 23.2 VMT in 2016 to 20.7 VMT by 2045.[28] Daily VMT per capita in Los Angeles County should decrease from 22.2 to 19.2 VMT during that same period.[29] Here, however, the DEIR fails to consider any of the above-mentioned performance-based VMT targets. As the DEIR fails to evaluate the Project's consistency with the SCAG's performance-based daily VMT per capita projections, the DEIR's claim that the proposed Project would not conflict with SCAG's *RTP/SCS* is unsupported. An updated EIR should be prepared for the proposed Project to provide additional information and analysis to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts.

Feasible Mitigation Measures Available to Reduce Emissions

Our analysis demonstrates that the Project would result in a potentially significant GHG impact that should be mitigated further. As such, in an effort to reduce the Project's emissions, we identified several mitigation measures that are applicable to the proposed Project. Therefore, to reduce the Project's emissions, we recommend consideration of SCAG's 2020 *RTP/SCS* PEIR's Greenhouse Gas Project Level Mitigation Measures ("PMM-GHG-1"), as described below: [30]

[28] "Connect SoCal." SCAG, September 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal-plan_0.pdf?1606001176, pp. 138.
[29] "Connect SoCal." SCAG, September 2020, *available at*: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal-plan_0.pdf?1606001176, pp. 138.
[30] "4.0 Mitigation Measures." Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report Addendum #1, September 2020, available at: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/fpeir_connectsocal_addendum_4_mitigationmeasures.pdf?1606004420, p. 4.0-2 – 4.0-10; 4.0-19 –

SCAG RTP/SCS 2020-2045
Greenhouse Gas Project Level Mitigation Measures – PMM-GHG-1 In accordance with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a Lead Agency for a project can and should consider mitigation measures to reduce substantial adverse effects related to violating air quality standards. Such measures may include the following or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:
b) Reduce emissions resulting from projects through implementation of project features, project design, or other measures, such as those described in Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines.
c) Include off-site measures to mitigate a project's emissions.
d) Measures that consider incorporation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) during design, construction and operation of projects to minimize GHG emissions, including but not limited to: i. Use energy and fuel-efficient vehicles and equipment; ii. Deployment of zero- and/or near zero emission technologies; iii. Use lighting systems that are energy efficient, such as LED technology; iv. Use the minimum feasible amount of GHG-emitting construction materials; v. Use cement blended with the maximum feasible amount of flash or other materials that reduce GHG emissions from cement production; vi. Incorporate design measures to reduce GHG emissions from solid waste management through encouraging solid waste recycling and reuse; vii. Incorporate design measures to reduce energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy; viii. Incorporate design measures to reduce water consumption; ix. Use lighter-colored pavement where feasible; x. Recycle construction debris to maximum extent feasible; xi. Plant shade trees in or near construction projects where feasible; and xii. Solicit bids that include concepts listed above.
e) Measures that encourage transit use, carpooling, bike-share and car-share programs, active transportation, and parking strategies, including, but not limited to the following: i. Promote transit-active transportation coordinated strategies; ii. Increase bicycle carrying capacity on transit and rail vehicles; iii. Improve or increase access to transit; iv. Increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and day care; v. Incorporate affordable housing into the project; vi. Incorporate the neighborhood electric vehicle network; vii. Orient the project toward transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities; viii. Improve pedestrian or bicycle networks, or transit service; ix. Provide traffic calming measures; x. Provide bicycle parking; xi. Limit or eliminate park supply; xii. Unbundle parking costs;

4.0-23; See also: "Certified Final Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report." Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), May 2020, *available at:* https://scag.ca.gov/peir.

xiii. Provide parking cash-out programs; xiv. Implement or provide access to commute reduction program;
f) Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian facilities into project designs, maintaining these facilities, and providing amenities incentivizing their use; and planning for and building local bicycle projects that connect with the regional network;
g) Improving transit access to rail and bus routes by incentives for construction and transit facilities within developments, and/or providing dedicated shuttle service to transit stations; and
h) Adopting employer trip reduction measures to reduce employee trips such as vanpool and carpool programs, providing end-of-trip facilities, and telecommuting programs including but not limited to measures that: i. Provide car-sharing, bike sharing, and ride-sharing programs; ii. Provide transit passes; iii. Shift single occupancy vehicle trips to carpooling or vanpooling, for example providing ride-matching services; iv. Provide incentives or subsidies that increase that use of modes other than single-occupancy vehicle; v. Provide on-site amenities at places of work, such as priority parking for carpools and vanpools, secure bike parking, and showers and locker rooms; vi. Provide employee transportation coordinators at employment sites; vii. Provide a guaranteed ride home service to users of non-auto modes.
i) Designate a percentage of parking spaces for ride-sharing vehicles or high-occupancy vehicles, and provide adequate passenger loading and unloading for those vehicles;
j) Land use siting and design measures that reduce GHG emissions, including: i. Developing on infill and brownfields sites; ii. Building compact and mixed-use developments near transit; iii. Retaining on-site mature trees and vegetation, and planting new canopy trees; iv. Measures that increase vehicle efficiency, encourage use of zero and low emissions vehicles, or reduce the carbon content of fuels, including constructing or encouraging construction of electric vehicle charging stations or neighborhood electric vehicle networks, or charging for electric bicycles; and v. Measures to reduce GHG emissions from solid waste management through encouraging solid waste recycling and reuse.
k) Consult the SCAG Environmental Justice Toolbox for potential measures to address impacts to low-income and/or minority communities. The measures provided above are also intended to be applied in low income and minority communities as applicable and feasible.
l) Require at least five percent of all vehicle parking spaces include electric vehicle charging stations, or at a minimum, require the appropriate infrastructure to facilitate sufficient electric charging for passenger vehicles and trucks to plug-in.
m) Encourage telecommuting and alternative work schedules, such as: i. Staggered starting times ii. Flexible schedules iii. Compressed work weeks
n) Implement commute trip reduction marketing, such as: i. New employee orientation of trip reduction and alternative mode options ii. Event promotions iii. Publications
o) Implement preferential parking permit program
p) Implement school pool and bus programs

q) Price workplace parking, such as:

i. Explicitly charging for parking for its employees;
ii. Implementing above market rate pricing;
iii. Validating parking only for invited guests;
iv. Not providing employee parking and transportation allowances; and
v. Educating employees about available alternatives.

These measures offer a cost-effective, feasible way to incorporate lower-emitting design features into the proposed Project, which subsequently, reduce emissions released during Project construction and operation. An updated EIR should be prepared to include all feasible mitigation measures, as well as include an updated GHG analysis to ensure that the necessary mitigation measures are implemented to reduce emissions to below thresholds. The EIR should also demonstrate a commitment to the implementation of these measures prior to Project approval, to ensure that the Project's significant emissions are reduced to the maximum extent possible.

Disclaimer

SWAPE has received limited discovery regarding this project. Additional information may become available in the future; thus, we retain the right to revise or amend this report when additional information becomes available. Our professional services have been performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable environmental consultants practicing in this or similar localities at the time of service. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the scope of work, work methodologies and protocols, site conditions, analytical testing results, and findings presented. This report reflects efforts which were limited to information that was reasonably accessible at the time of the work, and may contain informational gaps, inconsistencies, or otherwise be incomplete due to the unavailability or uncertainty of information obtained or provided by third parties.

Sincerely,



Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg.



Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Attachment A: Matt Hagemann CV
Attachment B: Paul E. Rosenfeld CV

SWAPE Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and Litigation Support for the Environment

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Matthew F. Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg., QSD, QSP

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Characterization
Investigation and Remediation Strategies
Litigation Support and Testifying Expert
Industrial Stormwater Compliance
CEQA Review

Education:

M.S. Degree, Geology, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 1984.
B.A. Degree, Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA, 1982.

Professional Certifications:

California Professional Geologist
California Certified Hydrogeologist
Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner

Professional Experience:

Matt has 30 years of experience in environmental policy, contaminant assessment and remediation, stormwater compliance, and CEQA review. He spent nine years with the U.S. EPA in the RCRA and Superfund programs and served as EPA's Senior Science Policy Advisor in the Western Regional Office where he identified emerging threats to groundwater from perchlorate and MTBE. While with EPA, Matt also served as a Senior Hydrogeologist in the oversight of the assessment of seven major military facilities undergoing base closure. He led numerous enforcement actions under provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and directed efforts to improve hydrogeologic characterization and water quality monitoring. For the past 15 years, as a founding partner with SWAPE, Matt has developed extensive client relationships and has managed complex projects that include consultation as an expert witness and a regulatory specialist, and a manager of projects ranging from industrial stormwater compliance to CEQA review of impacts from hazardous waste, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

Positions Matt has held include:

- Founding Partner, Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) (2003 – present);
- Geology Instructor, Golden West College, 2010 – 2104, 2017;
- Senior Environmental Analyst, Komex H2O Science, Inc. (2000 -- 2003);

- Executive Director, Orange Coast Watch (2001 – 2004);
- Senior Science Policy Advisor and Hydrogeologist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1989–1998);
- Hydrogeologist, National Park Service, Water Resources Division (1998 – 2000);
- Adjunct Faculty Member, San Francisco State University, Department of Geosciences (1993 – 1998);
- Instructor, College of Marin, Department of Science (1990 – 1995);
- Geologist, U.S. Forest Service (1986 – 1998); and
- Geologist, Dames & Moore (1984 – 1986).

Senior Regulatory and Litigation Support Analyst:

With SWAPE, Matt's responsibilities have included:

- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of over 300 environmental impact reports and negative declarations since 2003 under CEQA that identify significant issues with regard to hazardous waste, water resources, water quality, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and geologic hazards. Make recommendations for additional mitigation measures to lead agencies at the local and county level to include additional characterization of health risks and implementation of protective measures to reduce worker exposure to hazards from toxins and Valley Fever.
- Stormwater analysis, sampling and best management practice evaluation at more than 100 industrial facilities.
- Expert witness on numerous cases including, for example, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination of groundwater, MTBE litigation, air toxins at hazards at a school, CERCLA compliance in assessment and remediation, and industrial stormwater contamination.
- Technical assistance and litigation support for vapor intrusion concerns.
- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of environmental issues in license applications for large solar power plants before the California Energy Commission.
- Manager of a project to evaluate numerous formerly used military sites in the western U.S.
- Manager of a comprehensive evaluation of potential sources of perchlorate contamination in Southern California drinking water wells.
- Manager and designated expert for litigation support under provisions of Proposition 65 in the review of releases of gasoline to sources drinking water at major refineries and hundreds of gas stations throughout California.

With Komex H2O Science Inc., Matt's duties included the following:

- Senior author of a report on the extent of perchlorate contamination that was used in testimony by the former U.S. EPA Administrator and General Counsel.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of MTBE use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of perchlorate use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in a study that estimates nationwide costs for MTBE remediation and drinking water treatment, results of which were published in newspapers nationwide and in testimony against provisions of an energy bill that would limit liability for oil companies.
- Research to support litigation to restore drinking water supplies that have been contaminated by MTBE in California and New York.

- Expert witness testimony in a case of oil production-related contamination in Mississippi.
- Lead author for a multi-volume remedial investigation report for an operating school in Los Angeles that met strict regulatory requirements and rigorous deadlines.
- Development of strategic approaches for cleanup of contaminated sites in consultation with clients and regulators.

Executive Director:

As Executive Director with Orange Coast Watch, Matt led efforts to restore water quality at Orange County beaches from multiple sources of contamination including urban runoff and the discharge of wastewater. In reporting to a Board of Directors that included representatives from leading Orange County universities and businesses, Matt prepared issue papers in the areas of treatment and disinfection of wastewater and control of the discharge of grease to sewer systems. Matt actively participated in the development of countywide water quality permits for the control of urban runoff and permits for the discharge of wastewater. Matt worked with other nonprofits to protect and restore water quality, including Surfrider, Natural Resources Defense Council and Orange County CoastKeeper as well as with business institutions including the Orange County Business Council.

Hydrogeology:

As a Senior Hydrogeologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Matt led investigations to characterize and cleanup closing military bases, including Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, Treasure Island Naval Station, Alameda Naval Station, Moffett Field, Mather Army Airfield, and Sacramento Army Depot. Specific activities were as follows:

- Led efforts to model groundwater flow and contaminant transport, ensured adequacy of monitoring networks, and assessed cleanup alternatives for contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater.
- Initiated a regional program for evaluation of groundwater sampling practices and laboratory analysis at military bases.
- Identified emerging issues, wrote technical guidance, and assisted in policy and regulation development through work on four national U.S. EPA workgroups, including the Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum and the Federal Facilities Forum.

At the request of the State of Hawaii, Matt developed a methodology to determine the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination on the islands of Maui and Oahu. He used analytical models and a GIS to show zones of vulnerability, and the results were adopted and published by the State of Hawaii and County of Maui.

As a hydrogeologist with the EPA Groundwater Protection Section, Matt worked with provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and NEPA to prevent drinking water contamination. Specific activities included the following:

- Received an EPA Bronze Medal for his contribution to the development of national guidance for the protection of drinking water.
- Managed the Sole Source Aquifer Program and protected the drinking water of two communities through designation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. He prepared geologic reports, conducted

public hearings, and responded to public comments from residents who were very concerned about the impact of designation.

- Reviewed a number of Environmental Impact Statements for planned major developments, including large hazardous and solid waste disposal facilities, mine reclamation, and water transfer.

Matt served as a hydrogeologist with the RCRA Hazardous Waste program. Duties were as follows:

- Supervised the hydrogeologic investigation of hazardous waste sites to determine compliance with Subtitle C requirements.
- Reviewed and wrote "part B" permits for the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Conducted RCRA Corrective Action investigations of waste sites and led inspections that formed the basis for significant enforcement actions that were developed in close coordination with U.S. EPA legal counsel.
- Wrote contract specifications and supervised contractor's investigations of waste sites.

With the National Park Service, Matt directed service-wide investigations of contaminant sources to prevent degradation of water quality, including the following tasks:

- Applied pertinent laws and regulations including CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, NRDA, and the Clean Water Act to control military, mining, and landfill contaminants.
- Conducted watershed-scale investigations of contaminants at parks, including Yellowstone and Olympic National Park.
- Identified high-levels of perchlorate in soil adjacent to a national park in New Mexico and advised park superintendent on appropriate response actions under CERCLA.
- Served as a Park Service representative on the Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee, a national workgroup.
- Developed a program to conduct environmental compliance audits of all National Parks while serving on a national workgroup.
- Co-authored two papers on the potential for water contamination from the operation of personal watercraft and snowmobiles, these papers serving as the basis for the development of nation-wide policy on the use of these vehicles in National Parks.
- Contributed to the Federal Multi-Agency Source Water Agreement under the Clean Water Action Plan.

Policy:

Served senior management as the Senior Science Policy Advisor with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.

Activities included the following:

- Advised the Regional Administrator and senior management on emerging issues such as the potential for the gasoline additive MTBE and ammonium perchlorate to contaminate drinking water supplies.
- Shaped EPA's national response to these threats by serving on workgroups and by contributing to guidance, including the Office of Research and Development publication, Oxygenates in Water: Critical Information and Research Needs.
- Improved the technical training of EPA's scientific and engineering staff.
- Earned an EPA Bronze Medal for representing the region's 300 scientists and engineers in negotiations with the Administrator and senior management to better integrate scientific

principles into the policy-making process.
- Established national protocol for the peer review of scientific documents.

Geology:

With the U.S. Forest Service, Matt led investigations to determine hillslope stability of areas proposed for timber harvest in the central Oregon Coast Range. Specific activities were as follows:

- Mapped geology in the field, and used aerial photographic interpretation and mathematical models to determine slope stability.
- Coordinated his research with community members who were concerned with natural resource protection.
- Characterized the geology of an aquifer that serves as the sole source of drinking water for the city of Medford, Oregon.

As a consultant with Dames and Moore, Matt led geologic investigations of two contaminated sites (later listed on the Superfund NPL) in the Portland, Oregon, area and a large hazardous waste site in eastern Oregon. Duties included the following:

- Supervised year-long effort for soil and groundwater sampling.
- Conducted aquifer tests.
- Investigated active faults beneath sites proposed for hazardous waste disposal.

Teaching:

From 1990 to 1998, Matt taught at least one course per semester at the community college and university levels:

- At San Francisco State University, held an adjunct faculty position and taught courses in environmental geology, oceanography (lab and lecture), hydrogeology, and groundwater contamination.
- Served as a committee member for graduate and undergraduate students.
- Taught courses in environmental geology and oceanography at the College of Marin.

Matt is currently a part time geology instructor at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California where he taught from 2010 to 2014 and in 2017.

Invited Testimony, Reports, Papers and Presentations:

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Presentation to the Public Environmental Law Conference, Eugene, Oregon.

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Invited presentation to U.S. EPA Region 9, San Francisco, California.

Hagemann, M.F., 2005. Use of Electronic Databases in Environmental Regulation, Policy Making and Public Participation. Brownfields 2005, Denver, Coloradao.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Nevada and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Las Vegas, NV (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Invited testimony to a California Senate committee hearing on air toxins at schools in Southern California, Los Angeles.

Brown, A., Farrow, J., Gray, A. and **Hagemann, M.**, 2004. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to the Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference, National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Arizona and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Phoenix, AZ (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in the Southwestern U.S. Invited presentation to a special committee meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Irvine, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a tribal EPA meeting, Pechanga, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a meeting of tribal repesentatives, Parker, AZ.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Impact of Perchlorate on the Colorado River and Associated Drinking Water Supplies. Invited presentation to the Inter-Tribal Meeting, Torres Martinez Tribe.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. The Emergence of Perchlorate as a Widespread Drinking Water Contaminant. Invited presentation to the U.S. EPA Region 9.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. A Deductive Approach to the Assessment of Perchlorate Contamination. Invited presentation to the California Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate: A Cold War Legacy in Drinking Water. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater and an Estimate of Costs to Address Impacts to Groundwater. Presentation to the annual meeting of the Society of Environmental Journalists.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of the Cost to Address MTBE Contamination in Groundwater (and Who Will Pay). Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to a meeting of the U.S. EPA and State Underground Storage Tank Program managers.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Cleanup Cost for MTBE in Groundwater Used as Drinking Water. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., and VanMouwerik, M., 1999. Potential Water Quality Concerns Related to Snowmobile Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

VanMouwerik, M. and **Hagemann, M.F**. 1999, Water Quality Concerns Related to Personal Watercraft Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

Hagemann, M.F., 1999, Is Dilution the Solution to Pollution in National Parks? The George Wright Society Biannual Meeting, Asheville, North Carolina.

Hagemann, M.F., 1997, The Potential for MTBE to Contaminate Groundwater. U.S. EPA Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Hagemann, M.F., and Gill, M., 1996, Impediments to Intrinsic Remediation, Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Conference on Intrinsic Remediation of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Salt Lake City.

Hagemann, M.F., Fukunaga, G.L., 1996, The Vulnerability of Groundwater to Anthropogenic Contaminants on the Island of Maui, Hawaii. Hawaii Water Works Association Annual Meeting, Maui, October 1996.

Hagemann, M. F., Fukanaga, G. L., 1996, Ranking Groundwater Vulnerability in Central Oahu, Hawaii. Proceedings, Geographic Information Systems in Environmental Resources Management, Air and Waste Management Association Publication VIP-61.

Hagemann, M.F., 1994. Groundwater Characterization and Cleanup at Closing Military Bases in California. Proceedings, California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F. and Sabol, M.A., 1993. Role of the U.S. EPA in the High Plains States Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Program. Proceedings, Sixth Biennial Symposium on the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater.

Hagemann, M.F., 1993. U.S. EPA Policy on the Technical Impracticability of the Cleanup of DNAPL-contaminated Groundwater. California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F., 1992. Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Contamination of Groundwater: An Ounce of Prevention... Proceedings, Association of Engineering Geologists Annual Meeting, v. 35.

Other Experience:

Selected as subject matter expert for the California Professional Geologist licensing examinations, 2009-2011.

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Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Chemical Fate and Transport & Air Dispersion Modeling

Principal Environmental Chemist

Risk Assessment & Remediation Specialist

Education

Ph.D. Soil Chemistry, University of Washington, 1999. Dissertation on volatile organic compound filtration.

M.S. Environmental Science, U.C. Berkeley, 1995. Thesis on organic waste economics.

B.A. Environmental Studies, U.C. Santa Barbara, 1991. Thesis on wastewater treatment.

Professional Experience

Dr. Rosenfeld has over 25 years' experience conducting environmental investigations and risk assessments for evaluating impacts to human health, property, and ecological receptors. His expertise focuses on the fate and transport of environmental contaminants, human health risk, exposure assessment, and ecological restoration. Dr. Rosenfeld has evaluated and modeled emissions from oil spills, landfills, boilers and incinerators, process stacks, storage tanks, confined animal feeding operations, industrial, military and agricultural sources, unconventional oil drilling operations, and locomotive and construction engines. His project experience ranges from monitoring and modeling of pollution sources to evaluating impacts of pollution on workers at industrial facilities and residents in surrounding communities. Dr. Rosenfeld has also successfully modeled exposure to contaminants distributed by water systems and via vapor intrusion.

Dr. Rosenfeld has investigated and designed remediation programs and risk assessments for contaminated sites containing lead, heavy metals, mold, bacteria, particulate matter, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, pesticides, radioactive waste, dioxins and furans, semi- and volatile organic compounds, PCBs, PAHs, creosote, perchlorate, asbestos, per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFOS), unusual polymers, fuel oxygenates (MTBE), among other pollutants. Dr. Rosenfeld also has experience evaluating greenhouse gas emissions from various projects and is an expert on the assessment of odors from industrial and agricultural sites, as well as the evaluation of odor nuisance impacts and technologies for abatement of odorous emissions. As a principal scientist at SWAPE, Dr. Rosenfeld directs air dispersion modeling and exposure assessments. He has served as an expert witness and testified about pollution sources causing nuisance and/or personal injury at sites and has testified as an expert witness on numerous cases involving exposure to soil, water and air contaminants from industrial, railroad, agricultural, and military sources.

Professional History:

Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE); 2003 to present; Principal and Founding Partner
UCLA School of Public Health; 2007 to 2011; Lecturer (Assistant Researcher)
UCLA School of Public Health; 2003 to 2006; Adjunct Professor
UCLA Environmental Science and Engineering Program; 2002-2004; Doctoral Intern Coordinator
UCLA Institute of the Environment, 2001-2002; Research Associate
Komex H_2O Science, 2001 to 2003; Senior Remediation Scientist
National Groundwater Association, 2002-2004; Lecturer
San Diego State University, 1999-2001; Adjunct Professor
Anteon Corp., San Diego, 2000-2001; Remediation Project Manager
Ogden (now Amec), San Diego, 2000-2000; Remediation Project Manager
Bechtel, San Diego, California, 1999 – 2000; Risk Assessor
King County, Seattle, 1996 – 1999; Scientist
James River Corp., Washington, 1995-96; Scientist
Big Creek Lumber, Davenport, California, 1995; Scientist
Plumas Corp., California and USFS, Tahoe 1993-1995; Scientist
Peace Corps and World Wildlife Fund, St. Kitts, West Indies, 1991-1993; Scientist

Publications:

Remy, L.L., Clay T., Byers, V., **Rosenfeld P. E.** (2019) Hospital, Health, and Community Burden After Oil Refinery Fires, Richmond, California 2007 and 2012. *Environmental Health.* 18:48

Simons, R.A., Seo, Y. **Rosenfeld, P**., (2015) Modeling the Effect of Refinery Emission On Residential Property Value. Journal of Real Estate Research. 27(3):321-342

Chen, J. A, Zapata A. R., Sutherland A. J., Molmen, D.R., Chow, B. S., Wu, L. E., **Rosenfeld, P. E.,** Hesse, R. C., (2012) Sulfur Dioxide and Volatile Organic Compound Exposure To A Community In Texas City Texas Evaluated Using Aermod and Empirical Data. *American Journal of Environmental Science*, 8(6), 622-632.

Rosenfeld, P.E. & Feng, L. (2011). *The Risks of Hazardous Waste.* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2011). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Agrochemical Industry*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Gonzalez, J., Feng, L., Sutherland, A., Waller, C., Sok, H., Hesse, R., **Rosenfeld, P.** (2010). PCBs and Dioxins/Furans in Attic Dust Collected Near Former PCB Production and Secondary Copper Facilities in Sauget, IL. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*. 113–125.

Feng, L., Wu, C., Tam, L., Sutherland, A.J., Clark, J.J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). Dioxin and Furan Blood Lipid and Attic Dust Concentrations in Populations Living Near Four Wood Treatment Facilities in the United States. *Journal of Environmental Health*. 73(6), 34-46.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Wood and Paper Industries.* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2009). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Petroleum Industry*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P**. (2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment, Air Pollution,* 123 (17), 319-327.

Tam L. K.., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). A Statistical Analysis Of Attic Dust And Blood Lipid Concentrations Of Tetrachloro-p-Dibenzodioxin (TCDD) Toxicity Equivalency Quotients (TEQ) In Two Populations Near Wood Treatment Facilities. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 002252-002255.

Tam L. K.., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). Methods For Collect Samples For Assessing Dioxins And Other Environmental Contaminants In Attic Dust: A Review. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 000527-000530.

Hensley, A.R. A. Scott, J. J. J. Clark, **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). Attic Dust and Human Blood Samples Collected near a Former Wood Treatment Facility. *Environmental Research*. 105, 194-197.

Rosenfeld, P.E., J. J. J. Clark, A. R. Hensley, M. Suffet. (2007). The Use of an Odor Wheel Classification for Evaluation of Human Health Risk Criteria for Compost Facilities. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 345-357.

Rosenfeld, P. E., M. Suffet. (2007). The Anatomy Of Odour Wheels For Odours Of Drinking Water, Wastewater, Compost And The Urban Environment. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 335-344.

Sullivan, P. J. Clark, J.J.J., Agardy, F. J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). *Toxic Legacy, Synthetic Toxins in the Food, Water, and Air in American Cities.* Boston Massachusetts: Elsevier Publishing

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9),171-178.

Rosenfeld P. E., J.J. Clark, I.H. (Mel) Suffet (2004). The Value of An Odor-Quality-Wheel Classification Scheme For The Urban Environment. *Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference (WEFTEC) 2004.* New Orleans, October 2-6, 2004.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet, I.H. (2004). Understanding Odorants Associated With Compost, Biomass Facilities, and the Land Application of Biosolids. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9), 193-199.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash, *Water Science and Technology*, 49(9), 171-178.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M. A., Sellew, P. (2004). Measurement of Biosolids Odor and Odorant Emissions from Windrows, Static Pile and Biofilter. *Water Environment Research*. 76(4), 310-315.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Grey, M and Suffet, M. (2002). Compost Demonstration Project, Sacramento California Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Integrated Waste Management Board Public Affairs Office*, Publications Clearinghouse (MS–6), Sacramento, CA Publication #442-02-008.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Characterization of odor emissions from three different biosolids. *Water Soil and Air Pollution*. 127(1-4), 173-191.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2000). Wood ash control of odor emissions from biosolids application. *Journal of Environmental Quality.* 29, 1662-1668.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry and D. Bennett. (2001). Wastewater dewatering polymer affect on biosolids odor emissions and microbial activity. *Water Environment Research*. 73(4), 363-367.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Activated Carbon and Wood Ash Sorption of Wastewater, Compost, and Biosolids Odorants. *Water Environment Research*, 73, 388-393.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2001). High carbon wood ash effect on biosolids microbial activity and odor. *Water Environment Research*. 131(1-4), 247-262.

Chollack, T. and **P. Rosenfeld. (**1998). Compost Amendment Handbook For Landscaping. Prepared for and distributed by the City of Redmond, Washington State.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1992). The Mount Liamuiga Crater Trail. *Heritage Magazine of St. Kitts*, 3(2).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1993). High School Biogas Project to Prevent Deforestation On St. Kitts. *Biomass Users Network*, 7(1).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions From Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. Doctoral Thesis. University of Washington College of Forest Resources.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1994). Potential Utilization of Small Diameter Trees on Sierra County Public Land. Masters thesis reprinted by the Sierra County Economic Council. Sierra County, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1991). How to Build a Small Rural Anaerobic Digester & Uses Of Biogas In The First And Third World. Bachelors Thesis. University of California.

Presentations:

Rosenfeld, P.E., "The science for Perfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS): What makes remediation so hard?" Law Seminars International, (May 9-10, 2018) 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 101 Seattle, WA.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Sutherland, A; Hesse, R.; Zapata, A. (October 3-6, 2013). Air dispersion modeling of volatile organic emissions from multiple natural gas wells in Decatur, TX. *44th Western Regional Meeting, American Chemical Society.* Lecture conducted from Santa Clara, CA.

Sok, H.L.; Waller, C.C.; Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sutherland, A.J.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Atrazine: A Persistent Pesticide in Urban Drinking Water. *Urban Environmental Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sok, H.L.; Sutherland, A.J.; Waller, C.C.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; La, M.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Bringing Environmental Justice to East St. Louis, Illinois. *Urban Environmental Pollution.* Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluoroactane Sulfonate (PFOS) Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*, Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Cost to Filter Atrazine Contamination from Drinking Water in the United States" Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*. Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P**. (20-22 July, 2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. Brebbia, C.A. and Popov, V., eds., *Air Pollution XVII: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Modeling, Monitoring and Management of Air Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Tallinn, Estonia.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Moss Point Community Exposure To Contaminants From A Releasing Facility. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water.* Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). The Repeated Trespass of Tritium-Contaminated Water Into A Surrounding Community Form Repeated Waste Spills From A Nuclear Power Plant. *The 23rd Annual International*

Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Somerville Community Exposure To Contaminants From Wood Treatment Facility Emissions. The *23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Production, Chemical Properties, Toxicology, & Treatment Case Studies of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). *The Association for Environmental Health and Sciences (AEHS) Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Blood and Attic Sampling for Dioxin/Furan, PAH, and Metal Exposure in Florala, Alabama. *The AEHS Annual Meeting.* Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.,** Clark, J.J.J. (August 21 – 25, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *The 26th International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants – DIOXIN2006*. Lecture conducted from Radisson SAS Scandinavia Hotel in Oslo Norway.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.,** Clark, J.J.J. (November 4-8, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *APHA 134 Annual Meeting & Exposition.* Lecture conducted from Boston Massachusetts.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (October 24-25, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. Mealey's C8/PFOA. *Science, Risk & Litigation Conference.* Lecture conducted from The Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, PA.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, *Toxicology and Remediation PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel, Irvine California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Fate, Transport, Toxicity, And Persistence of 1,2,3-TCP. *PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference.* Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel in Irvine, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 26-27, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PDBEs. *Mealey's Groundwater Conference.* Lecture conducted from Ritz Carlton Hotel, Marina Del Ray, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (June 7-8, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. *International Society of Environmental Forensics: Focus On Emerging Contaminants*. Lecture conducted from Sheraton Oceanfront Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Fate Transport, Persistence and Toxicology of PFOA and Related Perfluorochemicals. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water And Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, Toxicology and Remediation. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference.* Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. and Rob Hesse R.G. (May 5-6, 2004). Tert-butyl Alcohol Liability and Toxicology, A National Problem and Unquantified Liability. *National Groundwater Association. Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Congress Plaza Hotel, Chicago Illinois.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (March 2004). Perchlorate Toxicology. *Meeting of the American Groundwater Trust*. Lecture conducted from Phoenix Arizona.

Hagemann, M.F., **Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.** and Rob Hesse (2004). Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. *Meeting of tribal representatives*. Lecture conducted from Parker, AZ.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (April 7, 2004). A National Damage Assessment Model For PCE and Dry Cleaners. *Drycleaner Symposium. California Ground Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Radison Hotel, Sacramento, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M., (June 2003) Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Seventh International In Situ And On Site Bioremediation Symposium Battelle Conference* Orlando, FL.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. (February 20-21, 2003) Understanding Historical Use, Chemical Properties, Toxicity and Regulatory Guidance of 1,4 Dioxane. *National Groundwater Association. Southwest Focus Conference. Water Supply and Emerging Contaminants*.. Lecture conducted from Hyatt Regency Phoenix Arizona.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (February 6-7, 2003). Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *California CUPA Forum*. Lecture conducted from Marriott Hotel, Anaheim California.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (October 23, 2002) Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *EPA Underground Storage Tank Roundtable*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Understanding Odor from Compost, *Wastewater and Industrial Processes. Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Using High Carbon Wood Ash to Control Compost Odor. *Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (September 22-24, 2002). Biocycle Composting For Coastal Sage Restoration. *Northwest Biosolids Management Association*. Lecture conducted from Vancouver Washington..

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (November 11-14, 2002). Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Soil Science Society Annual Conferenc*e. Lecture conducted from Indianapolis, Maryland.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (September 16, 2000). Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Water Environment Federation.* Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (October 16, 2000). Wood ash and biofilter control of compost odor. *Biofest.* Lecture conducted from Ocean Shores, California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (2000). Bioremediation Using Organic Soil Amendments. *California Resource Recovery Association*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. *Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings*. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (1999). An evaluation of ash incorporation with biosolids for odor reduction. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Salt Lake City Utah.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Comparison of Microbial Activity and Odor Emissions from Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Brown and Caldwell.* Lecture conducted from Seattle Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions from Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. *Biofest.* Lecture conducted from Lake Chelan, Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E, C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. B. Harrison, and R. Dills. (1997). Comparison of Odor Emissions From Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Teaching Experience:

UCLA Department of Environmental Health (Summer 2003 through 20010) Taught Environmental Health Science 100 to students, including undergrad, medical doctors, public health professionals and nurses. Course focused on the health effects of environmental contaminants.

National Ground Water Association, Successful Remediation Technologies. Custom Course in Sante Fe, New Mexico. May 21, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of fuel contaminants associated with underground storage tanks.

National Ground Water Association; Successful Remediation Technologies Course in Chicago Illinois. April 1, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of contaminants associated with Superfund and RCRA sites.

California Integrated Waste Management Board, April and May, 2001. Alternative Landfill Caps Seminar in San Diego, Ventura, and San Francisco. Focused on both prescriptive and innovative landfill cover design.

UCLA Department of Environmental Engineering, February 5, 2002. Seminar on Successful Remediation Technologies focusing on Groundwater Remediation.

University Of Washington, Soil Science Program, Teaching Assistant for several courses including: Soil Chemistry, Organic Soil Amendments, and Soil Stability.

U.C. Berkeley, Environmental Science Program Teaching Assistant for Environmental Science 10.

Academic Grants Awarded:

California Integrated Waste Management Board. $41,000 grant awarded to UCLA Institute of the Environment. Goal: To investigate effect of high carbon wood ash on volatile organic emissions from compost. 2001.

Synagro Technologies, Corona California: $10,000 grant awarded to San Diego State University.
Goal: investigate effect of biosolids for restoration and remediation of degraded coastal sage soils. 2000.

King County, Department of Research and Technology, Washington State. $100,000 grant awarded to University of Washington: Goal: To investigate odor emissions from biosolids application and the effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions. 1998.

Northwest Biosolids Management Association, Washington State. $20,000 grant awarded to investigate effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions from biosolids. 1997.

James River Corporation, Oregon: $10,000 grant was awarded to investigate the success of genetically engineered Poplar trees with resistance to round-up. 1996.

United State Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest: $15,000 grant was awarded to investigating fire ecology of the Tahoe National Forest. 1995.

Kellogg Foundation, Washington D.C. $500 grant was awarded to construct a large anaerobic digester on St. Kitts in West Indies. 1993

Deposition and/or Trial Testimony:

In the Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois
Martha Custer et al., Plaintiff vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 0i9-L-2295
Rosenfeld Deposition, 5-14-2021
Trial, October 8-4-2021

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Joseph Rafferty, Plaintiff vs. Consolidated Rail Corporation and National Railroad Passenger Corporation d/b/a AMTRAK,
Case No.: No. 18-L-6845
Rosenfeld Deposition, 6-28-2021

In the United States District Court For the Northern District of Illinois
Theresa Romcoe, Plaintiff vs. Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation d/b/a METRA Rail, Defendants
Case No.: No. 17-cv-8517
Rosenfeld Deposition, 5-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the Cunty of Maricopa
Mary Tryon et al., Plaintiff vs. The City of Pheonix v. Cox Cactus Farm, L.L.C., Utah Shelter Systems, Inc.
Case Number CV20127-094749
Rosenfeld Deposition: 5-7-2021

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Beaumont Division
Robinson, Jeremy et al *Plaintiffs*, vs. CNA Insurance Company et al.
Case Number 1:17-cv-000508
Rosenfeld Deposition: 3-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino
Gary Garner, Personal Representative for the Estate of Melvin Garner vs. BNSF Railway Company.
Case No. 1720288
Rosenfeld Deposition 2-23-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Spring Street Courthouse
Benny M Rodriguez vs. Union Pacific Railroad, A Corporation, et al.
Case No. 18STCV01162
Rosenfeld Deposition 12-23-2020

In the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri
Karen Cornwell, *Plaintiff,* vs. Marathon Petroleum, LP, *Defendant.*
Case No.: 1716-CV10006
Rosenfeld Deposition. 8-30-2019

In the United States District Court For The District of New Jersey
Duarte et al, *Plaintiffs,* vs. United States Metals Refining Company et. al. *Defendant.*
Case No.: 2:17-cv-01624-ES-SCM
Rosenfeld Deposition. 6-7-2019

In the United States District Court of Southern District of Texas Galveston Division
M/T Carla Maersk, *Plaintiffs,* vs. Conti 168., Schiffahrts-GMBH & Co. Bulker KG MS "Conti Perdido" *Defendant.*
Case No.: 3:15-CV-00106 consolidated with 3:15-CV-00237
Rosenfeld Deposition. 5-9-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica
Carole-Taddeo-Bates et al., vs. Ifran Khan et al., Defendants
Case No.: No. BC615636
Rosenfeld Deposition, 1-26-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica
The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments et al. vs El Adobe Apts. Inc. et al., Defendants
Case No.: No. BC646857
Rosenfeld Deposition, 10-6-2018; Trial 3-7-19

In United States District Court For The District of Colorado
Bells et al. Plaintiff vs. The 3M Company et al., Defendants
Case No.: 1:16-cv-02531-RBJ
Rosenfeld Deposition, 3-15-2018 and 4-3-2018

In The District Court Of Regan County, Texas, 112th Judicial District
Phillip Bales et al., Plaintiff vs. Dow Agrosciences, LLC, et al., Defendants
Cause No.: 1923
Rosenfeld Deposition, 11-17-2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Contra Costa
Simons et al., Plaintiffs vs. Chevron Corporation, et al., Defendants
Cause No C12-01481
Rosenfeld Deposition, 11-20-2017

In The Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois
Martha Custer et al., Plaintiff vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 0i9-L-2295
Rosenfeld Deposition, 8-23-2017

In United States District Court For The Southern District of Mississippi
Guy Manuel vs. The BP Exploration et al., Defendants
Case: No 1:19-cv-00315-RHW
Rosenfeld Deposition, 4-22-2020

In The Superior Court of the State of California, For The County of Los Angeles
Warrn Gilbert and Penny Gilber, Plaintiff vs. BMW of North America LLC
Case No.: LC102019 (c/w BC582154)
Rosenfeld Deposition, 8-16-2017, Trail 8-28-2018

In the Northern District Court of Mississippi, Greenville Division
Brenda J. Cooper, et al., *Plaintiffs,* vs. Meritor Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Case Number: 4:16-cv-52-DMB-JVM
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of Washington, County of Snohomish
Michael Davis and Julie Davis et al., Plaintiff vs. Cedar Grove Composting Inc., Defendants
Case No.: No. 13-2-03987-5
Rosenfeld Deposition, February 2017
Trial, March 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda
Charles Spain., Plaintiff vs. Thermo Fisher Scientific, et al., Defendants
Case No.: RG14711115
Rosenfeld Deposition, September 2015

In The Iowa District Court In And For Poweshiek County
Russell D. Winburn, et al., Plaintiffs vs. Doug Hoksbergen, et al., Defendants
Case No.: LALA002187
Rosenfeld Deposition, August 2015

In The Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Virginia
Robert Andrews, et al. v. Antero, et al.
Civil Action N0. 14-C-30000
Rosenfeld Deposition, June 2015

In The Iowa District Court For Muscatine County
Laurie Freeman et. al. Plaintiffs vs. Grain Processing Corporation, Defendant
Case No 4980
Rosenfeld Deposition: May 2015

In the Circuit Court of the 17th Judicial Circuit, in and For Broward County, Florida
Walter Hinton, et. al. Plaintiff, vs. City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a Municipality, Defendant.
Case Number CACE07030358 (26)
Rosenfeld Deposition: December 2014

In the County Court of Dallas County Texas
Lisa Parr et al, *Plaintiff*, vs. Aruba et al, *Defendant.*
Case Number cc-11-01650-E
Rosenfeld Deposition: March and September 2013
Rosenfeld Trial: April 2014

In the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County Ohio
John Michael Abicht, et al., *Plaintiffs,* vs. Republic Services, Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Case Number: 2008 CT 10 0741 (Cons. w/ 2009 CV 10 0987)
Rosenfeld Deposition: October 2012

In the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division
James K. Benefield, et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. International Paper Company, *Defendant*.
Civil Action Number 2:09-cv-232-WHA-TFM
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2010, June 2011

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County Alabama
Jaeanette Moss Anthony, et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. Drummond Company Inc., et al., *Defendants*
Civil Action No. CV 2008-2076
Rosenfeld Deposition: September 2010

In the United States District Court, Western District Lafayette Division
Ackle et al., *Plaintiffs*, vs. Citgo Petroleum Corporation, et al., *Defendants*.
Case Number 2:07CV1052
Rosenfeld Deposition: July 2009

PAUL KREKORIAN
63SC

OCT 30, 2017

UPDATE: HARVARD-WESTLAKE PARKING STRUCTURE PLANS SUSPENDED



On October 30, Harvard-Westlake made a tremendously important announcement: it is suspending its plans to build a parking structure on the west side of Coldwater Canyon Avenue, and will instead explore adding more parking capacity on campus. I want to thank the community for making its voice heard regarding the Coldwater project. I also appreciate that the school has listened to my concerns, and those of the community, and taken them seriously. The open discourse among the community, the city, the school and impacted neighbors highlights what makes our democratic process so great and important.

The administration and board of the school deserve credit for doing what we have asked of them by exploring other options to meet the school's parking needs. An on-campus parking facility would certainly have much less community impact, in that it will avoid the significant excavation and other construction impacts that the earlier proposal would require, and it will avoid the loss of open space across Coldwater.

Harvard-Westlake's announcement about the Coldwater Canyon proposal came at the same time it disclosed that it has reached an agreement to purchase Weddington Golf & Tennis from its owners. Although the school has only provided preliminary details about the

future of Weddington, this transaction is a major financial commitment that shows the school is ready to move in a different direction.

Weddington is a property central to the history of Studio City. It is the largest privately-held open space facing the Los Angeles River in the entire San Fernando Valley. It is very near and dear to my heart, and I know many of you feel this way too. For more than a decade, since my days as a State Assemblymember, I have worked hard to preserve open space at Weddington and improve access to the LA River, while fighting successfully to block any plans to build housing or other intrusive structures on the site.

Harvard-Westlake has indicated that it intends to work closely with the community in developing a plan for Weddington. The school has been clear in stating that it respects my insistence that no housing or above-ground parking structures will be built on the property. The school has also acknowledged that it will respect the community's desires by maintaining the tranquility of the property and preserving as much open space as possible, improving public access to the revitalized Los Angeles River, and enhancing community benefits from the property. If the right kind of plan is advanced with the full input of our community, this transaction could provide a historic opportunity to protect Weddington as open space and, once and for all, to permanently prevent the risk of condominiums or other housing development at this site.

As the school moves forward in developing its new plans, I will continue to advocate for Weddington to remain an environmental, aesthetic and recreational asset to Studio City. I will continue to work closely with the community and the school to find a truly suitable and beneficial community use for whatever project is ultimately proposed. Among other things, I will support increasing river access, implementing groundwater recharge, preserving open space, and allowing the public to use the property for recreation. I absolutely will not support any attempt to place housing or an above-ground parking structure on the site.

As further news develops, I will keep you informed about what is happening with Weddington. I will always insist that the community is engaged and protected from adverse impacts that may result from Harvard-Westlake's plans to the greatest degree possible. My goal will be to work closely with the school and the surrounding neighbors to ensure the community has opportunities for input and guidance every step of the way.

Thank you for your ongoing interest in and advocacy on this issue.

Very truly yours,

Paul Krekorian

Councilmember, District 2

community studio city

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SAVE
COLDWATER CANYON!

March 20, 2016

Diana Kitching, City Planning Dept.
RE: ENV-2013-0150-EIR

Dear Ms. Kitching,

Save Coldwater Canyon!, Inc. (SCC) is a neighborhood non-profit group whose mission is to preserve and protect the Coldwater Canyon foothills. SCC submits the following comments on behalf of the 1,100 concerned citizens that have joined our cause.

We have previously submitted comments to the DEIR, yet this recirculated DEIR (RDEIR) has most of the same deficiencies and faulty assumptions, as well as a number of new issues of concern that we will address in this comment letter.

We are submitting as part of this letter four independent expert reports: air quality, safety, noise, and traffic. Three of these four reports indicate the gross underestimation of the impacts from soil excavation and truck trips necessary to and from the Project site.

We are also attaching a copy of our online petition, wherein over 1,300 citizens voice their concern over the Project's negative impact to designated desirable open space land.

The RDEIR does not consider the impact of providing so many exceptions to city building codes and limits (especially the Baseline Hillside Ordinance) for this Project, nor the precedential effect that approval of this Project would have on future development.

We continue to have serious concerns about the negative impact of this Project to Air Quality, Construction and Operational Noise, Biological Resources, Traffic, Aesthetics, Land Use Compatibility, Expansion, and Safety hazards created by the Project.

12400 Ventura Blvd, #775, Studio City CA 91604 savecoldwatercanyon@gmail.com

1. AIR QUALITY impacts during excavation and construction (now estimated at 30 months)

Information inadequate for fair public review

SCC is submitting an independent expert report from Greg Gilbert of Autumn Wind and Associates (AWA). Mr. Gilbert's report points out a number of inadequacies with the RDEIR and the current AQ Appendix. He was unable to get adequate information out of the Air Quality element and its Appendix to determine the assumptions they used for modeling and all the details involved with the modeling process. He requested this information from the Lead Agency but did not receive it in enough time to analyze the data within the comment period.

Even so, there are MANY issues of concern specific to the construction and operational air quality impacts.

No Health Risk Analysis/Modeling

"School children will be captive on-campus for many hours per day, day after day, month after month, with increased health risks as a result of the project's heavy reliance on extensive diesel-powered construction equipment and in combination with existing background TAC concentrations." (AWA report, p.6) We ask that the Lead Agency insist on the use of AERMOD to characterize increased health risks of exposures to Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs).

The RDEIR alarmingly has failed to consider the health risks to school children and nearby residents from construction-related toxics and the cumulative TAC emissions that include operational emissions.

"In light of the overwhelmingly sensitive-receptor population—children—served by the school, with residents as close as 72' from the construction zone, and against the backdrop of more protective OEHHA and SCAQMD TAC and health-risk guidance changes made prior to issuance of the RDEIR, **the Lead Agency should have put a priority on protecting public health** [emphasis added] by including a Health Risk Assessment in the RDEIR. Without a bona fide HRA, the Lead Agency cannot justifiably conclude that the project's project-specific and cumulative TAC impacts are less than significant." (AWA report, p. 7)

Impacts to sensitive receptors must be updated to new OEHHA standards
"In February 2015, OEHHA (State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) released updated Risk Assessment Guidelines that outline risk calculations for specific age groupings, including a more protective breathing rate for children." (AWA report, p.7) The RDEIR must use these new standards to analyze whether the negative air quality impacts are even more significant.

At RDEIR pg. 3.2-5 the RDEIR says diesel exhaust is only a "likely carcinogen". The RDEIR should be revised to properly categorize the diesel exhaust emissions as a toxic air contaminant based on its carcinogenicity. The RDEIR should not play fast and loose with our children's health.

Considering the proximity not only of residents and the School itself, but also the proximity of a number of sensitive receptors (elderly, student athletes, preschool children, and children of 100s of nearby residents), the accurate information for modeling and the verification of the modeling by an *independent outside source* (provided not by the Applicant but by the City) should be of paramount importance to the Lead Agency.

Mitigations unenforceable and inadequate

As further describe in the report, a number of the proposed mitigations are unenforceable, such as the supposed coordination of truck trips and excavation with Sunnyside Preschool. The Applicant seems to be suggesting favoring its relationship with Sunnyside (see MM-AQ09) while ignoring the impact to other sensitive receptors in the vicinity, such as young children in the nearby residences, the elderly (and children) who worship at St. Michael's church, and the School's own athletes.

Truck trips have been underestimated, according to multiple experts; however, even if we take "160 truck trips" as legitimate, we question the feasibility of 160 daily truck trips being able to avoid both peak traffic hours (as suggested in the Traffic section) AND times of day when these sensitive receptors are outside. Between athletic practices and events at Harvard-Westlake, weekday preschool hours, and St. Michael's church's weddings and other services on weekends, there are simply too many hours in the week when the community will be put at risk by the emissions caused by the enormous excavation and hauling of this Project.

Daily thresholds have changed in the RDEIR, by the Applicant deciding to draw the project out even longer and add more phases -- however, the new analysis in

the RDEIR showed the NOx went up. It went from 49 to 137 - and that's unmitigated. So the Applicant then apparently offered to change the diesel equipment to Tier 3 status, and the level dipped back under the daily thresholds. This is MM-AQ10. The problem with this suggested mitigation is that this shift to Tier 3 equipment is only "where available" -- there is no requirement and no enforcement in this mitigation measure.

The underestimation and mischaracterization of Truck trips and Hauling distances could lead to significant impacts on Air Quality and must be further analyzed in the EIR.

2. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL NOISE pollution impacts

SCC reiterates its prior statements about the unmitigatable construction noise, as well as the ongoing operational noise from cars, engines, car alarms, field whistles, yelling, tires screeching, etc.

We further submit for the record a noise study done by Veneklasen Associates in December 2014. The Veneklasen report shows the noise impacts of the current Ted Slavin field, as well as documentation that the school's use of its current field makes noise in excess of the LAMC and Noise Ordinance, in violation of their current CUP. The report shows that game day noise raises the level of noise to a degree that is disruptive and creates a nuisance -- and it does so at distances far in excess of those allowable by ordinance. The study documents the Applicant's noncompliance of the parameters of the CUP for their existing field lights (CPC-2006-2375-PAD), and suggests likely noncompliance on other game days. The Lead Agency should therefore take any assertion the Applicant makes about being a "good neighbor" with the appropriate-sized grain of salt.

3. VISUAL QUALITY/AESTHETICS impacts to the scenic canyon and its natural views

SCC reiterates its prior statements about the visual blight of the private bridge, the 3-story, 4-level structure, the lighted practice field, and the parking garage on land that is currently a green hillside filled with open space, a rare oak and walnut woodland, and scenic natural views.



4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES impacts to protected trees and sensitive species

The RDEIR finally admits the "significant negative impact" the project would have on the rare oak and walnut woodland. Even so, the RDEIR still underestimates the impact to biological resources after proposed mitigations.

SCC echoes the concerns of the Sierra Club in their March 2016 comment letter, "The importance of saving healthy native trees becomes more urgent with each year of increasing drought and climate change."

"The project should be situated in a place that has no significant impact on the wild areas of the San Fernando Valley." (Sierra Club comment letter, March 15, 2016)

SCC reiterates the concerns raised in the independent expert report submitted by Land Protection Partners (LPP) (Comment letter, 2013) and once again asks that the many conclusions in that report be addressed in the FEIR.

Negative Impact to Sensitive Bird Species Still Underestimated
LPP pointed out, in their comment letter in 2013, the missing analysis of the impact to a number of species of concern for LA County that are present or likely to be present (Greater Roadrunner, Western Meadowlark, Golden-crowned Kingley, Ruby-crowned Kingley, California Towhee). Analysis of these bird species of concern remains missing from the RDEIR.

The RDEIR has added two sensitive species to the list of concerned species (San Bernadino ringneck snake and Coastal western whiptail lizard). The RDEIR Table (on page 3.3, 7-8) enumerates many bird species either *"Found on Site"* or *"Very Likely"* on site that are listed on the Partners in Flight watchlist (a coalition of NGOs including the National Audubon Society, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation) as *"threatened and declining"* and *"range restricted":* the Oak titmouse, the Rufous Hummingbird, the Nutall Woodpecker, the Cooper's Hawk. (3.3-7,8) The underlying Biological Resources report found a *"significant impact on these species region-wide"* as result of loss of habitat. (RDEIR, Apdix D.4, p.6)

Yet somehow, in its Impact Conclusions, the RDEIR strangely focuses on the two species of Reptile but singles out ONLY ONE (the Nutall woodpecker) of the many sensitive species of birds found on site. For the RDEIR to conclude that the only "significant" impact on wildlife is to reptiles is inadequate and inconsistent with its own findings. (Compare 3.3-7,8 to 3.3-22,23) The Land Protection Partners report submitted to the DEIR in 2013 addresses the many reasons why the analysis of the impact to bird species is inadequate to address the negative impact of this project to wildlife.



Mischaracterized Tree Damage and Wildlife Corridor

The RDEIR added to the number of protected trees that are on site and *increased* those which are proposed to be removed. Now it is 65 coast live oaks and 273 California black walnuts (total of 338 protected trees -- 147 to be removed). The RDEIR still exaggerates the poor state of the protected trees – only **15** of the 147 trees the school is proposing to destroy are F rated.

Even D rated trees -- most of which are semi-mature or mature -- "support partial foliage" and "are expected to survive." (Appendix D.3, p 16). The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy agrees that even trees with "thousand canker disease" still provide habitat, and food source for wildlife and continue to thrive. (SMMC Comment Letter, Nov. 4 2013) This fact is overlooked in the RDEIR.



We also disagree with the RDEIR's characterization of the wildlife corridor at the site. The RDEIR, in its discussion of wildlife corridors, discounts the Project's negative impact to wildlife movement, saying: "…the Project is on the periphery of an open space area...the Development Site is located at the east edge of the northern end of a finger or peninsula of open space within surrounding suburban development"… [therefore]… "This impact is not considered significant" (3.3-21).

Experts have shown that wildlife use the full amount of the open space in this corridor; the fact that this part of land is on the Northern end, and up against Coldwater Canyon, does not diminish its impact to the wildlife corridor. Wildlife routinely crosses canyon roads throughout the Santa Monica Mountains. There are suburban residences surrounding the entirety of the Santa Monica Mountains' wildlife corridor, yet wildlife still make use of as much of the undeveloped land as there still is.

The RDEIR fails to take into account the cumulative impact to the wildlife corridor of developing this Site - if more and more Projects are allowed, with each one reducing wildlife habitat that is PART of the wildlife corridor, the wildlife will have less and less land on which to roam, live and breed. Where will this encroachment to the wildlife corridor end?

Elsewhere, the RDEIR admits "The southern ¾ of the Development Site is within the 'Desirable open space Special Boundary' and is immediately adjacent to land owned by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy." (3.3-23) The site is almost entirely on open space land and it is part of the wildlife corridor, regardless of its location on the Northern peninsula.

5. LAND USE COMPATIBILITY/OPEN SPACE impacts to this Desirable Open Space land

SCC reiterates its prior statements about protecting our desirable open space land. The RDEIR shows that project has increased in acreage from 5.5 to 6.83, and now "The southern ¾ of the Development Site is within the 'Desirable open space Special Boundary' and is immediately adjacent to land owned by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy." (3.3-23) As such, the Project is incompatible with the community plan and the current land use on the West side of Coldwater.

This is land which has a higher standard for protection in our City's community plan; its desecration should not occur absent some overwhelming public purpose.



Story Poles and Transparency of Project's Scale

In an effort to make this project known to the larger community, including all motorists who travel along Coldwater, and all residents included in our community plan (particularly those who are outside the 500 ft notification boundary, yet whose views will be severely negatively impacted by this Project, eg up Alta Mesa and Avenida del Sol), Save Coldwater Canyon supports the SCNC's recommendation of erecting story poles. They are regularly used in other municipalities to make the public aware of the scale and scope of a project.

The Lead Agency, along with Councilmember Krekorian, should require the Applicant to erect story poles that visually demonstrate all components of the project. This must be done as soon as possible to alert citizens of what might happen to the canyon if Project goes forward.

6. SAFETY impact, moving students and visitors across Coldwater Canyon to the West side

The independent expert report from WEXCO enumerates many safety concerns with the proposed Project. These include: moving students and visitors across

Coldwater; the dangers to students and visitors during an emergency with only the Bridge as an exit or Coldwater Canyon at grade; hazards of practice field netting; the gross underestimation of the soil excavation and truck trips necessary to and from the Project site.

Current Pedestrian Circulation and Bus Loading/Unloading is Safe

The report analyzes the current pedestrian circulation and finds that the current bus loading and unloading is entirely safe and that keeping pedestrians on the East side of Coldwater Canyon is the safest choice for the School community.



Moving the school community across Coldwater Canyon is what would jeopardize them. "There is no legitimate safety argument for moving the campus community…across Coldwater Canyon to the West so that they must travel eastward across Coldwater Canyon at risk." (Wexco, p.8)

Hazards of Practice Field Netting

The 32-ft netting is insufficient to guarantee that athletic balls will not fall (with great velocity from a height of over 83 ft) onto oncoming motorists. Anyone who has ever witnessed a "goal kick" during a soccer game knows how high and far a soccer ball can be kicked.

The netting is also a likely hazard to flying birds, especially given the suggestion that every effort is made for the netting to be camouflaged with the natural environment. Given the numerous threatened and declining species known to be on Site, and the numerous bird species on the LA County Watchlist, as well as the bats and butterflies known to be on Site, this netting causes a negative impact that has not been adequately analyzed.

7. EXPANSION of school and its activities to the West side

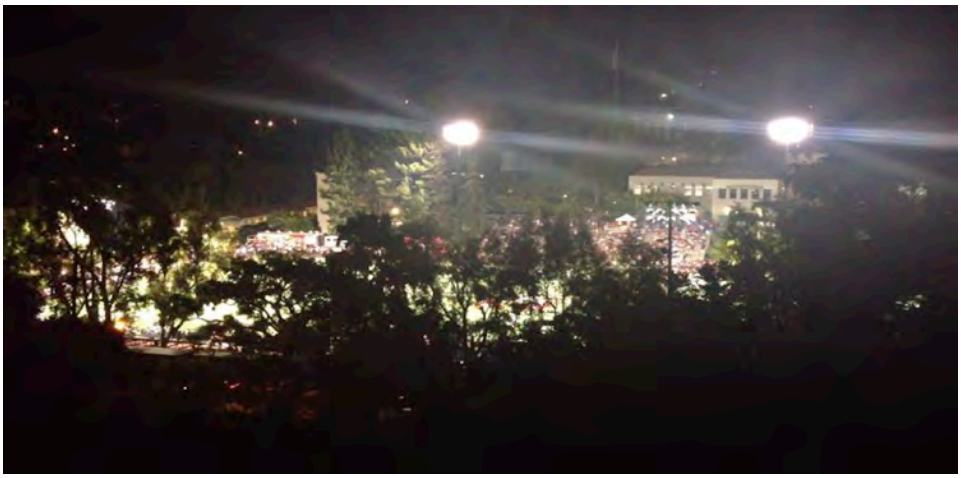
Moving the parking across Coldwater is clearly the beginning of a larger effort to expand the campus West of Coldwater. One need only look at the parcels that have been bought by the Applicant in the past few years. Yet the Applicant is not releasing a 10-yr plan, nor has it linked this Project to other plans to build buildings on existing parking lots (or elsewhere) on the existing campus. If the Applicant is found to be developing piecemeal, this would amount to illegal segmentation. <u>This is a serious concern for the community, and goes against the Applicant's claim to wish to be transparent to the community.</u>

Despite receiving permits based on enrollment at much lower numbers than the Applicant currently has, the Applicant has continued to increase enrollment since 1992, and alleges that they are not subject to an enrollment cap. Obviously, should the Project go forward, the Applicant must be held to an enforceable and clear enrollment cap at the current level of enrollment. Further they must be held to a 25 year building moratorium.

8. LIGHTING impacts with a lighted field, lighted bridge, and lighted garage where there is now only trees and hillside

SCC reiterates prior comments about negative impacts to residents and wildlife from lights. The community has documented the nuisance from both direct and indirect lighting from the current Ted Slavin field, even involving Dept of Building and Safety to demand that the Applicant shield and/or redirect their current field lights. The Applicant made small modifications (one resident did not even realize any adjustment had been made since light still shines into his home), and the Applicant received approval from DBS. Despite receiving approval from this agency, the lights from the Ted Slavin field continue to create significant glow to the hillside, and the lights themselves are still visible from many houses at grade on Van Noord, Alcove and Halkirk, as well as from the Western hillside. A number of Galewood Ave residents informed Save Coldwater Canyon that they still have light intrusion directly into their homes. Field lights "still shine on our

front yard," says one Galewood resident. "Direct lighting does still enter my property," says another Galewood resident. Field lights shine into "multiple rooms of our house," says a Van Noord resident.





SCC therefore does not support lights of any kind on the proposed practice field. The Applicant alleges that the one of the main reasons they would like the practice field is so that more students on sports teams can leave school early -- therefore having no lights on the field would help both student athletes as well as the residents and wildlife, by precluding practices after dark.

9. TRAFFIC impacts are much more significant than RDEIR suggests

Despite the fact that "Objectives" of the "Harvard-Westlake Parking Improvement Plan" include: "improve the flow of traffic on Coldwater Canyon Avenue," and

"enhance safety and security associated with vehicular and pedestrian circulation on the Harvard-Westlake Campus and in the surrounding area," (RDEIR 2-8) the Project will accomplish neither of these objectives and would, in fact, have disastrous effect on traffic during at least 30 months of construction and continue to have negative impacts after completion.

No Established Need

The attached report by Tom Brohard and Associates, dated February 29, 2016 concludes that there is "no justification… to double the existing number of parking spaces at Harvard-Westlake that were adequate in 1992, which are adequate today… Adopting a TDM Program including a progressive disciplinary system of enforcement, an alternative that has not been considered, would be a much more cost effective solution if parking issues develop in the future." (Brohard, p. 9)

The RDEIR (3.8-6) incorrectly states, "A total of 578 parking spaces are currently required and provided on the existing Harvard-Westlake Campus."

578 parking spaces do exist, but they are not required.

In 1994, the School stated in its application for a proposed science building, (ZA-1992-0579-PAD) "A Campus parking study completed by Crain and Associates confirms that the 436 parking spaces currently provided on the Campus are more than adequate to meet the parking needs of the Campus, including the proposed Science Building."

In 1992 the student population was 815 and has grown in 2016 to "about 900." The School has never since secured nor properly justified a need for more parking.

Harvard-Westlake states that they "currently undertake a number of measures to reduce trips," claiming that one-third of the 900 children are bused, that there are financial incentives to carpool, and ride-matching services are provided by the school. (RDEIR 3.8-6) These actions are voluntary, as there is no reference elsewhere in the RDEIR to what the school claims is a TDM (Transportation Demand Management) program.

In Section 5.0 Alternatives, the RDEIR states that they have "rejected, not considered" the option of "Increased Traffic Demand Management," stating that the "School has a complicated program of activities that includes a variety of after-school programs." The Brohard Report states:

> "Alternatives to the very expensive parking structure should have been seriously considered but they were not…A TDM must be proposed, analyzed and instituted before any need for an increase in parking spaces can be established. TDM limitations have not been established for Harvard-Westlake…These strategies typically provide incentives for carpooling/ridesharing and significant penalties for non-compliance with program goals and objectives for trip and parking reduction. To be effective, TDM programs must have timely monitoring and must have a progressive disciplinary system of enforcement."

Many private schools in the Los Angeles area, including The Buckley School in Sherman Oaks and The Archer School for Girls in Brentwood, operate successfully with comparably complex school activity schedules using strict Traffic Demand Management Plans. As schools operating in residential areas, these plans are mandated by each school's individual Conditional Use Permit with the City of Los Angeles. The schools have been required to develop and implement plans that require up to 70% bus ridership on a daily basis, as well as mandatory 3 and 4 person car pools. These TDMs require monitoring and reporting, as well as penalties for noncompliance. Harvard-Westlake should be held to no less a standard.

Underlying Traffic Studies/Traffic Counts:
The RDEIR states, "Updated counts were taken in 2015, but they showed lower traffic volumes than 2011 and therefore in the interests of being conservative, the 2011 counts are used in this analysis for all intersections. See Appendix G.2." (3.8-2)

"Lower traffic volumes" are clearly in opposition to any direct observation by residents and commuters. But of course that's because at the intersection of Coldwater and Ventura, lower volume would be occurring due to greater traffic congestion. Traffic counts tally the number of cars that GET THROUGH the intersection, so if traffic is stalled or stopped, FEWER cars get through and the traffic count is LOWER.

The Brohard report states: (p 3) "Capacity Calculations Were Not Verified in the Field" "When the vehicle demand exceeds the capacity, traffic volumes actually drop as lengthy queues form and vehicles are unable to clear intersections. In some cases, calculations provide false indications of the actual operating condition (level of service) since traffic volumes over peak time periods actually drop below

maximum flow rates. Minor disruptions cause significant queuing and further delays. Peak hours which had previously been limited to 7 to 9AM and 4 to 6PM have stretched well beyond those limits and typically range from 6 to 10 AM and 2 TO 7 PM."

Brohard goes on to point out the dramatic increase in incursions to adjacent south-of-Ventura Blvd. neighborhoods, amplified by access to WAZE, as desperate commuters look for any possible way to get to work (or school) on time. This is consistent with experiences of Van Noord and Greenleaf residents and others in the residential streets West of Coldwater Canyon.

Councilmember Krekorian acknowledged the dramatic increase in local traffic by securing funding for temporary assistance by traffic control officers during "peak" hours, saying:

> "… there is often a massive volume of traffic backed up in all directions..... These busy intersections are jammed up for a number of reasons. Studio City is a popular place to live, Ventura is a bustling commercial corridor and these streets provide an alternative transit route to the basin for drivers who don't want to idle on the southbound 101 parking lot. <u>But the main reason traffic is so bad is that there are far more vehicles traveling through these intersections during the morning rush today than they were originally intended to accommodate</u>."

<u>All impacted intersections</u> should have been studied and calculations verified in the field.

Traffic impacts DURING CONSTRUCTION

Truck trips underestimated

The RDEIR offers as a mitigation strategy the suggestion of delaying truck trips until after 9am, however the peak traffic congestion exceeds the conservative 7am-9am. A total of 160 truck trips per day are scheduled during the excavation phase -- up to 28 an hour, or one every two minutes (3.8-13,14). How could this activity have no negative impact on traffic flow?

As discussed in both the Wexco (WEXCO, p.6-7) and Autumn Wind expert reports (AWA, p.5), the truck trips and material hauling were grossly

underestimated, which would effect the impact of this project throughout its 3+ year duration.

Haul routes and distances underrepresented, length of Project not clear
Haul distances were underrepresented in Air Quality modeling (AWA, p.5), so traffic impacts must be carefully re-analyzed with this specific correction accounted for. No haul routes have been established yet, so it is premature for the RDEIR traffic reports to conclude an insignificant impact to traffic flow. Please provide clarification and specific details used for modeling haul truck emissions to resolve haul truck and trip-related discrepant information contained within the RDEIR's various elements and appendices.

The Autumn Wind report describes that although the RDEIR project increased in duration to 30 months, the Air Quality modeling shows construction across 4 years, with construction phases likely extending to 42 months. This discrepancy of Project duration must be addressed in the FEIR.

Damage to road from 4 years of heavy machinery
Coldwater Canyon Avenue is an essential commuter artery that serves the City of Los Angeles as well as other local cities including Beverly Hills and West Hollywood. The Applicant must demonstrate that they will be able to protect the street and underlying infrastructure from DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION during Project. The Applicant should be required to present a contingency plan in case of closure of the road. All costs of repairing or replacing damage or destruction to street and underground infrastructure should be the sole responsibility of the Applicant.

The Applicant must be required to supply a detailed daily and weekly Construction schedule including numbers of vehicles and their movement. This should demonstrate fully and accurately any overlaps in construction phasing as outlined in RDEIR 3.2-27. It should be required that this schedule and all revisions to the schedule distributed to SCNC, SCRA, CD2, CD4, and nearby residents. (This was required, for example, in the Archer School's FEIR)

The Applicant must be required to prove the SAFETY of running one 20 cubic yard, 5-axle truck, approximately every 2 minutes on Coldwater Canyon.

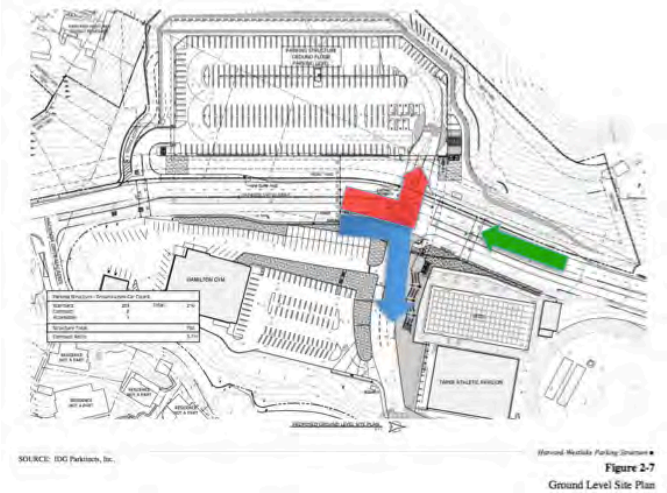
Traffic Impacts AFTER CONSTRUCTION

Extended operational hours, additional field and parking use

By building a parking structure with the same operating hours as the school: Monday through Friday 6:30am – 11:30pm and "some weekends" 6:30am – 11:30pm, (RDEIR 2-15, "The Harvard Westlake Campus would continue to operate these same hours with the Project,") as well as a practice field with operating hours of 8am – 8pm Monday through Friday and weekends 8a – 5p, there will only be a seven-hour window of quiet every Sunday through Thursday nights and an eight-hour window Friday and Saturday nights. If the Applicant is allowed to rent out (or donate) the use of their parking structure or their practice field to other groups, an increase in vehicle trips would be inevitable. The garage would empty and fill through the 17-hour operational day and evening.

There is notice on the School's website that the School would offer parking to selected community groups. This valiant effort to find some small community benefit to the Project also offers incentive to certain groups (such as Sunnyside Preschool) to support this project in return for the privilege of being one of those selected to use the Parking Structure. This additional use was not calculated in the RDEIR and presents an additional burden to neighbors and an additional traffic impact.

Brohard's report already raised concerns about the lack of analysis of delays caused by the change of 100s of cars needing to cross Southern traffic. (Red represents proposed new Left turns) (Blue represents the way traffic flows now, RIGHT turn into campus) (Southbound Cars that turn into campus now have a very long turn lane in the middle of Coldwater).



SOURCE: IDG Parkitects, Inc.

Figure 2-7
Ground Level Site Plan

If more cars are added to this traffic (ie from allowing Sunnyside Preschool parents to park in Applicant's garage), the impact of this traffic pattern change must be considered. Furthermore, if the Applicant eliminates more of its on-campus, eastern parking in the future, (for example, by building on existing parking lots after acquiring 200% more parking spaces via this Project) the number of vehicles parking in the Structure will increase even further, and those impacts must be considered.

Insufficient turning lanes

RDEIR claims, "…Traffic turning into the new Parking Structure would not disrupt through traffic flow on northbound nor southbound Coldwater Canyon Avenue…". Brohard refutes this claim as unsubstantiated. (Brohard, p. 7) Applicant should be required to provide data breaking down numbers of students and staff entering from north and south, so cumulative delays can be properly calculated. "As proposed, the lengths of the turning lanes are too short to meet accepted standards and practice…" (Brohard, p.6) The RDEIR does not analyze the impact to east-west traffic on Ventura Blvd. or local neighborhood streets not only during 3-4 years of construction, but also during normal operations, with insufficient turning lanes.

Traffic Light Gives Inappropriate Credit and False Improvement credited to Project

ATSAC/ATCS Credit

"The LADOT Level of Service Worksheets allow a full level of service credit (0.10) for installation of ATSAC/ATCS traffic signal system equipment that changes traffic signal timing in response to real-tie vehicle demands within a network of coordinated traffic signals." However, the distance between signals is well beyond the range of coordinated traffic signal benefits… and "cannot be considered as being within a system of traffic signals along an arterial corridor."

If the credit is eliminated from the calculations for future conditions with Project (Table 3.8-6 of page 3.8-23) "the Project causes a significant traffic impact at this location, operating at Level of Service "F" with an increase in the volume to capacity ratio from 1.051 to 1.138." Increase is 0.087 and any increase of >0.010 is a significant traffic impact that required further mitigation. (Brohard, p.7)

Truck Access

Brohard's report finds that truck access has still not been evaluated. " The RDEIR and Traffic Study do not discus the traffic control to be used to facilitate

construction trucks leaving the site… Proper study is required to properly analyze the exiting truck traffic during construction so that all significant impacts can be properly identified and analyzed, enabling feasible mitigation measures to then be developed." (Brohard, p. 5)

Traffic Safety and Speeding Concerns

Traffic safety and speeding concerns have not been documented in the RDEIR. Further, "the claim that moving school buses off of Coldwater would increase safety is unsubstantiated. The 250-foot long area immediately north of the Harvard-Westlake traffic signal on the east side of Coldwater Canyon Avenue is at least 12 feet wider than the other portions of the roadway and provides an area – out of the travel lane – for vehicle parking and/or bus loading/unloading. " (Brohard, p. 6) Wexco confirms that the current bus loading/unloading is safe for the School community, and says, "There is absolutely no need to move bus loading and unloading within the campus." (Wexco, p. 8)

Brohard also raises the safety concern of "the impossibility of physically preventing at-grade pedestrian crossings of Coldwater Canyon from the parking structure to the campus and vice-versa" (Brohard, p. 7). Wexco Safety report reiterates exactly this same concern, both on ordinary operational days and especially in an emergency situation. "There is no guarantee that pedestrians travelling to/from the Parking Structure/Harvard Westlake campus will refrain from illegally crossing Coldwater…" (Wexco, p.1)

The Applicant recognizes that access to Coldwater Canyon at grade is "associated with the danger of speeding vehicles." (Exec Summary, S-3, S-4)

Wexco affirms, "There is no legitimate safety argument for moving the campus community…across Coldwater Canyon to the West so that they must travel eastwards across Coldwater Canyon at risk." (Wexco, p.8)

Special Events not Properly Studied

Special event parking and Traffic impacts were not properly studied and parking demand and traffic volumes should be observed, counted and analyzed. (Brohard, p.8) A separate TDM for large events should be developed and implemented. The community rejects the notion that shuttle parking is not feasible.

DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS/ENTITLEMENTS THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT HILLSIDE

SCC is very concerned about the numerous far-reaching exceptions the School seeks as part of the Vesting Conditional Use permit, including:

• **90 ft 5 in tall retaining wall** (in lieu of 30-ft height limit otherwise required). This is increased from the previous 87 ft high wall and would make it the tallest soil nail retaining wall in the entire City.

• **0 ft setbacks** (in lieu of 17-ft side yard setbacks otherwise required). Not having a shoulder/clearance for students to escape the Structure in an emergency leads to the safety hazard of students running into the street and the danger of speeding vehicles "…the lack of a designated shoulder is a safety hazard." (Wexco, p. 8)

• **Grading of 2,500 cubic yards in a Hillside area** on a lot in the RE40-1-H Zone (in lieu of 1,600 cubic yard maximum). ***This number, already almost double the allowable maximum, is CONTESTED by both Save Coldwater Canyon and the Hillside Federation, since the actual amount of grading is an astounding 137,000 cubic yards.*** The Lead Agency has accepted the School's incorrect interpretation of the underlying statute when it argues that the School should be exempt from 134,500 cubic yards of excavation. (LAMC Section 12.21 C.10 (f)(3).) If the School's interpretation were correct, then the BHO would have been meant to be more restrictive to dwellings than for a giant parking structure. Clearly, the intent of the BHO was to limit the excavation of the hillside in out-of-scale projects just like this one. (For more details on the proper legal interpretation of this statute, see the Hillside Federation Comment letter, March 2016.)

As the Wexco Report points out, this figure does not account for "swell" of the export soils. The actual figure is more likely 175,000 cubic yards, which would <u>be 40,500 cubic yards in excess of the limit</u> -- assuming the Applicant is able to prove its interpretation of LAMC Section 12.21 C.10 (f)(3) is defensible. If not, the amount is a shocking <u>173,400 cubic yards in excess of the Hillside limit.</u>

• **Earth export of 2,500 cubic yards in a Hillside Area** (in lieu of 1,000 cubic yard limit otherwise required)

• **Residential Floor Area of approx. 79,261 sq Ft in a Hillside Area** (in lieu of the maximum residential floor area limits otherwise required by the Baseline Hillside Ordinance.)

• **Vacation of Airspace and Public Right of Way on Hacienda Drive West** (the granting of which serves no public purpose and forever removes land from the public). SCC has submitted extensive comments on this subject to the Bureau of Engineering and cc'ed the Lead Agency in its 2015 Comment Letter RE: VAC-E 14012373. We are attaching a copy of that document to this submission as well.

These entitlement requests fly in the face of the tireless efforts of our City officials, and Neighborhood Council officers, as well as the Hillside Federation, to create the Baseline Hillside Ordinance and protect LA's hillsides from out-of-scale development. **Absent some overwhelming public purpose, excavation and retaining walls on this scale should not be permitted.** Exceptions and special treatment for this well-connected, deep-pocketed private school would be inappropriate and set a dangerous precedent for Los Angeles development.

ALTERNATIVES

Inconsistent rejection of Alternatives

The RDEIR rejects Smaller Parking Structures on the existing Campus because they do not allow for a practice field, yet it *does* consider the alternative of NO PROJECT and an alternative of 4 HOMES on the site (which doesn't meet their objectives either) and it *does* consider a 10-story alternative without a practice field. So the RDEIR inappropriately rejects many feasible alternatives for not meeting Project Goals while considering others.

The RDEIR rejects Shuttle Parking as "infeasible" and rejects "increased TDM," yet the Applicant does not currently have a TDM. (Also discussed at length on p. 13, 14, and 19 of this comment letter). SCC asks the Lead Agency to seek further explanation from the School about its current voluntary parking plan. The School has said they use "75% carpooling and busing" (according to their lobbyist, Mr. Khalatian) yet have not broken those numbers down. There are a number of factors that need to be explained, such as the number of the 400 students drivers who carpool, as well as the number of parent carpools. Further they should explain whether they are 3-person or 4-person carpools. The School should be asked to provide the exact number of yearly bus permits as well as the number of reserved, dedicated spaces they provide for Juniors and Seniors.

The RDEIR rejects increased TDM and shuttle parking, going so far as to say there is something "unique" about the parking needs and activities of Harvard-Westlake school. Yet Archer School, Oakwood School and Buckley School, to name only a few of other private schools in residential areas have TDMs and use shuttle parking for large events. There is nothing unique about the parking needs of Harvard-Westlake.

The RDEIR analyzes two viable, environmentally superior alternatives.
Alternative 1 (no project) compares No project vs the Project saying incorrectly that the result of mitigation measures would be "many more *protected* trees [emphasis added] being located on the Development Site" – not only are NONE of the proposed mitigation trees Oak or Walnuts, but there is only enough room on the site after the Project is built for a fraction of these mitigation trees.

In Alternative 2 (4 new homes) the RDEIR correctly states Alternative 2 would be "compatible with adjacent residential uses" and all impacts are less than significant. However, there is no reason to assume (as the RDEIR does) that the on-site walnut trees would die -- as we mentioned, even D-rated trees continue to provide habitat for wildlife and are likely to prevail.

The RDEIR correctly states that Both Alternative 1 and 2 are "environmentally superior alternatives".

Since the 2013 DEIR, the project has gotten bigger, taller, longer, and asked for even more entitlements, including a number of enormous exceptions to the municipal codes and the Baseline Hillside Ordinance. This project creates numerous significant negative environmental impacts and for the protection of our community only those Alternatives which seriously address those impacts and offer environmentally superior options should be allowed by the Lead Agency.

Thank you for your attention to our comments on this Project.

Sincerely,

Sarah Boyd, President /s/
Save Coldwater Canyon! Inc.

Cc: Mayor Eric Garcetti
Councilmember Paul Krekorian, CD2
Councilmember David Ryu, CD4
Karo Torrossian, CD2
Areen Ibranossion, CD2
Studio City Neighborhood Council Board
Studio City Residents Association
Sherman Oaks Homeowners Association
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
Hillside Federation

ATTACHMENTS:
1. AWA report
2. Brohard report
3. Wexco report
4. Veneklasen report
5. CCB/SCC Comment letter 2013
6. SCC Comment letter to Bureau of Engineering
7. SCC Petition signature
8. SCC Petition comments
9. SCC Petition coverpage

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
LOS ANGELES

Kimberly Henry

Office of City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St, Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry:

Angelenos for Trees is submitting this response in conjunction with the DEIR prepared for the Harvard Westlake River Park Project ("HW Project").

Currently, at the proposed HW Project – Harvard Westlake is proposing to remove 240 trees which is over a 50% loss in the property tree canopy cover. Most of these trees are mature and according to the Davey Services iTree environmental services calculator have provided over 898,773 pounds of carbon sequestration services to date.[1] A copy of the full report of the data obtained from the environmental services calculator is attached to this letter. The city is using iTree to conduct its street tree inventory.

Taking out significant 70-year-old mature trees and replacing them with saplings (even if they are natives) that will need an additional 20-30 years of growth to provide these types of environmental benefits is a failure to recognize the value of mature trees and the ecosystems they support now.

We determined over a span of 10 years 390,794 pounds of carbon sequestration services will be lost. It will take at least 10 years until a sapling in a 46" inch box will start sequestering carbon at all.

The effects of human – caused global warming are happening now. The latest IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report shows greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and current plans to address climate change are not ambitious enough and will worsen in the decades to come. It is common in large development projects in Los Angeles for the developer to remove the majority of the trees at a location. In this case on the site property (not the right of way or other adjacent locations), Harvard Westlake is removing over 80% of the trees. Harvard Westlake is essentially clear cutting the property for its development project.

New trees require a lot of support (water and otherwise) and have been shown in a field study conducted by the US Forest Service in a Mediterranean climate, like Los Angeles, to experience a 15% failure rate within 1 year that rose to 40% just 5 years later.

[1] Angeleno for Trees input each tree into the tree environmental services calculator to obtain these numbers.

Planting replacement trees 1:1 will result in a net loss of carbon sequestration, a loss of storm water mitigation and will result in a net loss of existing canopy coverage at that one particular location and fails to take into account the loss of canopy coverage over the last 10 years by adjacent properties (including Sportsman Lodge, Sunkist development, and Grant High School).

In 2019, Cy Carlberg, Harvard Westlake's consulting arborist, who was also paid to consult at the Grant High School project, pointed out in her report for LAUSD the proposed removal of healthy mature Redwoods, which are not native to Southern California could be subject to drought and die off in future years, therefore justifying the removal of these beloved trees from the high school. Removing a tree because it could be subject to drought and replacing it with a tree that requires more water than an existing mature tree makes no sense. Although what she said is not necessarily wrong as to its location the fact is these trees were healthy and showed no sign of stress. This argument is separated from reality and failed to recognize that we don't live in laboratory with only one species. It is similar to the current argument for the HW Project that the replacement of the slated mature trees with native saplings is a more "ecological beneficial project". This is also not necessarily wrong (without understanding the context) – however, the fact is that these trees slated for removal are over 70 years old, are healthy and are providing valuable environmental services now. Those replacement saplings will take at least 20 years to provide similar benefits. The idea that is okay to remove all mature trees in Los Angeles that are providing environmental benefits now and replacing them with native trees is ridiculous and self-defeating. Yes, as trees die, we should replace them with native species but to remove them prematurely is an environmental and ecological disaster.

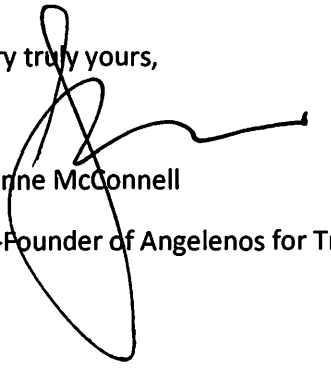
This may be an isolated development project, but the impacts are far reaching to the entire San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles. We all breathe the same air and experience the increased heat. Air and temperature are not limited to a parcel – on a tax map. The mature trees are part of an urban ecosystem that helps reduce temperatures, sequester carbon, promote biodiversity, reduce storm water runoff, and clean the air. UCLA, USC, and Tree People have identified the San Fernando Valley to be uniquely susceptible to climate change. Los Angeles has the worst air quality in the nation, and City is already experiencing a spike in heat related deaths due to the increased heat of climate change and the urban heat island effect.

Ironically, instead of using the existing natural resources of permeable turf and trees already in place at the proposed HW Project, Harvard Westlake is looking to replicate the Army Corp of Engineers project of paving the LA River in the 1930s. The paving of the LA River, which was once the location of verdant wetlands, is now universally recognized as an over-engineered error due to the misunderstanding of the ecological impacts of isolating one part of the ecosystem rather than looking at the whole ecosystem.

Impermeable artificial turf is replacing existing permeable grass. The turf emits carbon dioxide and methane, provides no ecological benefit, and will negatively impact the ecosystem of birds, insects, and other endemic species native to Southern California. Removing 240 trees results in a loss of carbon sequestration benefits and Harvard Westlake's proposed installation of a built storm water management system is an over engineered solution to problem that doesn't exist because the mature trees at the location are already providing 312,555 gallons of rainfall interception and 46,330 gallons of run off avoidance per year. Removing the 240 trees will result in a more than a 50% net decrease of runoff avoidance equal to 26,267 gallons and more than a 50% decrease of 176,336 gallons.

Los Angeles in its many policies, including the green new deal, and the city's respected academic institutions all recognize the need for open green space, a healthy ecosystem, shade, and clean air. Although the proposed built environment of the HW Project could be considered "open" it is not open green permeable space and fails to take advantage of existing ecological science that will benefit the growth of our natural environment, provide shade, and clean our air. Angelenos for Trees, recommends that Harvard Westlake, maintain the space in its current configuration, introduce native species, including trees, over time, consistent with the current science relative to habitats and ecosystems and increase the tree canopy to support a healthy ecosystem. Such a project could operate as a lab for field biology projects while still providing tennis and golf as activities for its students and the community.

Very truly yours,



Jeanne McConnell

Co-Founder of Angelenos for Trees

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
LOS ANGELES

May 8, 2022

Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis for Existing, Mature Urban Tree Canopy at Weddington Golf & Tennis

Methodology and Additional Information

This report utilizes the i-Tree National Tree Benefits Calculator software, which was developed in partnership with the United Stated Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. Tree health ratings differed between the Biological Resources Technical Report and i-Tree, so for calculation purposes, the following describes the labeling methods employed. Ratings from the Biological Resources Technical Report of “A,” “B,” “C,” “D,” and “F” were assigned in i-Tree as “Excellent,” “Good,” “Fair,” “Poor,” and “Dead,” respectively.

In instances where the species were not inventoried in i-Tree, experts were consulted and similar inventoried species were substituted and utilized. These cases can be found on the calculation spreadsheet. Average DBH measurements utilized for the Mexican fan palm (Washingtonia robusta) and Windmill palm (Trachycarpus fortunei) species relied on USDA data and were 14.1 DBH and 9 DBH, respectively. 4 Spanish daggers (Yucca gloriosa) were excluded from analysis due to inconclusive DBH measurements.

Results

- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is $1,584.14.
- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is 67,439.56 lbs.
- Yearly estimate of storm water mitigation is $413.32.
- Yearly estimate of storm water runoff avoided is 46,330.26 gals.
- Yearly estimate of storm water rainfall intercepted is 312,555.20 gals.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution removal is $2,412.25.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution carbon monoxide removal is 237.83 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution ozone removal is 6,027.37 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution nitrogen dioxide is 1,469.45 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution sulfur dioxide is 104.49 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution (fine particles or particulate matter) is 63.00 oz.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is $35,281.18.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is 1,520,466.02 lbs.

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
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Tag No.	Tree Common Name	Tree Botanical Name	DBH (in)	Overall Health Grade	Preserve	Remove	Carbon Dioxide Sequestration ($)	Carbon Dioxide Sequestration - CO2 equivalent of carbon (lbs)	Storm Water Mitigation ($)	Storm Water Mitigation - Runoff Avoided (gals)	Storm Water Mitigation - Rainfall Intercepted (gals)	Air Pollution Removal ($)	Air Pollution Removal - Carbon Monoxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Ozone (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Nitrogen Dioxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Sulfur Dioxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - PM2.5 (oz)	CO2 Stored To Date ($)	CO2 Stored To Date - CO2 equivalent of carbon (lbs)	Note
1	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	31.2	B	X		15.55	668.48	1.76	196.61	1334.91	7.92	0.96	21.75	5.13	0.39	0.16	266.19	11445.67	
2	Incense cedar	Calocedrus decurrens	17.5	B	X		3.86	165.78	0.72	80.24	544.80	5.13	0.39	12.03	3.07	0.21	0.16	70.99	3013.89	
3	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	29.5	B	X		14.62	68.82	1.68	187.67	1274.20	7.79	0.92	21.19	5.02	0.38	0.16	237.81	10225.30	
4	Incense cedar	Calocedrus decurrens	13.1	B	X		2.93	125.77	0.46	52.01	353.11	3.10	0.25	7.48	1.89	0.13	0.10	38.60	1659.91	
5	Olive	Olea europaea	38.2	C	X		0.95	40.65	2.14	239.79	1628.08	9.44	1.36	27.18	6.21	0.49	0.16	927.72	39889.83	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
6	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa	10.3	C	X		3.06	131.49	0.64	71.69	486.76	2.68	0.41	7.82	1.77	0.14	0.00	24.19	1040.32	AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
7	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	33.5	A	X		17.71	761.36	1.97	220.04	1494.01	8.26	1.02	22.83	5.36	0.41	0.16	307.85	13236.88	
8	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	21.5	B	X		4.16	178.77	1.35	151.60	1029.29	10.80	0.74	24.25	6.30	0.42	0.35	55.67	2393.81	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
9	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	34	B		X	17.09	734.99	1.89	211.79	1438.00	8.10	1.03	22.59	5.28	0.41	0.15	316.81	13622.04	
10	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	32.5	C		X	14.02	602.79	1.57	175.73	1193.14	7.50	0.99	21.13	4.90	0.38	0.14	287.94	12380.54	
11	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
12	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
13	Victorian box	Pittsoporum undulatum	25	A	X		0.50	21.69	1.48	165.83	1125.94	7.65	0.77	19.82	4.83	0.35	0.18	325.43	13992.57	
14	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	40	C	X		10.18	437.62	1.90	212.54	1443.03	9.23	1.20	25.88	6.02	0.47	0.17	386.69	16626.65	
15	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	44.7	B	X		5.50	236.53	3.89	434.91	2952.86	39.90	2.17	81.16	21.81	1.39	1.52	222.46	9565.07	
16	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	30.5	C	X		5.06	217.50	2.12	237.56	1612.92	21.30	1.34	46.22	12.15	0.80	0.74	92.66	3984.26	
17	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	13	B	X		2.15	92.62	0.88	98.07	665.84	5.22	0.48	13.10	3.24	0.23	0.14	13.11	563.74	
18	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	45	B	X		5.43	233.27	3.91	437.52	2970.58	40.22	2.19	81.80	21.99	1.40	1.54	224.97	9673.33	
19	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	34	C	X		5.80	249.44	2.42	270.81	1838.70	24.82	1.53	53.35	14.07	0.92	0.88	117.48	5051.42	
20	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	20.2	F		X	0.39	16.87	0.20	22.83	154.98	4.63	0.81	13.99	3.07	0.26	0.01	27.21	1169.75	
21	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	54.5	D	X		0.38	16.49	1.90	212.31	1441.52	30.80	2.66	75.68	18.94	1.33	0.85	301.61	12968.67	
22	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	15.5	D	X		0.88	37.76	0.42	47.15	320.13	4.58	0.59	12.81	2.99	0.23	0.10	16.06	690.69	
23	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	19	C	X		3.06	131.40	1.19	133.66	907.51	9.75	0.76	22.99	5.85	0.40	0.29	31.31	1346.38	
24	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	21	C	X		3.47	149.17	1.35	150.94	1024.85	11.69	0.85	26.91	6.92	0.47	0.37	39.72	1707.91	
25	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
26	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
27	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
28	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
29	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
30	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
31	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
32	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
33	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
34	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
35	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
36	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
37	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
38	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
39	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
40	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
41	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
42	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
43	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
44	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
45	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
46	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
47	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
48	Olive	Olea europaea	23.8	C	X		0.52	22.23	1.55	172.98	1174.45	8.43	0.98	22.85	5.43	0.41	0.18	317.40	13647.45	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
49	Olive	Olea europaea	17.9	D	X		1.54	66.05	0.90	100.80	684.37	6.08	0.75	16.83	3.95	0.30	0.12	165.83	7130.43	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
50	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
51	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
52	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
53	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
54	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	

55	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
56	Olive	Olea europaea	19	F		X	0.06	2.63	0.20	22.37	151.87	2.70	0.57	8.48	1.79	0.16	0.10	188.09	8087.25	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
57	Olive	Olea europaea	23.8	B	X		0.60	25.77	1.79	200.40	1360.64	9.02	0.98	23.96	5.77	0.43	0.20	317.90	13669.11	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
58	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	44.7	B	X		5.50	236.53	3.89	434.91	2952.86	39.90	2.17	81.16	21.81	1.39	1.52	222.46	9565.07	
59	Olive	Olea europaea	11.8	F		X	1.50	64.51	0.12	13.90	94.39	1.98	0.42	6.23	1.31	0.12	0.10	63.49	2729.79	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
60	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	37	B	X		7.29	313.52	3.10	347.19	2357.31	30.37	1.70	62.50	16.73	1.07	1.14	146.63	6304.65	
61	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	22	C	X		3.68	158.30	1.43	159.73	1084.52	12.69	0.90	28.94	7.47	0.50	0.41	44.34	1906.42	
62	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	21	C	X		3.47	149.17	1.35	150.94	1024.85	11.69	0.85	26.91	6.92	0.47	0.37	39.72	1707.91	
63	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	46	C	X		4.29	184.53	3.46	387.44	2630.57	37.70	2.19	78.99	21.02	1.35	1.38	228.87	9840.92	
64	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39	C	X		5.87	252.41	2.85	319.07	2166.37	30.04	1.80	63.84	16.91	1.10	1.08	158.83	6829.42	
65	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	29	C	X		4.75	204.15	2.00	223.49	1517.37	19.85	1.26	43.24	11.35	0.75	0.69	83.04	3570.31	
66	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	11.5	F		X	0.18	7.68	0.10	11.60	78.79	1.65	0.35	5.15	1.08	0.10	0.10	7.07	303.87	
67	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.5	C	X		5.79	249.03	2.89	323.93	2199.37	30.59	1.83	64.91	17.20	1.11	1.10	163.36	7024.03	
68	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	42.5	C	X		5.21	224.07	3.16	353.19	2398.01	33.84	2.00	71.36	18.95	1.22	1.23	192.04	8257.37	
69	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	12.5	C	X		1.63	69.95	0.72	80.79	548.53	4.58	0.46	11.82	2.19	0.21	0.11	11.47	493.32	
70	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	30	C	X		4.95	213.02	2.08	232.85	1580.98	20.82	1.32	45.22	11.88	0.78	0.72	89.39	3843.42	
71	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	16.5	C	X		2.56	110.13	1.01	112.68	765.03	7.53	0.64	18.34	4.60	0.32	0.21	22.30	959.04	
72	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	40.3	C	X		5.66	243.16	2.96	331.72	2252.25	31.44	1.88	66.62	17.66	1.14	1.13	170.75	7341.89	
73	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	26.5	C	X		4.24	182.37	1.79	200.32	1360.08	17.48	1.13	38.36	10.04	0.66	0.60	68.30	2936.87	
74	Flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	12.8	C	X		1.59	68.48	0.73	81.38	552.54	4.64	0.46	11.97	2.93	0.21	0.11	11.53	495.66	
75	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	34	C	X		5.80	249.44	2.42	270.81	1838.70	24.82	1.53	53.35	14.07	0.92	0.88	117.48	5051.42	
76	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	30	C	X		4.95	213.02	2.08	232.85	1580.98	20.82	1.32	45.22	11.88	0.78	0.72	89.39	3843.42	
77	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	17.5	B	X		5.60	240.90	1.17	130.46	885.80	6.79	0.64	17.19	4.24	0.30	0.17	62.13	2671.44	
78	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35.5	B	X		12.73	547.41	1.97	220.16	1494.80	9.67	1.07	25.87	6.20	0.46	0.21	297.75	12802.71	
79	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	8.18	B	X		2.15	92.50	0.59	66.10	448.82	2.97	0.32	7.90	1.90	0.14	0.10	10.84	466.09	
80	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	31.3	B	X		10.06	432.46	1.76	197.14	1338.53	9.21	0.96	24.15	5.85	0.43	0.21	297.77	12803.38	
81	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	26	B	X		8.14	350.04	1.52	169.91	1153.64	8.48	0.83	21.76	5.33	0.38	0.21	197.94	8510.83	
82	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	27.3	B	X		8.51	365.80	1.58	176.41	1197.72	8.80	0.86	22.57	5.53	0.40	0.22	220.50	9481.11	
83	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	30.5	C	X		9.12	392.01	1.49	166.51	1130.51	8.65	0.94	22.99	5.53	0.41	0.19	212.78	9149.14	
84	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	16.3	C	X		4.41	189.55	0.97	108.17	734.41	6.05	0.61	15.69	3.82	0.28	0.14	52.39	2252.62	
85	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	26.2	C	X		7.06	303.69	1.32	147.52	1001.58	7.95	0.83	20.88	5.05	0.37	0.18	200.68	8628.63	
86	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	27.5	C	X		7.14	307.20	1.33	148.80	1010.32	8.03	0.84	21.08	5.10	0.37	0.19	205.83	8850.30	
87	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	28.2	B	X		8.85	380.60	1.62	180.97	1228.72	8.89	0.88	22.94	5.60	0.41	0.22	236.76	10179.98	
88	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	13.6	B	X		4.11	176.76	1.02	114.11	774.74	5.75	0.56	14.71	3.61	0.26	0.14	35.13	1510.83	
89	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	31.7	B	X		11.09	476.74	1.78	199.28	1353.04	9.39	0.97	24.56	5.96	0.44	0.22	232.27	9897.07	
90	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	21.2	B	X		7.01	301.50	1.31	147.00	998.05	7.62	0.72	19.28	4.75	0.34	0.19	95.64	4112.39	
91	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	8.3	B	X		2.19	94.29	0.60	67.67	459.46	3.05	0.33	8.11	1.95	0.14	0.10	11.23	482.68	
92	Olive	Olea europaea	17.5	C	X		2.91	125.23	1.17	130.44	885.66	6.84	0.74	18.12	4.36	0.32	0.15	158.26	6804.75	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
93	Olive	Olea europaea	18.3	C	X		1.11	47.56	1.22	136.16	924.48	7.01	0.77	18.70	4.49	0.33	0.16	175.02	7525.30	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
94	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	19	B	X		6.18	265.63	1.22	137.05	930.50	7.16	0.67	18.08	4.46	0.32	0.18	74.79	3215.87	
95	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	9	B	X		2.44	104.85	0.69	77.01	522.85	3.57	0.38	9.38	2.27	0.17	0.10	13.62	585.73	
96	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.7	B	X		10.24	440.36	1.69	188.71	1281.27	9.20	0.92	23.80	5.81	0.42	0.22	201.44	8661.30	
97	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	27.3	B	X		9.24	397.50	1.58	176.41	1197.72	8.94	0.86	22.81	5.60	0.40	0.22	167.67	7209.43	
98	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	36	B	X		12.95	566.85	1.99	222.98	1513.97	9.70	1.09	26.03	6.22	0.46	0.21	307.05	13202.59	
99	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifolia	25.5	C	X		22.21	955.09	1.73	193.92	1316.65	7.88	1.09	23.05	5.01	0.38	0.14	301.32	12956.82	
100	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.3	C		X	8.68	373.27	1.44	161.09	1093.75	8.54	0.91	22.54	5.44	0.40	0.19	194.87	8378.91	
101	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
102	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25.5	C		X	7.49	321.86	1.29	144.53	981.33	7.90	0.82	20.64	5.01	0.37	0.18	143.58	6173.79	
103	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	18.4	C		X	5.11	219.63	1.04	116.00	787.62	6.53	0.66	16.91	4.12	0.30	0.16	69.01	2967.09	
104	Beefwood	Casuarina cunninghamiana	22	C		X	16.89	726.38	1.55	173.17	1175.72	5.97	0.98	17.76	3.95	0.33	0.00	199.59	8582.00	AKA "Australian Beefwood" or "River She-Oak"
105	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
106	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
107	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
108	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
109	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
110	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
111	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	28.7	B	X		9.04	388.88	1.64	183.53	1246.11	8.95	0.90	23.14	5.65	0.41	0.22	246.07	10580.36	
112	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15	C	X		3.98	170.99	0.92	103.45	702.40	5.72	0.59	14.90	3.62	0.26	0.14	43.35	1864.00	
113	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

114	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
115	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
116	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
117	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
118	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26.8	B		X	9.08	390.24	1.55	173.89	1180.67	8.84	0.85	22.55	5.54	0.40	0.22	161.04	6924.23	
119	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.3	C		X	8.32	357.79	1.40	156.65	1063.57	8.42	0.89	22.15	5.36	0.39	0.19	180.62	7766.02	
120	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26.4	C		X	7.75	333.26	1.33	148.38	1007.40	8.14	0.84	21.24	5.16	0.38	0.19	155.09	6668.67	
121	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25	C		X	7.33	315.37	1.27	142.42	966.99	7.74	0.81	20.29	4.92	0.36	0.18	137.37	5906.54	
122	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	42.5	C		X	9.27	398.43	2.02	225.58	1531.60	9.28	1.28	26.42	6.08	0.48	0.16	442.21	19013.73	
123	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26	C		X	7.63	328.24	1.31	146.66	995.77	8.03	0.83	20.97	5.09	0.37	0.19	149.93	6446.55	
124	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	39.4	C		X	10.36	445.56	1.87	209.46	1422.16	9.20	1.18	25.74	6.00	0.46	0.17	373.98	16080.20	
125	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	12	B		X	3.51	151.04	0.96	107.71	731.32	5.28	0.53	13.62	3.33	0.24	0.13	26.49	1138.99	
126	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	17.4	B		X	16.31	701.44	1.25	139.56	947.52	6.83	0.68	17.64	4.31	0.31	0.17	130.02	5590.48	
127	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	14.3	C		X	4.81	206.81	0.72	81.03	550.17	4.14	0.46	11.38	2.58	0.18	0.00	38.40	1650.93	
128	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	44	B		X	9.97	428.87	2.42	270.63	1837.45	9.92	1.32	27.98	6.48	0.51	0.18	478.05	20555.07	
129	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35	B		X	12.51	538.00	1.94	217.35	1475.74	9.64	1.06	25.71	6.17	0.46	0.21	288.61	12409.72	
130	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	22	B		X	7.31	314.34	1.35	150.70	1023.20	7.75	0.74	19.69	4.85	0.35	0.20	103.89	4467.00	
131	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	37.9	C		X	10.77	463.00	1.80	201.88	1370.66	9.15	1.14	25.35	5.95	0.46	0.18	343.24	14758.52	
132	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8.2	A		X	3.95	169.85	0.28	31.65	214.89	1.37	0.15	3.62	0.87	0.00	0.00	22.31	959.16	
133	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	11	B		X	8.86	380.90	0.77	86.12	584.71	4.08	0.42	10.66	2.59	0.19	0.00	43.71	1879.55	
134	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	13.9	B		X	4.22	181.64	1.03	115.33	783.02	5.82	0.56	14.91	3.66	0.26	0.15	36.90	1586.73	
135	Olive	Olea europaea	9.8	D		X	5.88	252.68	0.49	54.53	370.27	3.38	0.41	9.26	2.18	0.17	0.00	42.54	1829.26	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
136	Norfolk Island pine	Araucaria heterophylla	13	B		X	12.33	530.24	0.69	76.72	520.87	4.14	0.37	10.34	2.57	0.18	0.11	76.97	3309.52	
137	Olive	Olea europaea	20.7	D		X	0.33	14.06	1.03	115.52	784.35	6.68	0.86	18.69	4.36	0.34	0.13	230.50	9911.04	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
138	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	21.4	B		X	7.09	304.72	1.32	147.92	1004.31	7.65	0.72	19.39	4.78	0.34	0.19	97.67	4199.62	
139	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.1	B		X	9.99	429.56	1.66	185.60	1260.11	9.14	0.91	23.56	5.76	0.42	0.22	192.67	8284.22	
140	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	B		X	0.91	39.30	0.61	68.71	466.52	2.06	0.34	6.14	1.37	0.11	0.00	6.80	292.22	
141	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
142	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	10.5	A	X		1.70	72.91	0.70	78.04	529.83	3.62	0.36	9.36	2.28	0.17	0.00	10.63	456.93	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
143	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	9.8	A	X		1.54	66.29	0.65	72.42	491.73	3.22	0.34	8.46	2.05	0.15	0.00	8.94	384.49	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
144	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	10	A	X		1.59	68.50	0.66	74.29	504.42	3.35	0.34	8.75	2.13	0.16	0.00	9.49	407.89	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
145	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	11	A	X		1.80	77.30	0.73	81.78	555.25	3.89	0.38	9.97	2.44	0.18	0.00	11.84	508.94	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
146	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	11	A	X		1.80	77.30	0.73	81.78	555.25	3.89	0.38	9.97	2.44	0.18	0.00	11.84	508.94	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
147	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	9.4	A	X		4.52	194.16	0.33	37.48	254.50	1.69	0.17	4.39	1.06	0.00	0.00	29.19	1255.08	
148	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8	A	X		3.86	165.79	0.27	30.71	208.53	1.33	0.14	3.50	0.84	0.00	0.00	21.25	913.82	
149	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8.3	A	X		4.00	171.87	0.29	32.12	218.10	1.40	0.15	3.69	0.89	0.00	0.00	22.84	982.26	
150	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	18.4	B	X		3.57	153.43	1.33	148.94	1011.25	9.93	0.73	22.91	5.89	0.40	0.31	30.37	1305.64	
151	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	24.8	B		X	7.75	333.34	1.47	164.03	1113.69	8.13	0.80	20.91	5.12	0.37	0.20	178.08	7656.80	
152	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
153	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
154	Hollywood juniper	Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	15.7	B		X	10.17	437.24	0.71	79.79	541.75	5.44	0.39	12.43	3.21	0.22	0.17	0.22	3600.39	AKA "Juniperus chinensis" or "Chinese juniper"
155	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	32	B		X	10.33	444.34	1.80	200.89	1363.97	9.27	0.98	24.41	5.90	0.43	0.21	312.64	13442.73	
156	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	37	B		X	11.74	504.59	2.04	228.69	1552.70	9.60	1.12	26.05	6.19	0.47	0.20	430.82	18524.23	
157	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
158	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
159	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	20	B		X	6.56	282.02	1.26	141.53	960.91	7.37	0.69	18.64	4.60	0.33	0.19	83.93	3608.99	
160	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
161	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
162	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	38.5	B	X		12.31	529.16	2.12	237.38	1611.70	9.81	1.16	26.75	6.34	0.48	0.20	355.98	15306.11	
163	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	24.5	B	X		8.36	359.31	1.45	162.57	1103.81	8.16	0.79	20.91	5.13	0.37	0.20	131.92	5672.27	
164	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	19.2	D	X		6.12	262.99	0.58	65.36	443.77	4.32	0.49	11.65	2.78	0.21	0.00	98.31	4227.22	
165	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	20.3	D	X		6.47	278.20	0.63	70.96	481.79	4.64	0.53	12.56	2.99	0.22	0.00	110.12	4734.73	
166	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	42.1	B		X	15.47	665.15	2.31	258.89	1757.79	9.29	1.26	26.37	6.09	0.48	0.17	493.13	21203.16	
167	Arizona cypress	Cupressus arizonica	24.5	B		X	23.07	991.92	1.16	129.29	877.84	6.68	0.63	16.94	4.17	0.30	0.17	428.17	18410.21	
168	Arizona cypress	Cupressus arizonica	17.6	B		X	17.44	749.71	0.72	80.37	545.70	4.19	0.39	10.61	2.62	0.19	0.11	221.59	9527.89	
169	Flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	24.3	B		X	3.75	161.13	1.56	174.36	1183.84	14.00	0.85	29.89	7.90	0.51	0.50	47.16	2027.84	
170	Chinese sweetgum	Liquidambar formosana	16.5	B		X	5.17	222.23	1.13	126.17	856.65	6.65	0.61	17.28	4.05	0.27	0.18	49.05	2108.86	
171	Silver leaf maple	Acer saccharinum	16.8	B		X	9.49	408.11	0.57	63.36	430.21	4.28	0.31	10.18	2.49	0.16	0.14	83.52	3591.03	
172	Chinese sweetgum	Liquidambar formosana	11.3	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.26	828.27	
173	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18.8	B		X	18.12	779.31	1.34	150.39	1021.07	7.22	0.73	18.76	4.56	0.33	0.17	156.22	6717.20	
174	Afghan pine	Pinus brutia var. 'eldarica'	24.3	B		X	12.64	543.56	1.53	171.51	1164.51	7.93	0.84	20.87	5.05	0.37	0.18	150.76	6482.35	
175	Evergreen pear	Pyrus kawakamii	22.4	B		X	15.19	653.06	1.47	164.93	1119.82	7.20	0.80	19.89	4.51	0.32	0.16	199.02	8557.36	AKA "Pyrus calleryana"

176	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
177	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
178	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
179	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
180	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
181	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
182	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	20.7	B		X	0.30	12.98	1.07	119.41	810.73	6.65	0.58	16.42	4.10	0.29	0.18	173.14	7444.46	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
183	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	16.3	B		X	3.58	153.85	0.83	93.30	633.45	5.23	0.46	12.88	3.22	0.23	0.14	97.97	4212.62	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
184	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
185	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
186	Olive	Olea europaea	35.5	C		X	0.86	36.91	2.05	229.73	1559.79	9.36	1.30	26.71	6.14	0.48	0.16	784.98	33752.36	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
187	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
188	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
189	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
190	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
191	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.6	C		X	8.43	362.42	1.41	157.97	1072.58	8.47	0.89	22.27	5.38	0.40	0.19	184.83	7947.14	
192	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	18.6	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.10	2885.31	
193	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	51.7	C		X	3.94	169.22	2.76	309.07	2098.44	9.42	1.75	28.78	6.24	0.53	0.12	572.00	24594.41	
194	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	39.5	C		X	11.54	496.31	2.02	225.90	1533.73	9.57	1.28	27.01	6.25	0.49	0.17	327.44	14079.17	
195	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	27.5	C		X	9.10	391.49	1.40	156.96	1065.68	8.52	0.89	22.32	5.41	0.40	0.20	150.03	6450.92	
196	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	36.8	C		X	12.33	530.06	1.87	209.26	1420.81	9.43	1.18	26.18	6.13	0.47	0.18	280.83	12075.12	
197	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	33.5	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.73	9748.71	
198	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	65.8	F		X	0.05	2.22	0.60	66.73	453.07	0.77	0.16	2.42	0.51	0.00	0.00	889.82	38260.25	
199	Beefwood	Casuarina cunninghamiana	18.4	B		X	9.65	415.05	4.62	517.35	1505.48	17.84	0.45	15.06	3.00	0.78	0.74	130.82	5625.03	AKA "Australian Beefwood" or "River She-Oak"
200	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
201	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.4	B		X	6.89	296.46	3.34	374.16	2540.40	33.16	1.83	67.84	18.20	1.16	1.26	168.16	7230.44	
202	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11.6	B		X	6.34	272.78	0.74	82.75	561.86	4.31	0.40	11.26	2.63	0.18	0.12	41.93	1803.04	
203	Silk tree	Albizia julibrissin	19	B		X	0.17	7.41	1.40	157.04	1066.24	6.60	0.76	18.43	4.15	0.30	0.14	67.30	2893.68	
204	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	31	B		X	9.94	427.38	1.75	195.50	1327.70	9.18	0.95	24.04	5.83	0.43	0.21	291.52	12534.71	
205	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	29	B		X	9.16	393.86	1.65	185.08	1256.61	8.99	0.90	23.26	5.67	0.41	0.22	251.75	10824.76	
206	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	22.5	B		X	6.88	259.99	1.37	153.04	1039.08	7.71	0.75	19.73	4.84	0.35	0.19	143.20	6157.27	
207	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	28.2	B		X	8.85	280.60	1.62	180.97	1228.72	8.89	0.88	22.94	5.60	0.41	0.22	236.76	10179.98	
208	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	30.2	B		X	9.63	413.91	1.71	191.33	1299.02	9.11	0.93	23.74	5.77	0.42	0.22	275.22	11833.82	
209	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	43.2	C		X	8.97	385.67	2.05	229.30	1556.87	9.28	1.30	26.55	6.10	0.48	0.16	458.50	19714.16	
210	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	13.3	C		X	9.76	419.82	0.82	91.77	623.05	4.85	0.52	12.82	3.09	0.23	0.11	68.40	2941.00	
211	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	34.8	C		X	10.71	460.64	1.67	186.65	1267.25	8.99	1.06	24.46	5.80	0.44	0.19	284.35	12226.15	
212	Lemon scented gum	Corymbia citriodora	28	B		X	3.74	160.78	1.63	182.84	1241.43	16.23	0.89	33.18	8.90	0.57	0.62	103.70	4458.72	
213	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	31.8	C		X	9.59	412.52	1.54	172.47	1171.03	8.77	0.98	23.46	5.62	0.42	0.19	233.19	10026.79	
214	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35.8	C		X	11.09	476.90	1.71	191.49	1300.16	9.05	1.08	24.76	5.85	0.44	0.18	302.67	13013.94	
215	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
216	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
217	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
218	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
219	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
220	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
221	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
222	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
223	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
224	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
225	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
226	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
227	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
228	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
229	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
230	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
231	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
232	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
233	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
234	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	

235	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
236	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
237	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
238	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
239	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
240	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
241	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
242	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
243	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
244	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
245	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
246	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
247	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
248	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
249	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
250	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
251	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	46.8	C		X	4.04	173.87	3.53	395.28	2683.78	38.61	2.24	80.75	21.50	1.38	1.42	237.81	10225.13	
252	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	38	C		X	6.01	258.52	2.76	309.37	2100.47	28.99	1.75	61.72	16.33	1.06	1.04	150.00	6449.46	
253	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	33.2	C		X	5.63	242.04	2.35	263.17	1786.78	23.98	1.49	51.70	13.63	0.89	0.84	111.51	4794.83	
254	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	38	C		X	6.01	258.52	2.76	309.37	2100.47	28.99	1.75	61.72	16.33	1.06	1.04	150.00	6449.46	
255	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
256	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	11.5	A		X	6.61	284.08	0.61	67.91	461.08	3.40	0.32	8.57	2.12	0.15	0.00	42.67	1834.86	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
257	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
258	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
259	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25	C		X	7.33	315.37	1.27	142.42	966.99	7.74	0.81	20.29	4.92	0.36	0.18	137.37	5906.54	
260	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.7	C		X	8.46	363.96	1.42	158.42	1075.59	8.48	0.90	22.31	5.39	0.40	0.19	186.24	8008.03	
261	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15.5	C		X	4.14	178.11	0.94	105.25	714.62	5.84	0.60	15.21	3.70	0.27	0.14	46.71	2008.63	
262	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	34.2	C		X	10.49	450.93	1.64	183.77	1247.70	8.94	1.04	24.27	5.77	0.43	0.19	273.66	11766.67	
263	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
264	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
265	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	33.3	C		X	10.13	435.65	1.60	179.25	1217.06	8.88	1.01	23.96	5.71	0.43	0.19	257.21	11059.28	
266	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9.5	B		X	2.90	124.72	0.37	41.49	281.71	2.20	0.20	5.70	1.34	0.00	0.00	11.81	507.59	
267	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11.8	B		X	3.95	169.70	0.50	56.43	383.13	3.24	0.27	8.19	1.95	0.13	0.00	20.12	865.08	
268	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9.6	B		X	2.94	126.58	0.38	42.10	285.84	2.24	0.20	5.80	1.36	0.00	0.00	12.11	520.80	
269	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9	B		X	2.69	115.56	0.34	38.51	261.44	1.99	0.19	5.20	1.21	0.00	0.00	10.34	444.58	
270	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11	B		X	3.57	153.54	0.46	51.01	346.36	2.86	0.25	7.29	1.73	0.12	0.00	16.92	727.72	
271	Coastal redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	15	B		X	5.42	233.15	0.87	97.81	664.09	5.27	0.48	13.18	3.27	0.23	0.14	39.75	1709.18	
272	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
273	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11	C		X	3.06	131.48	0.39	44.03	298.96	2.67	0.25	6.95	1.63	0.11	0.00	16.92	727.72	
274	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
275	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
276	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
277	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
278	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
279	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
280	Tangerine	Citrus reticulata	16.5	A		X	6.17	265.11	0.50	56.50	383.58	2.56	0.26	6.69	1.63	0.12	0.00	167.46	7200.27	
281	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
282	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
283	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
284	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
285	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
286	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
287	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
288	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
289	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	22	C		X	6.29	270.48	1.16	130.08	883.18	7.22	0.74	18.78	4.57	0.33	0.17	103.27	4440.34	
290	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	19.7	C		X	5.54	238.16	1.08	120.99	821.50	6.79	0.68	17.62	4.29	0.31	0.16	80.54	3463.08	
291	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15	B		X	4.64	199.65	1.07	119.85	813.75	6.14	0.59	15.63	3.85	0.28	0.16	43.84	1885.06	
292	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	50.6	C		X	2.67	114.74	3.86	432.48	2936.36	42.94	2.45	89.14	23.79	1.53	1.59	282.93	12165.16	
293	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	19.6	C		X	3.12	134.03	1.22	136.23	924.93	10.03	0.77	23.57	6.01	0.41	0.30	32.51	1397.64	
294	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.7	C		X	5.76	247.62	2.91	325.88	2212.59	30.80	1.84	65.34	17.31	1.12	1.11	165.19	7102.75	
295	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	10.5	A		X	5.84	251.23	0.55	61.63	418.44	2.98	0.29	7.61	1.87	0.13	0.00	34.33	1476.01	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
296	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

297	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
298	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
299	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	40.3	B		X	12.30	528.93	2.33	261.07	1772.58	10.10	1.21	27.66	6.54	0.50	0.21	393.95	16939.00	
300	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
301	Navel orange	Citrus sinensis	11.5	A	X		8.64	371.40	0.36	39.75	269.89	1.63	0.18	4.38	1.05	0.00	0.00	54.80	2356.45	
302	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	43	C		X	0.57	24.52	2.27	253.87	1723.70	8.36	1.43	25.66	5.36	0.43	0.11	626.17	26923.69	
303	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	42	C		X	9.47	407.06	1.99	222.94	1513.67	9.26	1.26	26.32	6.07	0.48	0.16	430.77	18522.04	
304	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	12.8	C		X	3.26	139.99	0.86	95.71	649.85	5.12	0.54	13.51	3.27	0.24	0.12	30.21	1298.89	
305	Olive	Olea europaea	16	C		X	5.76	247.65	1.07	119.51	811.43	6.43	0.68	16.90	4.09	0.30	0.15	129.36	5562.36	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
306	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	21.8	B	X		10.78	463.67	1.08	120.43	817.65	6.19	0.59	15.72	3.87	0.28	0.16	129.71	5577.41	
307	Weeping fig, variegated	Ficus benjamina, variegata	20.5	A	X		8.79	377.74	1.11	124.46	845.01	6.51	0.58	16.17	4.03	0.28	0.18	79.59	3422.06	
308	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
309	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
310	Weeping fig	Ficus benjamina	12.8	B		X	4.46	191.92	0.65	72.30	490.89	3.72	0.35	9.45	2.33	0.17	0.00	26.20	1126.69	
311	Mallet flower	Schefflera pueckleri	19.5	B		X	0.40	17.35	1.36	151.75	1030.34	6.85	0.74	18.16	4.37	0.32	0.15	213.68	9187.87	
312	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	27.2	D		X	3.15	135.55	1.40	156.34	1061.45	15.58	1.17	36.29	9.29	0.63	0.48	67.33	2894.97	
313	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	32	C		X	5.37	231.05	2.25	251.74	1709.24	22.79	1.42	49.25	12.97	0.85	0.80	102.89	4424.09	
314	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	15	D		X	1.58	68.00	0.68	75.95	515.70	5.47	0.57	14.34	3.48	0.25	0.13	16.41	705.70	
315	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	27.7	C		X	4.48	192.75	1.89	211.39	1435.25	18.60	1.20	40.68	10.67	0.70	0.64	75.17	3232.19	
316	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	13.2	D		X	1.27	54.56	0.58	65.18	442.52	4.34	0.49	11.66	2.79	0.21	0.00	12.05	517.97	
317	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	36.5	D		X	4.49	193.07	1.99	222.94	1513.65	23.48	1.67	53.51	13.82	0.93	0.75	129.47	5566.76	
318	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
319	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
320	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
321	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifoli	17	B	X		14.82	637.22	1.27	142.49	967.44	5.89	0.69	16.52	3.71	0.27	0.12	113.94	4899.09	
322	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
323	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
324	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	20.7	B	X		6.82	293.41	1.29	144.71	982.49	7.52	0.71	19.02	4.69	0.34	0.19	90.67	3898.46	
325	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
326	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
327	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
328	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
329	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
330	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
331	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
332	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
333	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
334	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
335	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
336	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
337	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
338	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
339	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
340	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
341	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
342	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
343	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
344	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
345	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifoli	14.5	B	X		11.94	513.26	1.06	118.76	806.31	5.12	0.58	14.17	3.21	0.23	0.11	77.80	3345.13	
346	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
347	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
348	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
349	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
350	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
351	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
352	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	19.7	C	X		5.08	218.35	1.08	120.99	821.50	6.68	0.68	17.43	4.24	0.31	0.16	105.46	4534.73	
353	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	39.5	C	X		10.33	444.28	1.88	209.97	1425.63	9.21	1.19	25.76	6.01	0.46	0.17	376.08	16170.57	
354	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
355	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
356	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
357	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
358	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
359	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
360	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
361	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

362	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
363	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
364	Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima	32.5	B	X		12.15	522.46	2.40	268.18	1820.85	9.58	1.30	27.91	6.09	0.46	0.17	484.78	20844.47	
365	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
366	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
367	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
368	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
369	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
370	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
371	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
372	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
373	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
374	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
375	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
376	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
377	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
378	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
379	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
380	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
381	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
382	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
383	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	23.8	A	X		14.22	611.52	2.01	225.27	1529.50	12.86	1.04	30.87	7.80	0.54	0.37	271.47	11672.37	
ST 384	Southern magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	11.5	C	X		4.29	184.43	0.55	61.32	416.33	3.80	0.35	9.53	2.36	0.17	0.10	35.06	1507.41	
ST 385	Southern magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	24.7	B	X		14.22	611.21	1.33	149.36	1014.10	9.87	0.73	22.84	5.86	0.40	0.31	213.33	9172.51	
ST 386	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	28.2	B	X		13.70	589.21	1.88	209.93	1425.32	10.56	1.02	27.85	6.47	0.44	0.27	172.88	7433.30	
ST 387	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	28.6	B	X		13.98	600.99	1.92	214.68	1457.57	10.67	1.04	28.25	6.55	0.45	0.27	178.97	7695.16	
ST 388	Olive	Olea europaea	15.2	B	X		8.14	349.87	1.18	131.58	893.39	6.62	0.64	16.96	4.16	0.30	0.17	115.69	4974.47	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
ST 389	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	32	B	X		16.34	702.77	2.30	257.21	1746.34	11.43	1.25	31.36	7.13	0.50	0.26	235.74	10136.37	
ST 390	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	26	B		X	12.22	525.37	1.65	184.75	1254.35	9.90	0.90	25.55	6.00	0.41	0.27	141.56	6086.53	
ST 391	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	21	B	X		9.01	387.56	1.19	133.29	905.00	7.85	0.65	19.62	4.68	0.31	0.23	83.57	3593.47	
R-A	Valley oak	Quercus lobata	1.5	A	X		1.07	46.01	0.00	10.84	73.61	0.27	0.00	0.84	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.98	41.93	AKA "California White Oak"
R-B	Valley oak	Quercus lobata	1.5	A	X		1.07	46.01	0.00	10.84	73.61	0.27	0.00	0.84	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.98	41.93	AKA "California White Oak"
R-C	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-D	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-E	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-F	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-G	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-H	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-I	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-J	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-K	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-L	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-M	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-N	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-O	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-P	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	F	X		0.01	0.38	0.10	0.91	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-Q	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	F	X		0.01	0.38	0.10	0.91	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-R	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-S	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-T	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-U	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-V	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-W	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-X	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-Y	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-Z	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-AA	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-BB	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-CC	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-DD	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	B	X		0.18	7.91	0.00	7.56	51.34	0.21	0.00	0.62	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.14	

Total	**1584.14**	**67439.56**	**413.32**	**46330.26**	**312555.20**	**2412.25**	**237.83**	**6027.37**	**1469.45**	**104.49**	**63.00**	**35281.18**	**1520466.02**
	Annual	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**Annual**	**To Date**	**To Date**

Legend	A	B	C	D	F
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dead

URS

ATA REPORT
EOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
ROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
ORTHWEST CORNER OF WHITSETT AVENUE
ND VALLEYHEART DRIVE
OS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
OR LADPW/GED

RS JOB NO 29401737
ULY 8, 2004

URS

July 8, 2004

City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering
650 South Spring Street
Suite 600
Los Angeles, California 90014-1911

Attention: Mr. Michael Brown, P.E., G.E.
Manager – Geotechnical Engineering Division

Re: Data Report
Geotechnical Investigation
Proposed Fire Station # 78
Northwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive
Los Angeles, California
Contract No. C-98920; W.O. E170073B
For LADPW/Geotechnical Engineering Division

Dear Mr. Brown:

INTRODUCTION

This data report presents the results of a geotechnical investigation performed by URS Corporation (URS) at the above referenced project site. The site consists of an approximately 1.1-acre parcel, located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive, within the Studio City area of the City of Los Angeles, California. We understand that the City of Los Angeles is proposing to construct a new Fire Station # 78 at the project site. The site is located within the Studio City Golf and Tennis Facility and is currently occupied by four tennis courts, a maintenance building, asphalt pavement, concrete sidewalks and landscaping. The site location relative to streets and topographic features is shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1.

This report provides geotechnical data as requested by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works/Geotechnical Engineering Division (GED). GED will be

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Los Angeles, CA 90017-3437
Tel: 213.996.2200
Fax: 213.996.2458

reviewing the data from this investigation and will be responsible for providing geotechnical recommendations and information for use in the final design of the proposed fire station. This data report will be an attachment to a geotechnical investigation report that will be prepared by GED separately.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Our work was performed under the direction of GED in general accordance with Contract No. C-98920 and as authorized on May 10, 2004. The scope of our services was outlined in our cost proposal dated May 4, 2004 and included performing the following tasks:

- A site reconnaissance by a field engineer to observe the existing conditions and to lay out the boring locations;
- Exploration of the subsurface conditions at the site by drilling and sampling 7 geotechnical borings to depths ranging from about 16 to 61 feet below the existing ground surface and 2 Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings to depths of 49 feet and 63 feet below the existing ground surface;
- Laboratory testing on selected soil samples obtained from the borings to evaluate index properties, shear strength, compressibility, and other pertinent properties of the soils; and
- Preparation of this data report.

FIELD EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Prior to mobilizing drilling equipment to the field, a representative from our Los Angeles office along with an Engineer from GED performed a site reconnaissance on May 11, 2004 to observe the existing surface conditions, evaluate access constraints, and to lay out the boring locations. On May 11, 2004, Underground Services Alert (USA) was notified

to identify the locations of subsurface utilities that may be in potential conflict with the boring locations.

The field exploration program was initiated on May 14, 2004 and completed on May 21, 2004 under the technical supervision of a representative from our Los Angeles office. The subsurface conditions at the site were explored by drilling and sampling seven (7) borings (Borings B-1, B-2, B-4 through B-8) and performing 2 CPTs (CPT-1 and CPT-2). Approximate locations of the borings and CPTs are shown on the Plot Plan, Figure 2. Our drillings subcontractors for Mobile Drill B-61 and limited access rig were C & C Drilling of Agoura Hills, California and Gregg In Situ of Signal Hill, California, respectively. CPT soundings were performed by Gregg In Situ of Signal Hill, California.

The borings were drilled using a Mobile Drill B-61 and a limited access, drilling rigs equipped with 8-inch diameter hollow-stem augers. Borings B-1, B-2, and B-6 were drilled using the limited access rig and borings B-4, B-5, B-7, and B-8 were drilled using the Mobile Drill B-61 rig. Borings were drilled to depths of approximately 16 to 61 feet below the existing ground surface. The borings were logged and sampled by a staff geologist, under the direct supervision of a certified engineering geologist from URS. URS geologist's maintained a detailed log of the soils encountered and visually classified the soils in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

Samples were collected at depths of 2½ feet, 5 feet, 7½ feet, 10 feet, and every 5 feet thereafter from all the borings. Relatively undisturbed soil samples were obtained using a Dames & Moore Type-U Soil Sampler (see Figure 3) in all of the borings. The Type-U sampler was lined with 1-inch high brass rings for retaining geotechnical samples. Standard Penetration Tests (SPTs) were performed (per ASTM Test Method D-1586) in borings B-4 and B-5. In Boring B-5, SPTs were performed at depths of 7.5 feet, 10 feet, and every 5 feet thereafter and in Boring B-4, SPTs were performed 25 feet, and every 10 feet thereafter. After encountering groundwater in borings B-4 and B-5, water was added to the inside of the hollow stem augers to bring the water level to within five feet of the ground surface. The water level was maintained through the end of drilling.

The Type-U and SPT samplers were driven 18 inches into the subsurface soils using a 140-pound automatic-trip hammer falling 30 inches. Blow counts were recorded at 6-inch intervals for each sample taken. Sample designations and blowcount data are presented on the logs of borings. It should be noted that although careful precautions were taken to minimize soil disturbance during sampling, the blowcount data at a depth of 45 feet in boring B-5 suggests that some soil heave might have occurred within the underlying sandy soils at this depth. Therefore, the blowcount data at this depth may not be reliable and should be used with caution. Upon completion of the drilling activities, the boreholes were backfilled with the soil cuttings and the surface was patched with concrete or grass as appropriate.

A portable Photo Ionization Detector (PID) and Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) meter were used to screen for potential presence of hydrocarbons in the borings during the drilling activities. No significant reading was detected by the PID or LEL meter in the borings. The PID and LEL readings are shown on the logs of borings.

Latitude and longitude (NAD 27 coordinate system) of all the borings were measured using a handheld GPS (Garmin GPS 12 XL) unit. The boring coordinates are presented on the logs of borings.

A key to the Logs of Borings and description of the Unified Soil Classification System are presented in Figure 4. Graphic logs of the borings showing the contacts between the different soil types encountered and other pertinent information were prepared using the gINT software and are presented in Figures 5 through 11. The results of the CPT soundings are presented in Appendix A.

GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Representative soil samples obtained from the borings were returned to our Los Angeles laboratory where they were further examined and classified. Selected representative

samples were tested to evaluate index properties, grain size distribution, expansion potential, compressibility characteristics, shear strength properties, corrosion potential, R-Value, and compaction data (maximum dry density/optimum moisture content) of the soils. All tests discussed below were performed as requested by GED in accordance with the latest American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) guidelines and indicated on the Logs of Borings. The test results are presented on the Logs of Borings or on individual data plots. The results are also summarized in Table 1. Brief descriptions of the laboratory tests are provided below:

Moisture and Density Tests (ASTM Test Methods D-2216 and D-2937)
The results of these tests can be used to compute existing soil overburden pressures, to correlate strength data and to aid in evaluating soil properties. These tests were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Methods D-2216 and D-2937. The results of these tests are presented on the Logs of Borings (Figures 5 through 11).

Sieve Analysis -Percent passing through the No. 200 sieve (ASTM Test Method D-1140)
Sieve analyses (percent passing through the No. 200 sieve) were performed on selected soil samples obtained from the borings. The tests were performed to aid in classification of the soils and were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-1140. The results of the tests are presented on the Logs of Borings, B-4 and B-5 (Figures 7 and 8).

Sieve Analysis and Hydrometer Analysis (ASTM Test Method D-422)
Sieve and hydrometer analyses were performed on selected soil samples obtained from the borings. These tests were performed to aid in classification of the soils and were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-422. The results of these tests are presented on the Logs of Borings and in Figures 12 and 22.

Atterberg Limits Tests (ASTM Test Method D-4318)
Atterberg Limits tests were performed to aid in classification and to evaluate the plasticity characteristics of fine-grained materials encountered in the borings. The tests were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-4318. The results of the tests are

presented on the Logs of Borings, Figures 5 and 7 and also in a summary plot in Figure 23.

Expansion Index Tests (ASTM Test Method D-4829)

One Expansion Index (EI) test was performed on a selected representative sample to evaluate the expansion potential of the near-surface soils. The test was performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-4829. The results of the test are presented on the Log of Boring, B-5 (Figure 8) and in Table 2.

Direct Shear Tests (ASTM D-3080)

Consolidated-drained (saturated) direct shear tests were performed on selected undisturbed samples, as well as on a remolded bulk sample, to evaluate shear strength parameters of the site soils. The remolded sample was compacted to approximately 90 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM Test Method D-1557. The direct shear tests were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-3080. The results of these tests are presented in Figures 24 through 28.

Consolidation Tests (ASTM D-2435)

One-dimensional consolidation tests were performed on selected undisturbed samples, as well as on a remolded bulk sample, to evaluate compressibility characteristics of the on-site soils. The remolded sample was compacted to approximately 90 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM Test Method D-1557. These tests were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-2435. The consolidation test plots are presented in Figures 29 through 34.

Compaction Tests (ASTM D-1557)

One compaction test was performed on a representative bulk sample of the near-surface soils to evaluate the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the soils. The test was performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-1557. Results of the compaction test are presented in Figure 35.

Corrosion Test

Selected representative soil samples were tested in order to assess corrosivity parameters including chloride content, resistivity, pH, and sulfate contents. The tests were conducted in accordance with appropriate California Test Methods. The results of the corrosion tests are presented in Table 3.

R-Value Tests (ASTM D-2844)

R-value tests were performed on selected bulk samples of the near-surface soils to evaluate pavement design parameters. The tests were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-2844 by LaBelle Marvin of Irvine, California, under subcontract with EGL. The results of the R-Value tests are presented in Logs of Borings B-2 and B-7 (Figures 6 and 10) and in Appendix B.

LIMITATIONS

URS warrants that our services are performed within the limits prescribed by our clients, with the usual thoroughness and competence of the geotechnical engineering profession in Southern California at this time. No other warranty or representation, either express or implied, is included or intended in this report.

- oOo -

It has been a pleasure to assist you with this subsurface investigation. Should you have any questions regarding this data report, please contact us. The following are attached and complete this report:

Table 1	Summary of Laboratory Test Results
Table 2	Expansion Index of Soils
Table 3	Corrosivity Test Results
Figure 1	Vicinity Map
Figure 2	Plot Plan
Figure 3	Dames & Moore Sampler (Type-U)
Figure 4	Soil Classification Chart and Key to Log of Boring
Figures 5 through 11	Logs of Borings
Figures 12 through 22	Particle Size Distribution Curve
Figure 23	Atterberg Limit Test Results
Figures 24 through 28	Direct Shear Test Results
Figures 29 through 34	One-Dimensional Consolidation Test Results
Figure 35	Compaction Test Results
Appendix A	CPT Test Results
Appendix B	R-Value Test Data

Respectfully submitted:

URS

S. Nesarajah, Ph.D., P.E.
Senior Engineer

Arnel Bicol , P.E., G.E.
Senior Project Manager

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
ARNEL M. BICOL
GE No. 2646
EXR 12.31.04
GEOTECHNICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Jason Holcomb, R.G., C.E.G.
Senior Engineering Geologist

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
JASON L. HOLCOMB
Exp. 8/24/04
No. 2030
CERTIFIED ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1				
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30				
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			21	28	22	23	21	23	30	25				
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			91	93	107	95	92	102	92	97				
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)			+											
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)														
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)		50											
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)		24											
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)														
R-VALUE (D 2844)														
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]			*			*	*							
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)													
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)													
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)													
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)													

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2	B-2			
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30			
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			15	19	16	3	20	15	29				
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			107	106	106	103	101	115	95				
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)													
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)													
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)												
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)												
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)													
R-VALUE (D 2844)		44											
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]													
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)												
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)												
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)												
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)												

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-4
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			19	14	16	30	19	22	28	18	16		34	47
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			96	103										72
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)														
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)					56	0:1:70:29		0:18:52:30		10:40:38:12	13		4:9:78:9	
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)			32										
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)			14										
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)														
R-VALUE (D 2844)														
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]				*										
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)													
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)													
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)			250										0
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)			27										43

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-4												
SAMPLE NUMBER		13												
DEPTH (feet)		54												
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)		39												
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)														
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)														
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)														
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)													
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)													
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)														
R-VALUE (D 2844)														
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]														
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)													
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)													
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)													
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)													

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5	B-5
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			15	9		37	21	19	28	23	19		28	43
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			103	96										
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)		+												
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)		2:19:49:30		28		0:4:60:36	0:18:62:20		0:13:63:24	5:27:55:13	13:49:29:9		3:57:33:7	
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)													
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)													
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)		77												
R-VALUE (D 2844)														
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]		*												
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)	120												
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)	13												
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)	200	150											
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)	26	29											

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-5	B-5											
SAMPLE NUMBER		13	14											
DEPTH (feet)		55	60											
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)														
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)														
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)														
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)														
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)													
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)													
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)														
R-VALUE (D 2844)														
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]														
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)													
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)													
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)													
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)													

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6	B-6			
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30			
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			19	18	22	5	29	19	24	26			
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			105	82	100	97	93	107	99	100			
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)													
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)													
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)												
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)												
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)													
R-VALUE (D 2844)													
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]				*									
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)												
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)												
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)			150									
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)			26									

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-7	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-7				
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	25				
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			9	10	14	14	17	21	29				
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			99	97	88	112	101	106	94				
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)													
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)													
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)												
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)												
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)													
R-VALUE (D 2844)		66											
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]													
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)												
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)												
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)												
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)												

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

BORING NUMBER		B-8	B-8	B-8	B-8	B-8	B-8						
SAMPLE NUMBER		BK-1	1	2	3	4	5						
DEPTH (feet)		0 - 2	2.5	5	7.5	10	15						
MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 2216) (%)			15	9	11	27	28						
DRY DENSITY (ASTM D 2937) (lb/ft3)			94	106	92	93	96						
CORROSIVITY TEST (CTM 417, 422, 532, & 643)													
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D 422) Gravel:Sand:Silt:Clay(%) or Gravel:Sand:Fines(%) or Fines(%)													
ATTERBERG LIMIT (ASTM D 4318)	Liquid Limit, LL (%)												
	Plasticity Index, PI (%)												
EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D 4829)													
R-VALUE (D 2844)													
ONE DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION [ASTM D 2435]													
COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)	Dry Density (lb/ft^3)												
	Optimum Moisture Content (%)												
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST (ASTM D 3080)	Cohesion (psf)												
	Angle of Internal Friction (Degrees)												

* = Loading Sequence 100 (seating load), 200, 400, 500, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 3200, 800, 400, 100 psf
+ = Results are summarized in Table 3.

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TABLE 2
EXPANSION INDEX OF SOILS
ASTM D4829-88

Project Name:	Fire Station #78	Tested By :	F.V.	Date:	06/14/04
Project No. :	29401737.00001	Data Input By:	F.V.	Date:	06/17/04
Boring No.:	B-5	Checked By:	JJ	Date:	06/17/04
Sample No. :	BK-1	Depth (ft.) :	0-2		

Visual Sample Description: Dark brown sandy CLAY (CL)

MOLDED SPECIMEN	BEFORE TEST		AFTER TEST
	Conventional Oven	Microwave Oven	Conventional Oven
Specimen Diameter (in.)	4.01		4.01
Specimen Height (in.)	1.0000		1.0788
Wt. Comp. Soil + Mold (gm.)	587.68		638.03
Wt. of Mold (gm.)	207.83		207.83
Specific Gravity	2.70		2.70
Container No.	E64	SAD	C-11
Wet Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	186.44	198.95	746.37
Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	172.34	186.94	644.80
Wt. of Container (gm.)	48.50	82.49	108.34
Moisture Content (%)	11.39	11.50	30.91
Wet Density (pcf)	114.6	114.6	120.3
Dry Density (pcf)	102.9	102.8	91.9
Void Ratio	0.639	0.641	0.835
Total Porosity	0.390	0.390	0.455
Pore Volume (cc)	80.7	80.8	101.6
Degree of Saturation (%) [S meas]	**48.1**	**48.5**	100.0

SPECIMEN INUNDATION in distilled water for the period of 24 h or expansion rate < 0.0002 in./h.

DATE	TIME	PRESSURE (PSI)	ELAPSED TIME	DIAL READING
06/14/04	10:55	1.0	0	-----
06/14/04	11:05		10	-----
06/14/04	11:05		0	0.1691
ADD DISTILLED WATER TO THE SPECIMEN				
06/14/04	11:15	1.0	10	0.1978
08/14/01	12:00		-1490345	0.2387
08/14/01	16:47		-1490058	0.2468
06/15/04	08:51		1306	0.2477
06/15/04	13:03		1558	0.2479

Expansion Index [EI meas]= $\frac{\text{(Final Rdg-Initial Rdg) x 1000}}{\text{Initial Thickness}}$ = **78.8**

Expansion Index [EI_{50}] = EI meas - (50- S meas) x $\frac{65 + \text{EI meas}}{220 - \text{S meas}}$ = **77**

CLASSIFICATION OF A POTENTIALLY EXPANSIVE SOIL

Expansion Index, EI	Potential Index
0-20	Very Low
21-51	Low
51-90	Medium
91-130	High
> 130	Very High

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TABLE 3
CORROSIVITY TEST RESULTS

Resistivity Test and PH: Califiornia Test Methods 532 and 643
Sulfate Content: California Test Method 417
Chloride Content: California Test Method 422

Project Name : Fire Station # 78 Location: STUDIO CITY

Project No. 29401737 Tested By : fv

Date: 6/16/2004 Data Input By: JJ

Boring No.	Sample No.	Soil Description	Depth	Resistivity	PH	Sulfate Content	Chloride Content
			(ft.)	(ohm-cm)		(ppm)	(ppm)
B-1	1	Brown CLAY (CL)	2.5	1200	8.1	12	45
B-5	BK-1	Dark brown Sandy CLAY (CL)	0 - 2	480	8.0	540	60



VICINITY MAP

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78

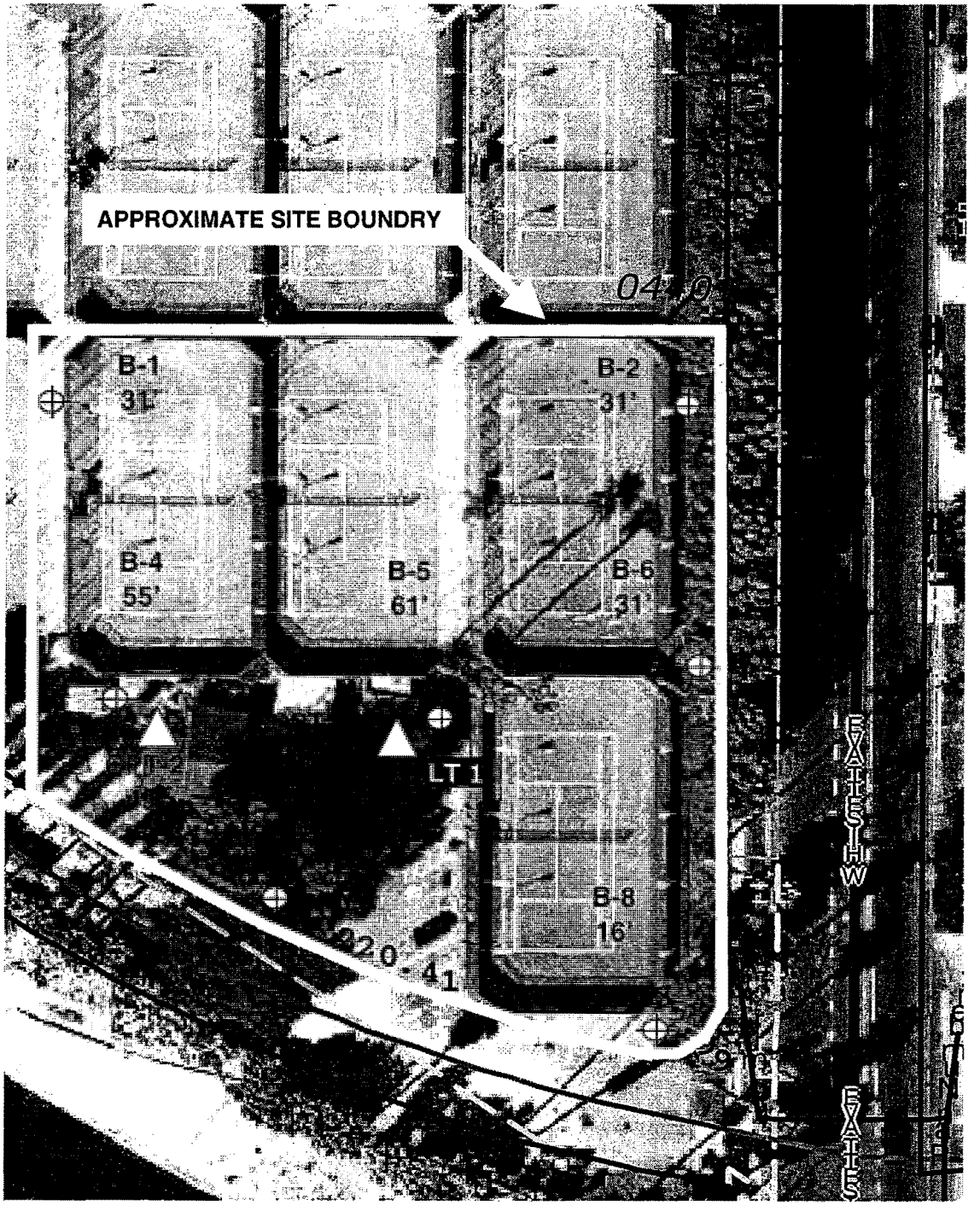
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FOR: LADPW/GED

REFERENCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map,
"Van Nuys, California". Quadrangle, 1966, Photorevised 1972.

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FIGURE 1



LEGEND

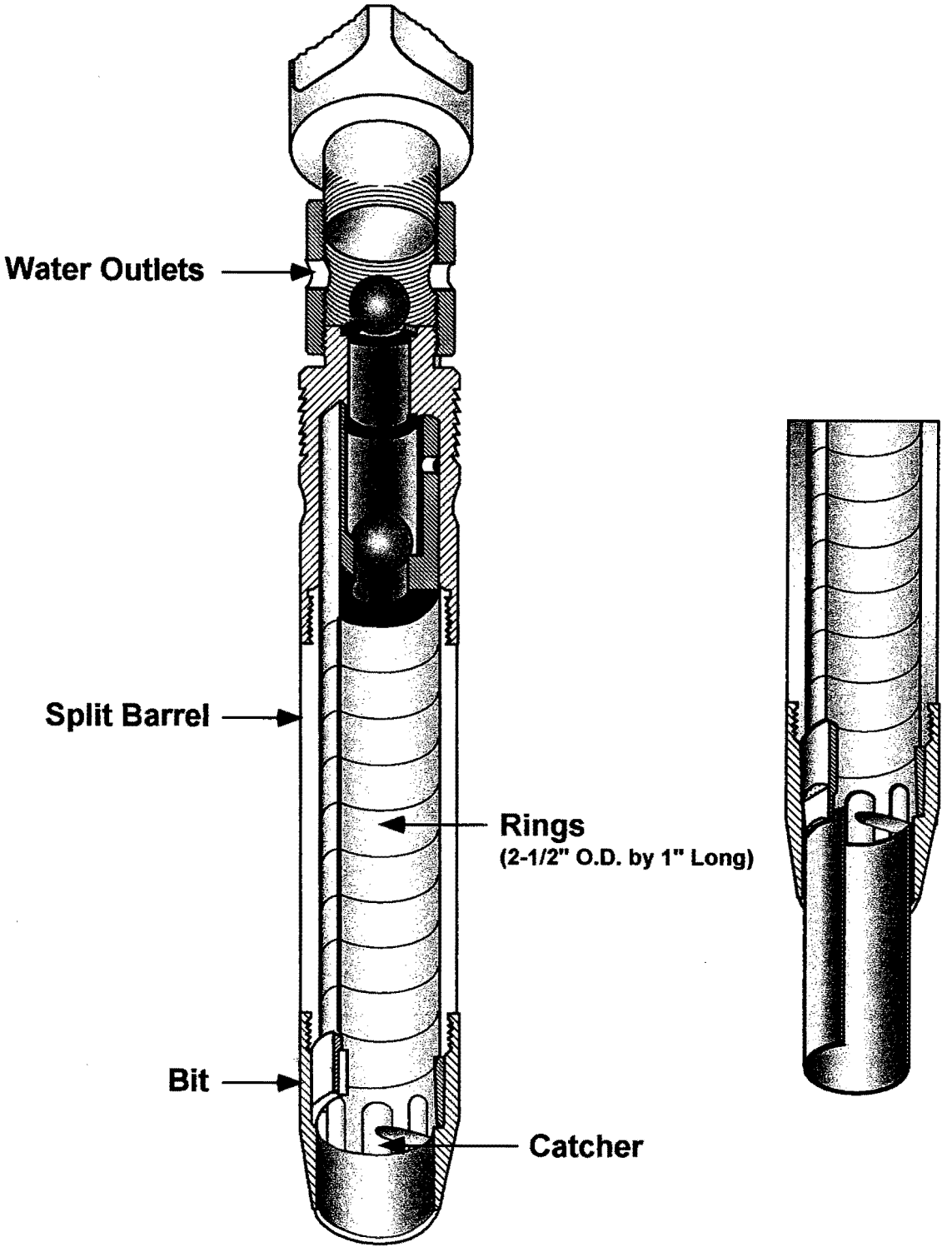
B-8
16' ⊕ Approximate Boring Location , Designation and Depth of Borings

CPT-1
63' △ Approximate CPTLocation , Designation and Depth of CPT Soundings

N

PLOT PLAN

FIRE STATION 78 NORTHWEST CORNER OF WHITSETT AVENUE AND VALLEYHEART DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION (GED) GED FILE No.: 04-056 DATE: APRIL 2004	FIGURE 2



DAMES & MOORE TYPE-U SAMPLER

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FIGURE 3

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	*GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS* MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	*CLEAN GRAVELS* (LITTLE OR NO FINES)	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
			GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)	GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES
			GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING NO. 4 SIEVE	*CLEAN SANDS* (LITTLE OR NO FINES)	SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
			SP	POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		SANDS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)	SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES
			SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	*SILTS AND CLAYS* LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
			CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
			OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS
			CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY
			OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS

NOTE: Dual symbols are used to indicate gravels or sand with 5-12% fines and soils with fines classifying as CL-ML. Symbols separated by a slash indicate borderline soil classifications.

Other Material Symbols

Claystone Siltstone Asphalt Concrete

Sampler and Symbol Descriptions

- Dames & Moore Type-U sample
- Standard Penetration Test
- No Recovery
- Bk Bulk sample
- Disturbed Type-U Sample
- Grab Sample
- Shelby Tube Sample
- Rock Core Sample
- Approximate depth of perched water or groundwater

Laboratory and Field Test Abbreviations

(0,0,0,20.8)	(Methane/Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) in %, Hydrogen Sulfide in ppm, Carbon Monoxide in ppm, Oxygen in %)
COMP	Compaction test
CON	Consolidation test
CORR	Corrosivity test
DSCD	Consolidated drained direct shear test
EI	Expansion Index test (test result in parentheses)
LL	Liquid limit (Atterberg limits test)
PI	Plasticity Index (Atterberg limits test)
PP	Pocket Penetrometer test (test result in parentheses)
R-Value	Resistance Value test
SA	Sieve Analysis (-200 result in parentheses)
HA	Hydrometer Analysis (-200 result in parentheses)
SE	Sand Equivalent test (test result in parentheses)
SWELL	Swell Load test (test result in parentheses)
TV	Torvane test (test result in parentheses)
-200	Percent passing #200 sieve (test result in parentheses)
+4	Percent retained #4 sieve (test result in parentheses)

KEY TO LOG OF BORING

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FOR: LADPW/GED

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FIGURE 4

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04-5/21/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	SPT, Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	Groundwater @ 29 feet below ground surface on 5/14/04		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3[illegible]08.657', W 11[illegible]24.324'		

Boring B-4
Sheet 1 of 2

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	55.0
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0		BK-1			SM	3-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement				
							FILL				
		■	1	2 2 4		SM	Silty SAND dark brown, moist, fine		19	96	(0,0,0,20.8)
							ALLUVIUM				
	5	■	2	4 5 5		CL	Silty SAND brown, loose, moist, fine, with trace clay	0	14	103	(0,0,0,20.8) LL=32; PI=14 DSCD; CON
							Sandy CLAY brown, medium stiff, moist, fine				
		■	3	10 9 13		ML	Sandy SILT brown, loose to medium dense, slightly moist, fine, with some clay	0	16		(0,0,0,20.8) -200 (56)
610	10	■	4	10 8 12		CL	CLAY olive-brown, stiff, moist, slightly bedded	0	30		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (99)
	15	■	5	14 16 21			Grades mottled brown and dark brown, trace calcium carbonate deposits	0	19		(0,0,0,20.7)
600	20	■	6	14 14 20			Grades dark grayish-brown, very stiff, with sand	0	22		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (82)
	25	◪	7	2 4 5			Grades brown, stiff	0	28		(0,0,0,20.8)
						SM-ML	Silty SAND to Sandy SILT dark grayish-brown, medium dense/stiff, moist, fine, with fine gravel				
590	30	■	8	8 9 17				0	18		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (50)
						SM	Silty SAND brown, dense, wet, fine to coarse, with fine gravel and trace clay				
	35	◪	9	11 15 16				0	16		(0,0,0,20.9) -200 (13)
						SP	SAND brown, very dense, wet, fine to coarse				
580	40										

Report: DMG14; Project File: G:\NES\A\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZR\ST-SE1FU\FIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 6/30/04

This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

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FIGURE 7

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

Boring B-4
Sheet 2 of 2

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	SAMPLES Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
580	40	■	10	19 25 50/5"				0			(0,0,0,20.8)
	45	◪	11	2 12 15			**TOPANGA FORMATION** SILTSTONE dark brown to black, slightly weathered, moist, fine, massive, with some interbedded sandstone	1	34		(0,0,0,20.9) SA/HA (87)
570	50	■	12	20 29 50/5"				1	47	72	(0,0,0,20.8) DSCD
		◪	13	15 50/5"				0	39		(0,0,0,20.8)
	55						Boring is located at about 232 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 229 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.				
560	60										
	65										
550	70										
	75										
540	80										
	85										
530	90										

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FIGURE 7

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	SPT, Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	Groundwater @ 33 feet below ground surface on 5/14/04		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3[illegible]08.652', W 11[illegible]24.301'		

Boring B-5

Sheet 1 of 2

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	61.0
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK-1				CL	2-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement				
							FILL				
			1	3 5 5			CLAY with sand dark brown, medium stiff, moist, fine, with trace fine gravel	0	15	103	SA/HA (79); EI (77) CORR; COMP DSCD; CON (0,0,0,20.8) DSCD
	5		2	6 7 9		SM	**ALLUVIUM** Silty SAND brown, loose, moist, fine	0	9	96	(0,0,0,20.7) -200 (28)
			3	2 2 4		SP-SM	SAND with silt brown, loose, moist, fine	0			(0,0,0,20.8)
610	10		4	2 2 4		CL	CLAY brown, medium stiff, moist	0	37		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (96)
	15		5	3 4 5			Grades with sand	0	21		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (82)
600	20		6	3 4 6			Grades mottled brown and yellowish-brown, with pinholes and trace calcium carbonate deposits	0	19		(0,0,0,20.8)
	25		7	5 5 9			Grades dark brown, stiff, with less sand and more silt	0	28		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (87)
						ML	Sandy SILT mottled brown and yellowish-brown, stiff, moist, fine,				
590	30		8	3 4 4			with trace fine gravel and some clay	0	23		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (68)
	35		9	2 2 3		SM	Silty SAND brown, loose, wet, fine, with fine gravel	0	19		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (38)
580	40					SP	SAND brown, dense, wet, fine to coarse				

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LOG OF BORING

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

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FIGURE 8

Report: DMG14; Project File: G:\NES\A\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZRIST-SE1FUNFIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 7/8/04

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

Boring B-5
Sheet 2 of 2

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
580	40	◪	10	14 17 14				0			(0,0,0,20.7)
						SM	Silty SAND brown, wet, fine, with trace iron oxide stains				
	45	◪	11	1 1 1		SP	SAND brown, wet, fine, with trace iron oxide stains	0	28		(0,0,0,20.9) SA/HA (40)
							TOPANGA FORMATION Sandy SILTSTONE				
570	50	◪	12	6 35 50/4"			dark gray to black, slightly weathered, moist, fine, thinly bedded	0	43		(0,0,0,20.8)
	55	◪	13	39 50/4"				0			(0,0,0,20.8)
560	60	◪	14	35 50/4"				0			(0,0,0,20.8)
							Boring is located at about 110 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 140 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.				
	65										
550	70										
	75										
540	80										
	85										
530	90										

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FIGURE 8

Date(s) Drilled	5/21/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	Limited Access	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	Groundwater @ 30.5 feet below ground surface on 5/21/04		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3[illegible]08.660', W 118[illegible]24.284'		

Boring B-6

Sheet 1 of 1

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	31.5
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK-1				SM	**FILL** Silty SAND brown, loose, moist, fine				
		■	1	4 5 7		SM	**ALLUVIUM** Silty SAND	10	19	105	(0,0,0,20.9)
	5	■	2	7 8 11		CL	brown, loose, moist, fine, with trace clay and pinholes CLAY	7	18	82	(0,0,0,20.8) DSCD; CON
		■	3	10 12 21			olive-brown, stiff, moist, with pinholes, calcium carbonate deposits Grades very stiff	0	22	100	(0,0,0,20.8)
610	10	■	4	6 9 12		SP	SAND brown, medium dense, moist,fine	0	5	97	(0,0,0,20.8)
						CL	CLAY				
	15	■	5	7 14 17			brown, very stiff, moist, with pinholes	0	29	93	(0,0,0,20.9)
600	20	■	6	7 14 16			Grades with more sands	0	19	107	(0,0,0,20.8)
	25	■	7	6 10 8			Grades with less sand and more silt	0	24	99	(0,0,0,20.8)
590	30	■	8	4 8 10			▽ Grades with more sand and less silt	0	26	100	(0,0,0,20.8)
							Boring is located at about 28 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 203 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.				
	35										
580	40										

Report: DMG14; Project File: G:\NES\A\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZ\ST-SE1\FUFIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 6/30/04

This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 9

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	No groundwater encountered		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3[illegible]08.644', W 118[illegible]24.318'		

Boring B-7

Sheet 1 of 1

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	26.5
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK	1	6 8 13		SM	2-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement **FILL** Silty SAND yellowish-brown, medium dense, moist, fine, with trace fine gravel and chunks of clay	0	9	99	R-value (66) (0,0,0,20.8)
	5		2	4 11 7		SM	**ALLUVIUM** Silty SAND brown, loose to medium dense, moist, fine	0	10	97	(0,0,0,20.9)
			3	5 7 12			Grades with trace pinholes and trace organics	0	14	88	(0,0,0,20.8)
610	10		4	6 10 13		ML	Sandy SILT yellowish-brown, medium dense, moist, fine, with trace organics	0	14	112	(0,0,0,20.8)
						CL	CLAY brown, very stiff, moist, with pinholes				
	15		5	12 14 27				0	17	101	(0,0,0,20.8)
600	20		6	9 16 23			Grades without silt	0	21	106	(0,0,0,20.7)
	25		7	8 9 14			Grades dark brown	0	29	94	(0,0,0,20.7)
590	30						Boring is located at about 176 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 54 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.				
	35										
580	40										

This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 10

Report: DMG14; Project File: G:\NESA\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZR\ST-SE1FU\FIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 6/30/04

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	No groundwater encountered		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3[illegible]08.636', W 11[illegible]24.286'		

Boring B-8
Sheet 1 of 1

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	16.5
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	SAMPLES Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID Readings (ppm)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK-1				SM	3-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement				
							FILL				
			1	4 8 13			Silty SAND brown, medium dense, moist, fine	1	15	94	(0,0,0,20.8)
						SP	**ALLUVIUM**				
	5		2	7 9 11			SAND brown, loose to medium dense, moist, fine, with trace organics	0	9	106	(0,0,0,20.8)
			3	6 9 16			Grades yellowish-brown	0	11	92	(0,0,0,20.8)
610	10		4	5 10 18		CL	CLAY brown, very stiff, moist, with trace iron oxide stains	0	27	93	(0,0,0,20.8)
	15		5	13 18 23				0	28	96	(0,0,0,20.8)
							Boring is located at about 35 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 54 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.				
600	20										
	25										
590	30										
	35										
580	40										

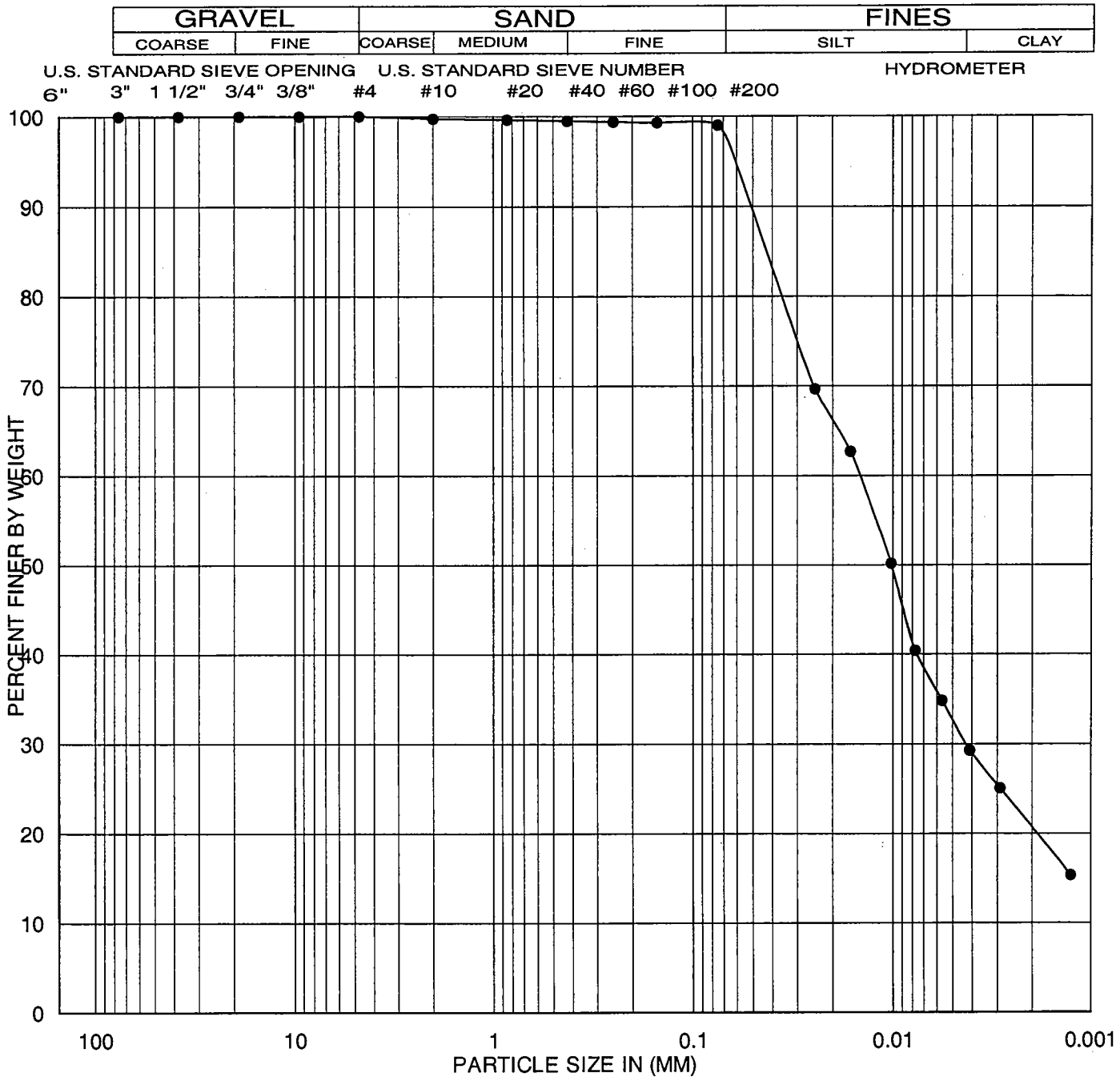
This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 11

Report: DMG14; Project File: G:\NES\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZR\ST-SE1FU\FIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 6/30/04



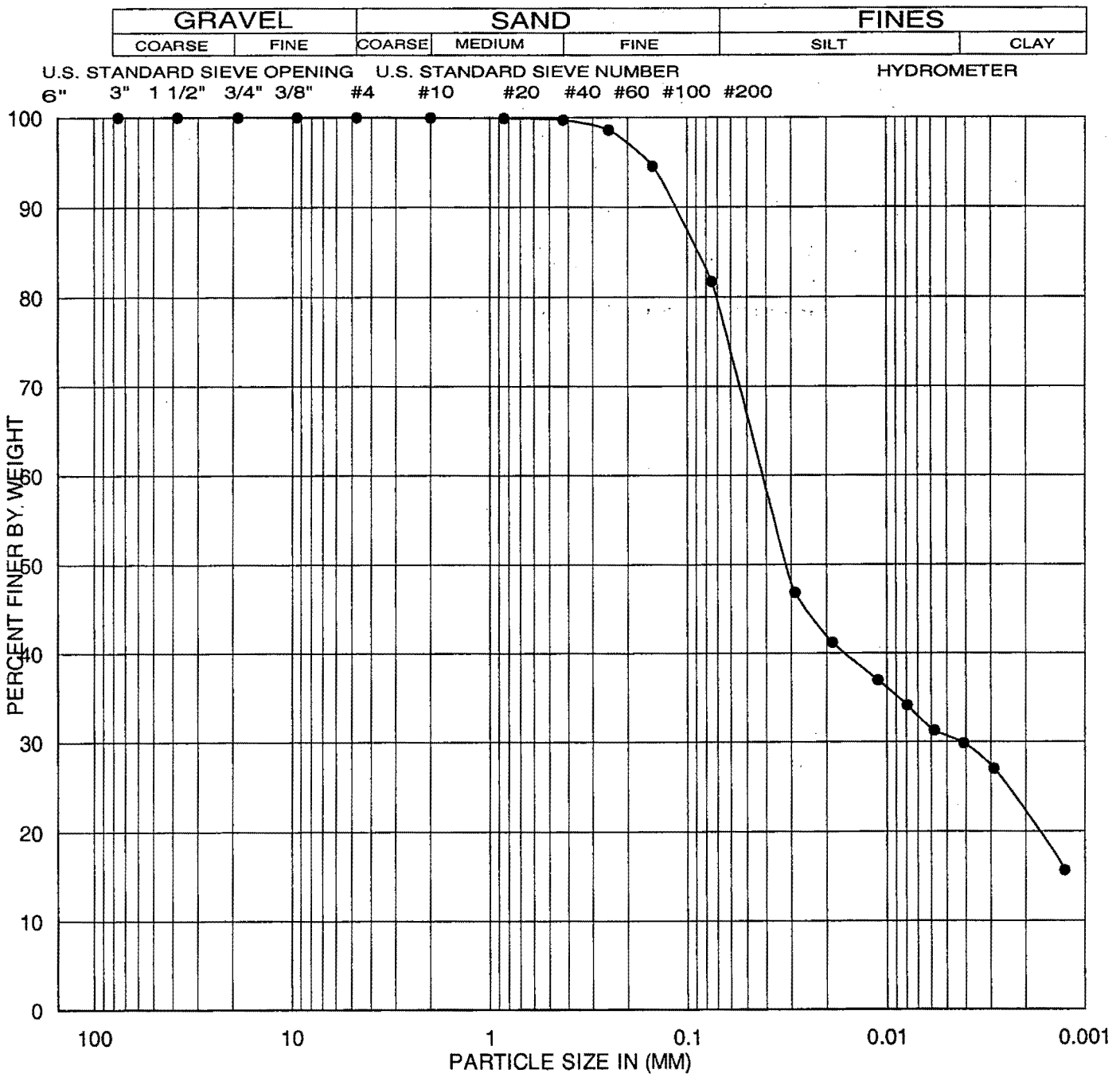
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-4	4	10	0:1:70:29	Olive-brown CLAY (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 12



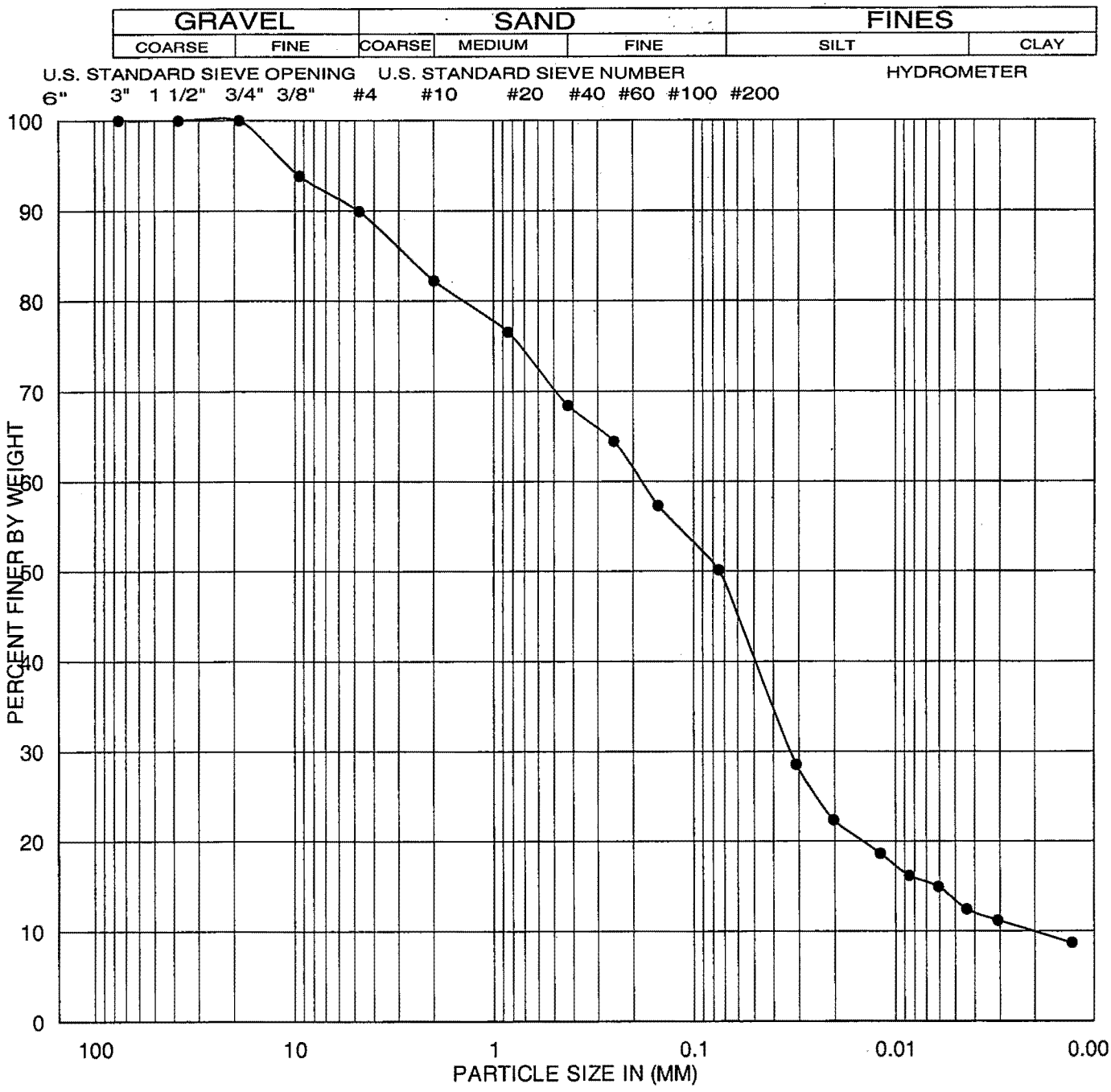
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-4	6	20	0:18:52:30	Dark grayish-brown CLAY with sand (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 13



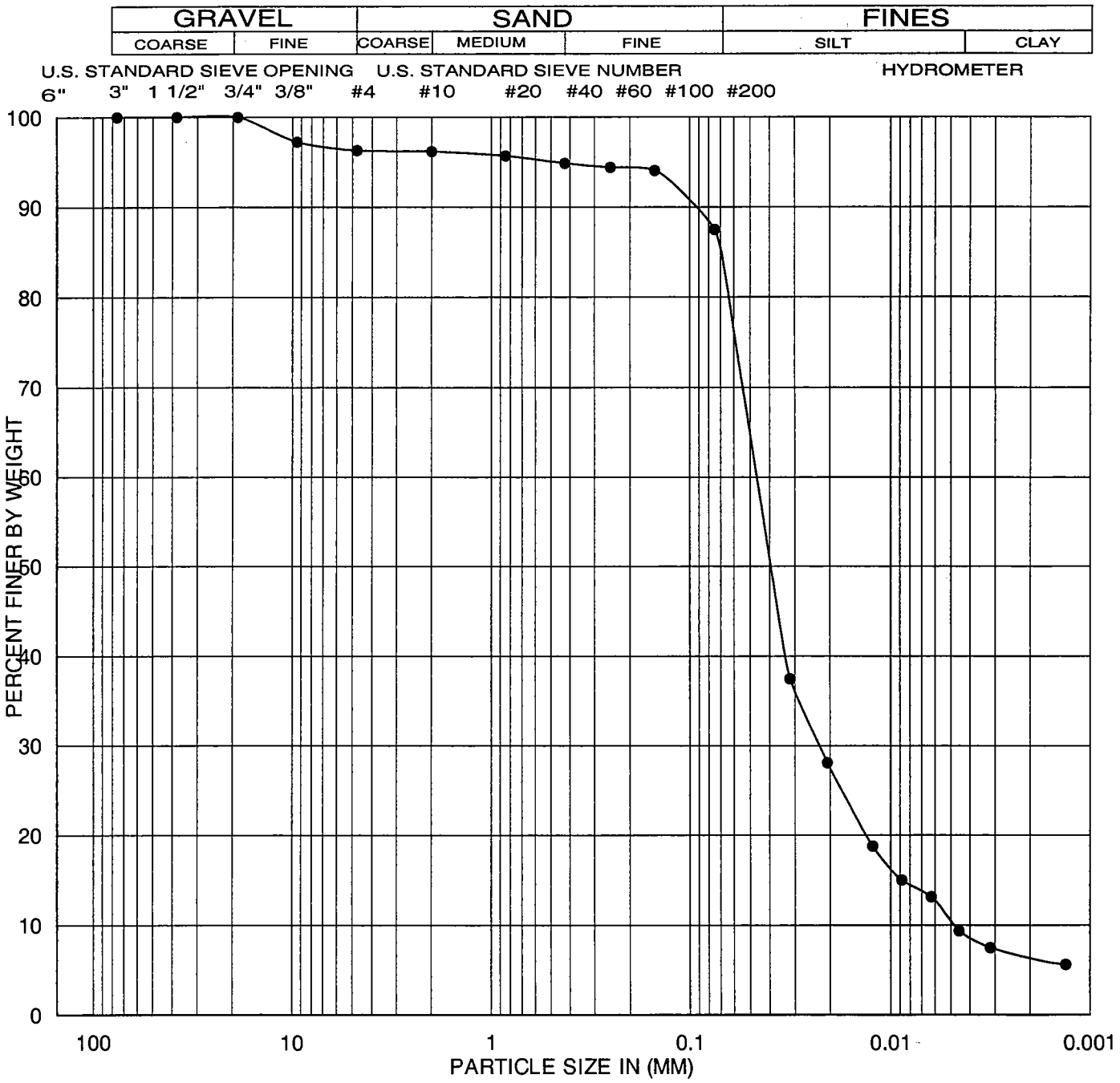
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-4	8	30	10:40:38:12	Dark grayish-brown Silty SAND to Sandy SILT (SM-ML) with gravel

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 14



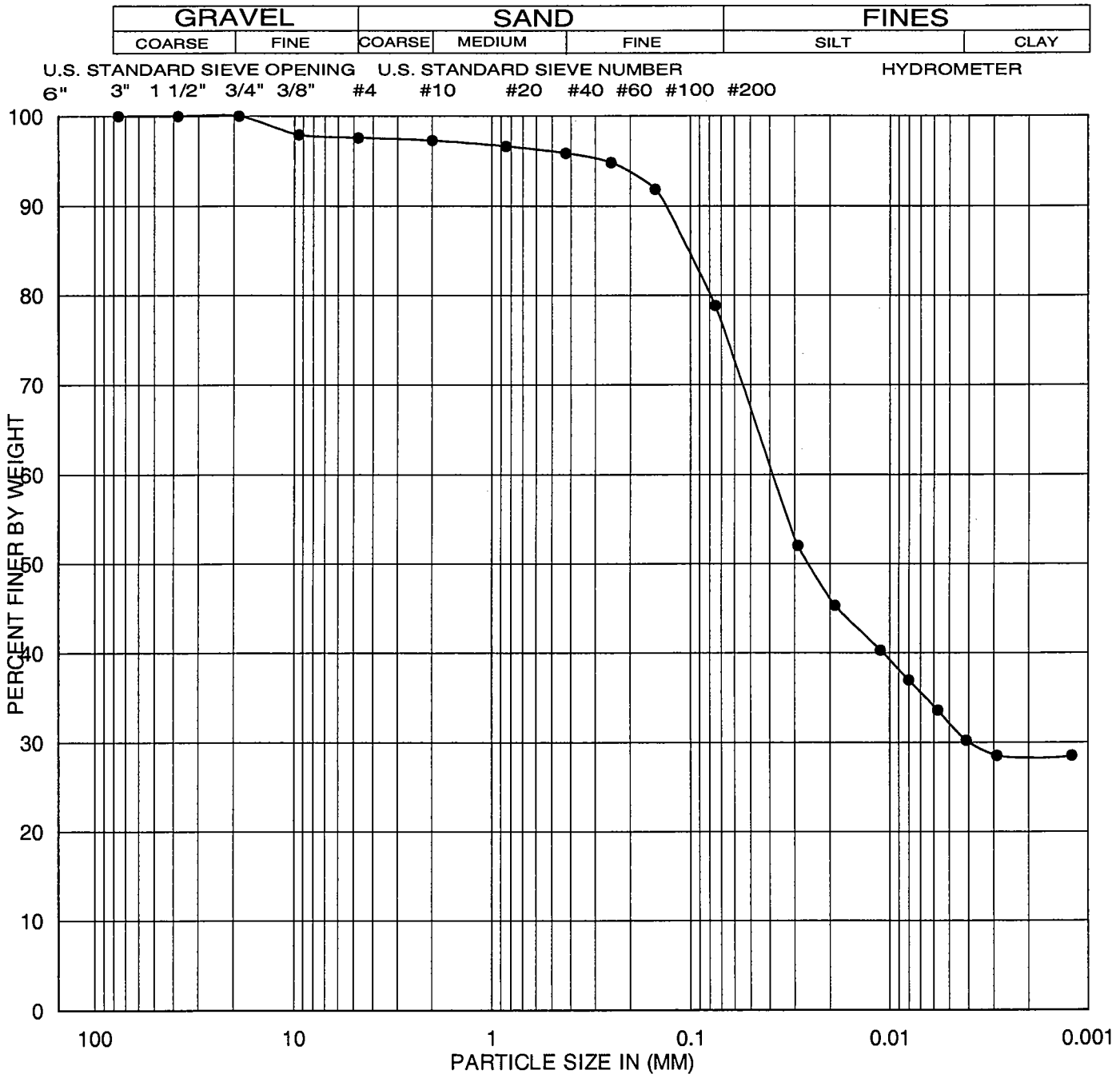
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-4	11	45	4:9:78:9	Dark brown to black SILTSTONE

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 15



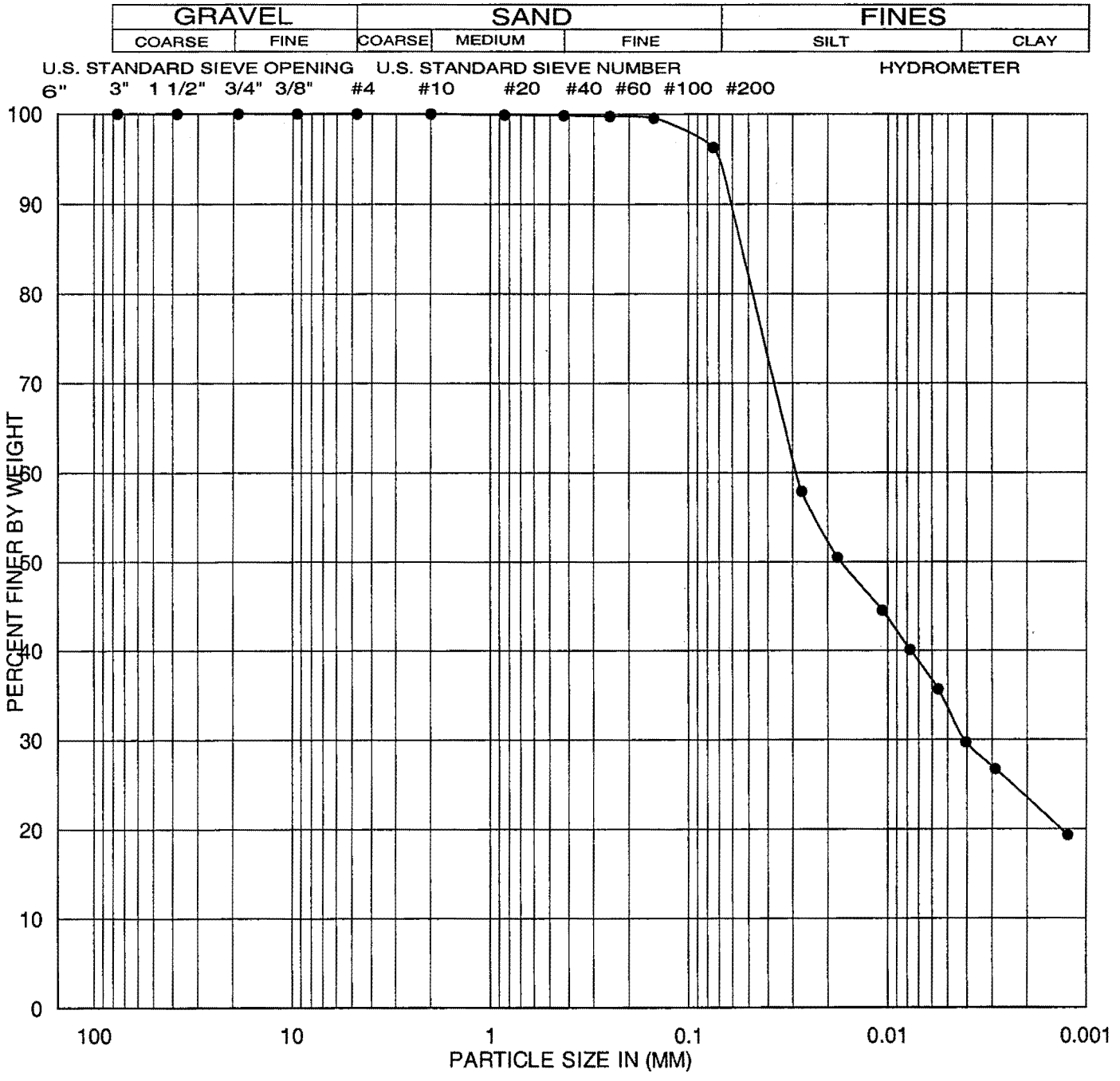
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	BK-1	0 - 2	2:19:49:30	Dark brown CLAY with sand (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 16



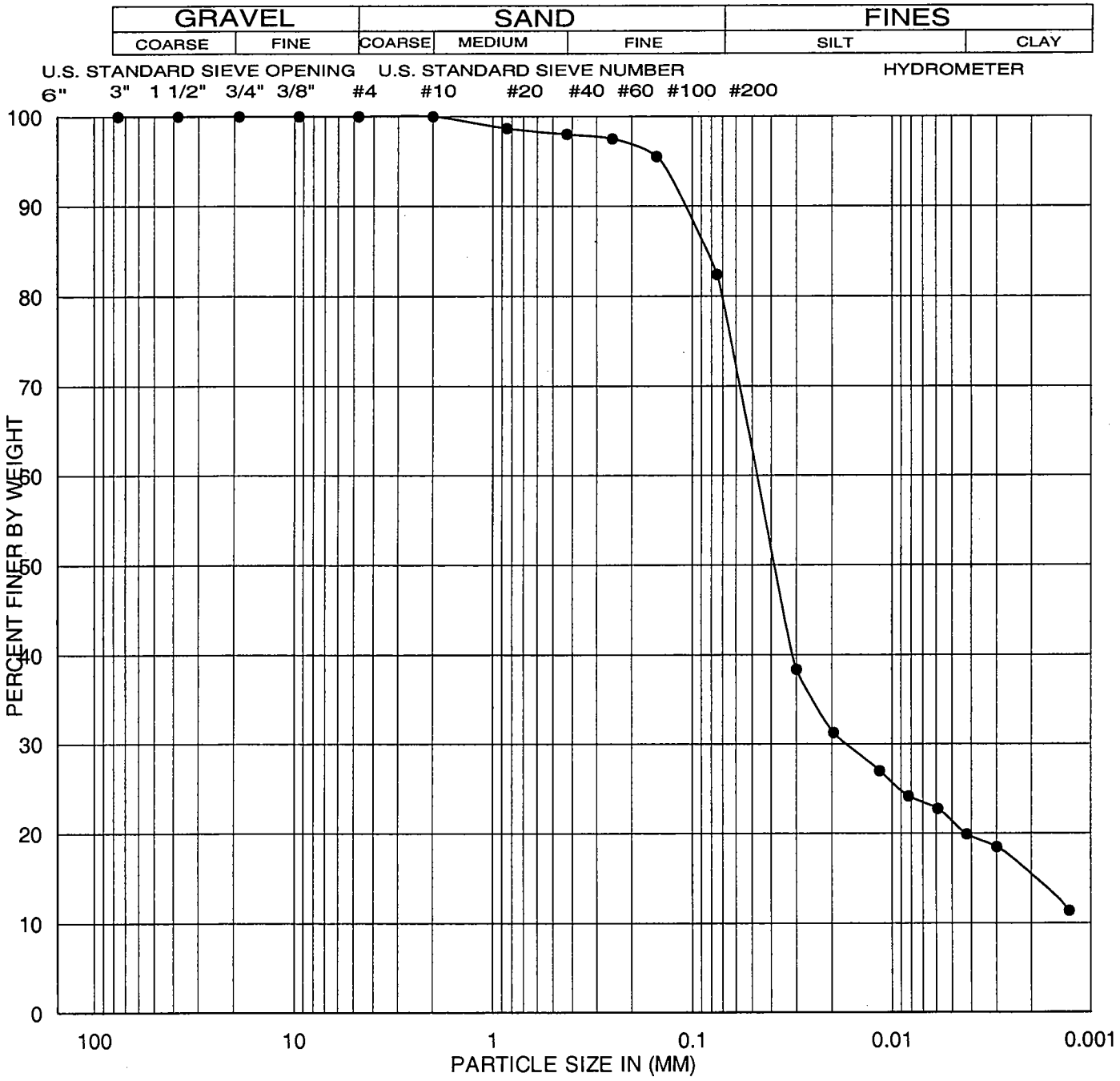
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	4	10	0:4:60:36	Brown CLAY (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 17



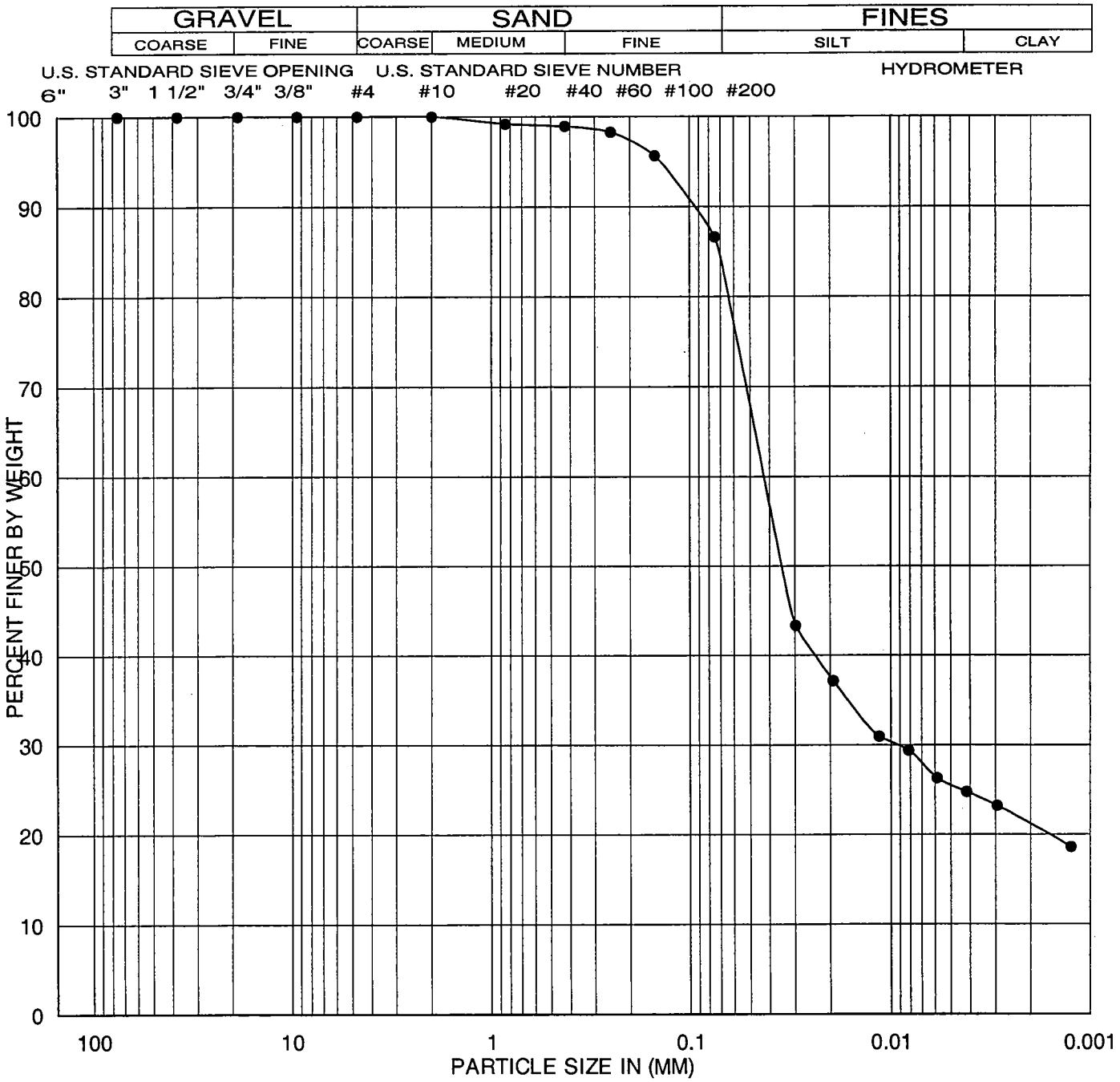
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	5	15	0:18:62:20	Brown CLAY with sand (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 18



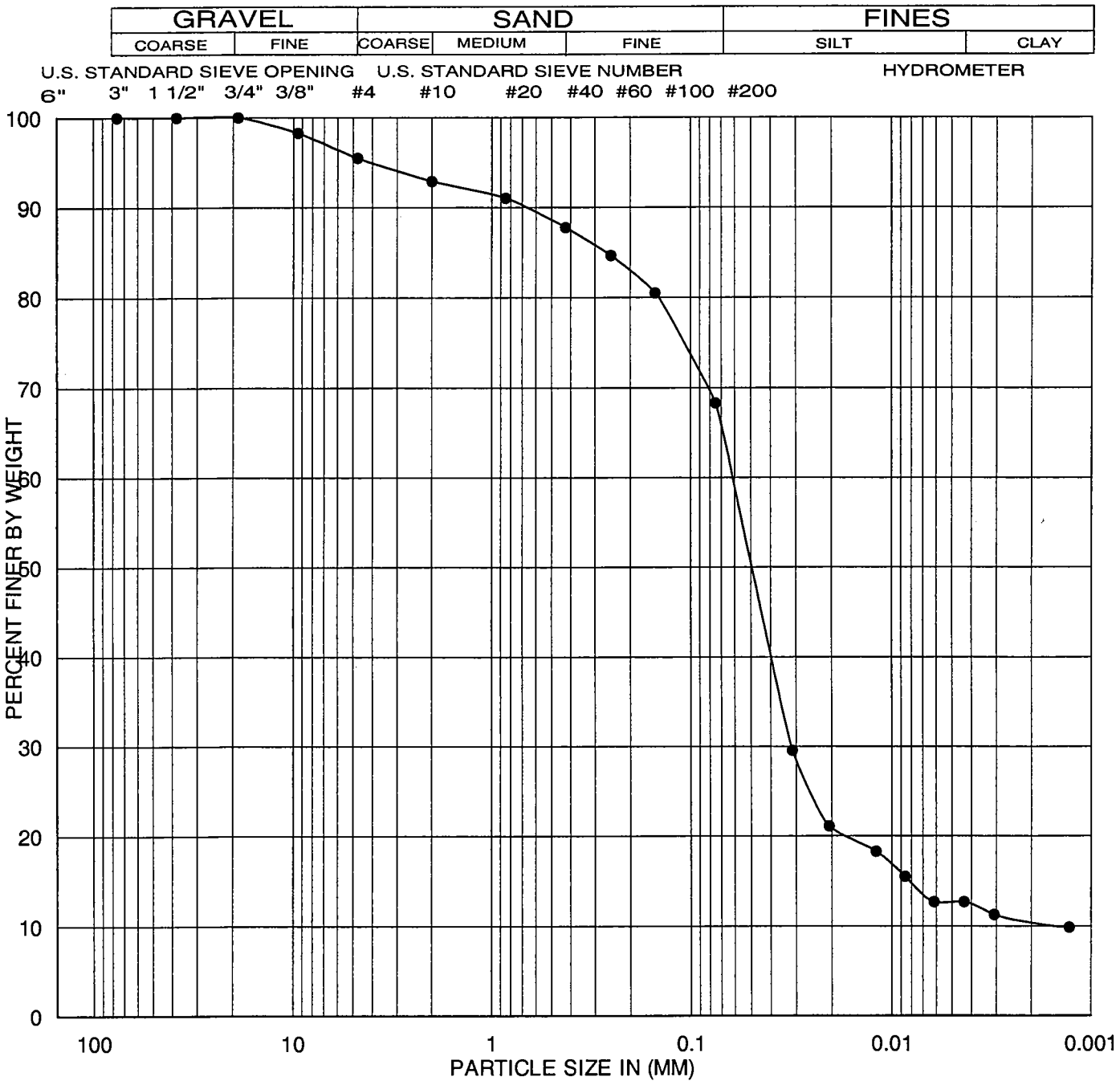
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	7	25	0:13:63:24	Dark brown CLAY (CL)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 19



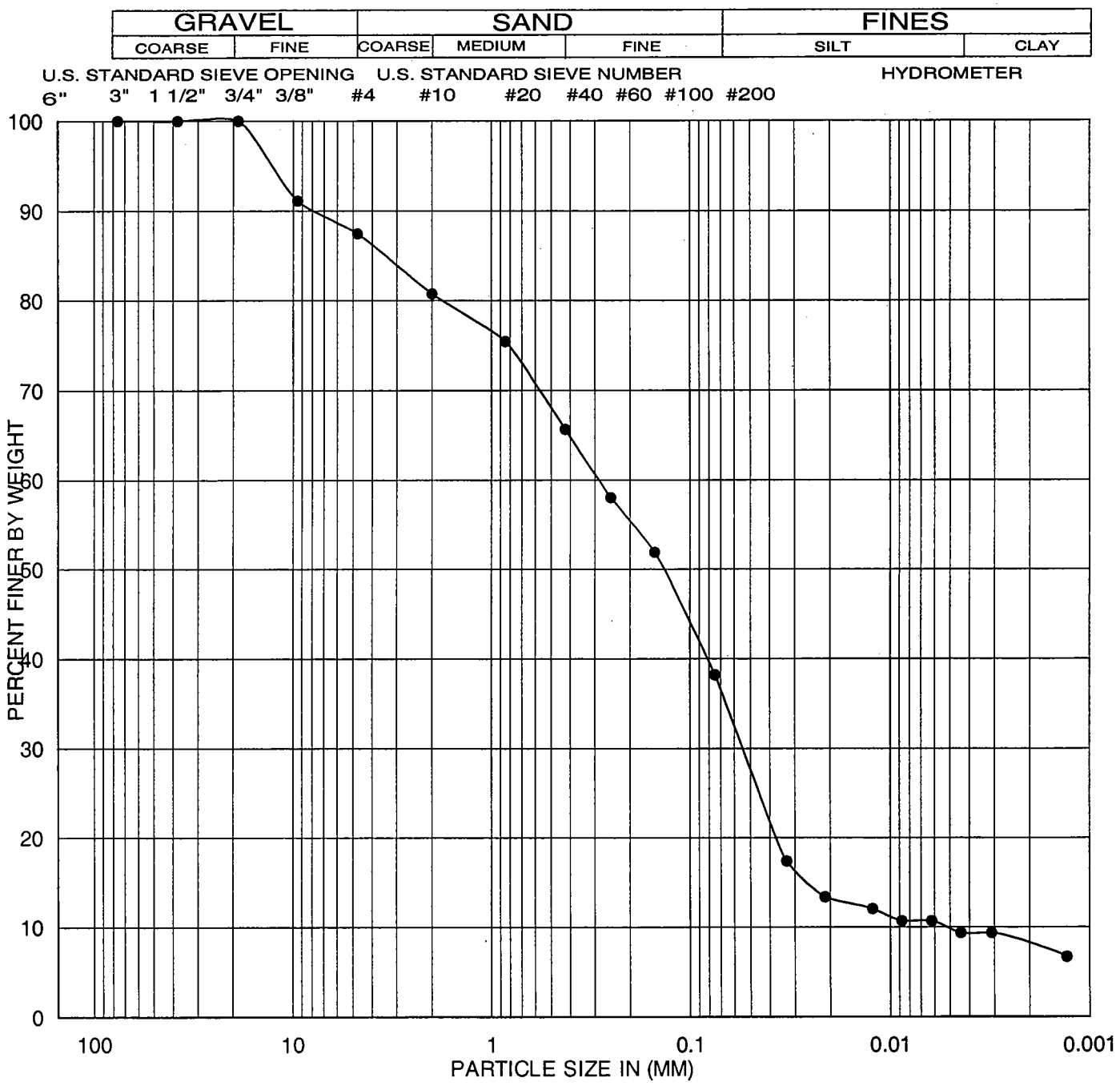
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	8	30	5:27:55:13	Mottled brown and yellowish-brown Sandy SILT (ML)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 20



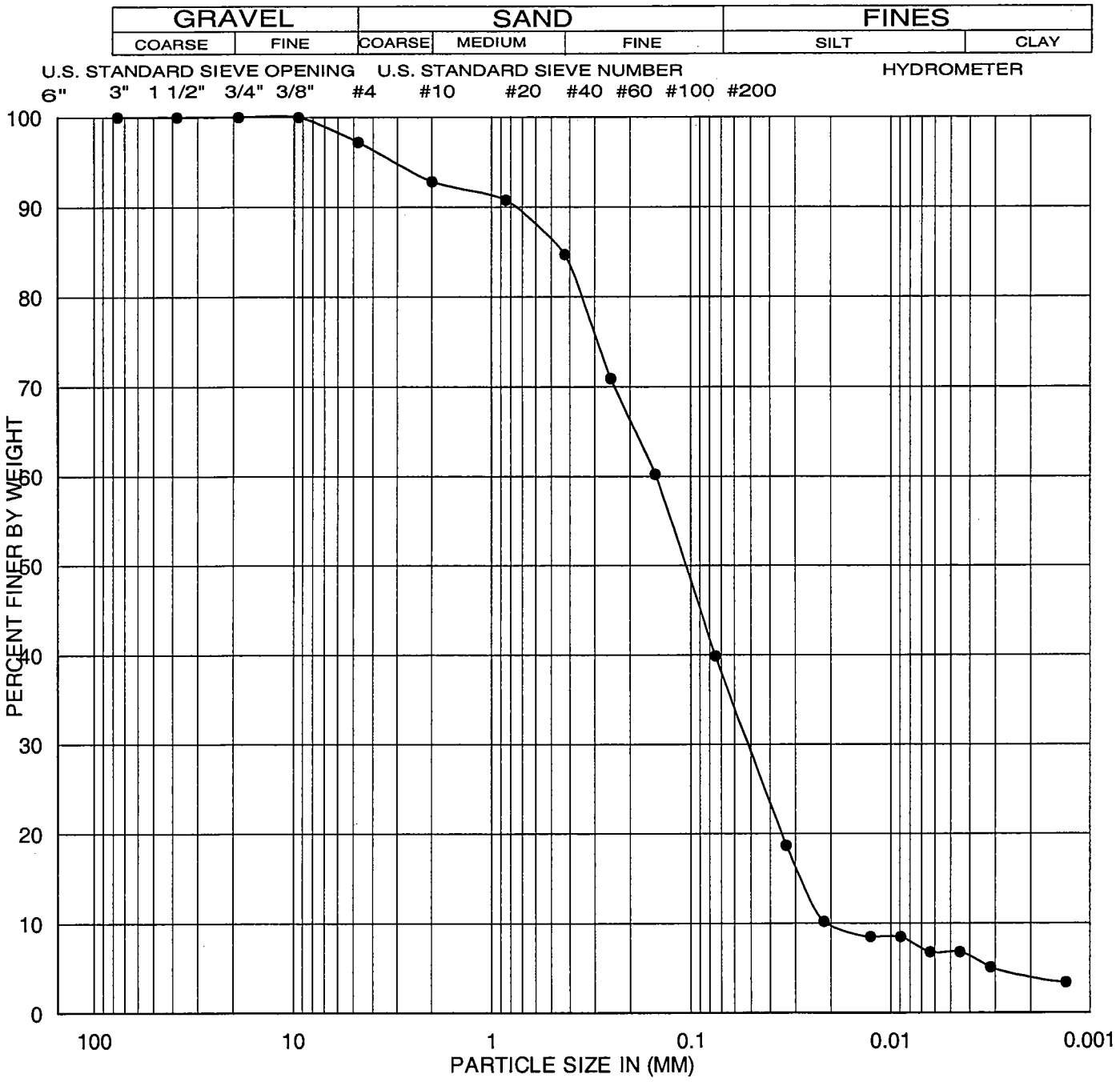
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	9	35	13:49:29:9	Brown Silty SAND (SM) with gravel

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 21



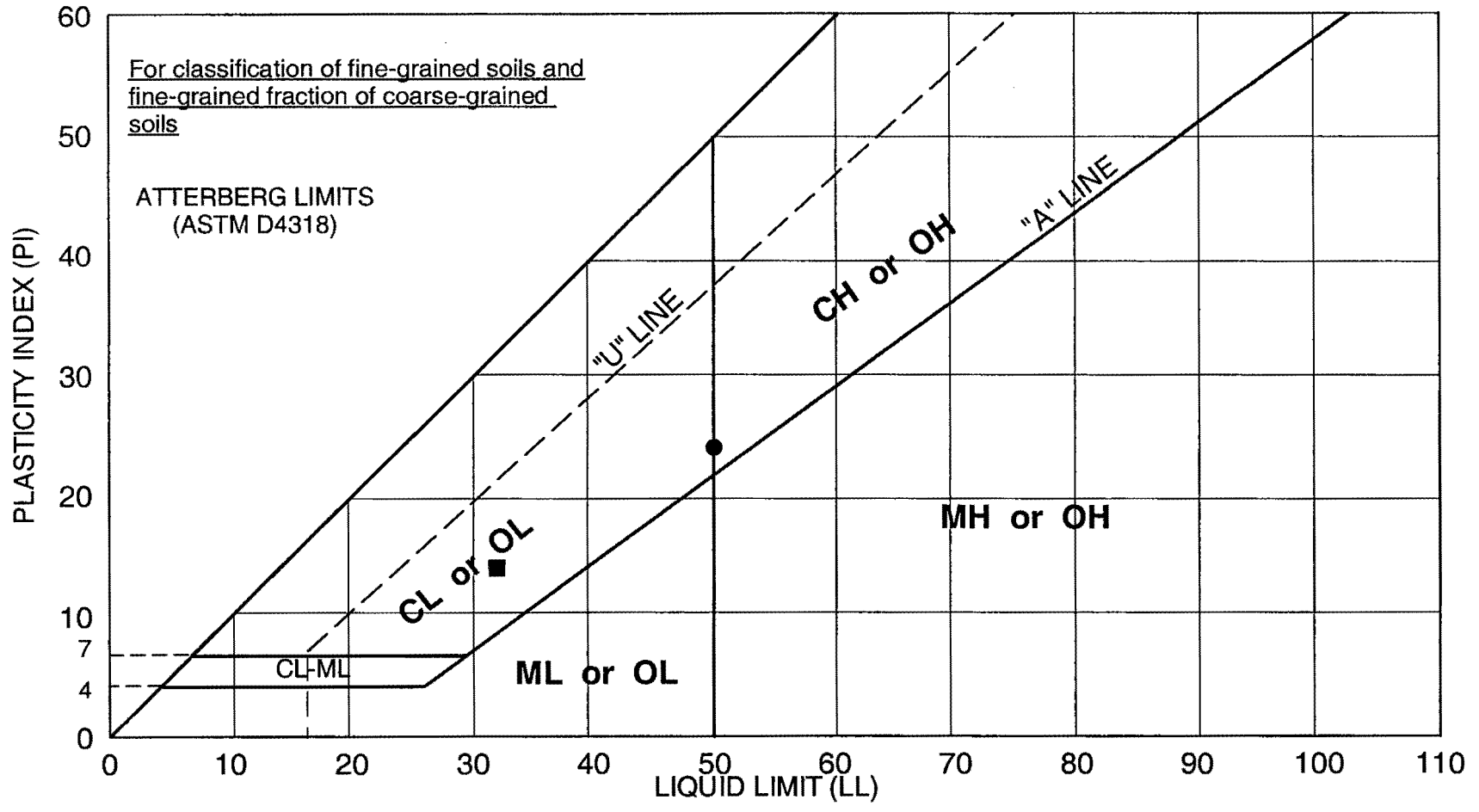
Symbol	Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	GR:SA:SI:CL (%)	Sample Description (USCS Symbol)
●	B-5	11	45	3:57:33:7	Brown Silty SAND (SM)

PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE
(ASTM D-422)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 22

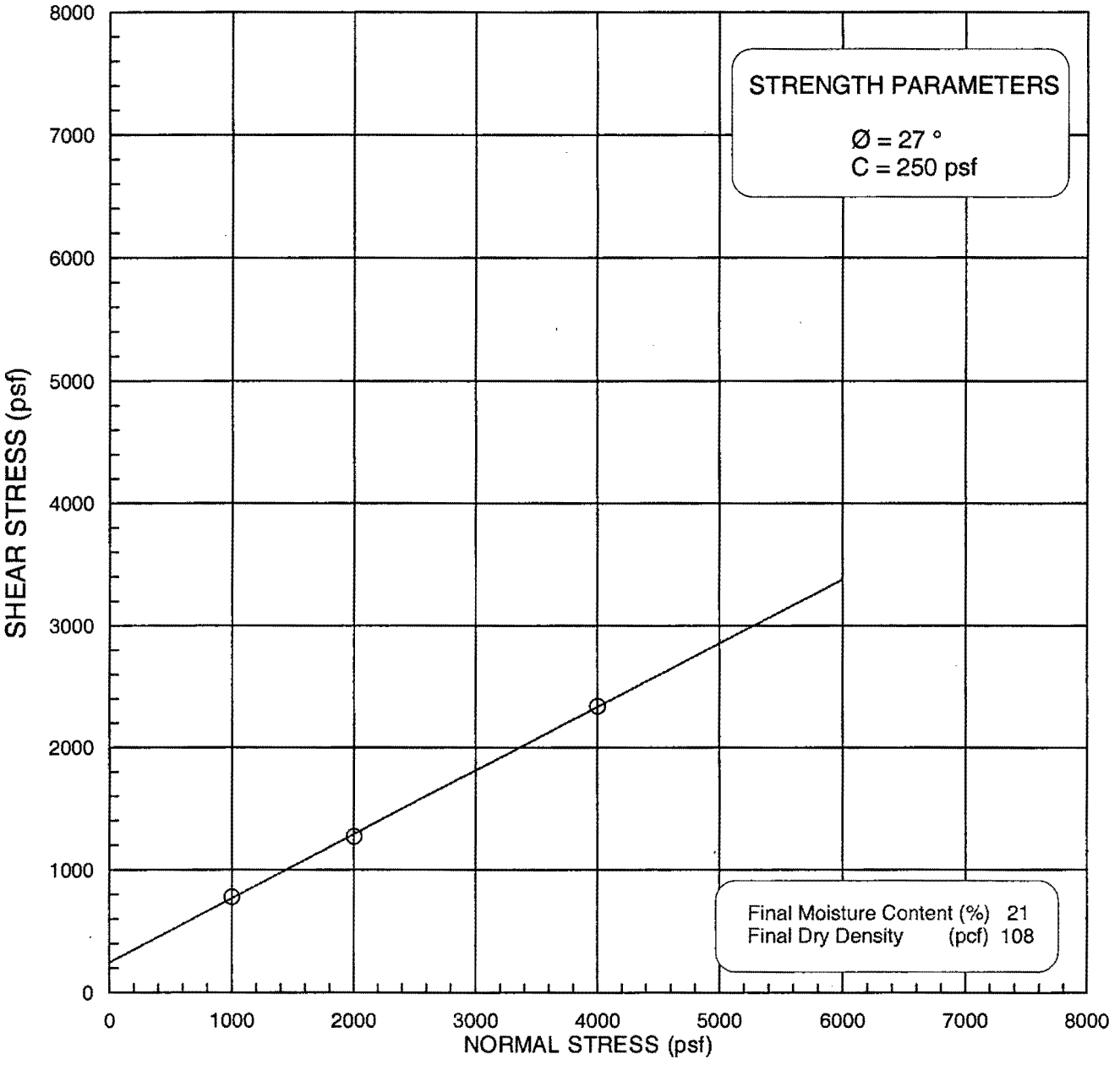


SYMBOL	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	USCS
●	B-1	1	2.5	CL
■	B-4	2	5.0	CL

PROPOSED FIRE STATION #78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 23



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft)	STRAIN RATE (in/min)	NORMAL STRESS (psf)	SHEAR STRESS (psf)
B-4	2	5	0.005	○ 1000	780
				○ 2000	1272
				○ 4000	2340

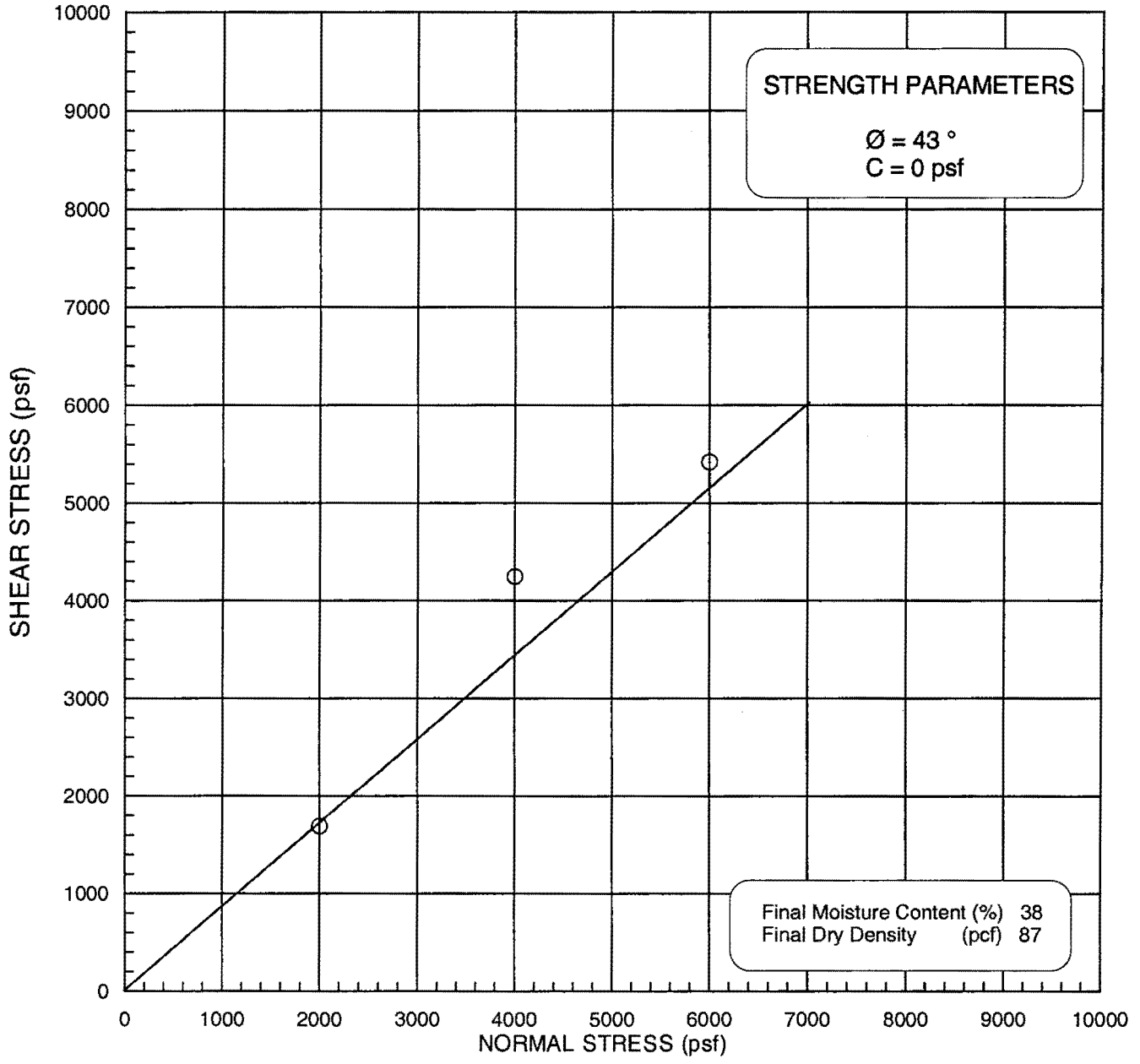
Sample Description: Brown sandy CLAY (CL)

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED
ASTM D 3080

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED / LADWP

URS

FIGURE 24



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft)	STRAIN RATE (in/min)	NORMAL STRESS (psf)	SHEAR STRESS (psf)
B-4	12	50	0.005	○ 1000	1692
				○ 2000	4248*
				○ 4000	5423

Sample Description: Dark brown to black SILTSTONE

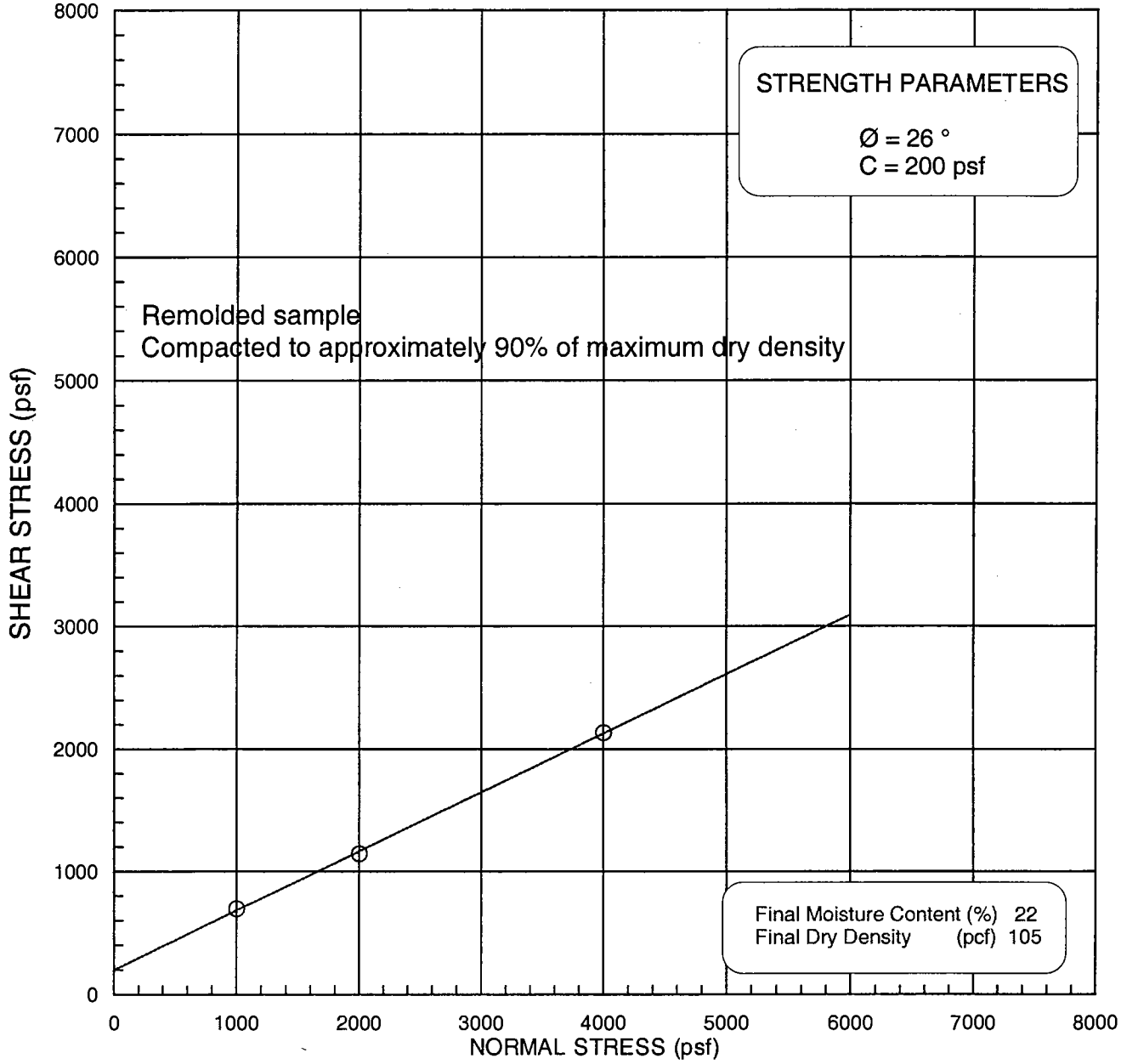
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED
ASTM D 3080

Note: * - Sample includes a layer of sandstone

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED / LADWP

URS

FIGURE 25



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft)	STRAIN RATE (in/min)	NORMAL STRESS (psf)	SHEAR STRESS (psf)
B-5	BK-1	0 - 2	0.002	O 1000	696
				O 2000	1144
				O 4000	2136

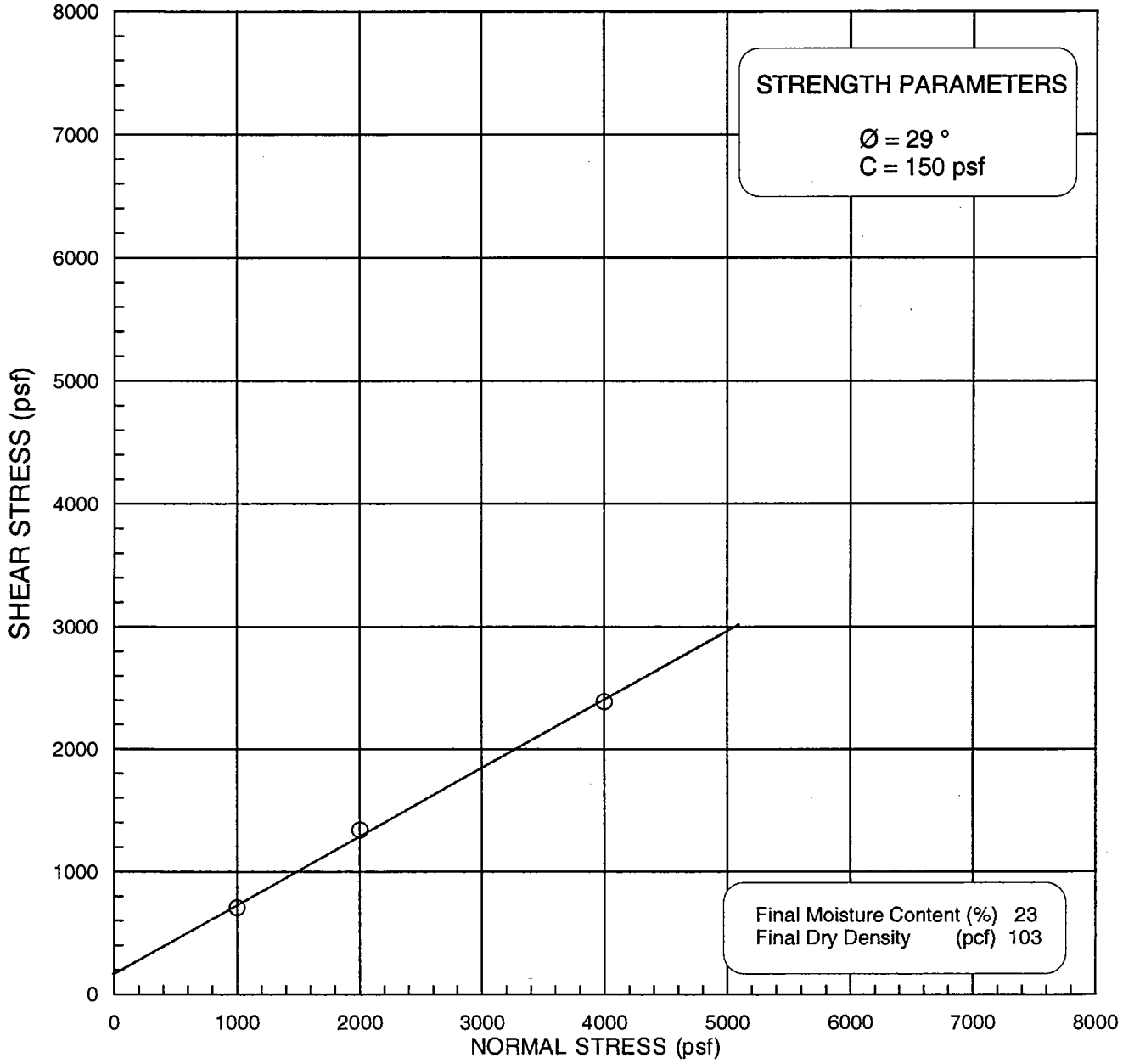
Sample Description: Dark brown CLAY with sand (CL)

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED
ASTM D 3080

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED / LADWP

URS

FIGURE 26



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft)	STRAIN RATE (in/min)	NORMAL STRESS (psf)	SHEAR STRESS (psf)
B-5	1	2.5	0.005	○ 1000	708
				○ 2000	1340
				○ 4000	2388

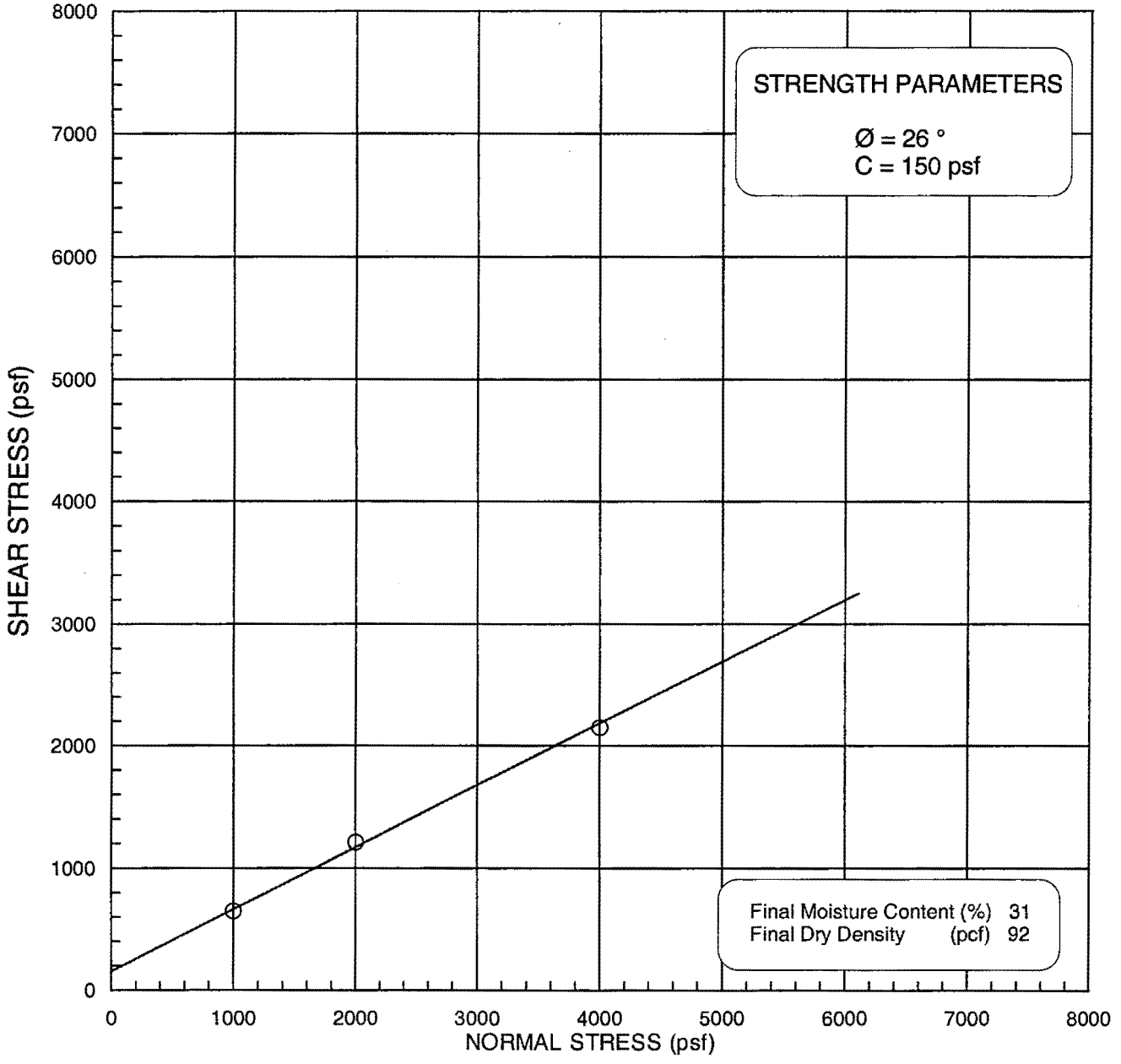
Sample Description: Dark brown CLAY with sand (CL)

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED
ASTM D 3080

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED / LADWP

URS

FIGURE 27



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft)	STRAIN RATE (in/min)	NORMAL STRESS (psf)	SHEAR STRESS (psf)
B-6	2	5	0.005	○ 1000	648
				○ 2000	1212
				○ 4000	2148

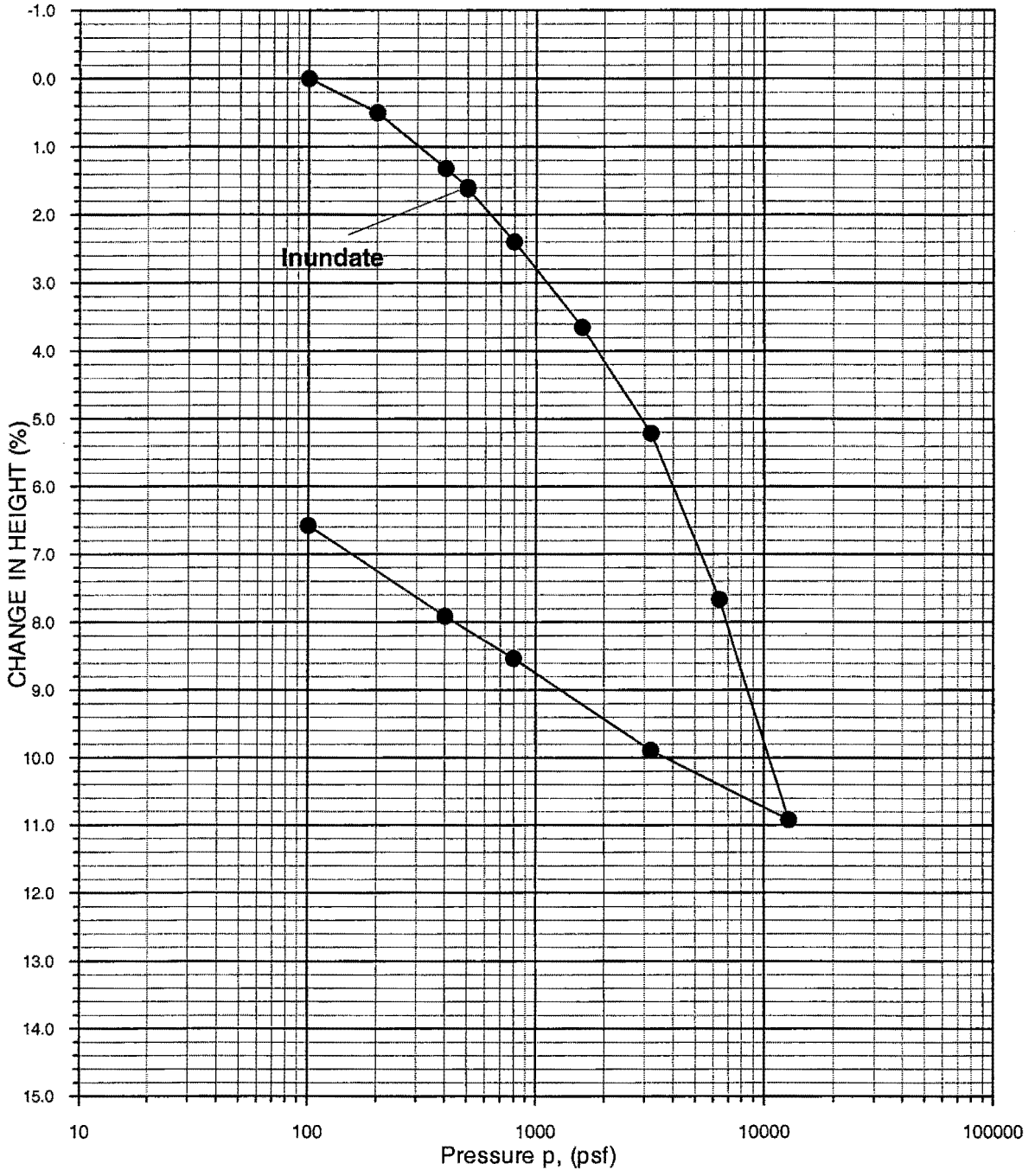
Sample Description: Olive-brown CLAY (CL)

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS
CONSOLIDATED DRAINED
ASTM D 3080

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED / LADWP

URS

FIGURE 28



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-1	1	2.5	21 / 25	91 / 100	68 / 100

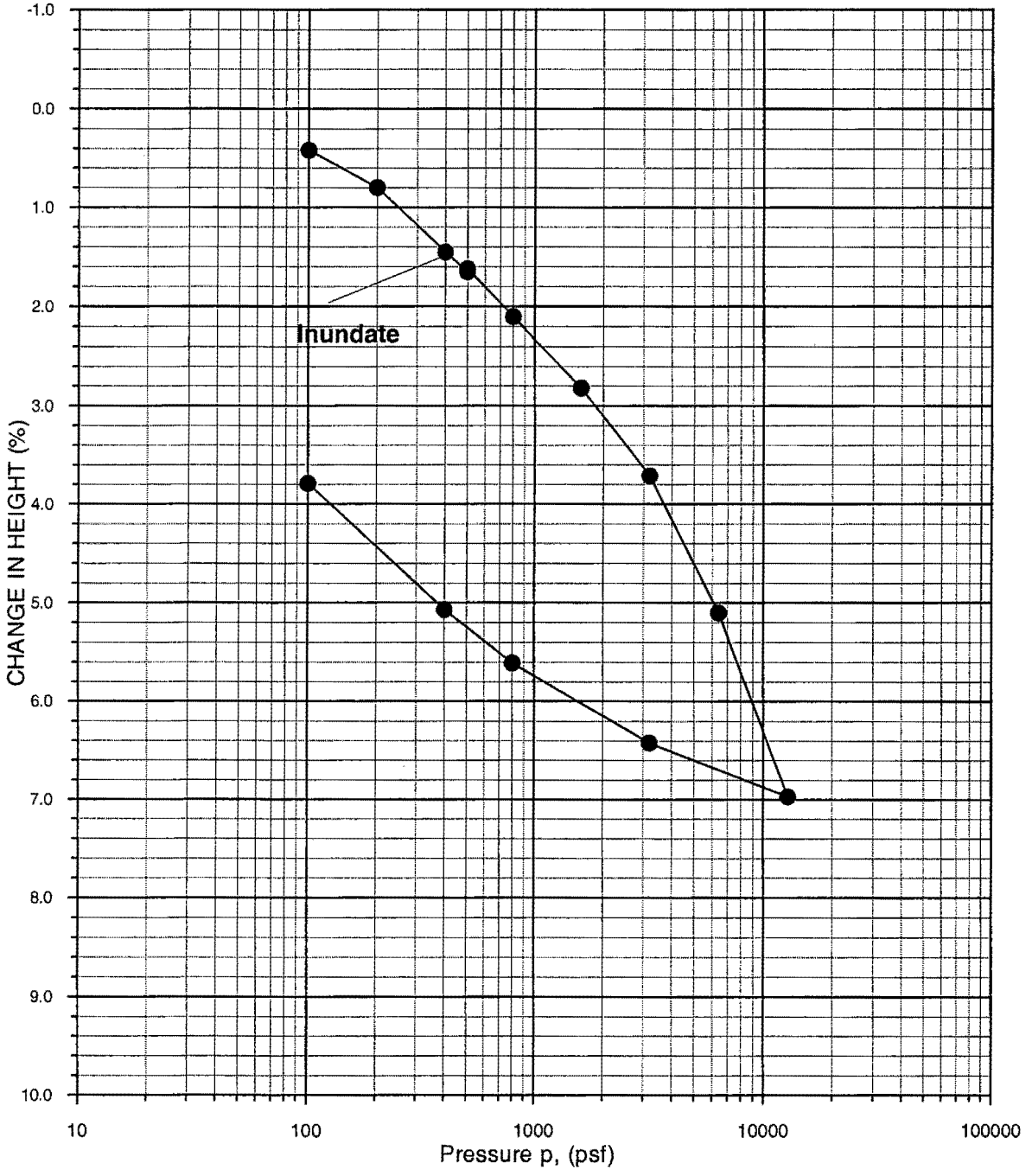
Sample Description: Brown CLAY (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 29



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-1	4	10	23 / 25	95 / 100	81 / 100

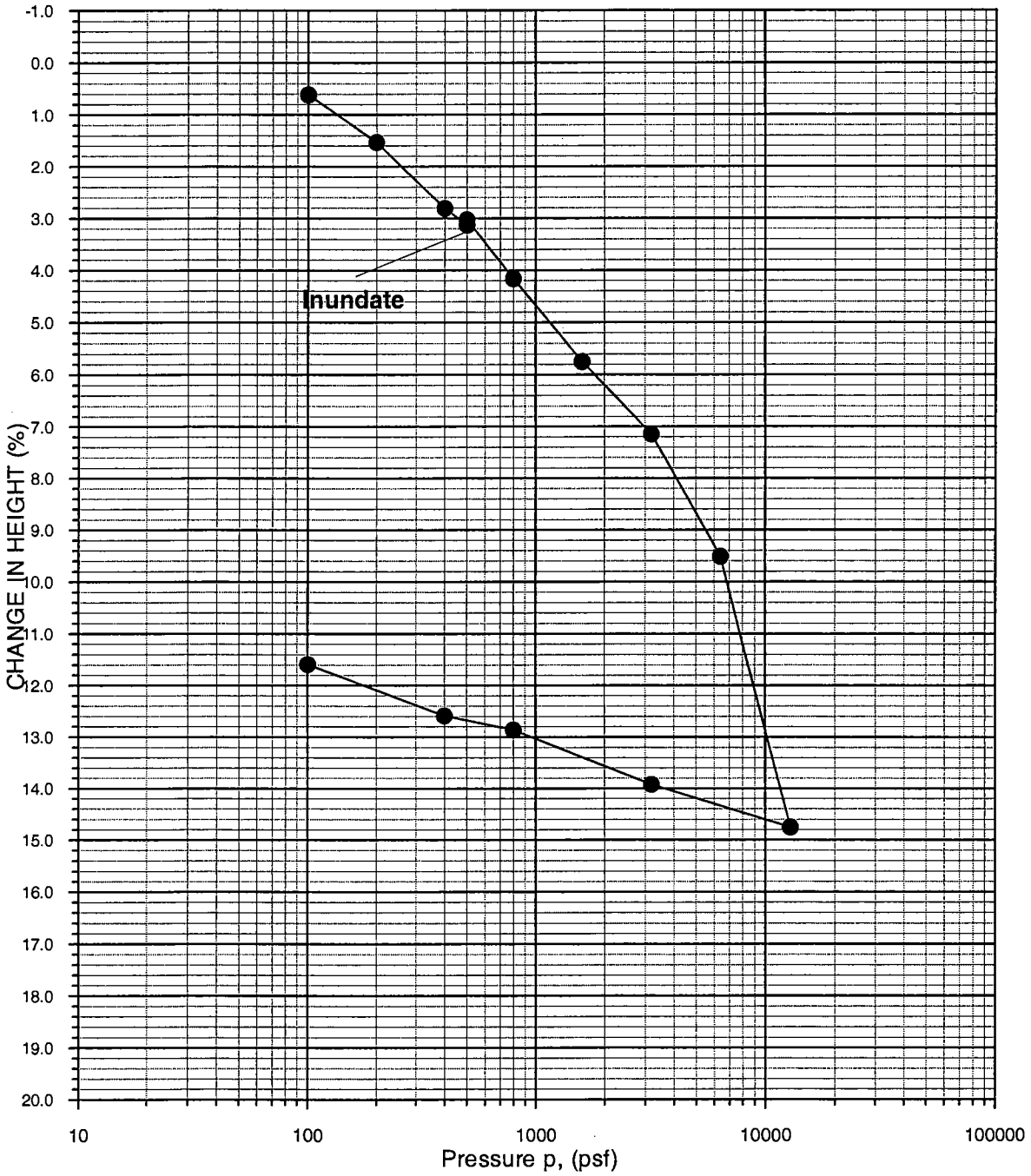
Sample Description: Brown CLAY (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 30



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-1	5	15	21 / 22	92 / 105	69 / 100

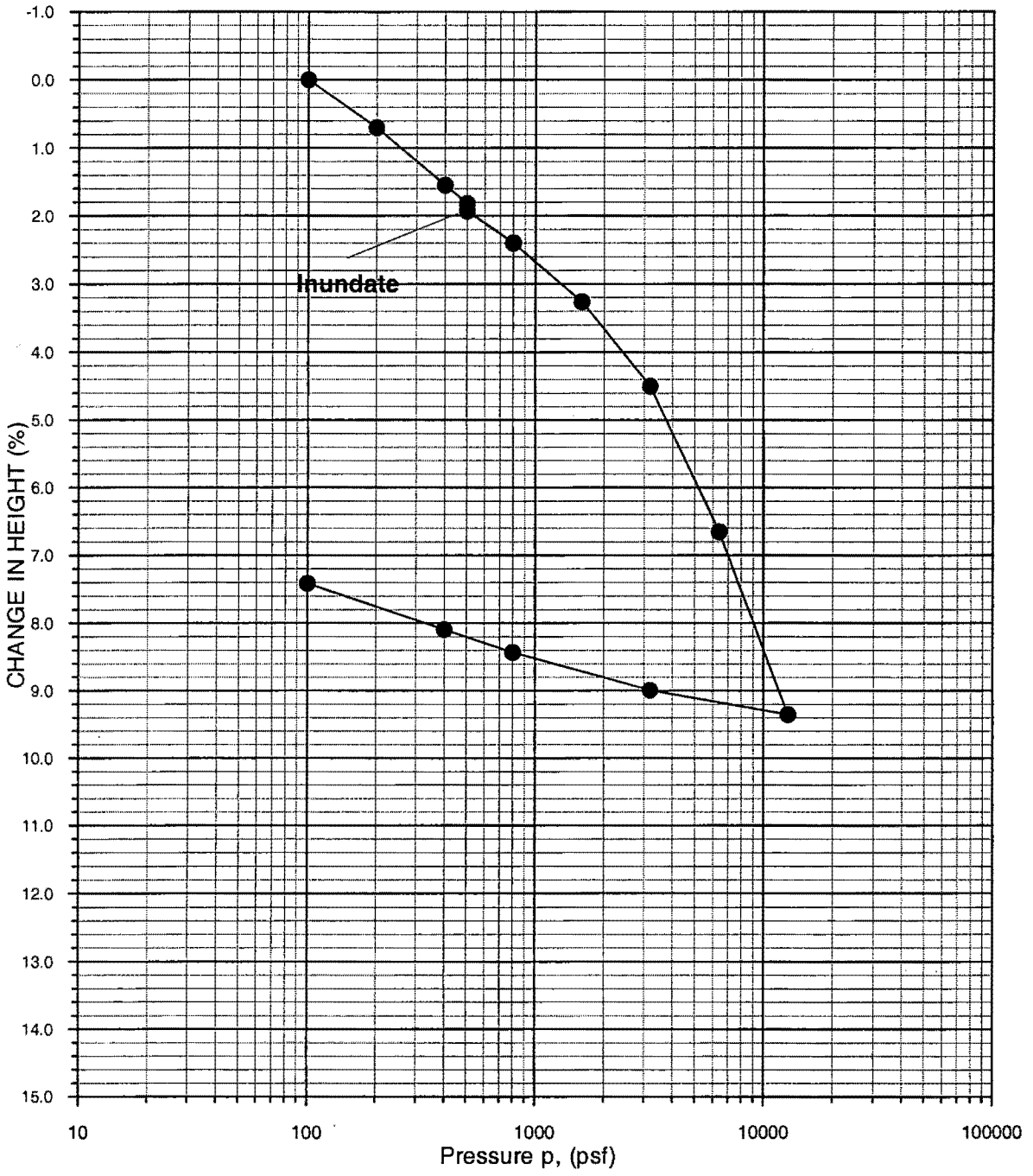
Sample Description: Brown CLAY (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 31



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-4	2	5	14 / 18	103 / 113	61 / 100

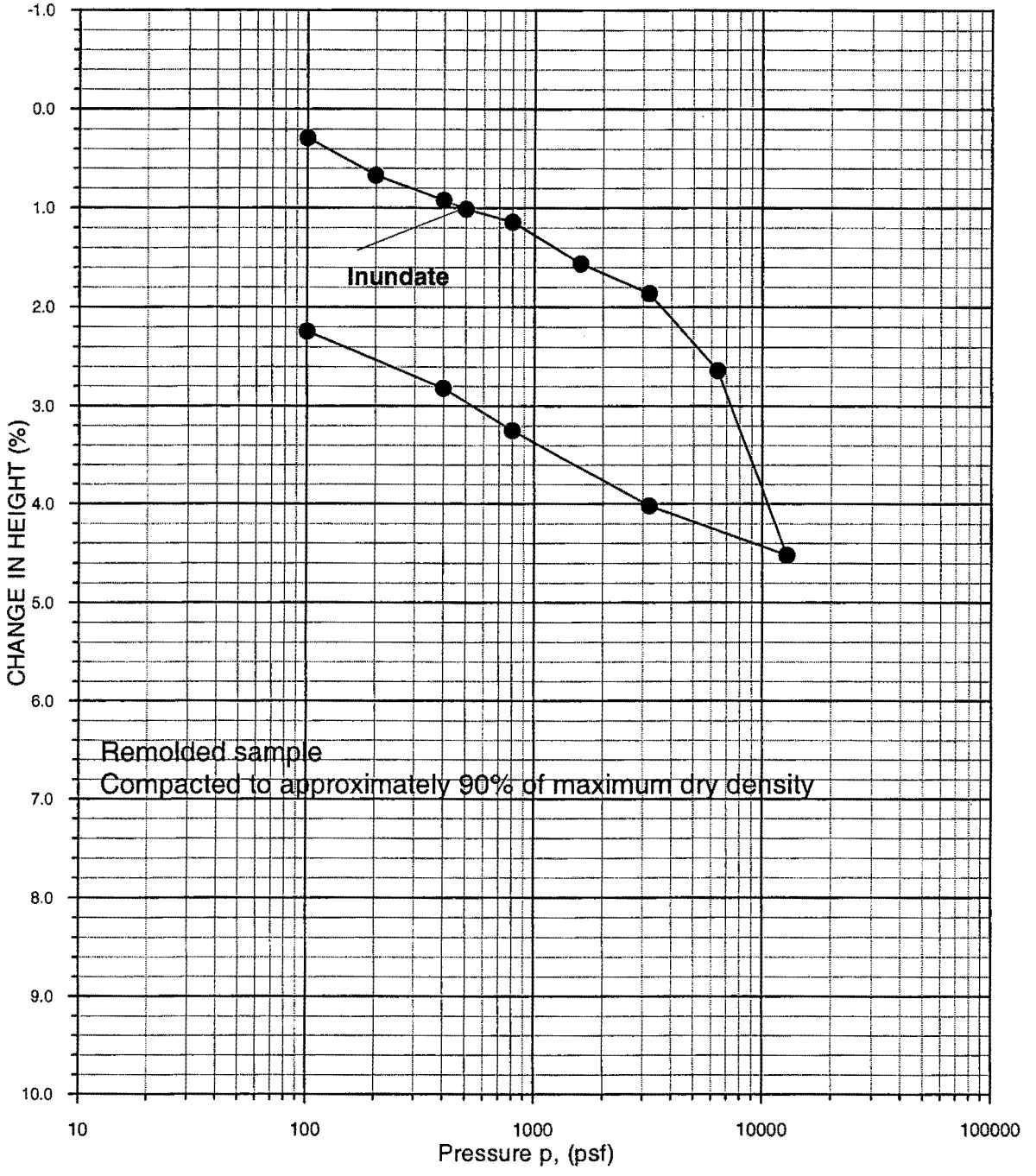
Sample Description: Brown sandy CLAY (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 32



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-5	BK-1	0 - 2	11 / 18	109 / 113	57 / 100

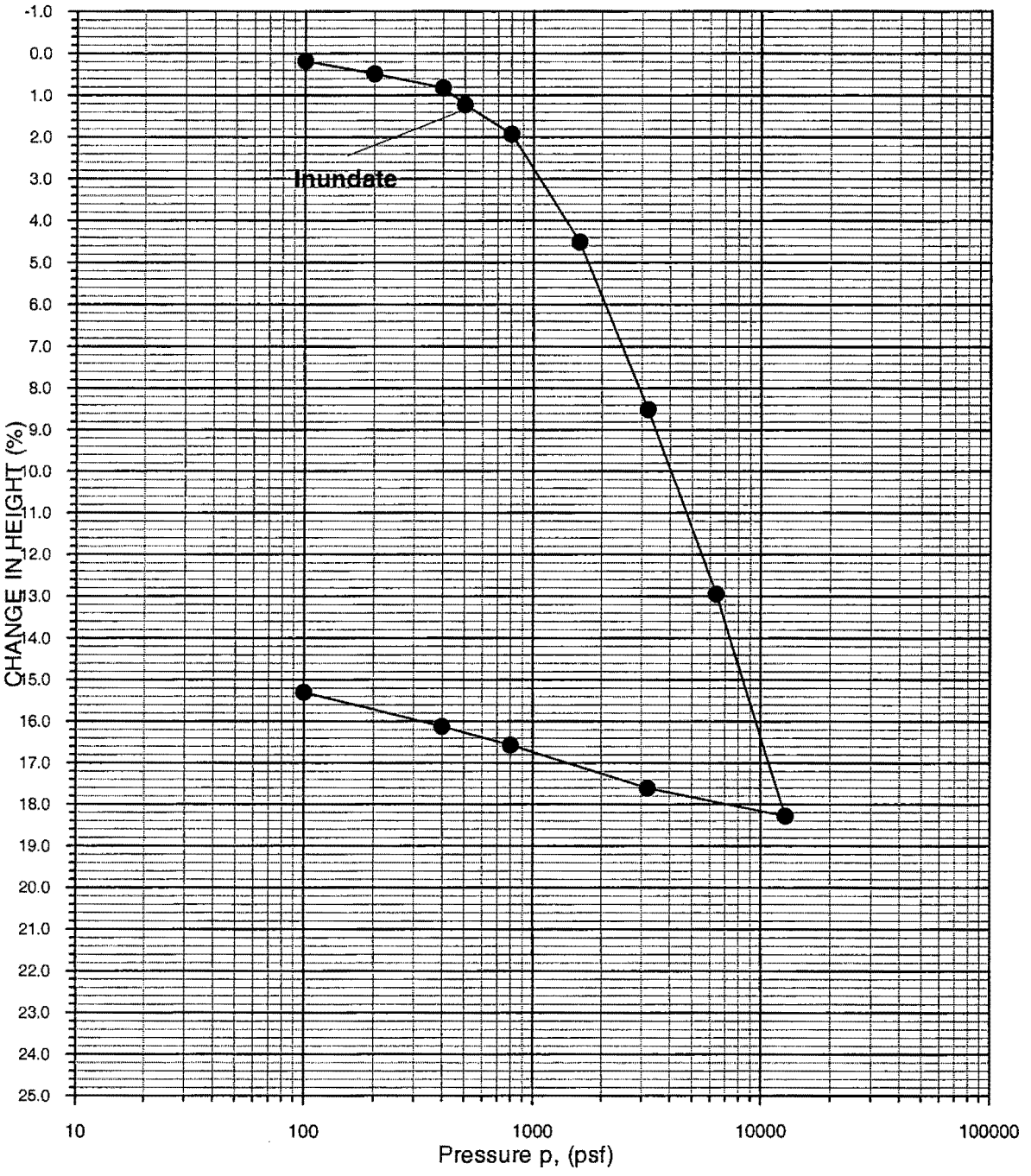
Sample Description: Dark brown CLAY with sand (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 33



BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (ft.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%) Initial / Final	DRY DENSITY (pcf) Initial / Final	DEGREE OF SATURATION (%) Initial / Final
B-6	2	5	18 / 27	82 / 98	46 / 100

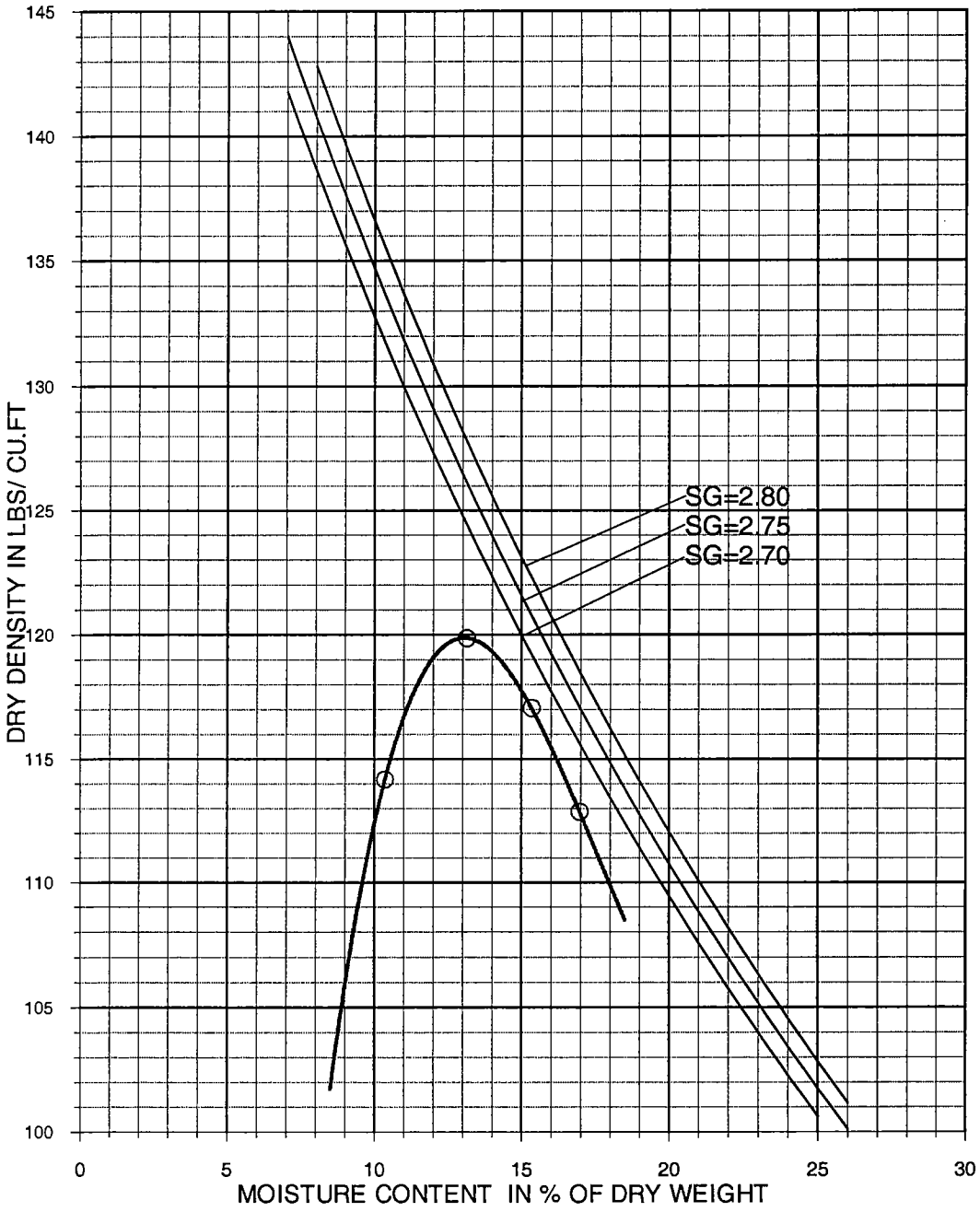
Sample Description: Olive-brown CLAY (CL)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION
(ASTM D2435)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR : GED/ LADWP

URS

FIGURE 34



SYMBOL	BORING NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	Depth (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	TEST METHOD	OPT. MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	MAX. DRY DENSITY (pcf)
○	B-5	BK-1	0-2	Dark brown CLAY with sand (CL)	ASTM D1557-A	13	120

COMPACTION TEST RESULTS
(ASTM D1557-A)

PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 35

GREGG DRILLING AND TESTING, INC.
GREGG IN SITU, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES

May 17, 2004

URS Corporation
Attn: S. Nesarajah
915 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject: CPT Site Investigation
Fire Station #78
Studio City, California
GREGG Project Number: 04-139Sh

Dear Mr. Nesarajah:

The following report presents the results of GREGG IN SITU's Cone Penetration Test investigation for the above referenced site. The following testing services were performed:

1	Cone Penetration Tests	(CPTU)	☒
2	Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests	(PPD)	☒
3	Seismic Cone Penetration Tests	(SCPTU)	☐
4	Resistivity Cone Penetration Tests	(RCPTU)	☐
5	UVIF Cone Penetration Tests	(UVIFCPTU)	☐
6	Groundwater Sampling	(GWS)	☐
7	Soil Sampling	(SS)	☐
8	Vapor Sampling	(VS)	☐
9	Vane Shear Testing	(VST)	☐
10	SPT Energy Calibration	(SPTE)	☐

A list of reference papers providing additional background on the specific tests conducted is provided in the bibliography following the text of the report. If you would like a copy of any of these publications or should you have any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (562) 427-6899.

Sincerely,
GREGG IN SITU, Inc.

Brian Savela
Operations Manager

Cone Penetration Test Sounding Summary

-Table 1-

CPT Sounding Identification	Date	Termination Depth (Feet)	Depth of Groundwater Samples (Feet)	Depth of Soil Samples (Feet)	Depth of Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (Feet)
CPT-01	05/14/04	63	-	-	39.2, 44.6
CPT-02	05/14/04	49	-	-	-

Cone Penetration Testing Procedure (CPT)

Gregg In Situ, Inc. carries out all Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) using an integrated electronic cone system, *Figure CPT*. The soundings were conducted using a 20 ton capacity cone with a tip area of 15 cm^2 and a friction sleeve area of 225 cm^2. The cone is designed with an equal end area friction sleeve and a tip end area ratio of 0.85.

The cone takes measurements of cone bearing (q_c), sleeve friction (f_s) and dynamic pore water pressure (u_2) at 5-cm intervals during penetration to provide a nearly continuous hydrogeologic log. CPT data reduction and interpretation is performed in real time facilitating on-site decision making. The above mentioned parameters are stored on disk for further analysis and reference. All CPT soundings are performed in accordance with revised (2002) ASTM standards (D 5778-95).

The cone also contains a porous filter element located directly behind the cone tip (u_2), *Figure CPT*. It consists of porous plastic and is 5.0mm thick. The filter element is used to obtain dynamic pore pressure as the cone is advanced as well as Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (PPDT's) during appropriate pauses in penetration. It should be noted that prior to penetration, the element is fully saturated with silicon oil under vacuum pressure to ensure accurate and fast dissipation.

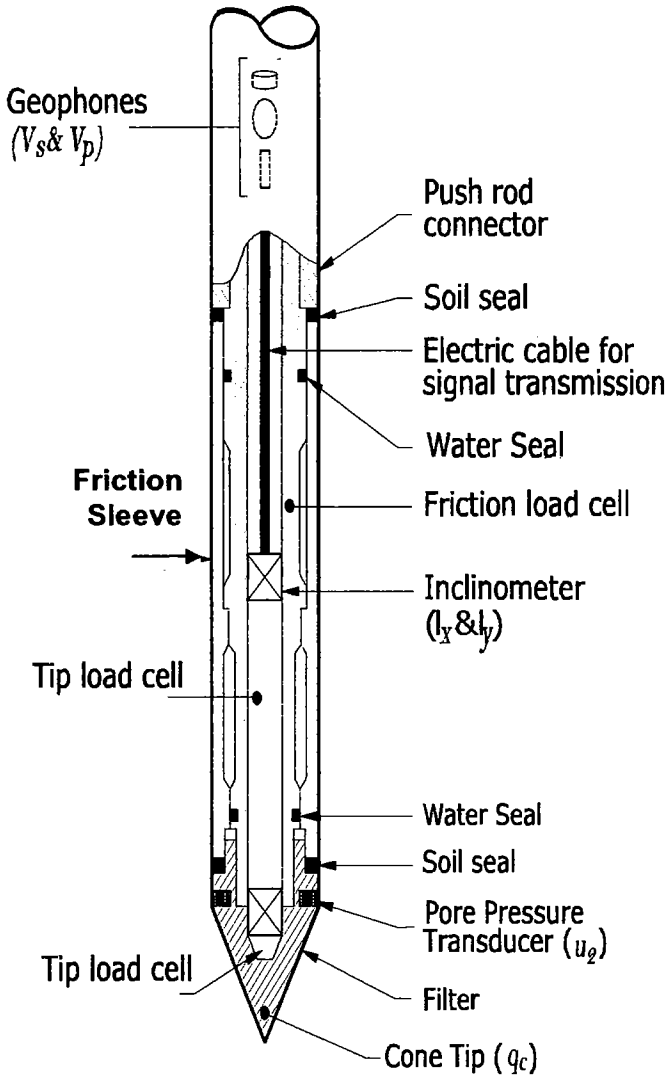


Figure CPT

When the soundings are complete, the test holes are grouted using a Gregg In Situ support rig. The grouting procedure consists of pushing a hollow CPT rod with a "knock out" plug to the termination depth of the test hole. Grout is then pumped under pressure as the tremie pipe is pulled from the hole. Disruption or further contamination to the site is therefore minimized.

Cone Penetration Test Data & Interpretation

Soil behavior type and stratigraphic interpretation is based on relationships between cone bearing (q_c), sleeve friction (f_s), and pore water pressure (u_2). The friction ratio (R_f) is a calculated parameter defined by $100f_s/q_c$ and is used to infer soil behavior type. Generally:

Cohesive soils (clays)

- High friction ratio (R_f) due to small cone bearing (q_c)
- Generate large excess pore water pressures (u_2)

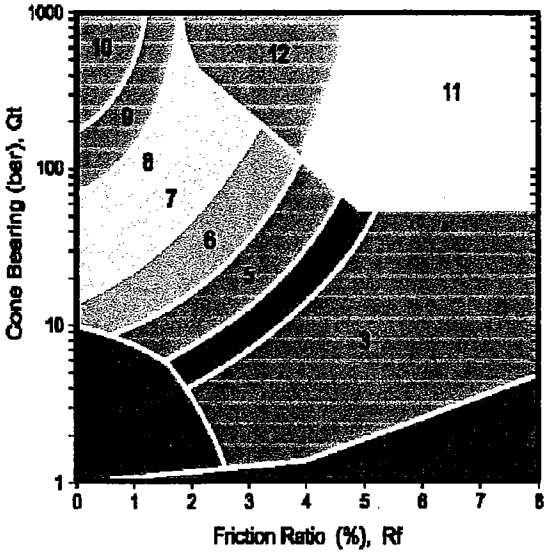
Cohesionless soils (sands)

- Low friction ratio (R_f) due to large cone bearing (q_c)
- Generate very little excess pore water pressures (u_2)

A complete set of baseline readings are taken prior to and at the completion of each sounding to determine temperature shifts and any zero load offsets. Corrections for temperature shifts and zero load offsets can be extremely important, especially when the recorded loads are relatively small. In sandy soils, however, these corrections are generally negligible.

The cone penetration test data collected from your site is presented in graphical form in Appendix CPT. The data includes CPT logs of measured soil parameters, computer calculations of interpreted soil behavior types (SBT), and additional geotechnical parameters. A summary of locations and depths is available in Table 1. Note that all penetration depths referenced in the data are with respect to the existing ground surface.

Soil interpretation for this project was conducted using recent correlations developed by Robertson et al, 1990, *Figure SBT*. Note that it is not always possible to clearly identify a soil type based solely on q_c, f_s, and u_2. In these situations, experience, judgment, and an assessment of the pore pressure dissipation data should be used to infer the soil behavior type.



ZONE	Qt/N	SBT
1	2	Sensitive, fine grained
2	1	Organic materials
3	1	Clay
4	1.5	Silty clay to clay
5	2	Clayey silt to silty clay
6	2.5	Sandy silt to clayey silt
7	3	Silty sand to sandy silt
8	4	Sand to silty sand
9	5	Sand
10	6	Gravely sand to sand
11	1	Very stiff fine grained*
12	2	Sand to clayey sand*

*over consolidated or cemented

Figure SBT

Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (PPDT)

Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (PPDT's) conducted at various intervals measured hydrostatic water pressures and determined the approximate depth of the ground water table. A PPDT is conducted when the cone is halted at specific intervals determined by the field representative. The variation of the penetration pore pressure (u) with time is measured behind the tip of the cone and recorded by a computer system.

Pore pressure dissipation data can be interpreted to provide estimates of:

- Equilibrium piezometric pressure
- Phreatic Surface
- In situ horizontal coefficient of consolidation (c_h)
- In situ horizontal coefficient of permability (k_h)

In order to correctly interpret the equilibrium piezometric pressure and/or the phreatic surface, the pore pressure must be monitored until such time as there is no variation in pore pressure with time, *Figure PPDT*. This time is commonly referred to as t_{100}, the point at which 100% of the excess pore pressure has dissipated.

A complete reference on pore pressure dissipation tests is presented by Robertson et al. 1991.

A summary of the pore pressure dissipation tests is summarized in Table 1. Pore pressure dissipation data is presented in graphical form in Appendix PPDT.

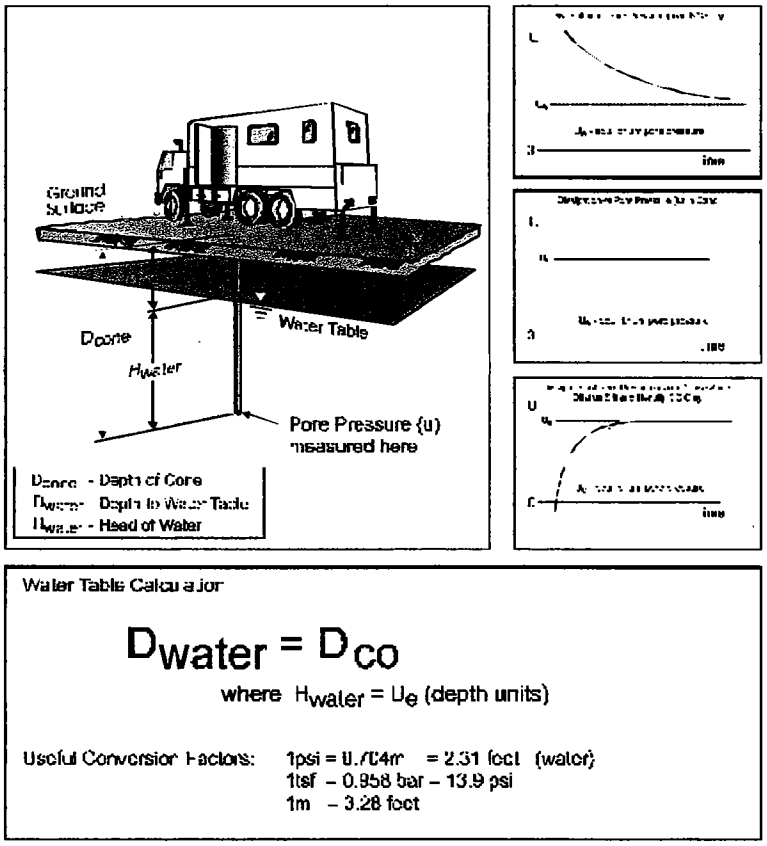


Figure PPDT

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pp. 791-803.

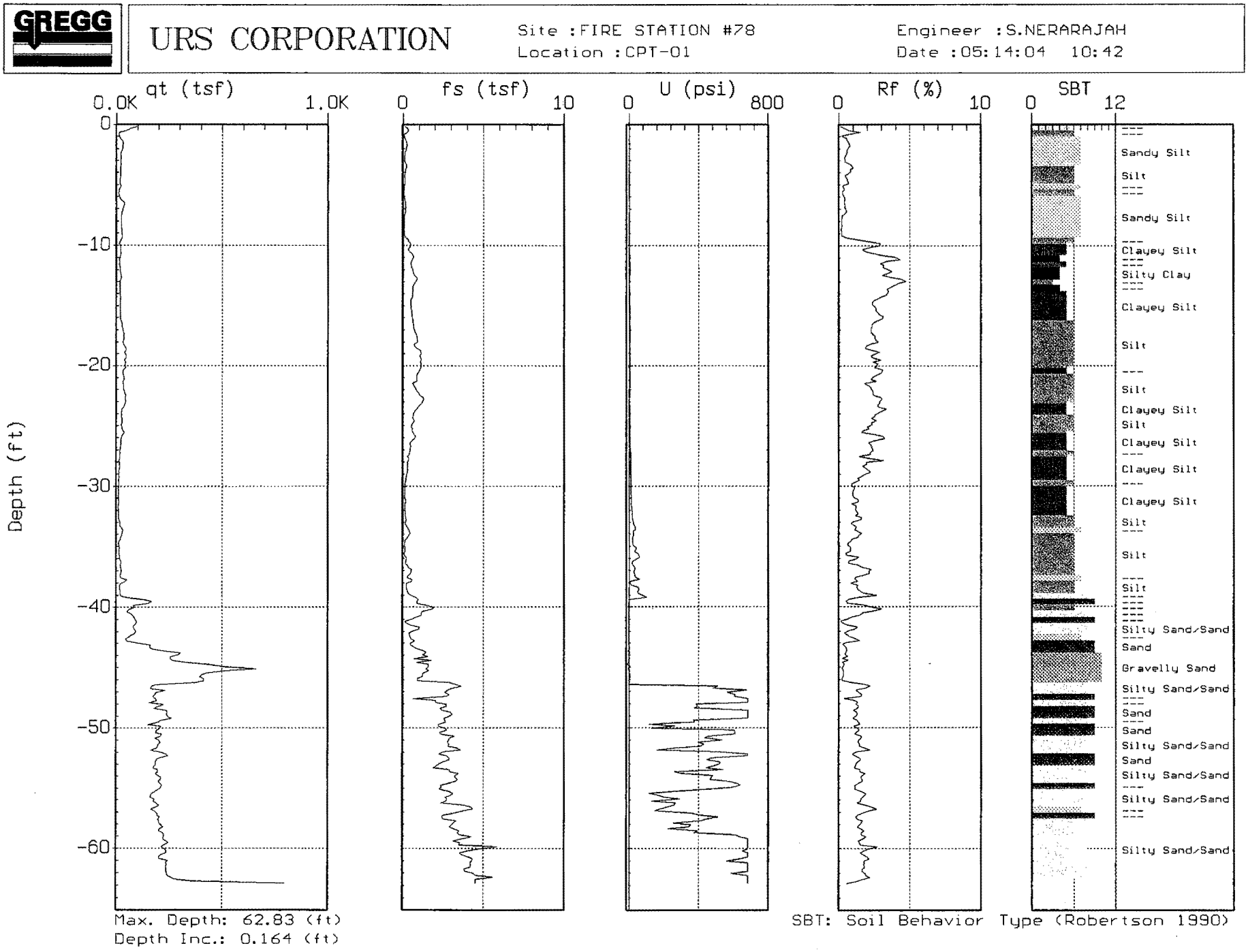
Robertson, P.K., T. Lunne and J.J.M. Powell, "Geo-Environmental Application of Penetration Testing", Geotechnical Site Characterization, Robertson & Mayne (editors), 1998 Balkema, Rotterdam, ISBN 90 5410 939 4 pp 35-47.

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Copies of ASTM Standards are available through www.astm.org

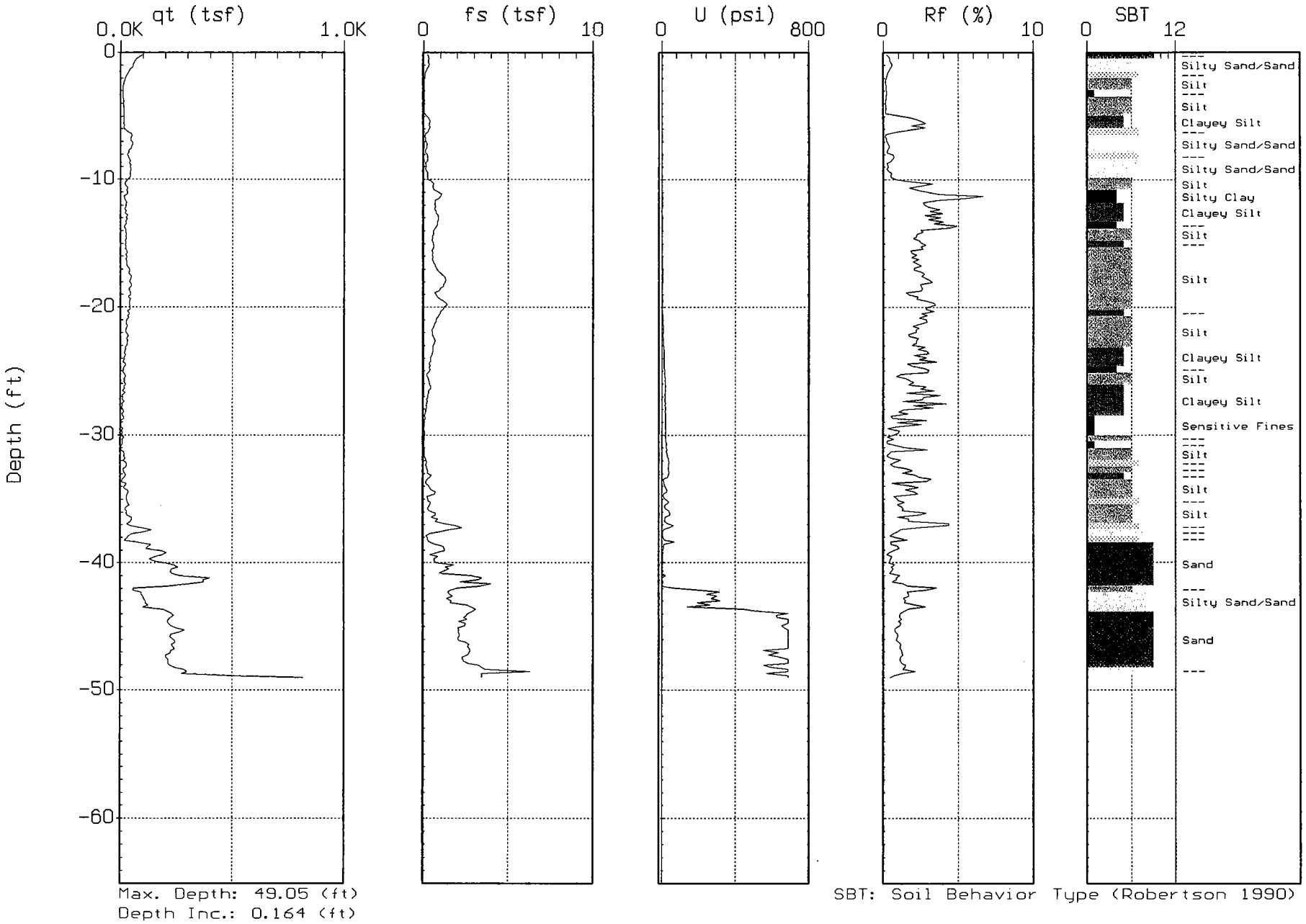

GREGG
URS CORPORATION
Site :FIRE STATION #78
Location :CPT-01
Engineer :S.NERARAJAH
Date :05:14:04 10:42
qt (tsf)
0.0K
1.0K
fs (tsf)
0
10
U (psi)
0
800
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Depth (ft)
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
Sandy Silt
Silt
Sandy Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Clayey Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silt
Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Gravelly Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Max. Depth: 62.83 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

GREGG

URS CORPORATION

Site : FIRE STATION #78
Location : CPT-02

Engineer : S.NERARAJAH
Date : 05:14:04 08:50



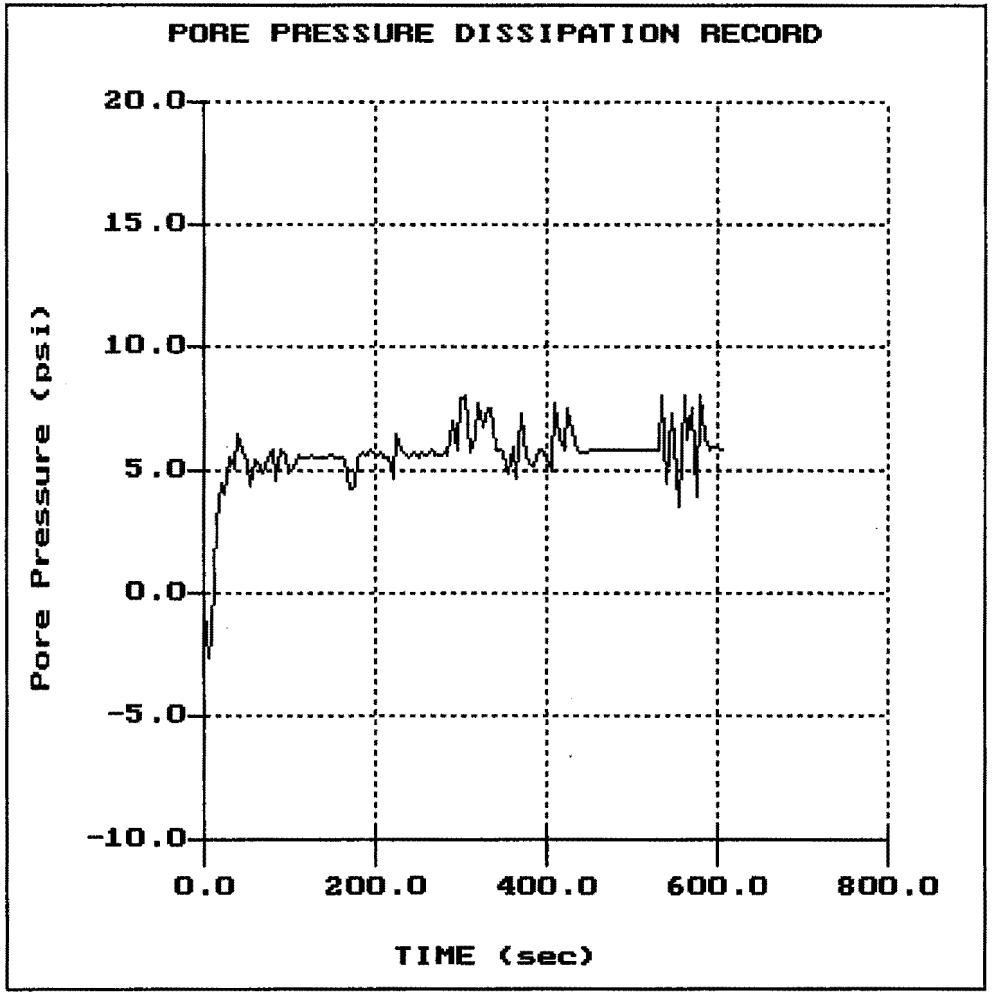
Max. Depth: 49.05 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)

SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

URS CORPORATION

Hole:FIRE STATION #78
Location:CPT-01

Cone:S.NERARAJAH
Date:05:14:04 10:42

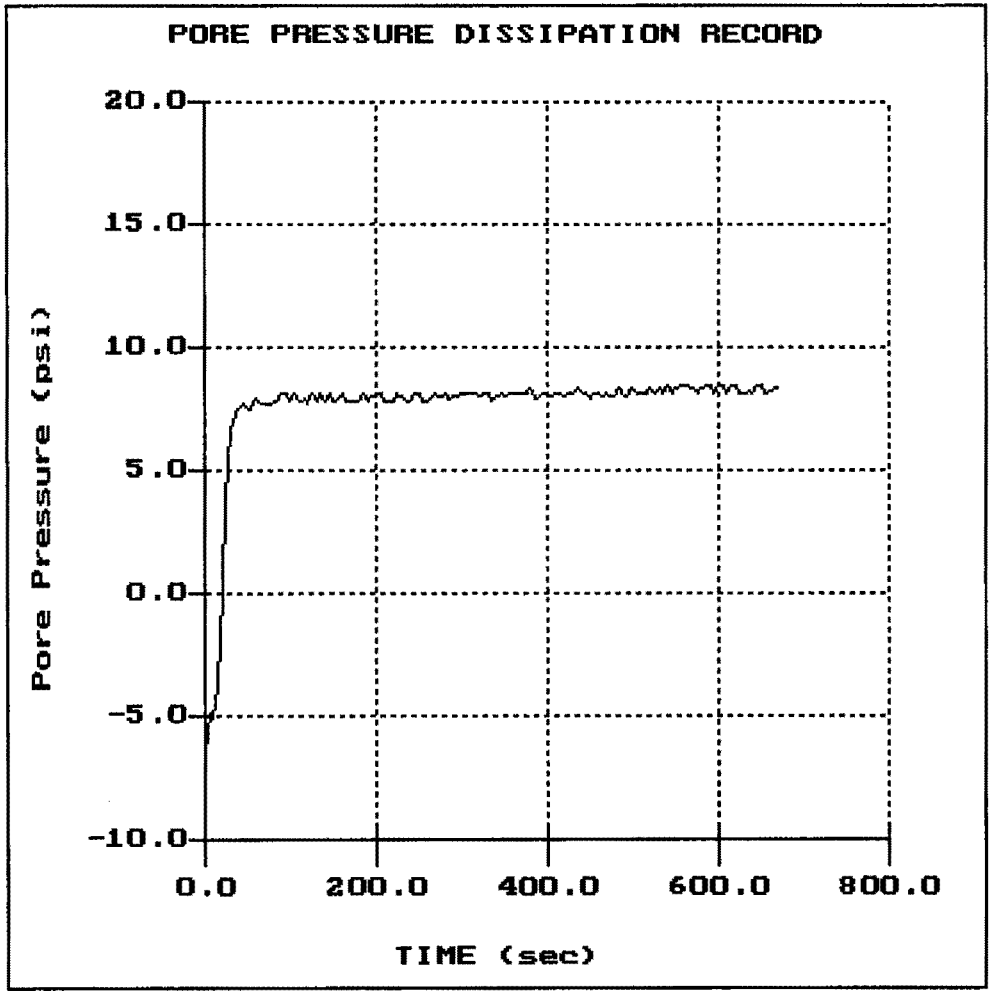


File: 139C01.PPC
Depth (m): 11.95
(ft): 39.21
Duration : 605.0s
U-min: -2.60 5.0s
U-max: 8.06 305.0s

URS CORPORATION

Hole:FIRE STATION #78
Location:CPT-01

Cone:S.NERARAJAH
Date:05:14:04 10:42



File: 139C01.PPC
Depth (m): 13.60
(ft): 44.62
Duration : 670.0s
U-min: -6.51 0.0s
U-max: 8.46 650.0s

R - VALUE DATA SHEET

P.N. 04-008-014
Fire Station #78

PROJECT NUMBER 31190 BORING NUMBER: B-7 / BK-1 @ 0'-2'

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Brown Slightly Clayey Sand

Item	SPECIMEN		
	a	b	c
Mold Number	4	5	6
Water added, grams	62	42	48
Initial Test Water, %	11.0	9.2	9.8
Compact Gage Pressure,psi	165	350	350
Exudation Pressure, psi	184	546	388
Height Sample, Inches	2.49	2.46	2.49
Gross Weight Mold, grams	3242	3216	3245
Tare Weight Mold, grams	2120	2117	2122
Sample Wet Weight, grams	1122	1099	1123
Expansion, Inches x 10exp-4	0	21	20
Stability 2,000 lbs (160psi)	26 / 53	16 / 30	17 / 34
Turns Displacement	4.01	3.51	3.67
R-Value Uncorrected	56	76	72
R-Value Corrected	56	76	72
Dry Density, pcf	123.0	123.9	124.5
	DESIGN CALCULATION DATA		
Traffic Index Assumed:	4.0	4.0	4.0
G.E. by Stability	0.45	0.25	0.29
G. E. by Expansion	0.00	0.70	0.67

Equilibrium R-Value **66** by EXPANSION

Examined & Checked: 6 /16/ 04

REMARKS:
Gf = 1.25
0.0% Retained on the 3/4" Sieve.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER STEVEN R. MARVIN No. 30659 Exp. 6/31/06 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Steven R. Marvin, RCE 30659

The data above is based upon processing and testing samples as received from the field. Test procedures in accordance with latest revisions to Department of Transportation, State of California, Materials & Research Test Method No. 301.

LaBelle • Marvin

R-VALUE GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION

PROJECT NO. 31190 P.N. 04-008-014

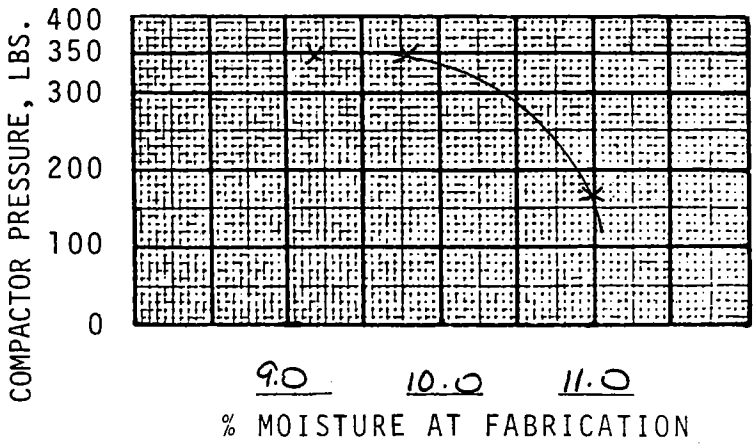
BORING NO. B-7/BK-1 @ 0'-2' Fire Sta. #78

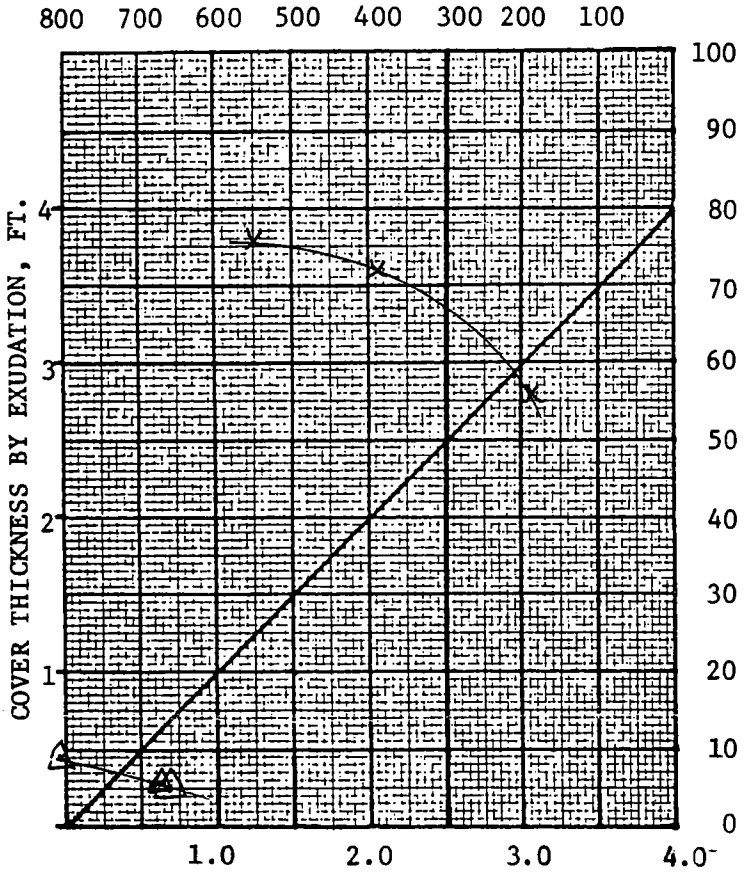
DATE 6-16-04

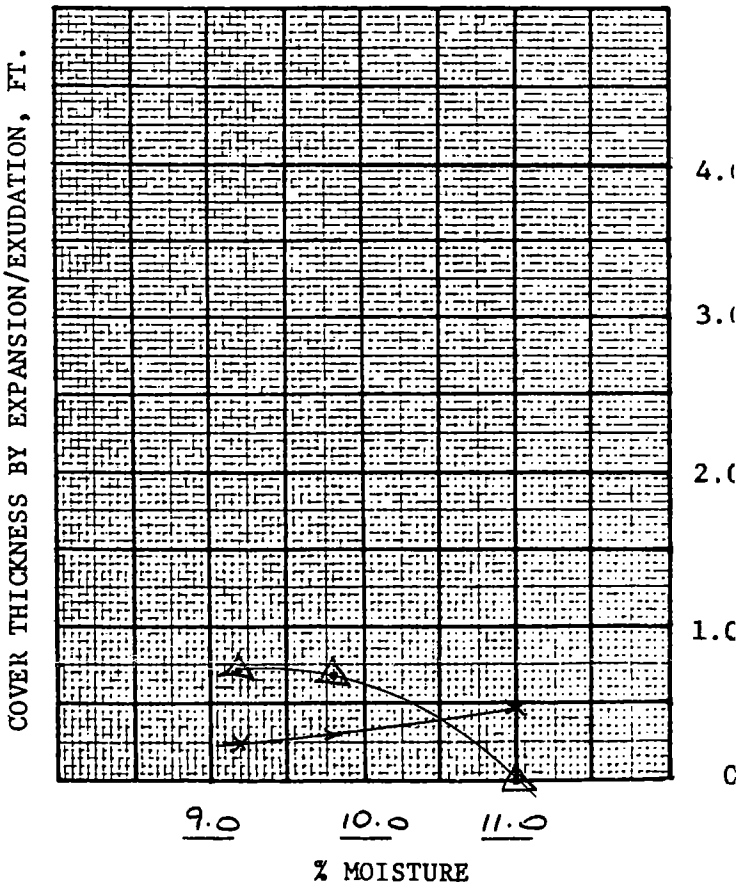
TRAFFIC INDEX Assume 4.0

R-VALUE BY EXUDATION 67

R-VALUE BY EXPANSION 66







R-VALUE vs. EXUD. PRES.

T by EXUDATION

EXUD. T vs. EXPAN. T

T by EXPANSION

REMARKS

GF=1.25

LaBelle • Marvin
PROFESSIONAL PAVEMENT ENGINEERING

R - VALUE DATA SHEET

P.N. 04-008-014
Fire Station #78

PROJECT NUMBER 31190 BORING NUMBER: B-2 / BK-1 @ 0'-2'

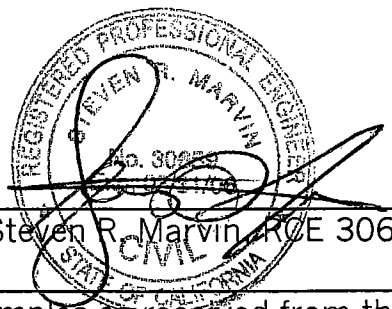
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Brown Sandy Silt

Item	SPECIMEN		
	a	b	c
Mold Number	7	8	9
Water added, grams	48	68	37
Initial Test Water, %	12.2	14.0	11.2
Compact Gage Pressure,psi	290	115	350
Exudation Pressure, psi	422	215	650
Height Sample, Inches	2.46	2.50	2.45
Gross Weight Mold, grams	3228	3198	3188
Tare Weight Mold, grams	2125	2116	2113
Sample Wet Weight, grams	1103	1082	1075
Expansion, Inches x 10exp-4	43	13	90
Stability 2,000 lbs (160psi)	26 / 51	32 / 70	24 / 43
Turns Displacement	4.03	5.00	3.94
R-Value Uncorrected	57	39	63
R-Value Corrected	57	39	63
Dry Density, pcf	121.1	115.0	119.5
	DESIGN CALCULATION DATA		
Traffic Index Assumed:	4.0	4.0	4.0
G.E. by Stability	0.44	0.62	0.38
G. E. by Expansion	1.43	0.43	3.00

Equilibrium R-Value **44** by EXPANSION

Examined & Checked: 6 /16/ 04

REMARKS:
Gf = 1.25
0.0% Retained on the 3/4" Sieve.



Steven R. Marvin, RCE 30659

The data above is based upon processing and testing samples as received from the field. Test procedures in accordance with latest revisions to Department of Transportation, State of California, Materials & Research Test Method No. 301.

LaBelle • Marvin

R-VALUE GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION

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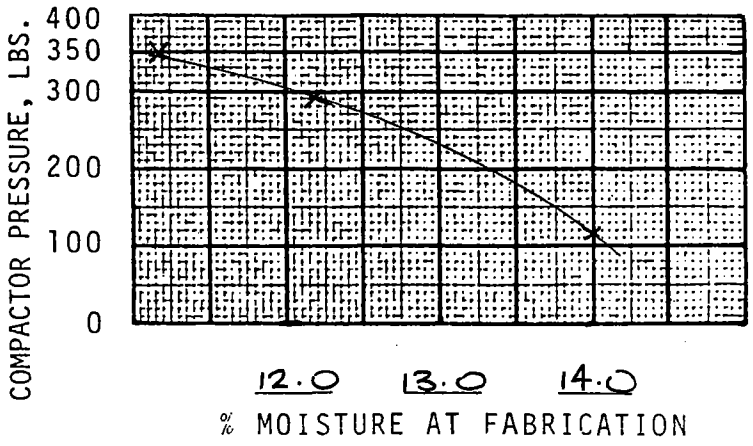
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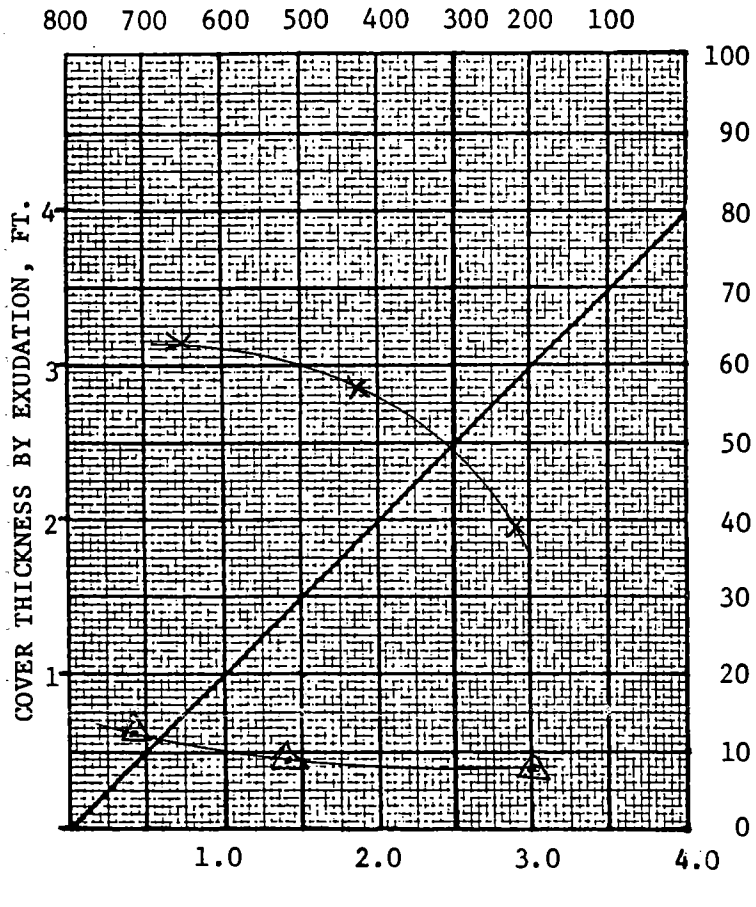
DATE 6-16-04

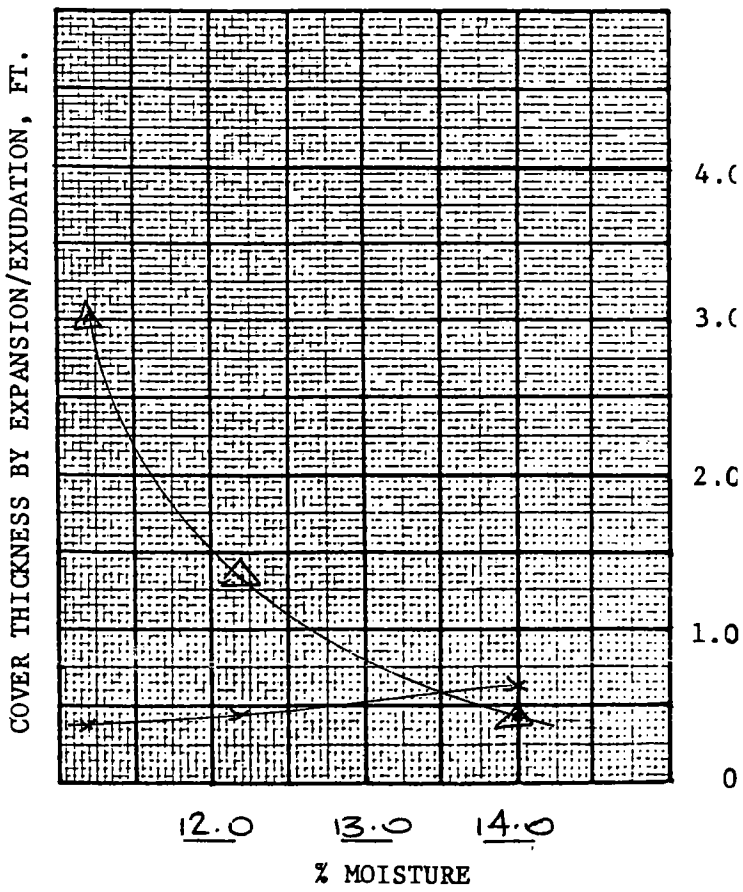
TRAFFIC INDEX Assume 4.0

R-VALUE BY EXUDATION 49

R-VALUE BY EXPANSION 44







R-VALUE vs. EXUD. PRES.

T by EXUDATION

EXUD. T vs. EXPAN. T

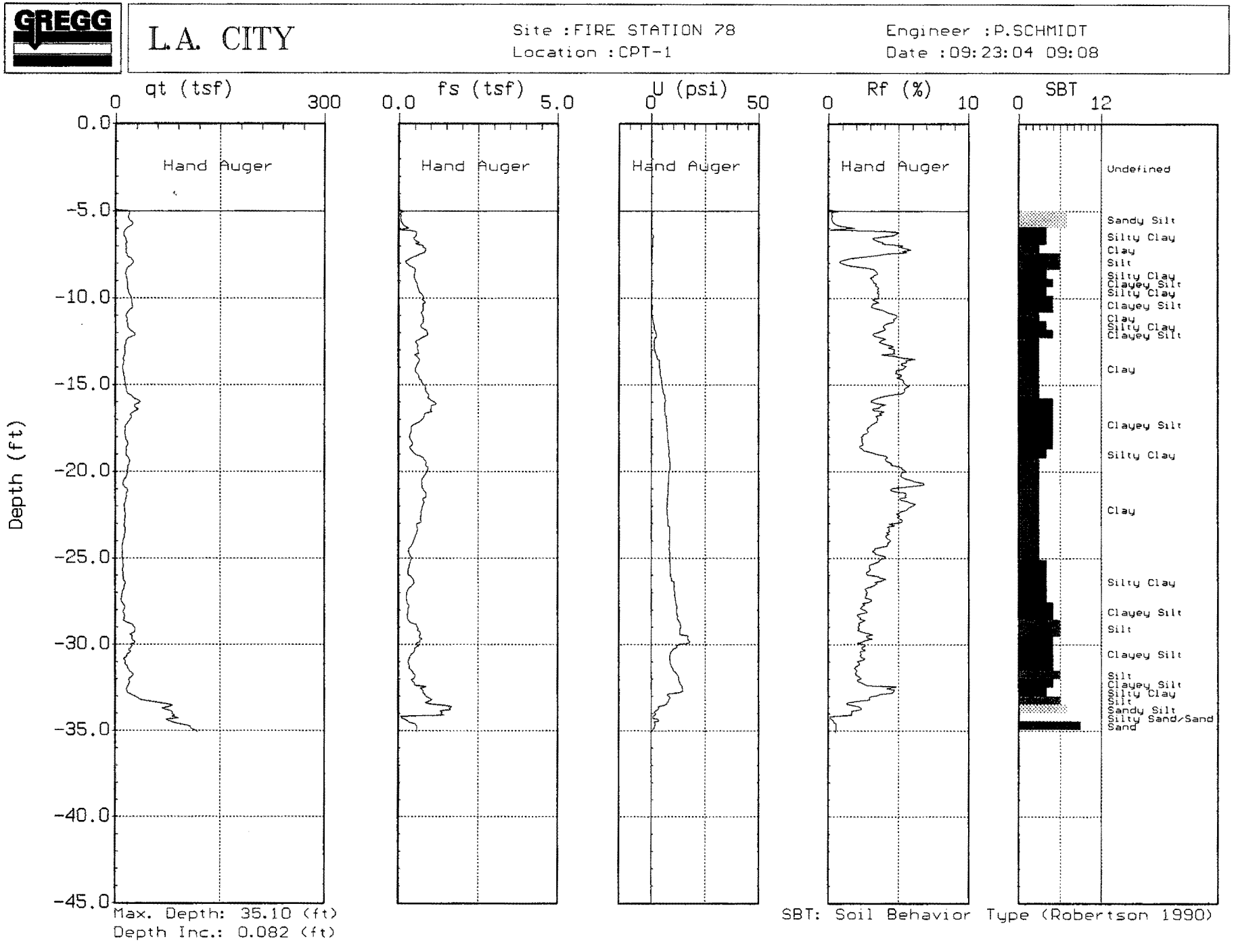
T by EXPANSION

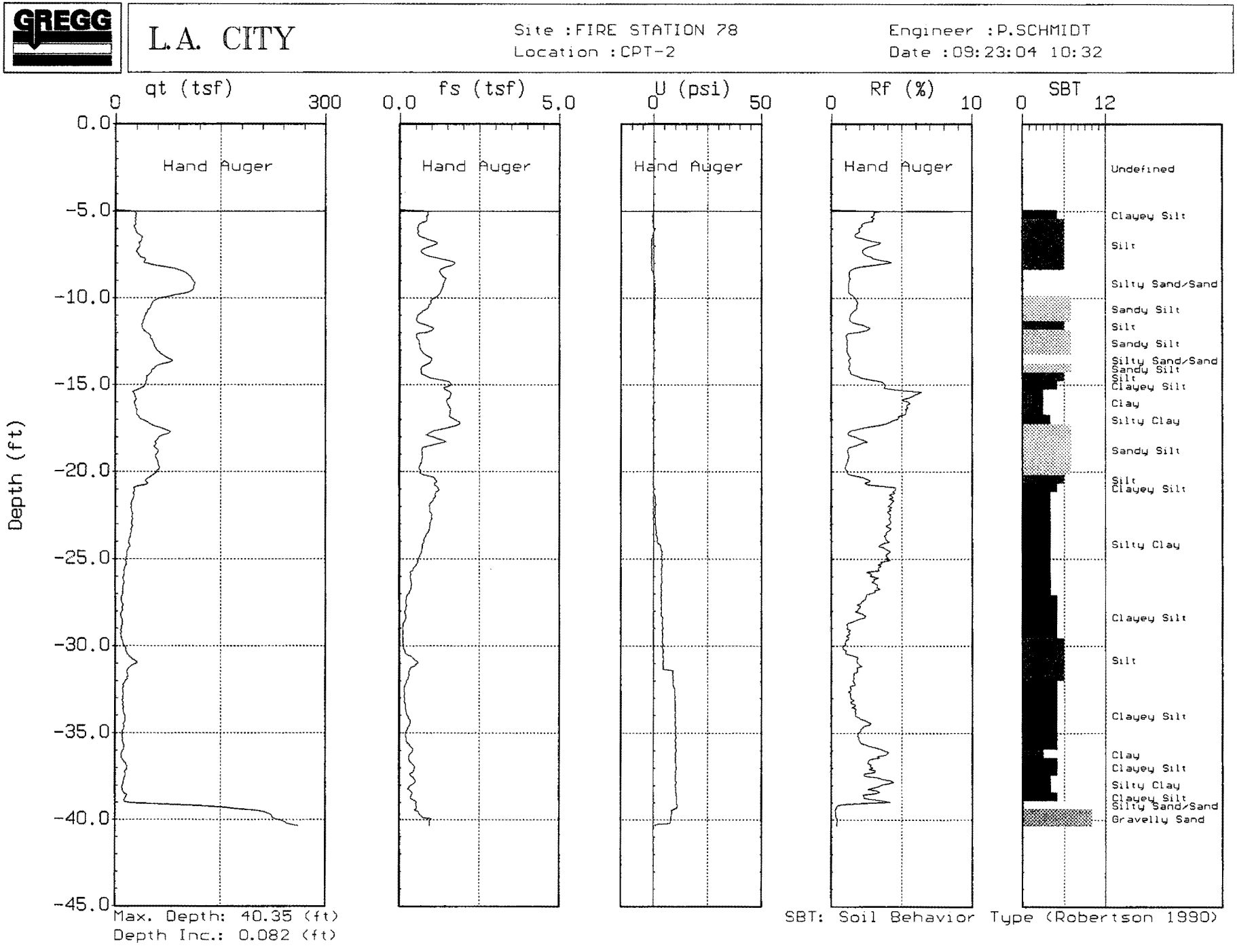
REMARKS GF=1.25

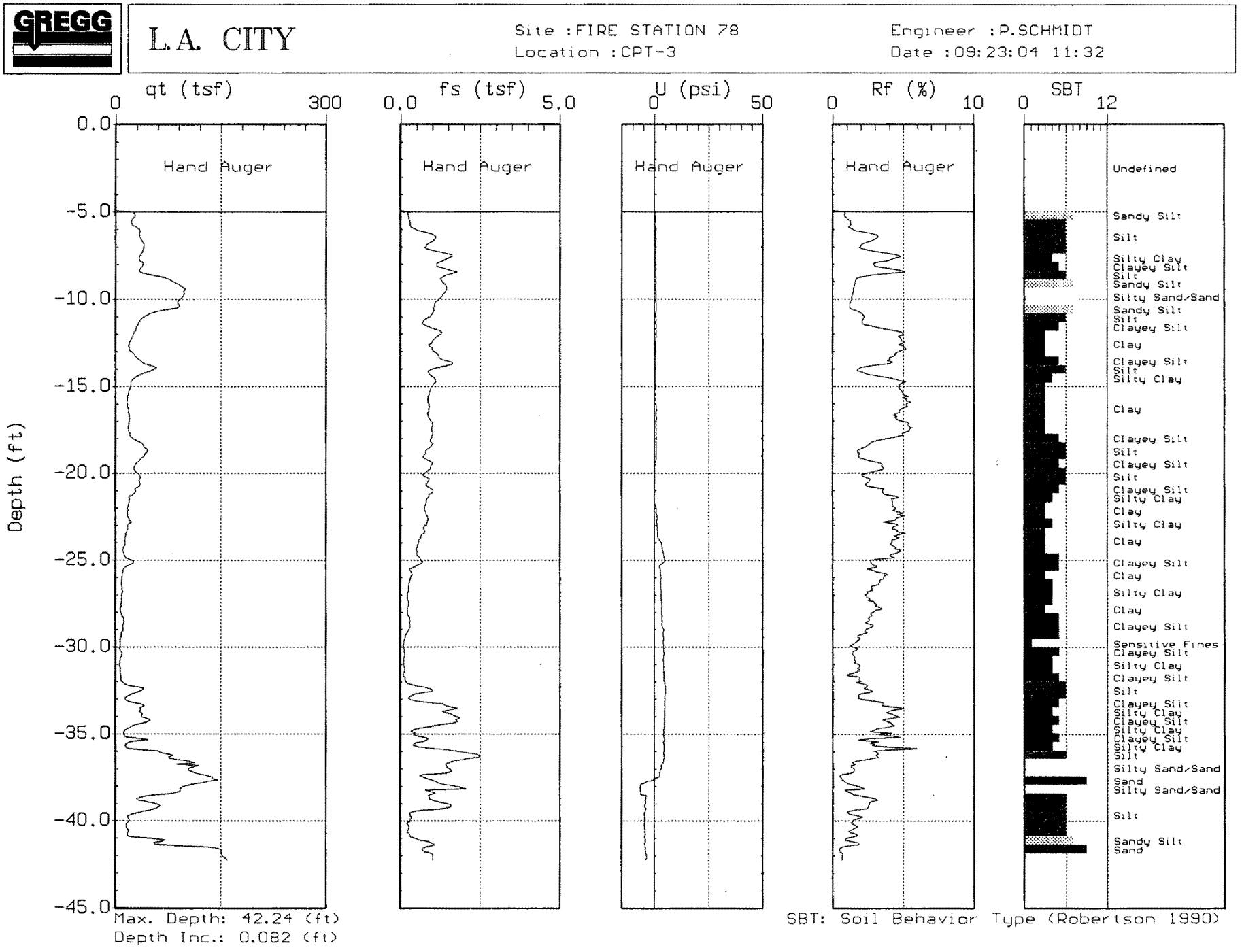
LaBelle • Marvin
PROFESSIONAL PAVEMENT ENGINEERING

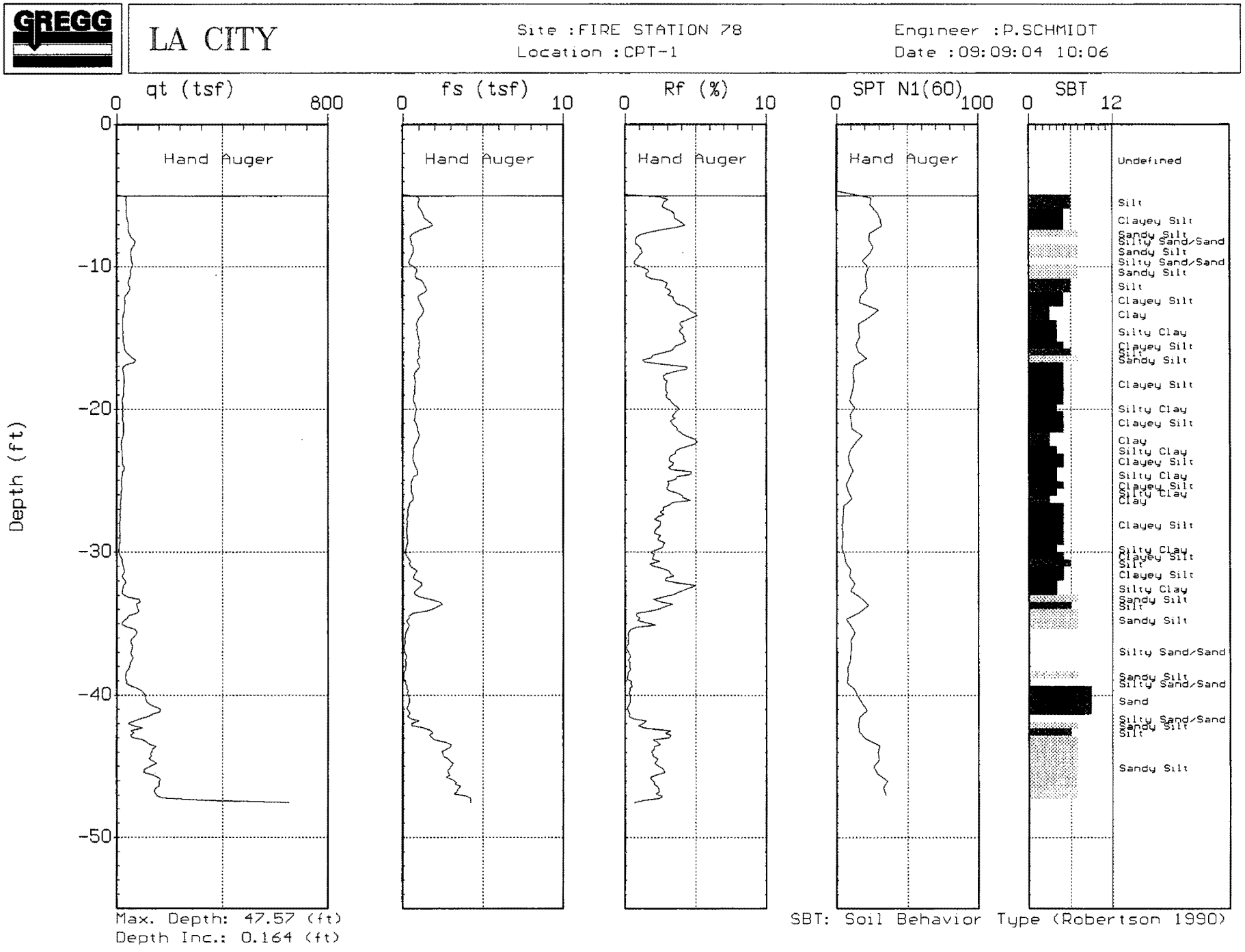
APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA


GREGG
L.A. CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-1
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:23:04 09:08
qt (tsf)
0
300
fs (tsf)
0.0
5.0
U (psi)
0
50
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0
-35.0
-40.0
-45.0
Undefined
Sandy Silt
Silty Clay
Clay
Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Clay
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Clay
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clay
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Silt
Sandy Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Max. Depth: 35.10 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.082 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)


GREGG
L.A. CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-2
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:23:04 10:32
qt (tsf)
0
300
fs (tsf)
0.0
5.0
U (psi)
0
50
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0
-35.0
-40.0
-45.0
Undefined
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Sandy Silt
Silt
Sandy Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Sandy Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Clay
Silty Clay
Sandy Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Clay
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Gravelly Sand
Max. Depth: 40.35 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.082 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)


GREGG
L.A. CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-3
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:23:04 11:32
qt (tsf)
0
300
fs (tsf)
0.0
5.0
U (psi)
0
50
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Depth (ft)
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0
-35.0
-40.0
-45.0
Hand Auger
Undefined
Sandy Silt
Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Sandy Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Clay
Sensitive Fines
Sand
Max. Depth: 42.24 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.082 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

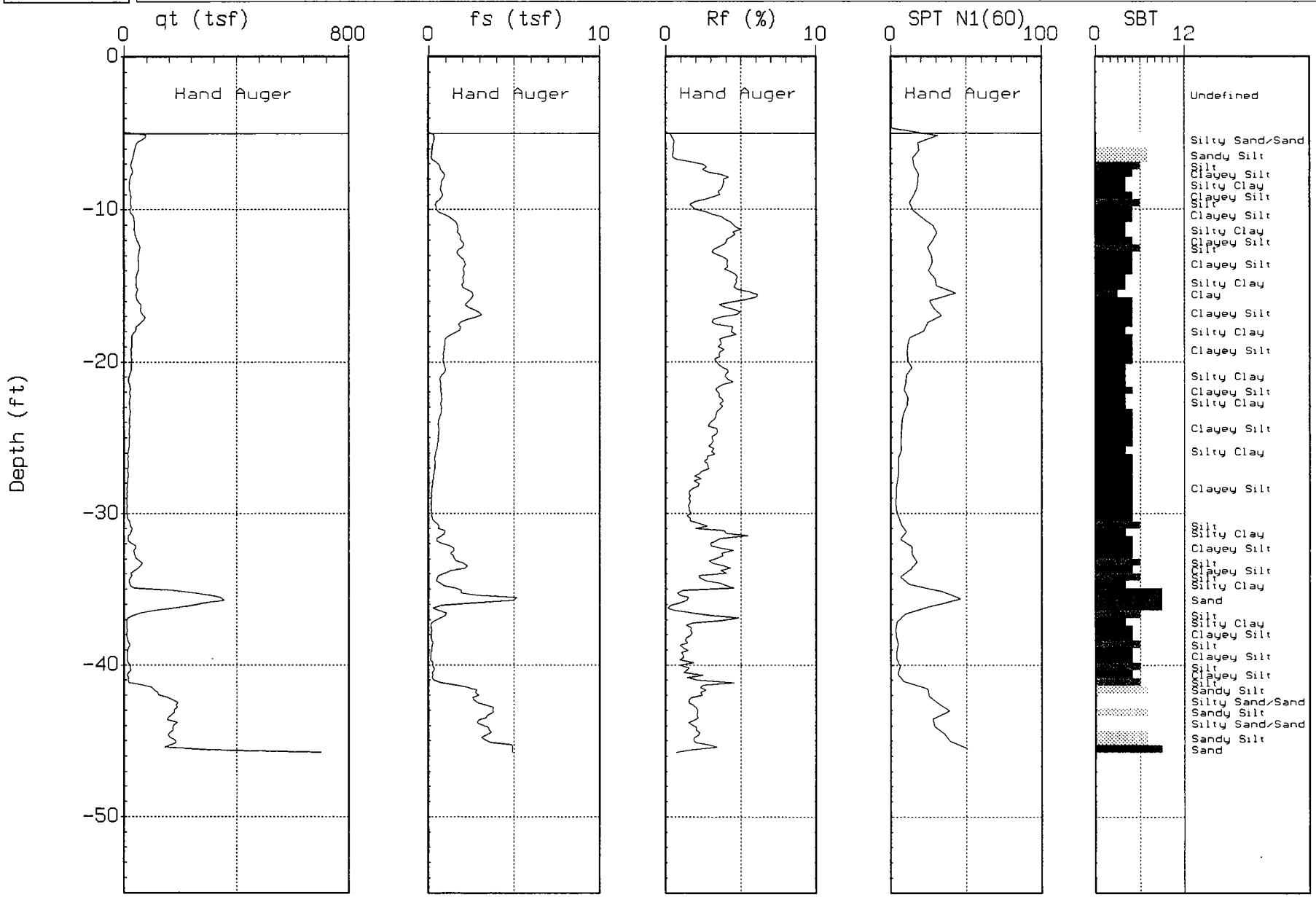

GREGG
LA CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-1
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:09:04 10:06
qt (tsf)
0
800
fs (tsf)
0
10
Rf (%)
0
10
SPT N1(60)
0
100
SBT
0
12
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
Undefined
Silt
Clayey Silt
Sandy Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Clay
Silty Clay
Sand
Max. Depth: 47.57 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

GREGG

LA CITY

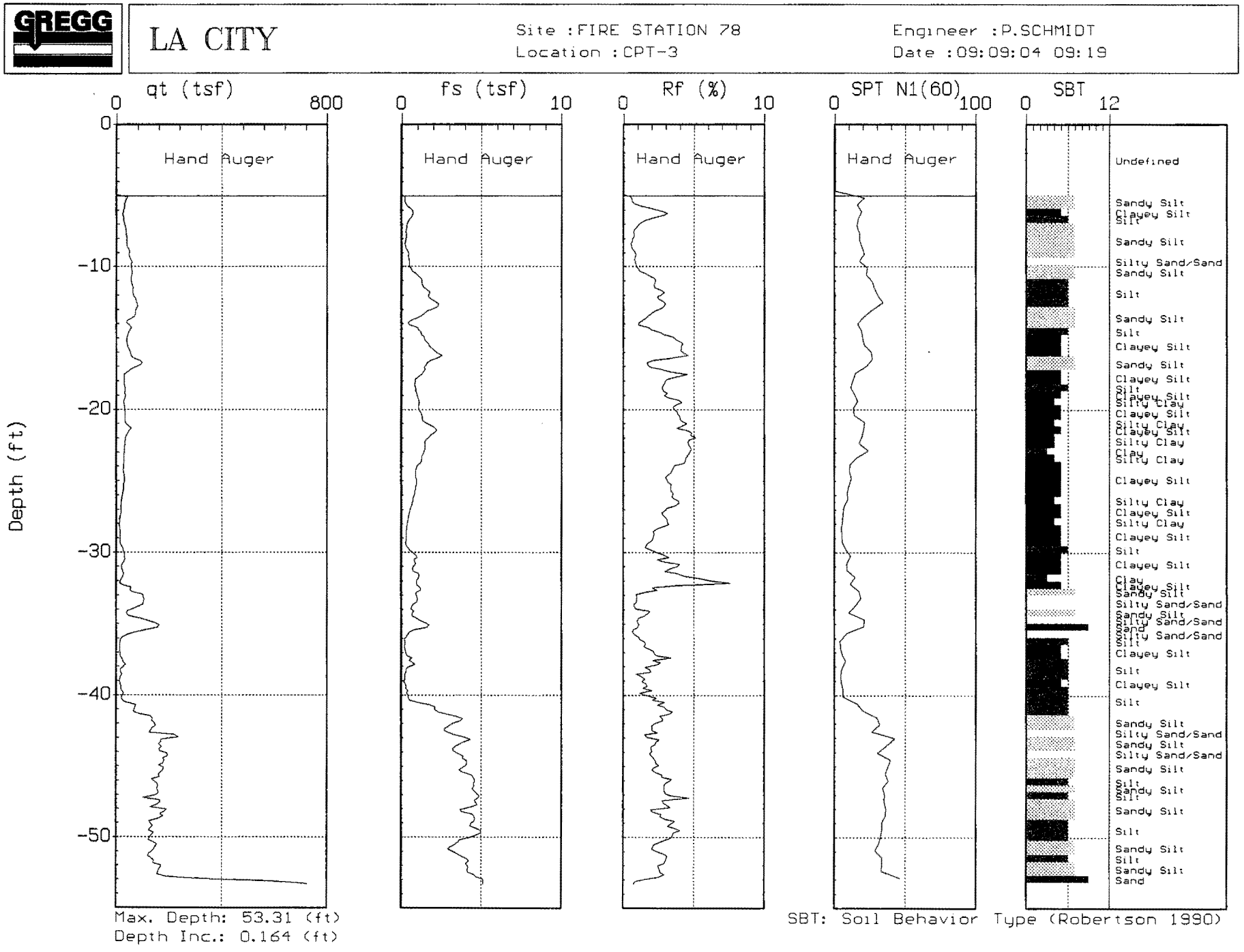
Site : FIRE STATION 78
Location : CPT-2

Engineer : P.SCHMIDT
Date : 09:09:04 08:12



Max. Depth: 45.77 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)

SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)


GREGG
LA CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-3
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:09:04 09:19
qt (tsf)
0
800
fs (tsf)
0
10
Rf (%)
0
10
SPT N1(60)
0
100
SBT
0
12
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
Undefined
Sandy Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Clay
Clay
Sand
Max. Depth: 53.31 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

APPENDIX C

URS LIQUEFACTION & LATERAL SPEAD EVALUATION REPORT

URS

...DIVISION
...
2004 NOV -3 PM 3:31

November 2, 2004

City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, GED
650 South Spring Street Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90014-1911

Attn: Mr. Michael P. Brown

Re: Letter Report
Evaluation of Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading
New Fire Station # 78
Studio City Area of Los Angeles, California
GED W.O. E170073B File No. 04-056

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the technical approach and results of our simplified seismic-deformation analysis to evaluate the potential for, and magnitude of, liquefaction-induced settlements and lateral spreading at the site of the proposed Fire Station #78 in Studio City. Surface and subsurface conditions at the site were investigated previously by URS and are summarized in our Data Report dated July 8, 2004.

ANALYSIS METHODS and RESULTS

Seismic Hazard

Our analysis was performed using a design earthquake with a 10% probability of occurrence in 50 years, in accordance with site-specific response spectra (Figure 1) obtained from the USGS database. Six horizontal-acceleration time histories, representative for the Los Angeles basin, were scaled to match the peak ground acceleration (PGA) of 0.53g of these spectra (Figures 2 to 4).

Subsurface Conditions

Subsurface conditions at the site were interpreted based on our Geotechnical Data Report of July 8, 2004, plus additional data obtained subsequent to our field investigation. Figure 5 presents a map of exploration locations from recent and previous investigations in the general area of the proposed site. The site is underlain by 5 to 15 feet of loose to medium dense fills and silty, clayey alluvial sands over approximately 20 feet of stiff clay. Only 2 borings, B-4 and B-5 (Figures 6 and 7) were drilled deep enough to penetrate this clay

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Los Angeles, CA 90017-3437
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layer. In these borings, the stiff clay is underlain by about 15 to 20 feet of sandy silts and silty sands of varying consistency. In B-4, densities of these sandy layers increased with depth, ranging from medium dense to very dense, while B-5 encountered loose and dense sands randomly interbedded. Although special care was taken to minimize soil disturbance during sampling, some heave may have occurred while sampling the sandy soils in this boring. Specifically, the extremely low blow counts obtained for Sample # 11 just above the bedrock contact may not be reliable. Given that much higher blow counts were recorded just 5 feet above, the SPT data for Sample #11 were disregarded.

For the purpose of the liquefaction and lateral-spreading analyses reported herein, the idealized subsurface profile shown in Figure 8 was developed based on our interpretation of the borings above, plus taking into account the following additional data:

1. Cone Penetrometer soundings, CPT-1 and CPT-2 (Figures 9 and 10).
2. Additional CPT soundings performed after the initial field investigation (Figures 11 through 16)
3. US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) borings drilled in 1945 for the design of the LA river channel (Figures 17 through 19).

The locations of all borings and CPT soundings mentioned above are shown on the Exploration Location Map in Figure 5. For the purpose of our analyses, the groundwater table at the site was assumed to be at the elevation of the top of the LA-river channel wall. According to USACE as-built drawings shown in Figure 20, both the channel walls and invert slab are provided with drainage layers connected to weep holes about 1 ft above the bottom of the channel. With no possibility of hydrostatic-pressure build up behind the wall, the phreatic line shown in the subsurface profile of Figure 8 was assumed for the purpose of our slope-stability analyses.

Lateral Support from LA-River Channel Structure

Analyzing the slope stability of the LA-river bank along the southern border of the site required taking into account the structural support provided by the reinforced-concrete wall and invert slab of the LA river channel. According to as-built drawings obtained from the LA District office of the US Corps of Engineers (Figure 20), the 15-foot high retaining walls and invert slab of the channel form a U-shaped moment frame. The walls are 12 inches thick at the top, widening to 18 inches at the bottom; and the invert slab is 18 inches thick at the wall, tapering down to 12 inches in the center of the channel.

A potential river-bank failure triggered by liquefaction of the soil beneath the channel would involve uplifting and breaking the invert slab in bending and/or shear. Such a failure mode cannot be addressed in a rational way with conventional rigid-body based slope-stability analysis tools. Hence, we utilized the finite difference code FLAC for computing the post-shaking static slope stability and the yield acceleration necessary for the Newmark analysis. Soils were modeled as a continuum with the material properties listed in Figure 21, and the channel walls were simulated by elasto-plastic beams capable of forming plastic hinges upon reaching their yield bending moments. Assuming a concrete compressive strength of 3,000 psi, yield moments were estimated to be 240, 170, and 100 kp-ft for wall and slab thicknesses of 18, 15, and 12 inches, respectively.

Liquefaction Analysis and Settlements

A simplified liquefaction analysis using the procedure outlined in NCEER (1997) was performed based on an average corrected SPT blow count of N1_60=12 for the deep sandy layers underlying the stiff clay at the site. Our analysis results indicated that these approximately 10-foot thick, loose to medium dense sands could liquefy during shaking with the design event, and liquefaction-induced settlements were estimated to be on the order of 2 inches.

Slope-Stability Analyses

Post-shaking static and pseudo-static slope-stability factors of safety were computed with FLAC, using the shear-strength reduction technique (Matsui & San, 1992). After equilibrium has been under gravity forces, the soil shear strength is reduced in stages until slope failure occurs. The resulting factor of safety is defined as the ratio of the soil's actual shear strength to the reduced shear strength at failure. Dawson et al. (1999) demonstrated that this definition is consistent with that used in conventional slope stability analysis. The shear strength reduction technique has a number of advantages over the method of slices. Problems to be solved may contain any type of structure, the most critical failure modes are found automatically without trial runs, and - depending on the physical properties of the soil, rock, or structures involved - may occur along distinct slip surfaces or be distributed over broad shear zones.

The slope-stability analyses were performed assuming that the 10-foot thick loose sands beneath the LA-river channel had liquefied and their shear strength dropped to a residual value of 400 psf, based on a SPT blow count of N1-60=12 (Seed and Harder, 1990). The critical failure modes are depicted by patterns of velocity vectors at the onset of failure,

as shown in Figures 22 through 24. Post-shaking safety factors without and with the channel structure were computed to be 0.97 and 1.84, respectively (Figures 22 and 23). The pseudo-static failure mode presented in Figure 24 is associated with lateral ground displacements (spreading) extending to about 125 feet behind the channel wall. The resulting yield acceleration of 0.16g was used in the Newmark sliding block analysis discussed below.

Liquefaction-Induced Lateral Spreading

The potential for, and magnitude of, liquefaction-induced lateral spreading were evaluated with the simplified Newmark sliding-block method. First, the yield acceleration was computed by performing the pseudo-static slope-stability analysis discussed above. Next, shaking-induced displacements were analyzed for negative and positive polarities of each of the 6 acceleration histories described above, by double-integrating and adding up those acceleration spikes which exceeded the yield acceleration.

It should be pointed out that shaking-induced ground displacements at this site are associated with a failure mode quite different from that commonly attributed to lateral spreading. The latter is usually understood as liquefaction-induced ground movement along a gently inclined straight path. In contrast, due to the geometry of the LA-river channel and the slope above the channel wall, shaking-induced displacements at this site are triggered by a rotational failure. Hence, lateral spreading is expected to attenuate with increasing distance from the channel, as indicated by the pseudo-static failure mode depicted in Figure 24.

Averaging the 12 computed displacement values mentioned above (Figure 25), we estimate that liquefaction-induced lateral spreading at the site could amount to about 8 inches. Based on the pseudo-static failure mode discussed above, we estimate that lateral spreading would extend for a distance of up to 125 feet behind the LA river channel wall. Ground displacements would be greatest immediately behind the channel and attenuate with increasing distance, approaching essentially zero at the edge of the 125-foot zone affected by lateral spreading.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Liquefaction-induced settlements and lateral spreading were evaluated for the proposed Fire Station #78. For a design seismic event with a probability of occurrence of 10 % in 50 years (PGA=0.53g), we estimate that liquefaction-induced settlements would be about

2 inches. For such an event, lateral spreading would produce ground displacements of up to 8 inches in a zone extending about 125 feet behind the channel wall, with displacements being greatest immediately behind the wall. Attenuating with increasing distance from the wall, horizontal ground displacements are expected to approach zero at the edge of the 125-foot wide zone affected by lateral spreading. With the proposed building footprint being located just outside this zone, the building foundations are not subjected to shaking-induced lateral spreading.

Because the site is underlain by loose soils to depths of up to 15 feet, and because there is a potential for liquefaction-induced settlements from saturated loose sands at depth, we recommend that the building be supported on piles. In addition to supporting the building loads, the piles will have to be designed to accommodate negative skin friction caused by liquefaction-induced settlement of the loose sands at depth.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
WOLFGANG H. ROTH
GE 739
Exp. 03/31/06
GEOTECHNICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Wolfgang Roth, Ph.D.,
Principal, Vice President

Arnel M. Bicol, G.E.
Contract/Project Manager

S. Nesarajah, Ph.D., P.E.
Senior Engineer

Attachments: 25 Figures

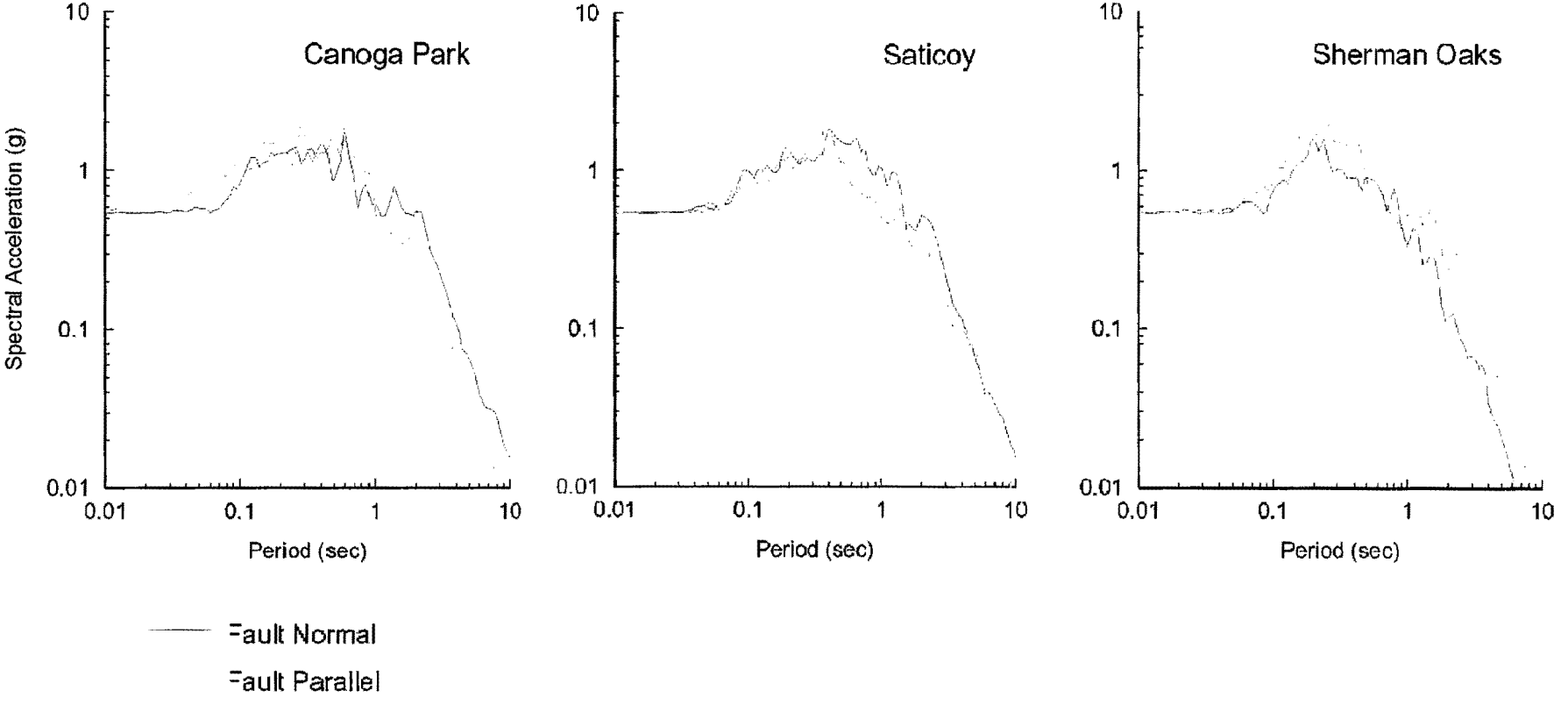
REFERENCES

Dawson, E.M., Roth, W.H. & Drescher, A. (1999). Slope stability analysis by strength reduction. Géotechnique 49, No. 6, 835-840.

Matsui, T. & San, K.C. (1992). Finite element slope stability analysis by shear strength reduction technique. Soils and Foundations 32, No. 1, 59-70.

NCEER (1997), "Proceedings of NCEER Workshop on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance of Soils," T. L. Youd and I.M. Idriss, Editors; Technical Report NCEER-97-0022, Buffalo, NY, December 31.

Seed, H. B. & Harder, L. F. (1990). SPT-based analysis of cyclic pore pressure generation and undrained residual strength. Proceedings of H. B. Seed Memorial Symposium, University of California, Berkeley, Vol. 2, pp. 351-376.



NORTHRIDGE RECORDINGS SCALED TO 2002 USGS PROBABILISTIC PGA

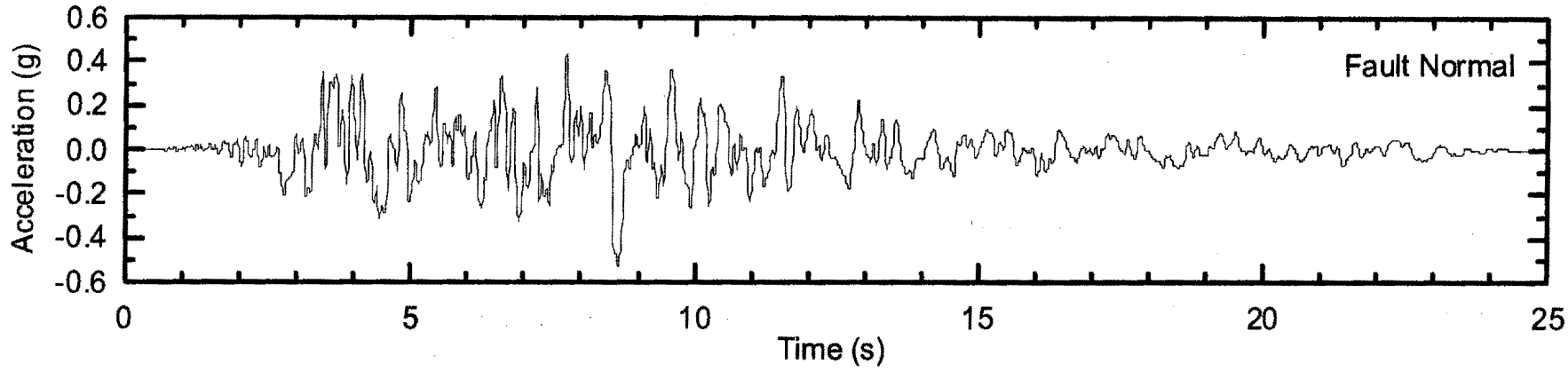
October 2004
29401737

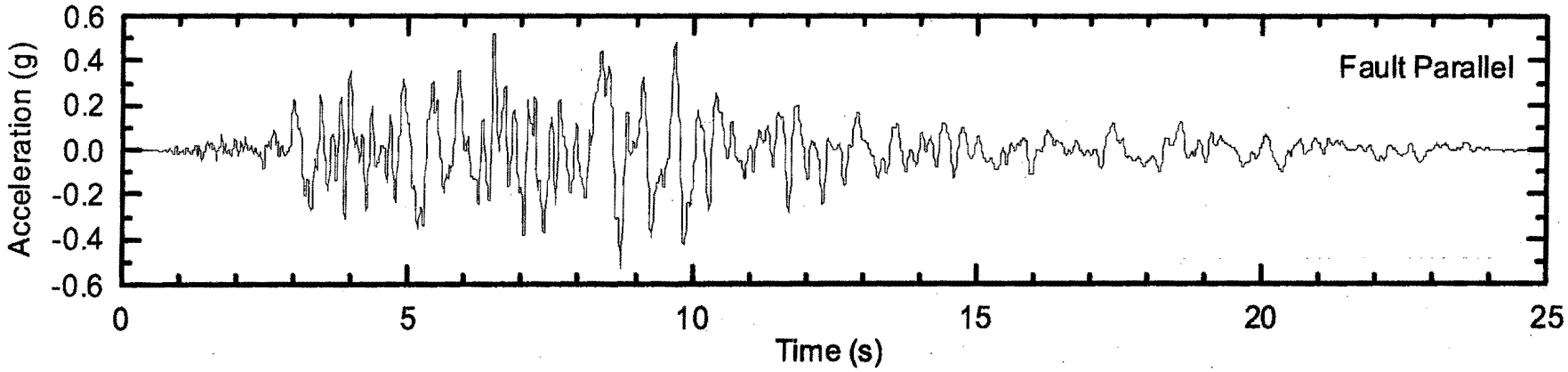
PROPOSED FIRE STATION NO. 78
Los Angeles, California

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FIGURE 1

Northridge, January 17, 1994 - Canoga Park
Scaled to USGS Probabilistic PGA
at Proposed Fire Station #78





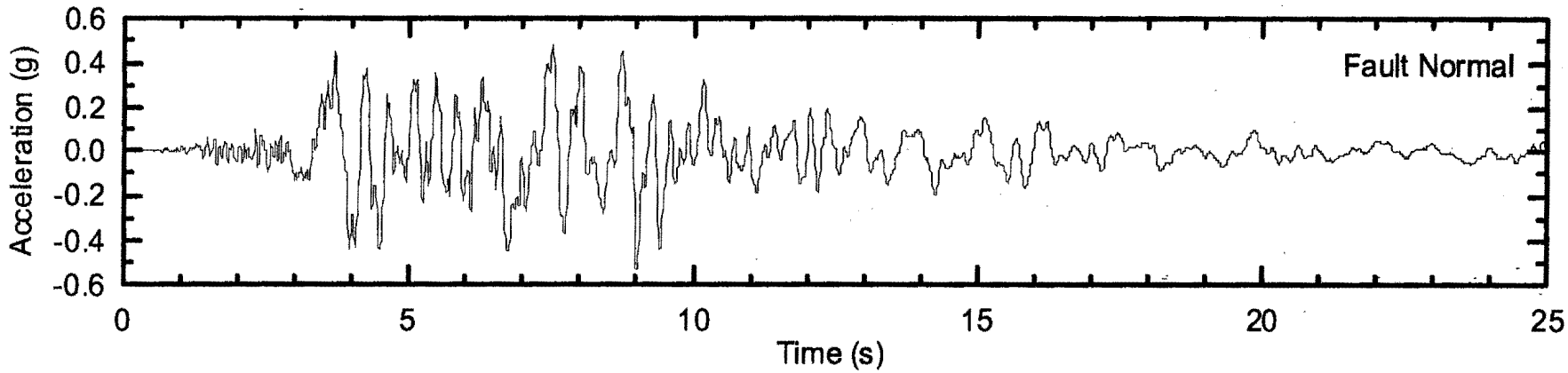
CANOGA PARK ACCELERATION-TIME HISTORIES

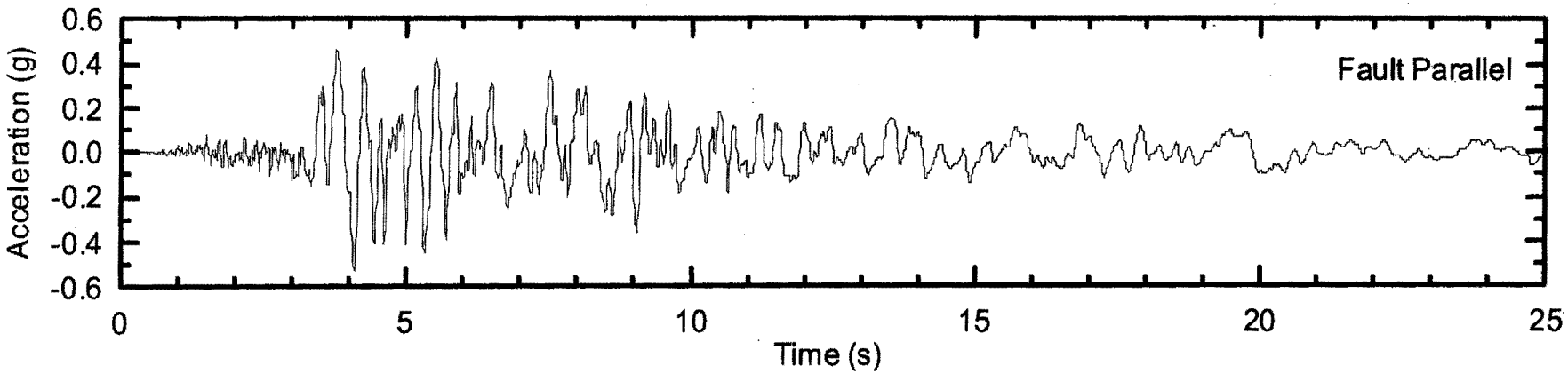
October 2004 — PROPOSED FIRE STATION NO. 78
29401737 — Los Angeles, California

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FIGURE 2

Northridge, January 17, 1994 - Saticoy
Scaled to USGS Probabilistic PGA
at Proposed Fire Station #78





SATICOY ACCELERATION-TIME HISTORIES

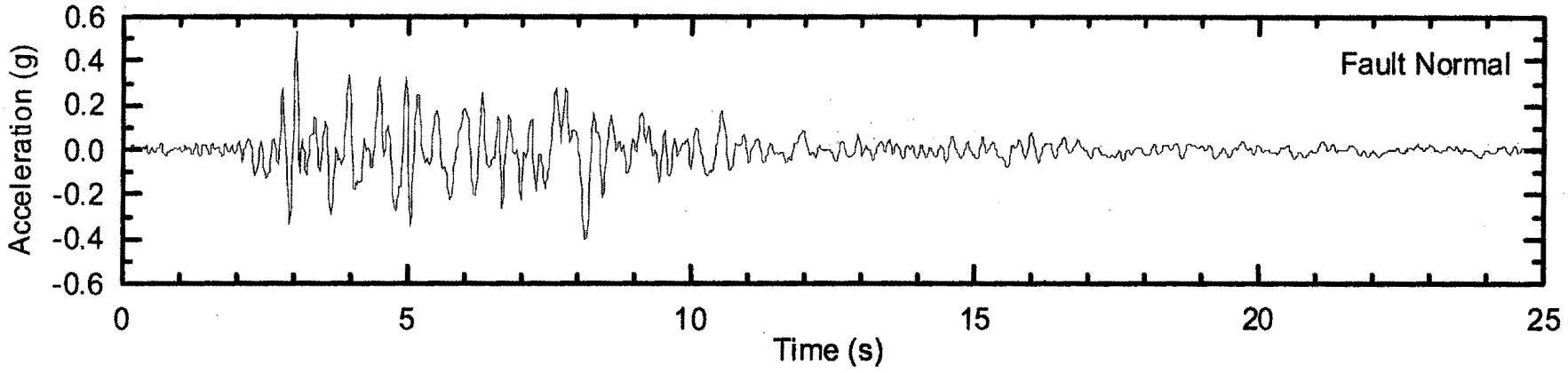
October 2004
29401737

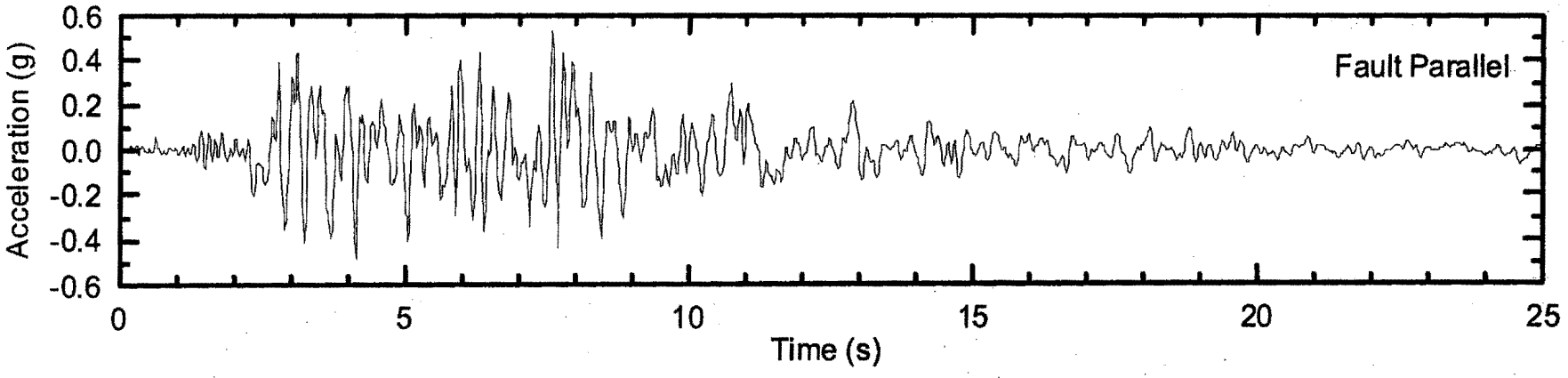
PROPOSED FIRE STATION NO. 78
Los Angeles, California

URS

FIGURE 3

Northridge, January 17, 1994 - Sherman Oaks
Scaled to USGS Probabilistic PGA
at Proposed Fire Station #78





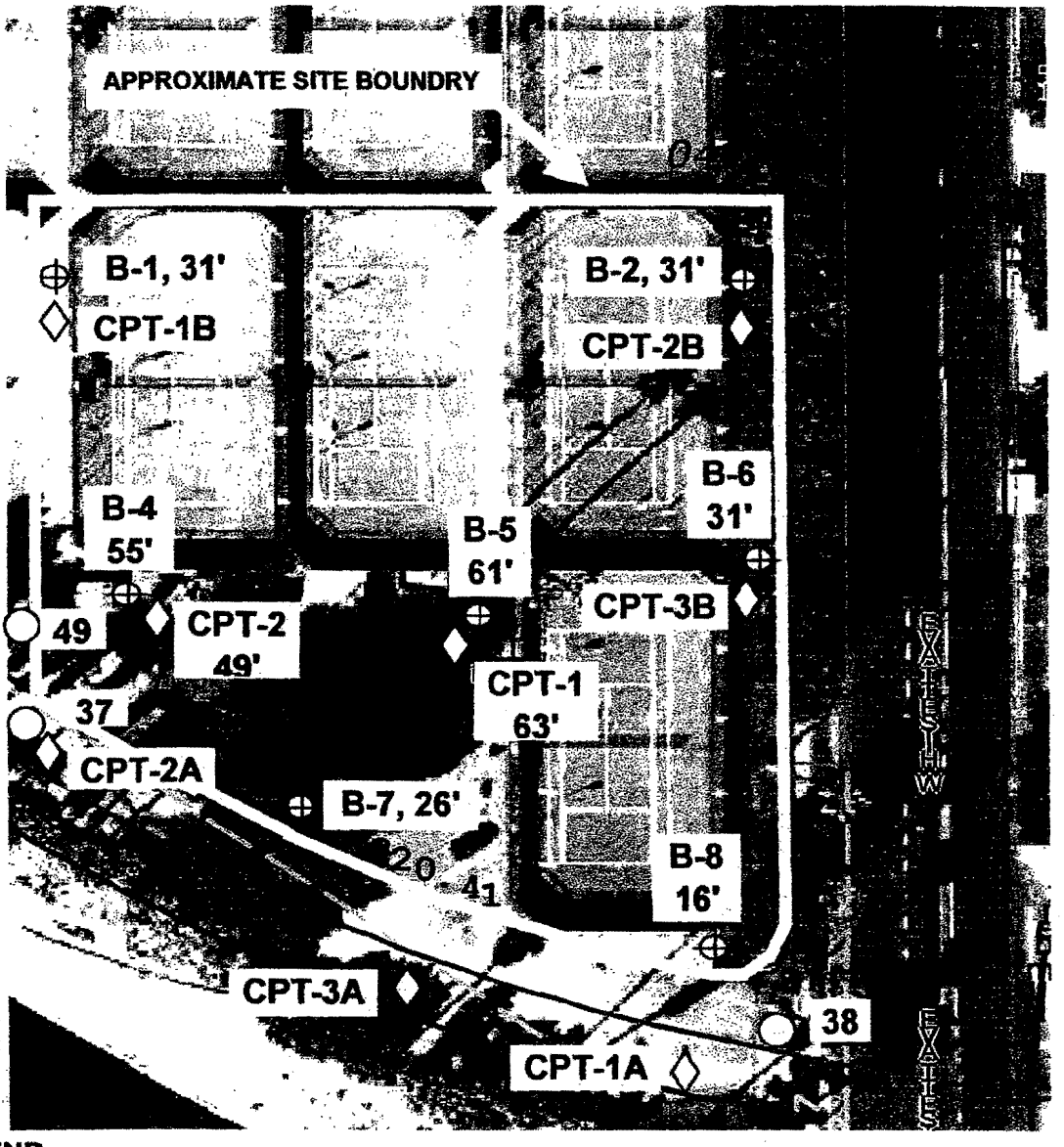
SHERMAN OAKS ACCELERATION-TIME HISTORIES

October 2004
29401737

PROPOSED FIRE STATION NO. 78
Los Angeles, California

URS

FIGURE 4



LEGEND

B-8 60' ⊕ Number and Depth of Exploratory Borings

CPT-1 60' ◇ Number and Depth of CPT

CPT-1A Number and Approximate Location of Additonal CPT on September 9, 2004

CPT-1B Number and Approximate Location of Additonal CPT on September 23, 2004

49 ○ Number of Previous Exploratory Borings by US Army CORPS of Engineers (1945)

N

Exploration Location Map

FIRE STATION 78 NORTHWEST CORNER OF WHITSETT AVENUE AND VALLEYHEART DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION (GED) GED FILE No.: 04-056 DATE: OCTOBER 2004	FIGURE 5

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04-5/21/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	SPT, Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	Groundwater @ 29 feet below ground surface on 5/14/04		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3408.657', W 11824.324'		

Boring B-4
Sheet 1 of 2

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	55.0
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK	1			SM	3-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement FILL Silty SAND dark brown, moist, fine			
			1	2 2 4		SM	ALLUVIUM Silty SAND brown, loose, moist, fine, with trace clay	19	96	(0,0,0,20.8)
	5		2	4 5 5		CL	Sandy CLAY brown, medium stiff, moist, fine	14	103	(0,0,0,20.8) LL=32; PI=14 DSCD; CON
			3	10 9 13		ML	Sandy SILT brown, loose to medium dense, slightly moist, fine, with some clay	16		(0,0,0,20.8) -200 (56)
610	10		4	10 8 12		CL	CLAY olive-brown, stiff, moist, slightly bedded	30		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (99)
	15		5	14 16 21			Grades mottled brown and dark brown, trace calcium carbonate deposits	19		(0,0,0,20.7)
600	20		6	14 14 20			Grades dark grayish-brown, very stiff, with sand	22		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (82)
	25		7	2 4 5			Grades brown, stiff	28		(0,0,0,20.8)
590	30		8	6 9 17		SM-ML	Silty SAND to Sandy SILT dark grayish-brown, medium dense/stiff, moist, fine, with fine gravel	18		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (50)
	35		9	11 15 16		SM	Silty SAND brown, dense, wet, fine to coarse, with fine gravel and trace clay	16		(0,0,0,20.9) -200 (13)
580	40					SP	SAND brown, very dense, wet, fine to coarse			

This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 6

Report: DMG4; Project File: G:\NES\APROJECTS\FIRE-CZRST-SE1FU\FIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 11/1/04

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

Boring B-4
Sheet 2 of 2

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
580	40	■	10	19 25 50/5"						(0,0,0,20.8)
	45	◪	11	2 12 15			**TOPANGA FORMATION** SILTSTONE dark brown to black, slightly weathered, moist, fine, massive, with some interbedded sandstone	34		(0,0,0,20.9) SA/HA (87)
570	50	■	12	20 29 50/5"				47	72	(0,0,0,20.8) DSCD
	55	◪	13	15 50/5"				39		(0,0,0,20.8)
560	60						Boring is located at about 232 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 229 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.			
	65									
550	70									
	75									
540	80									
	85									
530	90									

Report: DMG4; Project File: G:\NESA\PROJECTS\FIRE-G2\RIST-SE1\FUFIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 11/1/04

URS

FIGURE 6

Date(s) Drilled	5/14/04	Logged By	Joe Gratzer
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drill Bit Size/Type	8-inch O.D.
Drill Rig Type	B61	Hammer Data	140 lbs, 30-inch drop
Sampling Method(s)	SPT, Dames & Moore Type-U, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth and Date Measured	Groundwater @ 33 feet below ground surface on 5/14/04		
Comments	GPS Coordinates: N 3408.652', W 11824.301'		

Boring B-5
Sheet 1 of 2

Job Number	29401737.00001
Total Depth Drilled (ft)	61.0
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation(ft)	620 feet MSL

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
620	0	BK	1	3 5 5		CL	2-inch thick Asphaltic Concrete Pavement FILL CLAY with sand dark brown, medium stiff, moist, fine, with trace fine gravel	15	103	SA/HA (79); EI (77) CORR; COMP DSCD; CON (0,0,0,20.8) DSCD
	5		2	6 7 9		SM	ALLUVIUM Silty SAND brown, loose, moist, fine	9	96	(0,0,0,20.7) -200 (28)
			3	2 2 4		SP-SM	SAND with silt brown, loose, moist, fine			(0,0,0,20.8)
610	10		4	2 2 4		CL	CLAY brown, medium stiff, moist	37		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (96)
	15		5	3 4 5			Grades with sand	21		(0,0,0,20.7) SA/HA (82)
600	20		6	3 4 6			Grades mottled brown and yellowish-brown, with pinholes and trace calcium carbonate deposits	19		(0,0,0,20.8)
	25		7	5 5 9			Grades dark brown, stiff, with less sand and more silt	28		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (87)
590	30		8	3 4 4		ML	Sandy SILT mottled brown and yellowish-brown, stiff, moist, fine, with trace fine gravel and some clay	23		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (68)
	35		9	2 2 3		SM	Silty SAND brown, loose, wet, fine, with fine gravel	19		(0,0,0,20.8) SA/HA (38)
580	40					SP	SAND brown, dense, wet, fine to coarse			

This log is part of the report prepared by URS for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the exploration and at the time of drilling or excavation. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. Data presented are a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

LOG OF BORING
PROPOSED FIRE STATION # 78
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

URS

FIGURE 7

Report: DMG4; Project File: G:\NES\A\PROJECTS\FIRE--C2\RST-SE1\FUFIRES#78.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 11/1/04

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR: LADPW/GED

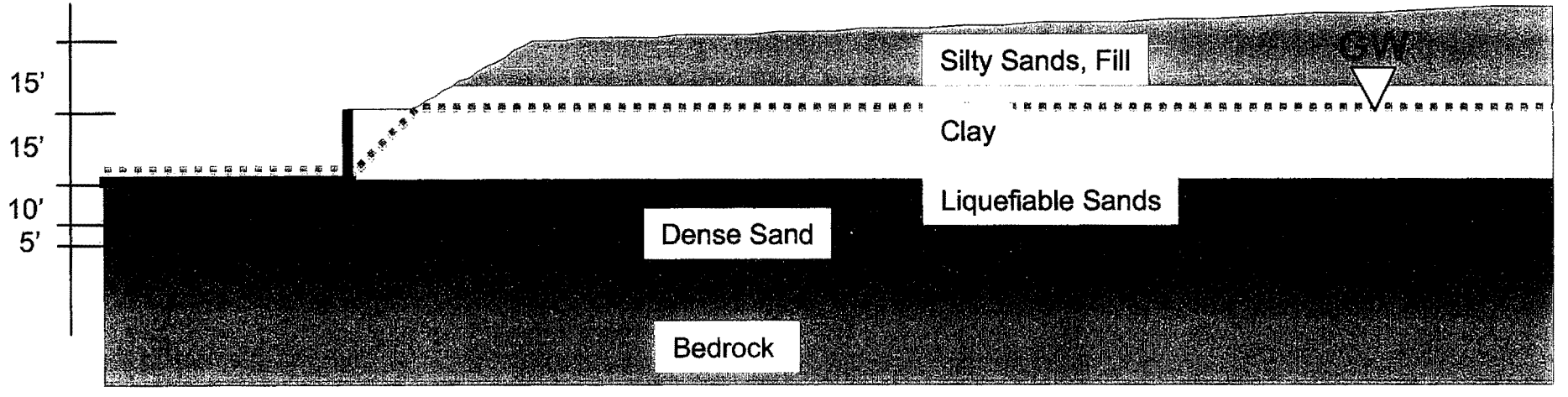
Boring B-5
Sheet 2 of 2

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES Type	SAMPLES Number	Blows per 6 inches	Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
580	40	☑	10	14 17 14						(0,0,0,20.7)
						SM	Silty SAND brown, wet, fine, with trace iron oxide stains			
	45	☑	11	1 1 1				26		(0,0,0,20.9) SA/HA (40)
						SP	SAND brown, wet, fine, with trace iron oxide stains			
							TOPANGA FORMATION Sandy SILTSTONE			
570	50	☑	12	8 35 50/4"			dark gray to black, slightly weathered, moist, fine, thinly bedded	43		(0,0,0,20.8)
	55	☑	13	39 50/4"						(0,0,0,20.8)
560	60	☑	14	35 50/4"						(0,0,0,20.8)
							Boring is located at about 110 feet west of Whitsett Avenue and 140 feet north of hand-rail which is located at the north end of a bridge over Los Angeles River on Whitsett Avenue.			
	65									
550	70									
	75									
540	80									
	85									
530	90									

Report: DMG4; Project File: G:\NESA\PROJECTS\FIRE-CZ\RST-SE1\FUFIRES#76.GPJ; Data Template:DMLA.GDT Printed: 11/1/04

URS

FIGURE 7



Fire Station #78
Idealized Soil Profile

FIGURE 8

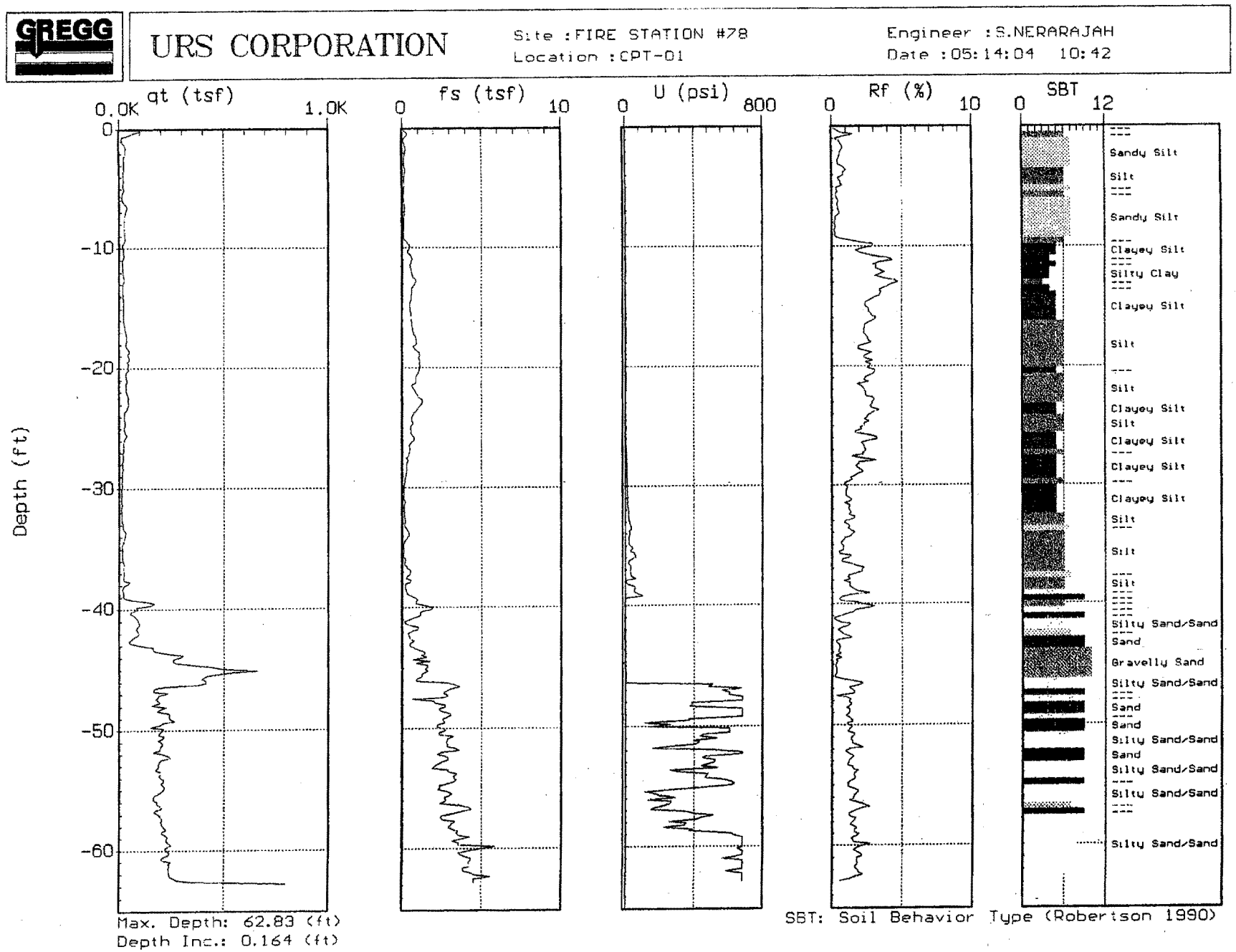

GREGG
URS CORPORATION
Site :FIRE STATION #78
Location :CPT-01
Engineer :S.NERARAJAH
Date :05:14:04 10:42
qt (tsf)
0.0K
1.0K
fs (tsf)
0
10
U (psi)
0
800
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Depth (ft)
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
Sandy Silt
Silt
Sandy Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Clayey Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Gravelly Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Max. Depth: 62.83 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 9

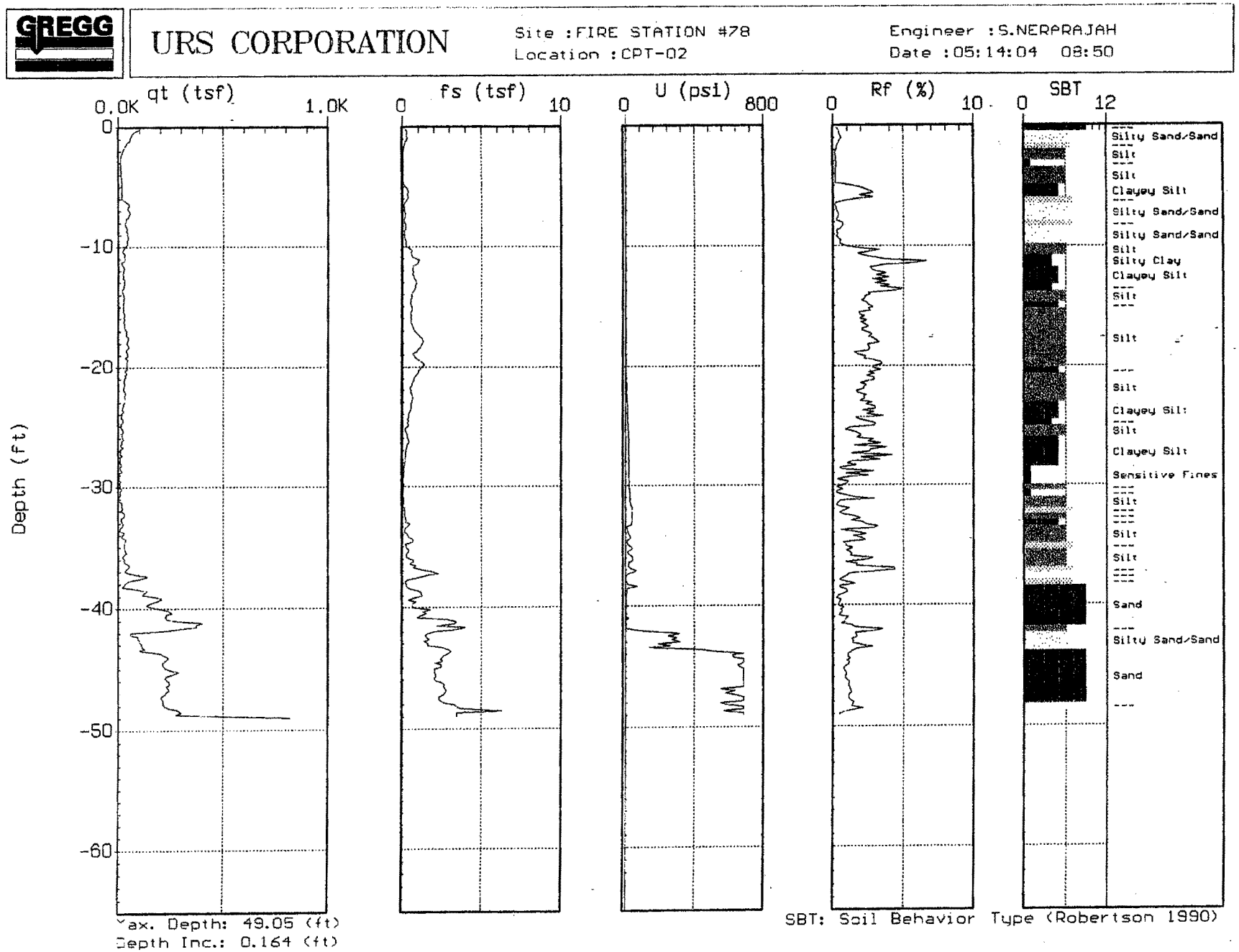

GREGG
URS CORPORATION
Site :FIRE STATION #78
Location :CPT-02
Engineer :S.NERAPRAJAH
Date :05:14:04 08:50
qt (tsf)
0.0K
1.0K
fs (tsf)
0
10
U (psi)
0
800
Rf (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Depth (Ft)
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
Silty Sand/Sand
Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Sand/Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Silt
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Silt
Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silt
Clayey Silt
Sensitive Fines
Silt
Silt
Silt
Sand
Silty Sand/Sand
Sand
Max. Depth: 49.05 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 10

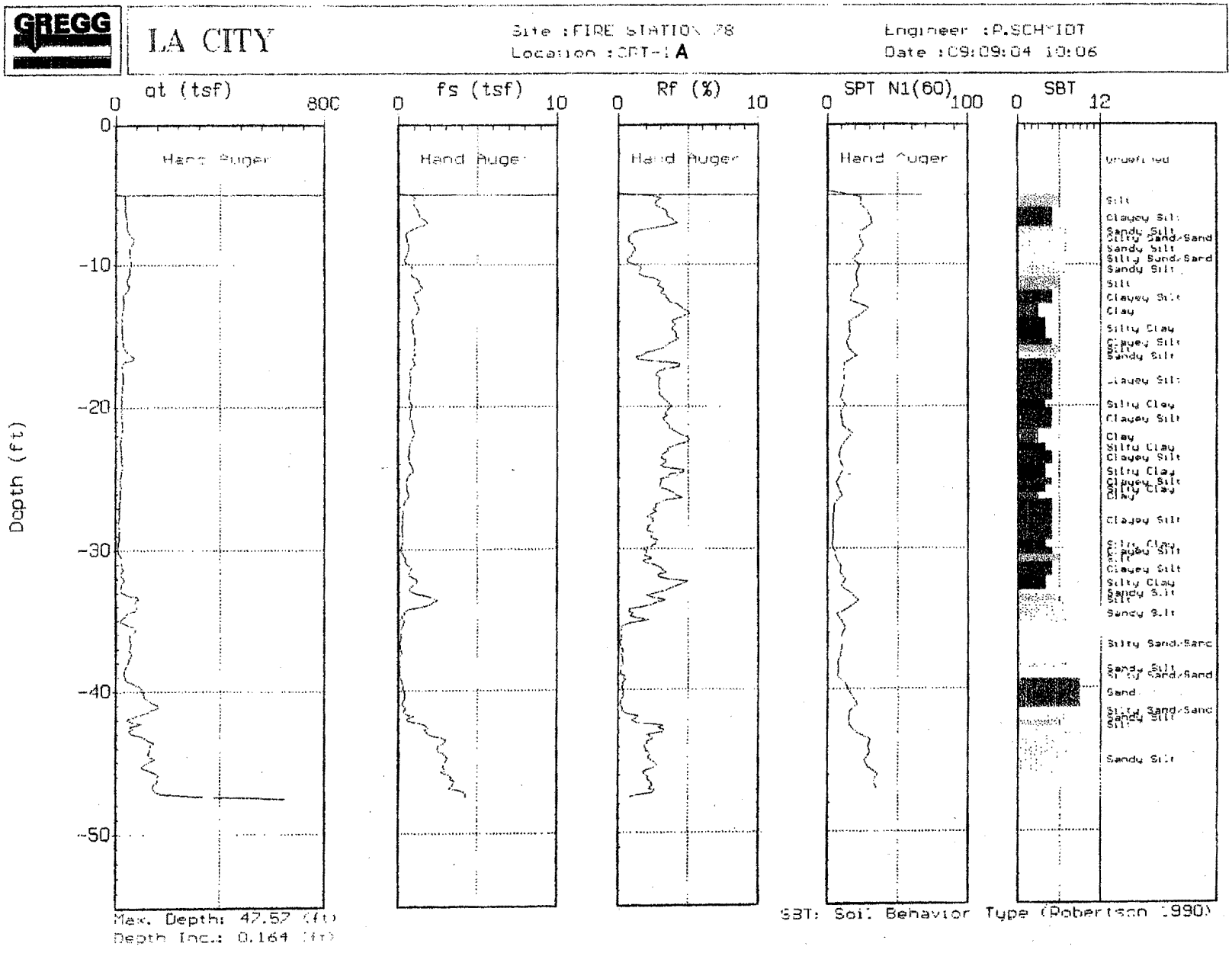

GREGG
LA CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-1A
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:09:04 10:06
qt (tsf)
fs (tsf)
Rf (%)
SPT N1(60)
SBT
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
Max. Depth: 47.57 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 11

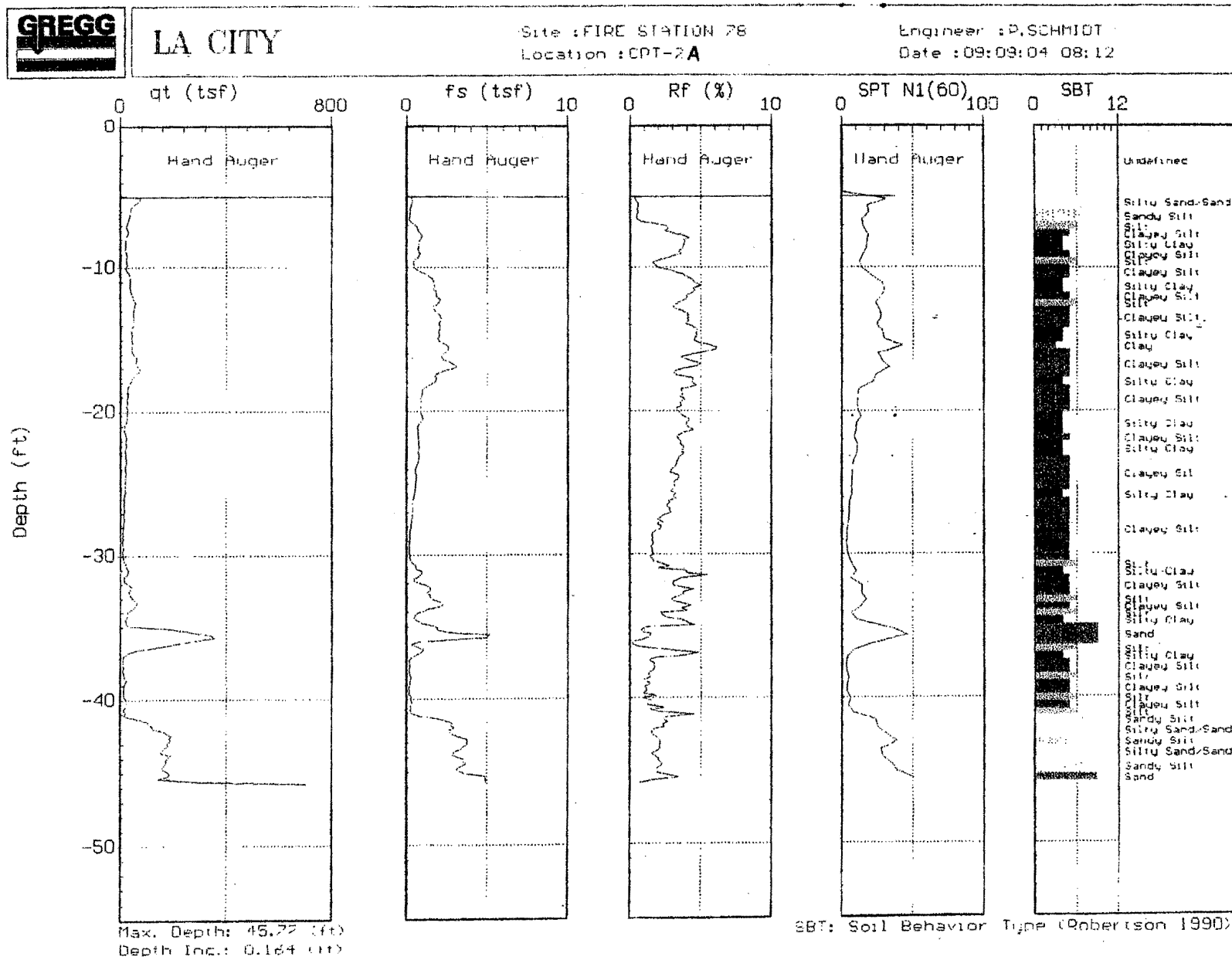

GREGG
LA CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-2A
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :09:09:04 08:12
qt (tsf)
fs (tsf)
Rf (%)
SPT N1(60)
SBT
Hand Auger
Depth (ft)
Max. Depth: 45.72 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 12

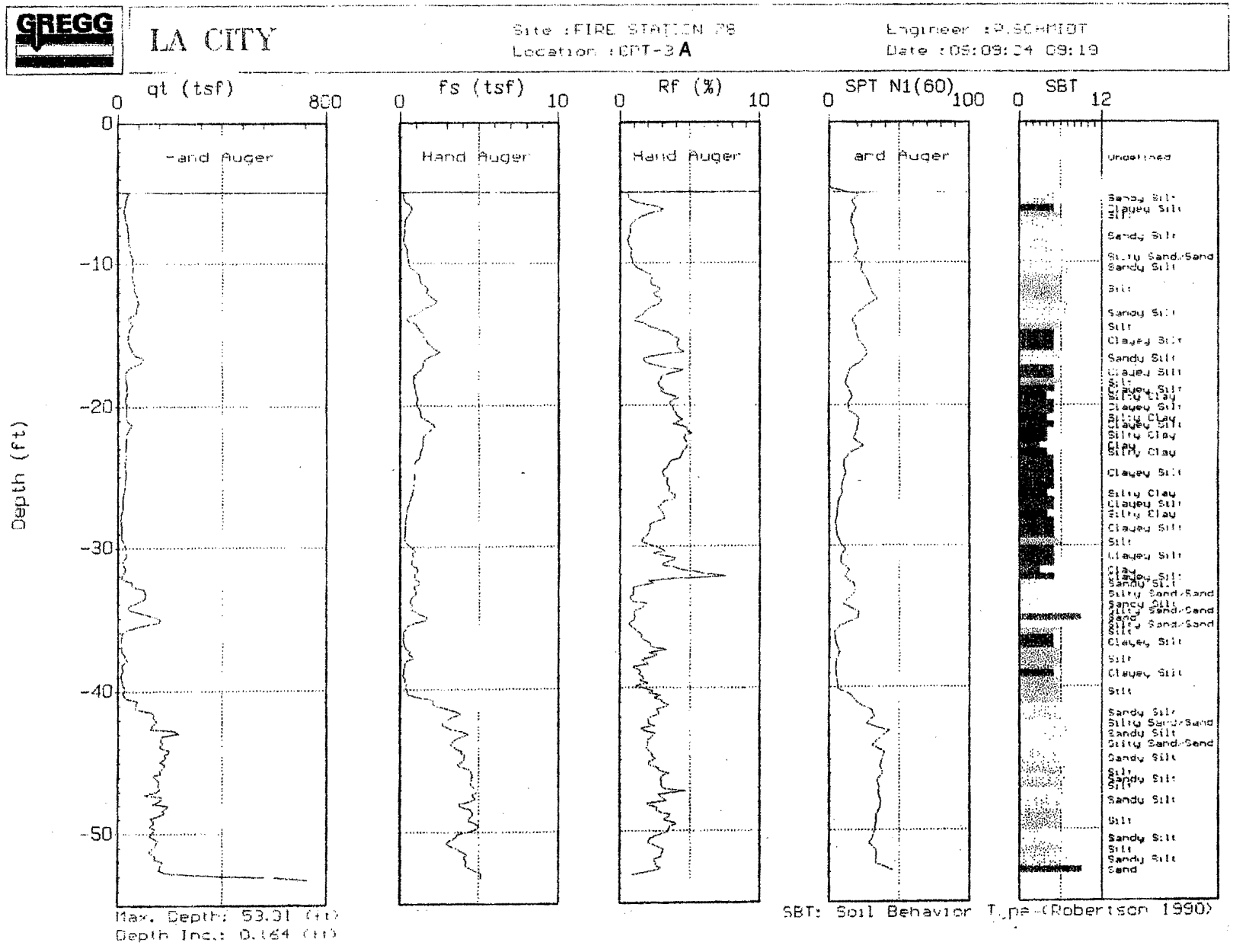

GREGG
LA CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-3A
Engineer :P.SCHMIDT
Date :05:09:04 09:19
qt (tsf)
fs (tsf)
Rf (%)
SPT N1(60)
SBT
Depth (ft)
Hand Auger
Max. Depth: 53.31 (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.164 (ft)
SBT: Soil Behavior Type-(Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 13

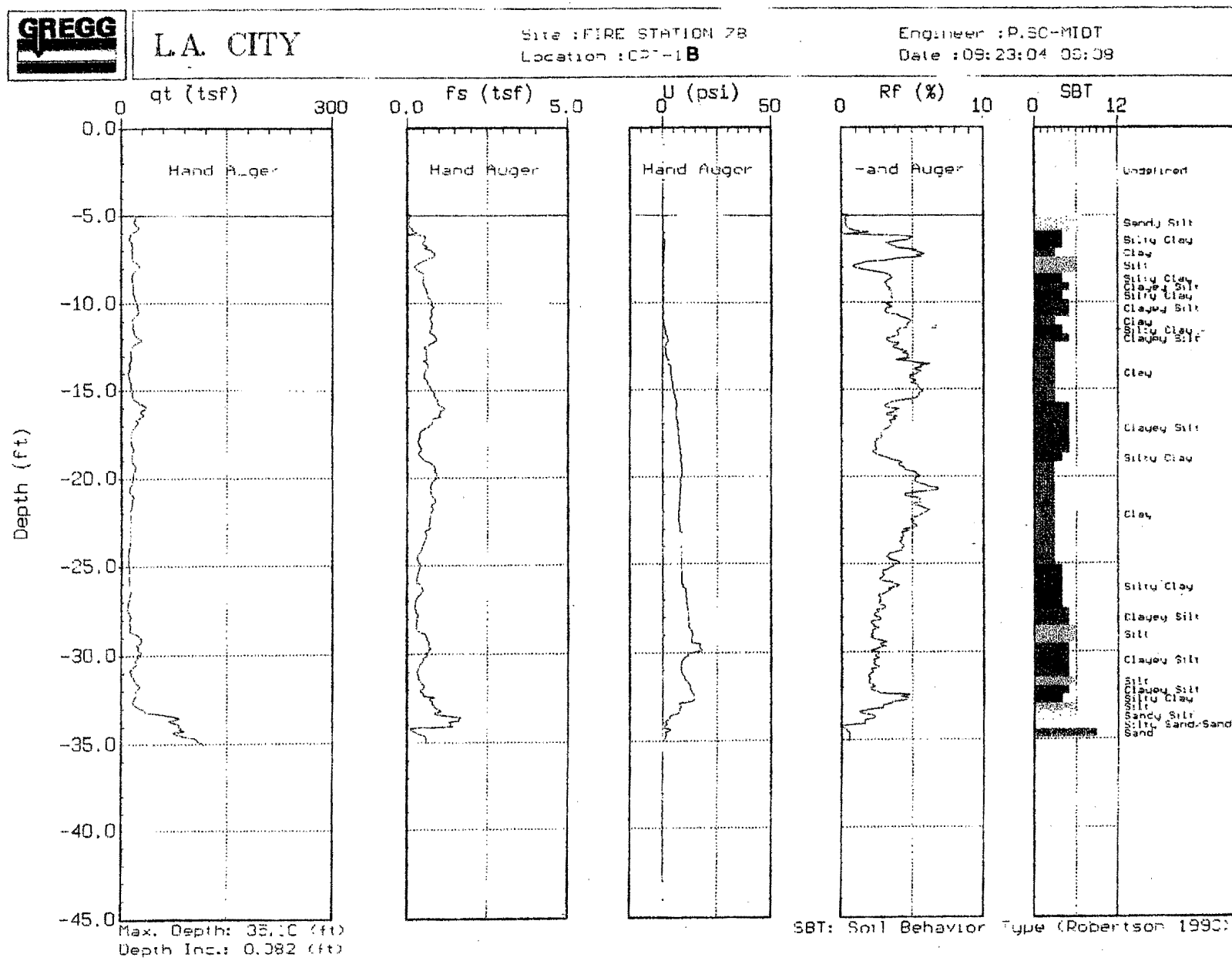
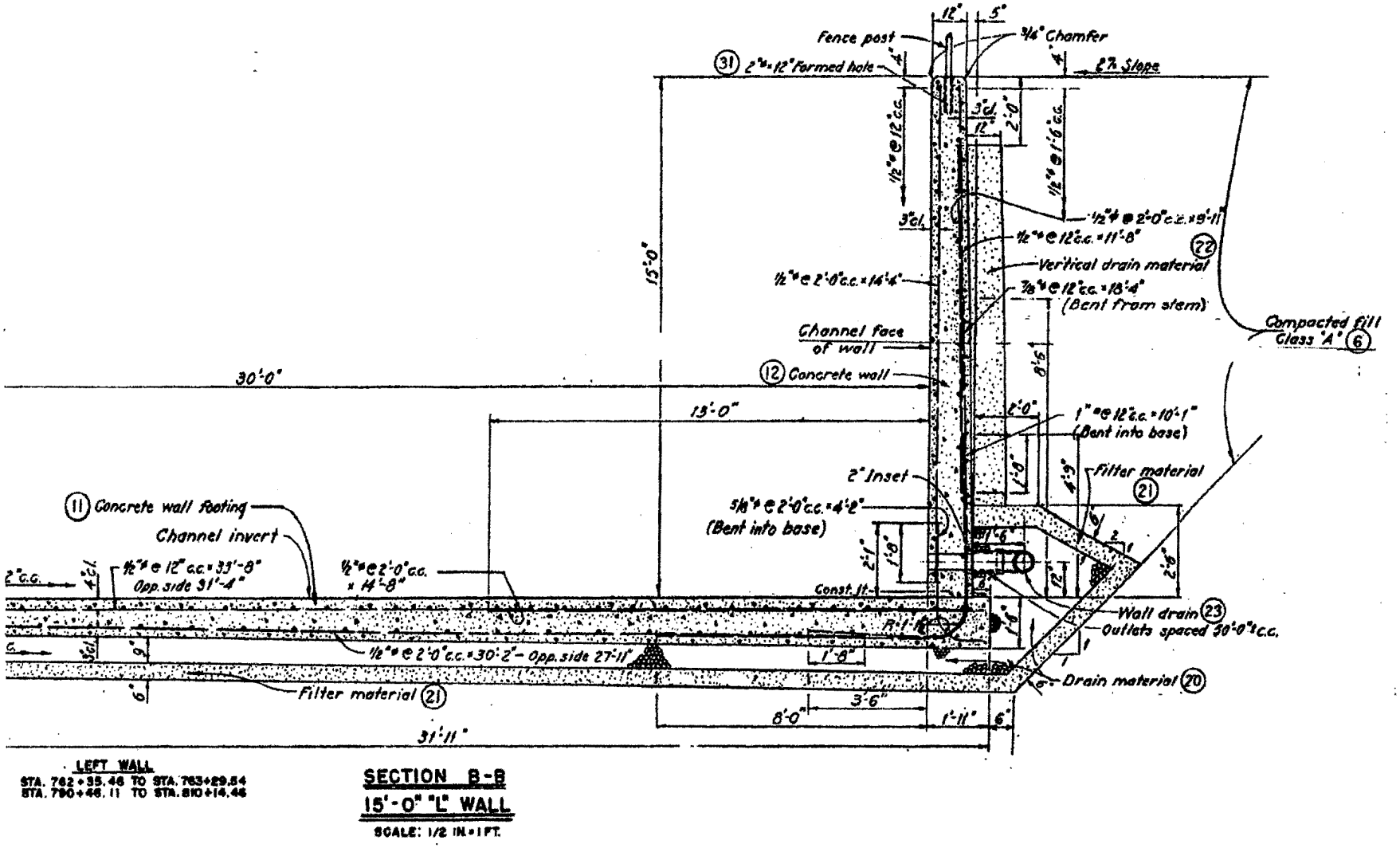

GREGG
L.A. CITY
Site :FIRE STATION 78
Location :CPT-1B
Engineer :P.SC-MIDT
Date :09:23:04 09:39
qt (tsf)
0
300
Fs (tsf)
0.0
5.0
U (psi)
0
50
RF (%)
0
10
SBT
0
12
Depth (ft)
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0
-35.0
-40.0
-45.0
Hand Auger
Max. Depth: 35.1C (ft)
Depth Inc.: 0.082 (ft)
Unspecified
Sandy Silt
Silty Clay
Clay
Silt
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clay
Clayey Silt
Silty Clay
Clay
Silty Clay
Clayey Silt
Sand
SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

FIGURE 14



LA RIVER CHANNEL: CROSS SECTION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FOR: LADPW/GED

Ref: LA River Improvement, Whitsett Avenue to Fulton Avenue, USACE (1949)

URS

FIGURE 20

Table 1. Idealized Soil Profile

Soil Type	Depth (ft)	Unit Weight (lb/ft^3)	Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (degrees)	$(N_1)_{60CS}$	Residual Strength (psf)
Sand, Silt and Clay	0 - 10	115	150	27	-	-
Clay	10 - 30	115	1000	0	-	-
Silty Sand	30 - 40	120	0	0	12	400
Dense Sand	40 - 45	120	0	35	30	-
Bedrock	> 45	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURE 21

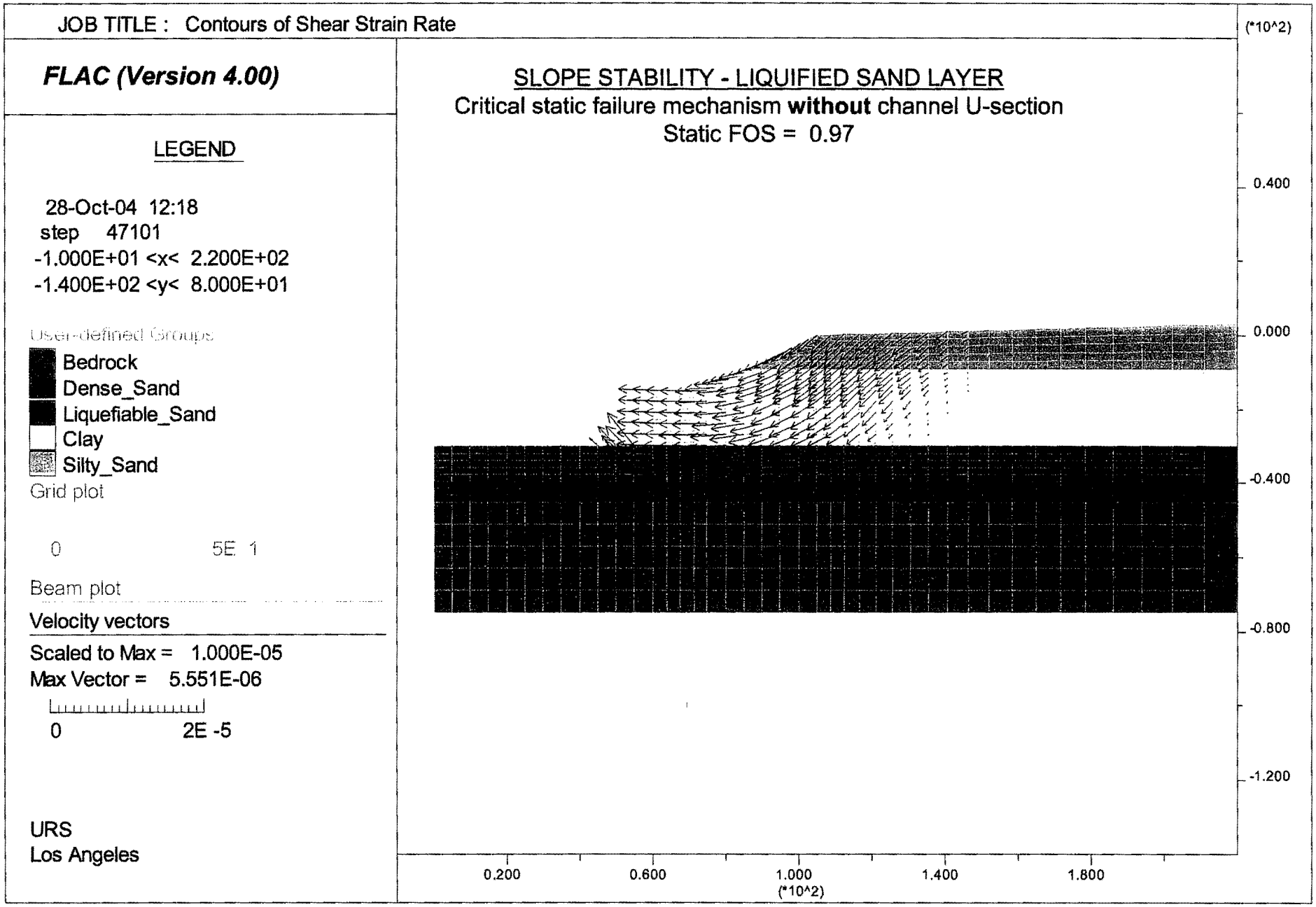

JOB TITLE : Contours of Shear Strain Rate
FLAC (Version 4.00)
LEGEND
28-Oct-04 12:18
step 47101
-1.000E+01 <x< 2.200E+02
-1.400E+02 <y< 8.000E+01
User-defined Groups
Bedrock
Dense_Sand
Liquefiable_Sand
Clay
Silty_Sand
Grid plot
0
5E 1
Beam plot
Velocity vectors
Scaled to Max = 1.000E-05
Max Vector = 5.551E-06
0
2E -5
URS
Los Angeles
SLOPE STABILITY - LIQUIFIED SAND LAYER
Critical static failure mechanism without channel U-section
Static FOS = 0.97
(*10^2)
0.400
0.000
-0.400
-0.800
-1.200
0.200
0.600
1.000
1.400
1.800
(*10^2)

FIGURE 22

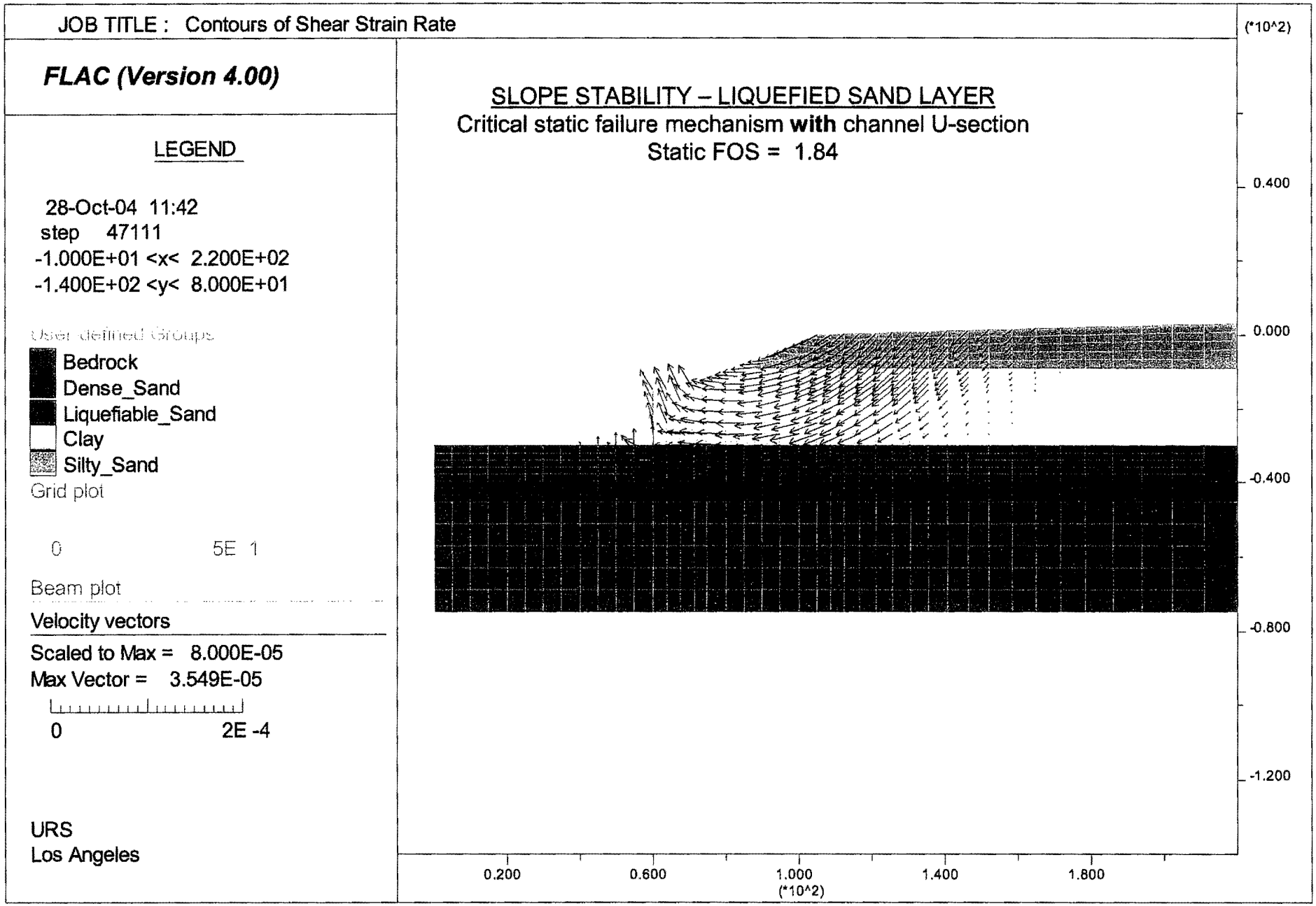

JOB TITLE : Contours of Shear Strain Rate
FLAC (Version 4.00)
LEGEND
28-Oct-04 11:42
step 47111
-1.000E+01 <x< 2.200E+02
-1.400E+02 <y< 8.000E+01
User defined Groups
Bedrock
Dense_Sand
Liquefiable_Sand
Clay
Silty_Sand
Grid plot
0
5E 1
Beam plot
Velocity vectors
Scaled to Max = 8.000E-05
Max Vector = 3.549E-05
0
2E -4
URS
Los Angeles
SLOPE STABILITY – LIQUEFIED SAND LAYER
Critical static failure mechanism with channel U-section
Static FOS = 1.84
(*10^2)
0.400
0.000
-0.400
-0.800
-1.200
0.200
0.600
1.000
1.400
1.800
(*10^2)

FIGURE 23

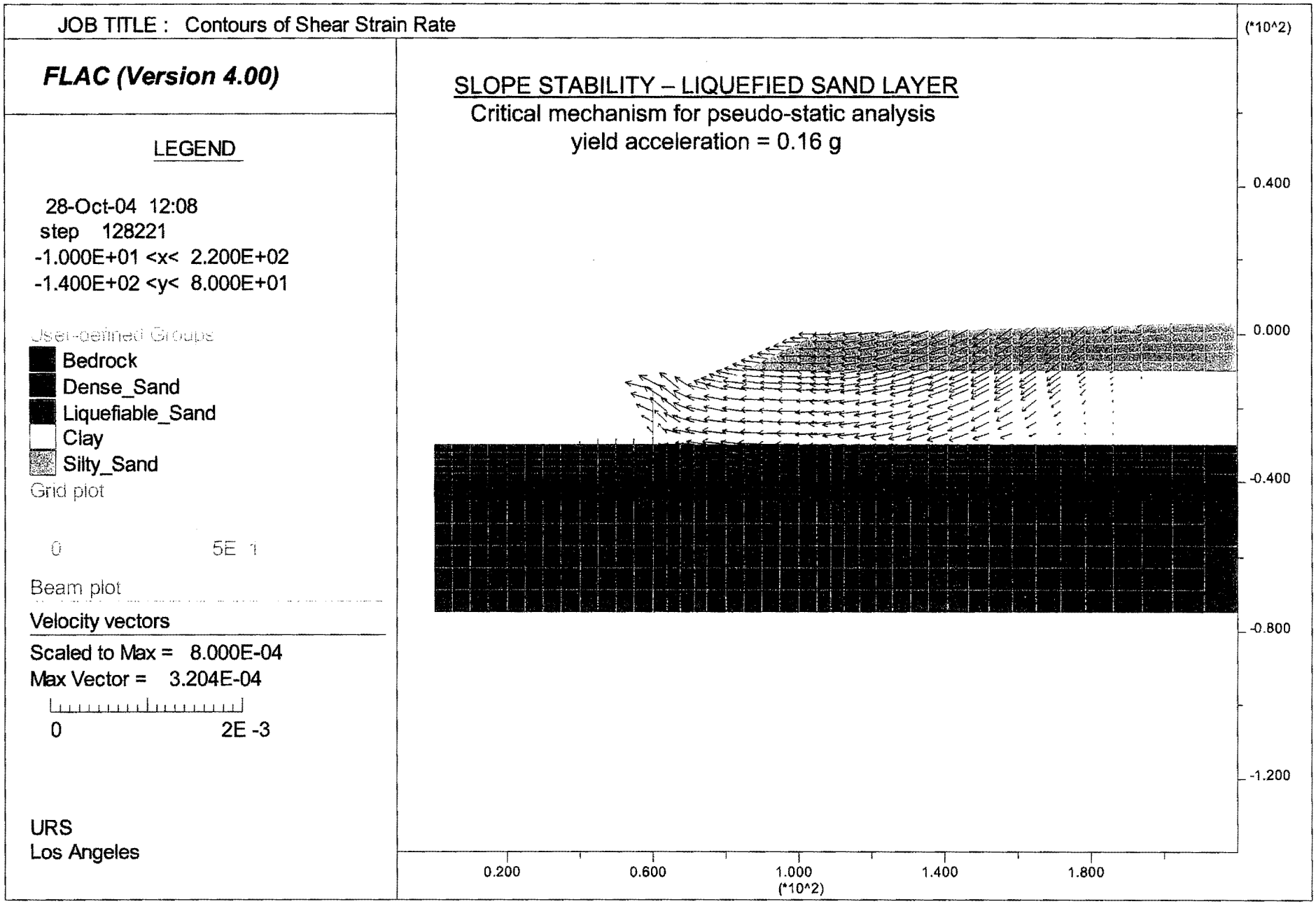

JOB TITLE : Contours of Shear Strain Rate
FLAC (Version 4.00)
LEGEND
28-Oct-04 12:08
step 128221
-1.000E+01 <x< 2.200E+02
-1.400E+02 <y< 8.000E+01
User-defined Groups
Bedrock
Dense_Sand
Liquefiable_Sand
Clay
Silty_Sand
Grid plot
0
5E 1
Beam plot
Velocity vectors
Scaled to Max = 8.000E-04
Max Vector = 3.204E-04
0
2E -3
URS
Los Angeles
SLOPE STABILITY – LIQUEFIED SAND LAYER
Critical mechanism for pseudo-static analysis
yield acceleration = 0.16 g
(*10^2)
0.400
0.000
-0.400
-0.800
-1.200
0.200
0.600
1.000
1.400
1.800
(*10^2)

FIGURE 24

Fire Station 78 Newmark Analysis

yield acceleration = 0.16 g

Time History	Newmark Displacement (ft) postive polarity	negative polarity
FNPK.FN	0.58	0.90
FNPK.FP	0.86	0.78
SATI.FN	1.23	1.33
SATI.FP	0.61	0.44
SHRM.FN	0.17	0.17
SHRM.FP	0.59	0.44
Average Disp (ft)	0.68	

FIGURE 25

aperture formerly wexco

May 6, 2022

DEIR REPORT REVIEW - COMMENTARY

*The following are intended to serve as comments regarding WEXCO's observations of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) relative to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, as of **March, 2022**, based on the information available to date.*

The format of this document is: 1) an excerpt of the DEIR including page/section number, 2) WEXCO's Relevant Summary of the DEIR provision, 3) WEXCO's comment as to the DEIR proposal. This report does not include all of our observations and opins and is subject to enhancement or changes as additional data is received.

Opening Statement

Per Section IV H Hazards and Hazardous Materials of the DEIR there are a series of Thresholds of Significance that characterize a significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials if the project would:

(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment …

We believe there are significant hazards and / or safety concerns (not limited to hazardous materials) associated with the proposed project not limited to the items listed below:

1. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-53)

Vehicle parking would be provided in aboveground and underground parking areas located on the eastern portion of the Project Site. Vehicles would enter the Project Site on Whitsett Avenue via a driveway located several hundred feet south of Valley Spring Lane (to the north of Field A) (referred to as north driveway) and **via a driveway at the paved portion of Valleyheart Drive located just south of LAFD Fire Station 78 (referred to as south driveway)**. Both driveways would provide access to the proposed single-level underground parking structure, as described below. **No new driveways would be installed** along Valley Spring Lane or Bellaire Avenue, and the existing service driveway on Valley Spring Lane would be removed, thus eliminating an existing potential conflict location.

Relevant Summary

The roadway serving the Fire Station 78 at Valleyheart Drive is proposed to also be utilized by Harvard Westlake patrons and employees.

WEXCO Commentary

The elimination of the relatively exclusive use of the Valleyheart Drive serving the Fire Station is Unsafe

The south driveway and Valleyheart Drive should not be shared with Harvard Westlake in the event of a fire, or earthquake, or other emergency situation or calamity that would require the Firefighters to use the south driveway and Valleyheart. If the Valleyheart Drive has a line of vehicles entering the proposed facility, that traffic would severely impact the emergency services personnel, vehicles and equipment from ingress and egress.

The proposed south driveway plan will hinder emergency services ability to timely egress which can slow response time and be life threatening.

To the extent that pedestrian access, in/out of the Proposed Facility via the proposed South Driveway to cross or impede Emergency Services access is also unsafe.

There should be no encumbrances to the Fire Station and Emergency Services personnel and vehicles and equipment at the proposed South Driveway.

According to the LAFD Statistics, for LAFD Station 78, the Operational Response Time for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is currently 7 mins 11 sec. For Advanced Life Support (ALS) LAFD Station 78 response time is currently 6 mins 18 secs. For Structure Fires, the response time is 5 mins 24 secs.

Per Vehicle Code 22500, it is unlawful to Stop, Stand or Park within 15 feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station.

Per the California Fire Code and / or Ca. Vehicle Code the minimum clear width of fire access roads is 20 feet.

2. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Pages II-53-54)

The south driveway would only allow entry into the subterranean garage, and all exits from the garage would be via the north driveway off Whitsett Avenue.

The roundabout has been designed to accommodate buses, shuttles, and automobiles. The roundabout would lead to a 29-space, short-term surface parking lot near the parking structure's southern entrance.

Rideshare vehicles would use the southern driveway (with roundabout) to access the surface parking lot.

Visitors that are not affiliated with the School would be informed about preferred driving routes and neighborhood parking prohibitions via signage, the School's website, through the online athletic facility reservation system (i.e., tennis court reservation system), and **information made available at the security kiosks.**

Relevant Summary

The Southern Driveway and Valleyheart Drive will serve numerous types of traffic. Signage will be placed to direct visitors about preferred driving routes and parking prohibitions.

WEXCO Commentary

The north driveway will be congested given that the south driveway is slated for ingress only.

Traffic on Whitsett will be impacted by having a single exit point for a 500+ vehicle parking lot disbursing onto Whitsett from the proposed north driveway. Traffic congestion is a safety hazard. It is also a safety hazard in the proximity of

the Fire Station 78. Is there a controlled intersection planned for that north driveway? With a traffic signal? Will vehicles exiting the North driveway be allowed to turn left (north) onto Whitsett from the driveway?

There is no indication that the proposed internal roundabout would accommodate emergency vehicles. It is unclear how the 29-Parking Space vehicles on the surface lot will exit the proposed facility, since the North Driveway is for subterranean parking lot exit only.

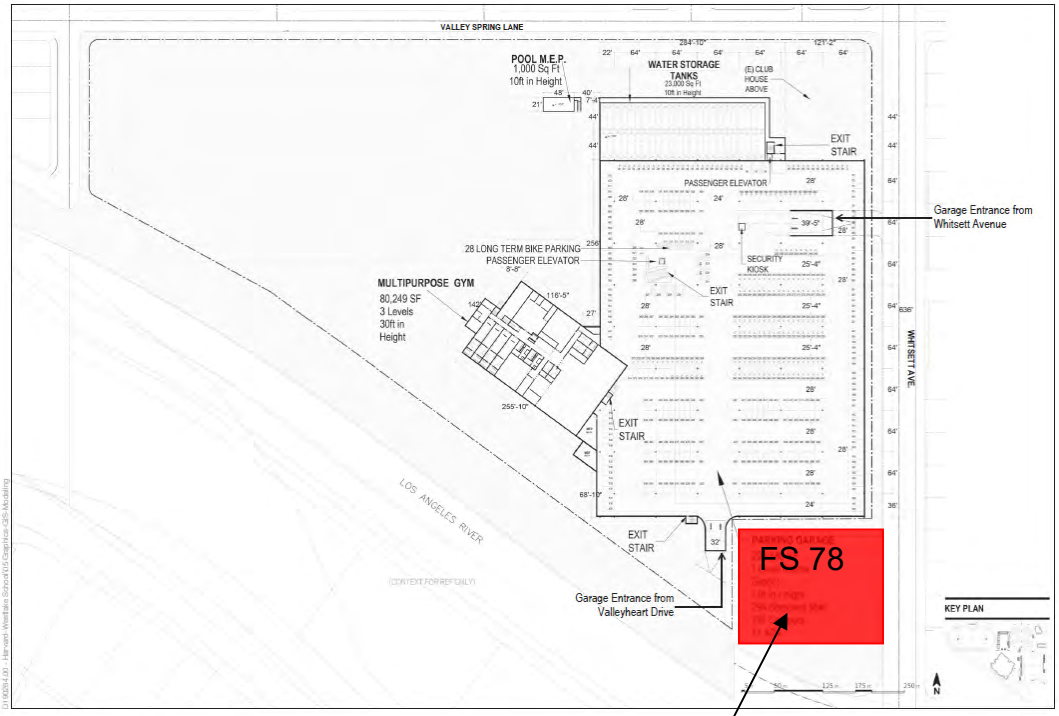
Allowing Rideshare service Only into the Southern Driveway will cause confusion and a safety hazard. And, the confusion will further complicate the south driveway relative to the Fire Station 78 access/egress.

Visitors not familiar with the specialized proposed parking arrangements having to rely on specialized signs without fair warning will cause confusion and safety hazards.

There does not seem to be a plan to provide motorists enough lead time for motorists to assess the signs. That lack of lead time will force motorists to make snap decisions in using the North or South Driveway Entrance. There would need to be advanced signage along the roadway to accommodate motorists for proper specialized driveway entrance selection.

3. DEIR, Figure II-26

Indicates location of subterranean parking garage. (See below)



SOURCE: Gensler, 2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Approx. Location of FS 78

Figure II-26
Below Grade Plan for the Project



WEXCO Commentary

The proposed Below Grade Plan – does not indicate the Proximity of the Fire Station 78 and does not indicate the shared roadway (Valleyheart Drive) with Fire Station 78

The figure II-26 should provide more information so that the impacts to the Fire Station driveway is revealed.

4. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-55)

To minimize conflicts with emergency vehicles exiting LAFD Fire Station 78, a flashing red warning light(s) would be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive **that will hold back vehicles** exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light would be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. This feature is identified as Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2 in Section IV.M, *Transportation*, of this Draft EIR.

Relevant Summary

A Flashing warning light will be added to alert Harvard Westlake patrons inside the proposed facility to "hold back".

WEXCO Commentary

The warning light will not serve traffic on Whitsett or Valleyheart.

It was indicated in the DEIR that the south driveway was only an entrance to the proposed facility. Why would a flashing light be needed inside the facility at the South driveway if it is only an entrance?

5. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-55)

On days in which attendance is expected to surpass 300 spectators, tickets and parking passes would be required to enter the Project Site. **Spectators without a parking pass would be directed to park on the Upper School campus** and ride the School-provided shuttles to the Project Site. **Parking in the neighborhood would not be permitted and would be enforced by security personnel**, as discussed above.

Relevant Summary

If spectators do not have a parking pass they will be directed to turn around and park at the Harvard Westlake Campus (that already has limited parking and has overflow onto neighboring streets). (All Harvard Westlake related) parking will be enforced by Harvard Westlake security.

WEXCO Commentary

This scenario of re-directing motorists from the proposed facility to the HW Upper campus further complicates the traffic in proximity to Fire Station 78.

The Harvard Westlake Security agent has no authority to enforce the Vehicle Code or Parking Enforcement – this will further complicate the traffic conditions when spectators that are redirected to HW Upper Campus about 1 mile away – will have the option to park in the neighborhood

Harvard Westlake "enforcing" the neighborhood parking rules is unreliable and not lawful.

It should be noted that the existing facility (Tennis Courts, Driving Range, Club House/Pro Shop, Snack Shop and 9-hole Pitch and Putt Golf Course has 89 parking stalls with two exits on Whitsett. The proposed project includes 532 parking stalls (that reflects nearly a 600% increase in capacity) than what currently exists. It is unclear how this substantial (6x) increase in vehicle parking and traffic can be achieved safely with only one exit (the North Driveway).

The proposed project forecasts 2,217 "fixed" seating (there is always seats that can be brought in too). This increase in patronage and traffic for this neighborhood and the proximate Fire Station is excessive.

6. DEIR, II. Project Description, 4. Description of the Project, d) Access, Circulation and Parking (2) Vehicle Parking (Page II-56)

Three shuttles are anticipated to transfer students, coaches, and visitors between the campus and the Project Site between 2:30 p.m. to the end of the day's latest activity. **Shuttles would have an estimated rider capacity of 24 and service is anticipated every 5 to 10 minutes. Ingress and egress at the Project Site would be at the south driveway drop-off roundabout, at Valleyheart Drive, just west of the LAFD Fire Station 78.**

Relevant Summary

HW Shuttles will be used to transport patrons to and from the proposed site every 5 to 10 minutes in proximity to the LAFD Station 78.

WEXCO Commentary

The HW Shuttles are yet additional sources (amongst multiple sources) of traffic that further complicates the congestion and frequency of traffic in proximity to Fire Station 78

It should be noted in this analysis that years of construction of the proposed project will severely impact traffic along Whitsett, and the feeder streets and neighborhood including the LAFD Station 78.

(Continued)

7. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, (f) Vision Zero (Page M 35)

Vision Zero is a plan that **strives to eliminate traffic-related deaths** in Los Angeles by 2025 through strategies, such as modifying streets to better serve vulnerable road users. Projects located in the HIN should make improvements or fund them. **The Project's frontages are not along streets in the Vision Zero network.** The Project frontages are not along streets that are on the HIN, and, therefore, **the Project would not preclude or conflict** with the implementation of future Vision Zero projects in on the HIN.

Relevant Summary

HW claims the project frontages do not enter the Vision Zero network, therefore the project would not conflict with Vision Zero.

WEXCO Commentary

In LADOT's High Injury Network (HIN), Ventura Blvd from Coldwater Canyon Ave to Carpenter Ave is identified as a street with one of the City's highest incidences of severe and fatal injury collisions. Although the DEIR claims "The Project Site's frontages are not along streets that are part of the HIN," shouldn't the HIN be taken into account for all aspects of the project, including:

1) construction haul routes (which are planning to utilize Ventura Blvd between Whitsett Ave and Coldwater Canyon Ave),

2) prescribed student and visitor trip routes (from the Project Site back to the upper campus would entail heading southbound on Whitsett Ave, turning right and heading westbound on Ventura Blvd, and turning left on Coldwater Canyon Ave),

3) and daily, cumulative traffic impacts.

8. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, (e) LADOT Manual of Policies and Procedures (Page M 34-35)

MPP 321 states that on arterial highways, such as Whitsett Avenue, serving lots with frontages greater than 250 feet driveways should not be placed within 150 feet of the adjacent street. The Project proposes two driveways. The north driveway on Whitsett Avenue is more than 150 feet away from the closest intersection at Valley Spring Lane to the north. The south driveway on Valleyheart Drive that leads to Whitsett Avenue is more than 150 feet away from the closest intersection at Ventura Court to the south. MPP 321 also allows up to two driveways for up to 400 feet of frontage. The Project proposes two driveways and therefore does not propose more driveways than allowed by MPP 321.

WEXCO Commentary

The proposed driveways do not comply with the City's applicable requirements, as the north driveway is proposed to be 39 feet wide and the south driveway is proposed to be 33 feet wide.

Additionally, the south driveway is the extension of a public street, Valleyheart Drive, which is currently 33 feet wide. The Project is not consistent with the recommendation in the MPP Section 321.

9. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, Threshold (d) (Page M 44-45)

(a) Construction

The Project would include temporary construction activities (e.g., temporary lane closures, etc.) and generate construction traffic that could potentially affect emergency access to the Project Site and surroundings. As stated in the TA, the Project would not require construction activities that would take place within the right-of-way, which would necessitate temporary lane, alley, or street closures for more than a day at a time. Furthermore, emergency access would be maintained at all times as no road closures would be necessary. However, while construction activities would not require full street closures (i.e., at least one travel lane would be open at all times) and most Project construction activities would be confined to the Project Site, the Project would still implement a CMP (see Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1). Because of the short-term nature of the construction activities and with implementation of a CMP, the Project's construction activities would not require a new, or significantly interfere with an existing, risk management, emergency response, or evacuation plan. **The Project would not result in inadequate emergency access during construction.**

(b) Operation

Operation of the Project would not include the installation of barriers (e.g., perimeter fencing, fixed bollards, etc.) that could impede emergency vehicle access to the Project Site and in the Project vicinity. Drivers of emergency vehicles normally have a variety of options for avoiding traffic, such as using sirens to clear a path of travel or driving in the lanes of opposing traffic. As discussed in Section IV.L.1, Fire Protection, **impacts to these services from Project implementation would be less than significant.** In addition, as discussed in Section IV.H, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, none of the streets adjacent to the Project Site are a City-designated disaster route.

…**the Project would not result in inadequate emergency access**.

WEXCO Commentary

The document addresses that "the Project would not result in inadequate emergency access." But, it does not specifically address the impacts to the Public. The above does not consider the effects of the construction in such close proximity to the LAFD Station 78 relative to the need of the Public. We are of the opinion that the proposed project would result in inadequate emergency egress to serve the General Public.

We disagree that the construction activities will be "less than significant" relative to Traffic and Emergency Services from LAFD Station 78.

10. DEIR, IV. M. Transportation 3. Project Impacts, Threshold (b) (Page M 40-41)

See Table IV M-5 Project Net Total Daily VMT (Vehicle Miles Traveled) Estimate

… **No mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.**

WEXCO Commentary

If the data in the DEIR is correct, the proposed project reflects a decrease in the VMT in the area from 6,000 Daily VMT (Existing Use) to 4,000 Daily VMT (but, only as it pertains to HW inbound miles).

However, if the Daily VMT included outbound miles the proposed project would be greater than the existing use (i.e. 8,000 Daily VMT). Therefore the subject proposed project VMT will be increased.

We would like to see the source of the data relative to the existing use data. It is hard to believe that the existing facility (with 89 parking stalls) generates more VMT than the proposed sports facility with 532 parking stalls and numerous Shuttles and other vehicles (Deliveries, Rideshare, etc.).

11. DEIR, IV. Appendix L. Public Service Provider Correspondence, Section L-1 Los Angeles Fire Department Correspondence, Fire Protection

The Los Angeles Fire Department continually evaluates fire station placement and overall Department services for the entire City, as well as specific areas. The **development of this proposed project, along with other approved and planned projects in the immediate area, may result in the need for the following:**

1. Increased staffing for existing facilities. (i.e., Paramedic Rescue Ambulance
and EMT Rescue Ambulance resources.)
2. Additional fire protection facilities.
3. Relocation of present fire protection facilities.

WEXCO Commentary

We agree.

12. DEIR, IV. V. Alternatives

(5) maximizes public safety through 24-hour, seven-day a week on-site security, monitored points of entry, and enforcement of a prohibition on off-site parking

WEXCO Commentary

We disagree. On-Site security has no authority to prohibit or enforce off-site parking.

13. DEIR, IV. V. Alternatives H. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Page V-47)

As the Project would require grading and excavation of the Project Site, including a net cut/fill volume of approximately **250,000 cubic yards** (unadjusted), these grading activities could result in the exposure of construction works to hazardous conditions associated with contaminated soils or soil vapor. **As such, the Project could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving hazardous materials as a result of contaminated soils, and impacts would be potentially significant.**

WEXCO Commentary

Upon excavation, undisturbed soil may emit pollutants, contaminants, and particulate matter to the detriment of public health and safety (e.g., Valley Fever) that can compromise those with respiratory conditions.

The DEIR does not indicate any Swell Calculation of the Export soils.

Swell of compacted soil -as it is being excavated and placed into dump / haul trucks -is commonly estimated to be between 20%-25%. The amount of anticipated haulage of Export is misleading.

In other words, the Proposed excavation amount of 250,000 Cubic Yards of compacted earth materials will increase in size by 20%-25% as it is distributed from the earth to the dump trucks; thereby increasing the amount of haulage of earth materials from the 250,000 CY to 310,000 CY (i.e. 22.5% Swell Factor).

The DEIR does not indicate the weights of various construction elements that will impact the Roads and Infrastructure

WEXCO has not seen, in the DEIR, any calculations as to the weight of:

1) *Imported soils to the Site.*

2) *Imported Concrete to the Site.*

   The DEIR does not indicate the number of Concrete Trucks per day during the Project,

   The DEIR does not indicate the amount (in Cubic Yardage - CY) of concrete for the proposed project.

3) *Imported Steel and Reinforcing Steel to the Site.*

4) *Heavy Equipment transported to/from the site*

5) *.... and other substantive Construction Equipment and Materials.*

14. Additional Points

.1 Even if there is a median on Whitsett to prevent left-hand turns, when there are special events with visitors/cars exceeding the 500+ parking spaces, it is likely that people will park on the east side of Whitsett Ave and then either walk around the block to the nearest cross-street (with currently no crosswalk) or dart across Whitsett (east to west).

.2 Even if there are no street parking along Valley Spring Lane, what is to stop patrons from finding other nearby street parking? What safety ramifications were accounted for in the DEIR for the increased pedestrian travel along the surrounding streets that feed into the proposed project?

.3 Motorists heading northbound on Whitsett Ave. from Ventura Blvd. to the proposed project – where vehicles can't turn left into the project's north driveway - it is foreseeable that these northbound motorists will likely make a U-turn at the intersection of Whitsett Ave. and Valley Spring Lane to be able to enter the North Driveway. The DEIR does not seem to take that scenario into account.

.4 The methane gas emitted from the installation of artificial turf, along with the urban heat island effect are significant health (odor and or fumes) and safety (heat) impacts to occupants and the public.

.5 Significant light and noise pollution. Cumulative noise pollution (Crowds, Vehicles, Event generated sounds, Emergency Vehicles from LAFD Station 78 – coupled with the jet-noise impacts from Burbank and Van Nuys airports - is significant. Over 40 stadium-lights that are 40' or over in height (many of which are 80' tall) are slated to be added. The DEIR does not seem to account for the glare and light pollution generated by the proposed project.

.6 Per IV. Environmental Impact Analysis; L.1 Public Services – Fire Protection… As noted herein but worth repeating. As part of the Project design and per Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2, a flashing red warning light is proposed to be installed at the Project-facing side of the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that purports to "hold back" vehicles exiting the Project Site onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light is proposed to be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching / or departing Valleyheart Drive / Whitsett Avenue or exiting one of the LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. The warning light will purportedly reduce conflicts between vehicles leaving (but not entering) the Project Site and emergency vehicles leaving/coming back to the station. Also, the Project would include an at-grade security kiosk located near the roundabout, thereby placing a security guard nearby to assist with traffic management when the warning light is activated.

The proposed red flashing light solution is not nearly enough… More and other options are needed to address the impacts to the Public Safety relative to the impacts of the construction and proposed project to the LAFD Station 78.

The DEIR even suggests that LAFD Station 78 may need to be RELOCATED resulting from the proposed project (see Section L-1 Los Angeles Fire Department Correspondence, Fire Protection)

> ***LAFD Fire Station was built in 2004 – it would be a tremendous burden to now (because of the proposed project) resort to relocating an 18 year-old LAFD Station 78.***

Manual operated safety systems, such as those proposed, are subject to human error.

.7 In addition to the excessive stadium lighting issue (see 14.5 above) the existing street lighting on Whitsett Ave. is particularly not suitable for the increased pedestrian traffic that would be generated by the proposed project. Potential mitigation of this hazard would be to eliminate events or day-time only usage of the site.

.8 Given the proximity of the proposed tennis courts to Valley Spring, not only will there be noise pollution from the tennis players but also a risk of errant tennis balls entering the roadway. There is a potential for errant sports related equipment to enter Whitsett from Field A as well.

.9 **Liquefaction issue and the proposed construction of the subterranean garage, and sports facilities at the southern edge of the property near the LA River channel wall:**

Prior to the construction of LAFD Station 78 that was built in 2008, the Geotechnical Engineering Division (GED) commissioned URS Corporation (URS) to perform subsurface exploration at the site and laboratory testing of samples collected from the site.

The URS 2004 report Conclusions and Recommendations section states:

"Liquefaction-induced settlements and lateral spreading were evaluated for the proposed Fire Station #78. For a design seismic event with a probability of occurrence of 10% in 50 years (PGA=0.53g), we estimate that liquefaction-induced settlements would be about 2 inches. For such an event, **lateral spreading would produce ground displacements of up to 8 inches in a zone extending about 125 feet behind the channel wall,** with displacements being greatest immediately behind the wall. Attenuating with increasing distance from the wall, horizontal ground displacements are expected to approach zero at the edge of the 125-foot wide zone affected by lateral spreading. With the proposed building footprint being located just outside this zone, the building foundations are not subjected to shaking-induced lateral spreading"

> "Because the site is underlain by loose soils to depths of up to 15 feet, and **because there is a potential for liquefaction-induced settlements from saturated loose sands at depth, we recommend that the building be supported on piles**. In addition to supporting the building loads, **the piles will have to be designed to accommodate negative skin friction caused by liquefaction-induced settlement** of the loose sands at depth."

The subject DEIR recommends a mat foundation system (not piles), but what remains unclear is how close the proposed planned development is to the LA River channel wall and if any development (including underground) is within that 125 feet zone from the northern wall of the River channel.

According to the URS 2004 report, anything within the 125-foot zone, which would also be "40 feet north of the northern right of way of Valleyheart Drive" would be "susceptible to distress as the result of lateral movement." ***It appears that the proposed improvements would be susceptible to distress and therefore unsafe for occupants and the general public given the proximity of the proposed project to a vital storm drain system (LA River). This aspect of the proposed project does not appear to have been thoroughly analyzed.***

If you have any questions with the content of this document, please contact the undersigned at (310) 306-3877. This report is subject to further amendments subsequent to receipt of any new additional documents.

Cordially,

APERTURE formally WEXCO INT'L

Brad Avrit

BRAD P. AVRIT, PE
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Recycling and Reuse of Crumb Rubber Infill Used in Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields

March 31, 2016



Louis Berger

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Executive Summary

This report provides a high level overview of trends, barriers and issues related to recycling crumb rubber infill used in synthetic turf athletic fields, and identifies options to boost recycling. The Louis Berger Group (Louis Berger) prepared the report under contract to CalRecycle, with support by DK Enterprises and Boisson Consulting. Following is a synopsis of key findings, along with some related issues and recommendations for CalRecycle consideration.

Trends

Synthetic turf infill is an important market for crumb rubber made from scrap tires. Since 2008 four-to-six percent of California generated scrap tires has flowed to this market (20-to-25 percent of all California-produced crumb rubber).

Most synthetic turf athletic fields continue to use infill comprised of crumb rubber and sand; however, alternative infill materials have gained market share recently.

The number of synthetic turf fields reaching the end of their useful life and in need of replacement is growing. The Synthetic Turf Council estimates that up to 1,000 fields per year nationally may be removed by 2017, with roughly 10 percent (about 100) of these in California.[1] However, some field owners have reportedly delayed replacement which may reduce these projections somewhat.

Interest in recycling synthetic turf athletic field components (i.e., infill, turf, etc.) has grown in recent years. Several firms offer removal, reuse and/or recycling services, recycling services and/or equipment. However, recycling levels remain low due to poor economics and other market constraints. One knowledgeable source estimates that, nationally, 15 percent of field removals reuse a portion of infill in the replacement field, and about five percent recycle some "carpet" components (that is, the backing layer and synthetic grass material).[2] In 2014, approximately 22.4 million pounds of California-produced crumb rubber was used in synthetic turf fields. Assuming 85 percent of this were to be ultimately disposed as these fields reach the end of their useful life over the coming decade that would equate to just over 19 million pounds, or 9,500 tons. The Synthetic Turf Council has established a Reuse and Recycling Committee to help strengthen current practices.

The situation for recycling synthetic turf athletic fields is similar to some other types of recycled-content products that do not have closed-loop markets, such as molded rubber products, plastic lumber and other rigid plastic products that are currently not typically recycled back into the same type of product.

Barriers

The multi-material nature of synthetic turf fields complicates recycling of individual components. Technologies to remove, separate and clean various turf components are available, though still evolving.

[1] As reported in "Trends in End-of-Life Management for Synthetic Turf Products." Presentation by Adam Coleman, Turf Reclamation Systems, at the 2015 CalRecycle Tire Conference.
[2] Mark Heinlein, President, Turf Reclamation Solutions.

Recycling crumb rubber infill is usually much more costly than disposal due to the comparatively high cost of separating and cleaning infill and turf materials, and transportation to processors and end-users.

Certain characteristics of recovered crumb rubber infill may be degraded compared to new crumb rubber, but it still performs well in new/replacement infill installations. Reuse is greatly facilitated when the same firm that originally installed the field is replacing it, so that material specifications are the same or similar.

Markets for recycled crumb rubber infill are extremely limited. The market that appears to have success is reusing a portion of the material in new/replacement synthetic turf athletic field installations. Other uses may have potential but would require additional material processing and market development efforts.

Field owners and developers lack information on synthetic turf athletic field recycling options and processes.

CalRecycle Options to Promote Recycling of Crumb Rubber Infill Recycling

Identified options include:

- Provide funding through grants, loans and/or incentives.
- Research the potential to establish a fixed facility to clean and process recovered crumb rubber infill.
- Research and provide information on potential markets and end-users, especially those with relatively forgiving specifications that may allow a degree of sand and/or other components with crumb rubber (e.g., use in kilns, rubberized asphalt, etc.).
- Fund technical assistance and demonstration projects involving the identified markets and end-users.
- Research issues related to recycling all end-of-life tire-derived products (e.g., molded rubber products).

Issues and Recommendations

Following are key issues and recommendations for CalRecycle's consideration:

Issue: What should be CalRecycle's top priorities to promote crumb rubber infill recycling?
Recommendation: For now, seek to prove the concept by researching potential markets and end-users, evaluating the feasibility of establishing a fixed processing facility for recovered crumb rubber infill, and funding a few technical assistance and demonstration projects to prove their viability.

Issue: Will increased crumb infill recycling reduce demand for newly-produced crumb rubber and what are the implications for CalRecycle programs?
Recommendation: Anecdotally, very little of the crumb rubber from synthetic turf fields being replaced is being reused in new/replacement fields. However, there is some potential for this amount to increase over time. True to its recycling mission, CalRecycle should seek to maximize the value of recycled crumb rubber (and other recycled materials) through prolonged and varied recycling uses.

Issue: Should CalRecycle shift a portion of waste tire market development resources away from new crumb rubber to focus on recycled crumb rubber infill material?
Recommendation: Yes, but not so much that it severely impacts other goals. For example, over one or more years CalRecycle could allocate $300,000 to $500,000 to cover an evaluation of potential markets, a

feasibility study on establishing capacity to process recovered crumb rubber infill, and a few California-based demonstration projects.

Issue: Should CalRecycle resources be used to help recycle EOL crumb rubber infill that originally was sourced from outside the state?
Recommendation: Yes. Some California crumb rubber producers report that crumb rubber from outside the state is sometimes in California synthetic turf field construction (an estimate of the amount is not available). Regardless of the original source of crumb rubber infill, when recycled from a California synthetic turf athletic field it is now a California waste product. Given that tire funds are required to be spent on tires originating in California, however, this approach may require concurrence by CalRecycle's legal department.

Issue: How can CalRecycle broadly promote recycling of other tire-derived products and recycled content products made from other materials that are not recycled in closed loop?
Recommendation: The market research mentioned above should also cover other non-closed-loop tire-derived products (e.g., molded rubber products or playgrounds) to identify opportunities to maximize the useful life of the materials used.

Conclusions

This brief, high-level report identifies several specific opportunities for CalRecycle to promote synthetic turf sport field crumb rubber infill recycling in a way that advances these other goals at the same time. As with other market development efforts, CalRecycle should view such activities as long-term investments that may pay dividends over time as the current trends play out and recycling infrastructure and markets continue to evolve.

1. Introduction

Over the past decade use of crumb rubber as infill in synthetic turf fields has become an important scrap tire recycling market. With a useful life-expectancy of 8 to 10 years, a growing number of fields are reaching the end of their useful life and require replacement, and this is driving increased interest in whether and how the materials used in synthetic fields can be reused or recycled.[3]

The purpose of this brief report is to provide CalRecycle staff and management with a high level overview of key trends, barriers and issues related to recycling the crumb rubber infill used in synthetic turf fields, and to identify options to boost recycling levels. Louis Berger prepared the report under contract to CalRecycle, with support by DK Enterprises and Boisson Consulting. Research was conducted in summer and fall, 2015, including a review of information available on the Internet, along with interviews with select industry stakeholders.

While CalRecycle is interested in promoting recycling of all products, including all materials used in synthetic turf fields, the focus of this particular report is on crumb rubber infill only. CalRecycle also initially asked that this report address the recycling of playground surfaces made with crumb rubber at the end of their useful life; however, no information sources on this topic were identified and the team is not aware of any specific examples of rubberized playground surfaces being recycled.

After this introduction, Section 2 presents key findings on related trends and barriers. Section 3 then identifies alternative policies and programs to boost crumb rubber infill recycling, and also presents recommendations on how CalRecycle can address several related issues. Section 4 provides broad conclusions regarding next steps. Finally, Appendix A provides information on several firms researched for the report, and Appendix B provides a bibliography of identified information sources.

[3] Except where noted, the term "recycled" is being used in this report to broadly refer to reuse and recycling.

2. Trends and Barriers

Following is a synopsis of key trends, barriers and issues related to recycling of crumb rubber infill derived from deconstructed synthetic turf fields, based on research conducted for this report.

Trends

Synthetic turf infill has become an important market for crumb rubber made from scrap tires.
Use of synthetic turf in soccer, football, rugby and other types of athletic fields has been growing for several years, driven by its durability, shock-absorbing qualities, substantially lower water use and lower maintenance costs.[4]

Synthetic turf athletic fields usually employ loose filled 10-20 mesh crumb rubber granules interspersed between the grass blades.[5] According to several sources, a typical 80,000 square-foot synthetic turf athletic field may contain approximately 200,000 to 225,000 pounds of crumb rubber, and the same amount or more of sand may be combined with the crumb rubber.[6]

The number of synthetic turf fields has been growing steadily for over a decade. Estimates vary somewhat, but according to one source, in 2014 there were more than 8,500 fields nationally, with more than 900 in California, and in 2013, 1,300 new fields were installed nationally, with 85 of these in California.[7] As shown in Figure 1, use of California-sourced crumb rubber as infill in synthetic turf fields uses about four to six percent of all California-generated scrap tires. In 2014, for example, synthetic turf athletic fields consumed 1.7 million passenger tire equivalent (PTE) of the total 44 Million waste tires generated in the state, accounting for 3.8 percent of all California waste tires in that year. While five percent may seem like a small portion, it is a vital component of California's diversified scrap tire market. And, the California-sourced crumb rubber flowing to infill markets has represented between 20 and 25 percent of all California-produced crumb rubber in recent years.[8] Also, a portion of crumb rubber used in California synthetic turf fields is sourced out-of-state, so the potential market for California crumb is larger than that shown in Figure 1.

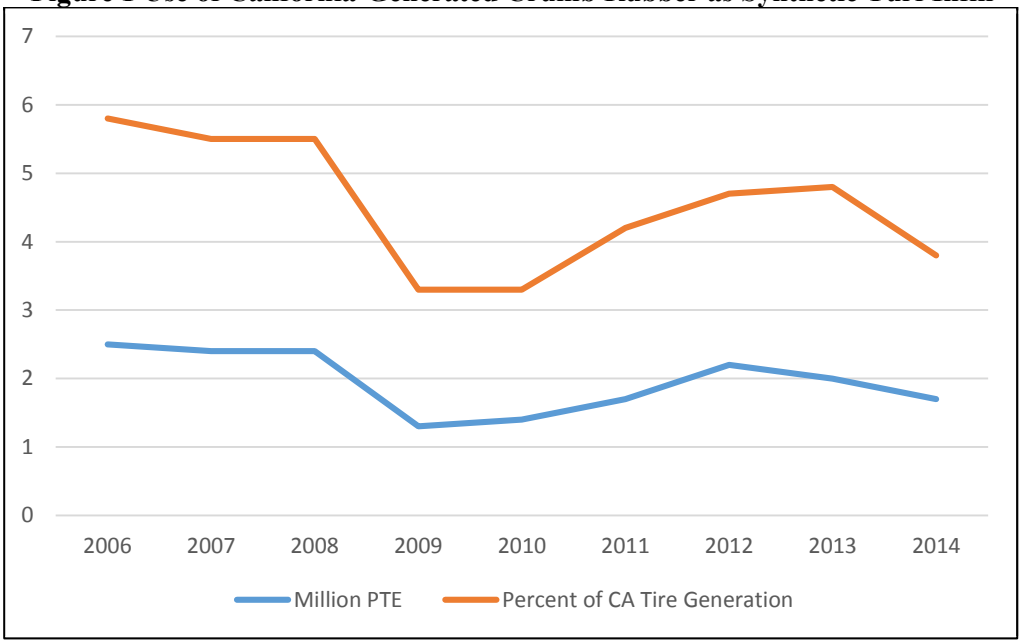
Most synthetic turf athletic fields continue to use infill comprised of crumb rubber and sand; however, alternative infill materials have gained market share recently.
Some organizations have raised concerns regarding the environmental health and safety of crumb rubber infill, and beginning with a news story in October 2014, this topic has received national attention on numerous networks and major print publications. Numerous studies have failed to support these concerns, including a 2010 CalRecycle sponsored study on crumb rubber use in synthetic turf by the Office of

[4] Synthetic Turf is also used in many other applications, such as landfill closures, public green spaces, pet parks, golf courses, playgrounds, open-air malls and residential lawns. In contrast to athletic fields, however, these applications typically do not require the cushioning properties provided by crumb rubber infill.
[5] Crumb rubber may sometimes also be used in an underlayment pad or elastic layer beneath the turf. However, the project team is not aware of specific examples of such use in California.
[6] See, for example: "Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components." Synthetic Turf Council. January 2013.
[7] Opportunities for Recycling End-of-Life Turf Fields." Presentation by Mark Heinlein, President, Turf Reclamation Systems, at the 2014 CalRecycle Tire Conference.
[8] "California Waste Tire Market Report: 2014." Prepared by Louis Berger Group with support by Boisson Consulting and DK Enterprises, for CalRecycle. July 2015.

Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). CalRecycle is currently engaged in a new, broad study in partnership with OEHHA in an effort to comprehensively address these concerns.

Through spring 2015, industry perspectives on how this issue is impacting demand for crumb rubber were mixed. While bids for new turf fields increasingly required the inclusion of alternative infill materials, crumb rubber had held market share due to its superior price point and performance qualities. The issue continues to garner the attention of news media and, recently, industry representatives have indicated that some field developers and installers are choosing alternatives to crumb rubber. One national firm that markets and installs synthetic turf fields recently made the decision to completely stop using crumb rubber infill, citing concern over potential liability and law suits. While data on the extent of the shift are currently available, one well-informed industry representative estimated that crumb rubber's share of the infill market may have slipped from approximately 95 percent to perhaps 90 percent.

Figure 1 Use of California-Generated Crumb Rubber as Synthetic Turf Infill



Source: CalRecycle Annual Waste Tire Market Reports, 2008 – 2014.

The number of synthetic turf fields reaching the end of their useful life and in need of replacement is growing.

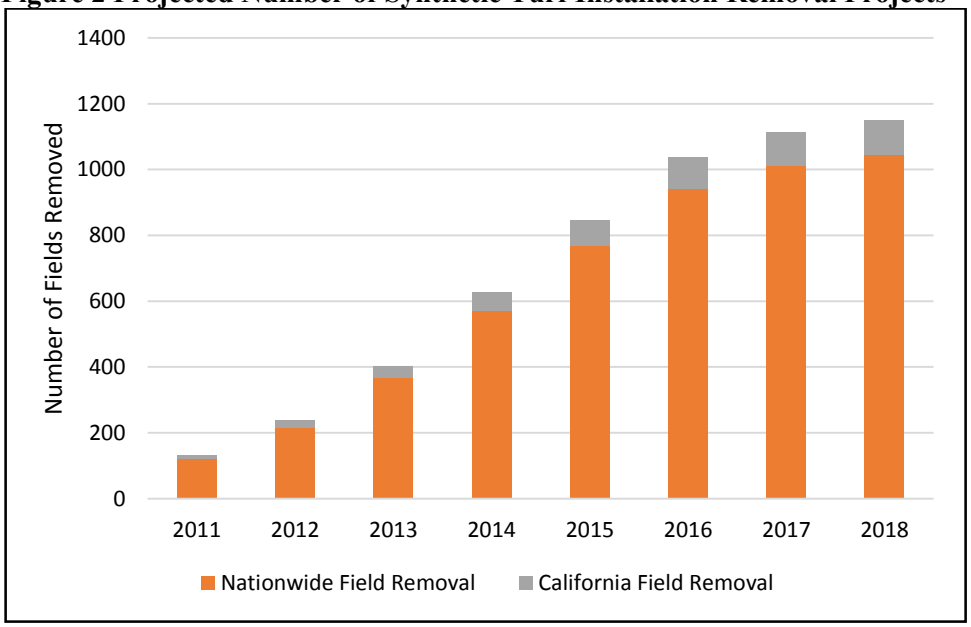
In replacement projects, the foundation and base layers often remain for direct reuse while the turf and infill material are replaced. Many industry sources say that a typical synthetic turf athletic field lasts about eight-to-ten years before reaching the end of its useful life and requiring replacement. The lifetime of any particular field may vary with its usage, exposure to intense sunlight, maintenance, and other factors, but eventually the need for replacement may be indicated by torn or trampled turf and disintegrated infill. As shown in Figure 2, often-cited industry projections indicate that by 2017, more than 1,000 synthetic turf athletic fields could be deconstructed annually nationwide, with approximately 10 percent of these in California. One source estimated that about 1,500 fields are being installed across the U.S. during 2015, with replacement projects accounting for 750 of these.[9] According to another source, in 2013 about 22

[9] "Trends in End-of-Life Management for Synthetic Turf Products." Presentation by Adam Coleman, Turf Reclamation Systems, at the 2015 CalRecycle Tire Conference.

percent of the 1,200 to 1,300 synthetic fields installed nationally were replacement fields.[10] Due to the high cost, some field owners may be choosing to prolong replacement as long as possible. However, industry representatives indicate that, even if some projects are prolonged, the projections in Figure 2 accurately describe the trend.

Assuming the figures above, a plausible scenario would be that 150 fields are installed in California in 2015 (10 percent of the projected national number), using a total of about 29.7 million pounds of crumb rubber infill (assuming 90 percent of the fields use an average of 200,000 pounds per field). Assuming 22 percent of these are replacement fields in which 100 percent of the recovered infill is reused (an upper maximum amount that is not realistic in practice), then a maximum of 6.5 million pounds of crumb rubber could be sourced from the deconstructed fields themselves. This would reduce demand for new crumb rubber in these installations from about 29.7 million pounds to 23.1 million pounds. (For comparison, as shown in Figure 1, use of California-sourced crumb rubber in synthetic turf athletic fields has averaged about 2 million PTE, or 24 million pounds of crumb rubber, over the past nine years. A portion of demand in California is filled by out-of-state suppliers.)

Figure 2 Projected Number of Synthetic Turf Installation Removal Projects[11]



Interest in recycling synthetic turf athletic field components has grown in recent years, but recycling levels remain very low.

As more and more synthetic turf fields reach their end-of-life, there has been growing interest in recycling rather than disposing their components. Many field owners have explored recycling projects, and some have chosen to pursue the option. A number of U.S. companies advertise the ability to provide synthetic turf field removal services, and a growing number offer maintenance, recycling services and/or offer recycling equipment. (Appendix A identifies several firms that were researched for this report.) At least one

[10] "Synthetic Turf Market Update and End-Of-Life Recycling." Presentation by John Baize, President, Act Global, at the 2014 CalRecycle Tire Conference.

[11] "Trends in End-of-Life Management for Synthetic Turf Products." Presentation by Adam Coleman, Turf Reclamation Systems, at the 2015 CalRecycle Tire Conference. The figure assumes that approximately 10 percent of national removal projects occur in California. It is not clear which estimates are actual removal projects and which are projections.

turf installation firm in California has purchased turf removal equipment. One California processor reported they were approached regarding their ability to process or market recovered crumb rubber infill, but they were unable to identify a viable use. Nationally, at least one firm (Turf Reclamation Systems) has focused its business model exclusively on turf field end-of-life management and recycling, both selling equipment and providing services. Where possible, the firm reuses a portion of crumb rubber from fields being dismantled in the replacement field; however, they have not identified other viable markets for the crumb rubber that would not require extensive processing, which is currently not available. Another firm (Everwood Recycling International) had been exporting carpet-related recovered field components from Washington State and the East Coast to facilities in Hong Kong and mainland China has reportedly stopped this practice due to the high cost of shipment. There are numerous companies that may extract the crumb rubber and sand and clean by shaking out the sand through a sieve shaker process. However, industry reported that there is not anyone commercially separating the sand and crumb rubber so that that crumb rubber could be used in other molded and tire-derived products. And, a small number of firms focus on attempting to "repurpose" (i.e., reuse) the carpet portion of dismantled fields in applications such as dog parks. Reportedly, one of these firms often warehouses material near deconstruction sites while they research such repurposing opportunities.

Anecdotally, it appears that in practice landfill disposal is by far the most common method for managing field components after removal, and no complete examples of an actual recycling project for the components of a removed field in California were identified. The reports and presentations listed in Appendix B: Bibliography identify several case studies of synthetic turf field recycling projects. Although it is not very common, there are reportedly opportunities for recycling the carpet-related plastic components of deconstructed fields in the established polyethylene and polypropylene plastics reclamation industry. However, the only use for recovered crumb rubber infill that the project team is aware of is to reuse a portion of the material in construction of new/replacement fields.

Overall, while we could not obtain statistics on the percentage of removed synthetic turf fields that were recycled, anecdotally it appears to be a very small portion. According to one knowledgeable source, of all field removal projects, perhaps 15 percent involve reuse of a portion of the infill in the replacement field, and only about five percent involve recycling "carpet" components. The Synthetic Turf Council has recently established a Reuse and Recycling Task Force which will begin operation in January 2016 to further advance recycling efforts.

The synthetic turf field recycling situation is similar to some other types of recycled content products that are not closed-loop markets.

While not researched for this report, generally the situation with synthetic turf is similar to that of other tire-derived products and other recycled-content products that are not recycled in a closed loop. That is, they are often used to produce durable recycled content products that may or may not themselves be recyclable. Examples of tire-derived products in this situation include molded products like pavers or mats. Similar recycled-content products made from other materials include lumber, nursery pots and other rigid plastic products made with recycled plastic, fiberglass and pressed glass products made from recycled glass and wallboard or cellulose insulation made from recycled paper. Government recycling agencies like CalRecycle and recycling advocacy organizations often call for closed-loop recycling in which a product is recycled and used to produce the same product, because this directly reduces natural resource use and the associated energy and emissions. Short of closed-loop recycling, there may be other alternatives to maximize the useful life of all recycled materials. However, the project team is not aware of any studies comprehensively analyzing this issue and providing a framework for decision making, whether for tire-derived products or other types of recycled content products.

Barriers

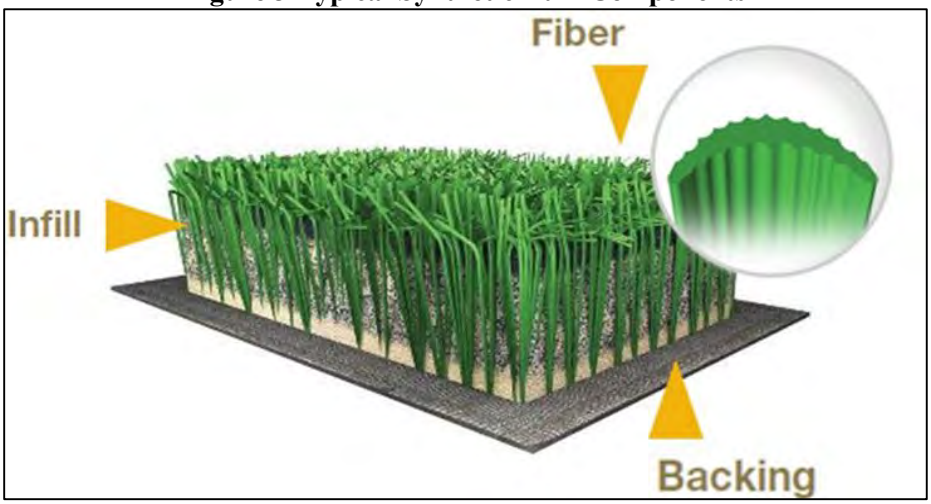
The multi-material nature of synthetic turf fields complicates recycling of individual components.
Although this report focuses on crumb rubber infill, it is useful to consider the broader context. Synthetic turf athletic fields are assembled in layers using many different material types. The mixture of material types increases the difficulty to remove and recycle the components because the layers of the system require separation.

According to the Synthetic Turf Council,[12] and as illustrated in Figure 3, a typical synthetic turf athletic field system consist of:

- Geotextile (polypropylene plastic film);
- Drainage pipes (polyvinylchloride);
- Drainage layer (stone aggregate or Expanded Polypropylene or Polystyrene);
- Underlayment (shock pad or elastic layer, which may not be removed in deconstruction);
- Turf backing (plastic film, which also may not be removed in deconstruction);
- Infill (crumb rubber, sand and/or various other materials); and
- Turf blades (plastic fiber).

This report sometimes makes a distinction between "carpet components" of turf fields (i.e., the backing and fibrous artificial glass blades) and the sand/crumb rubber misused as infill.

Figure 3 Typical Synthetic Turf Components



Source: Synthetic Turf Council

Infill is interspersed between the synthetic turf to provide the necessary stability, uniformity, and resiliency. Each blade customarily stands above the infill material. There are various types of infill materials including:

[12] "Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components." Synthetic Turf Council. January 2013.

- Crumb rubber[13] (post-consumer tire rubber, which may be coated with colorant, sealant or anti-bacterial substances);
- EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer);
- TPE (thermos-plastic elastomer);
- Cork (organic);
- Coconut husk (organic);
- Sand (silica); and
- Coated silica sand (elastomeric or acrylic coating).

Unlike residential or municipal park synthetic turf fields, athletic systems sometimes include a shock pad or elastic layer beneath the turf. When used, these underlayment layers provide additional protection by contributing to G-max[14] levels for impact attenuation, and include:

- Shock pad (PVC/NBR, polypropylene or crumb rubber/polyurethane); and/or
- Elastic layer (crumb rubber/polyurethane).

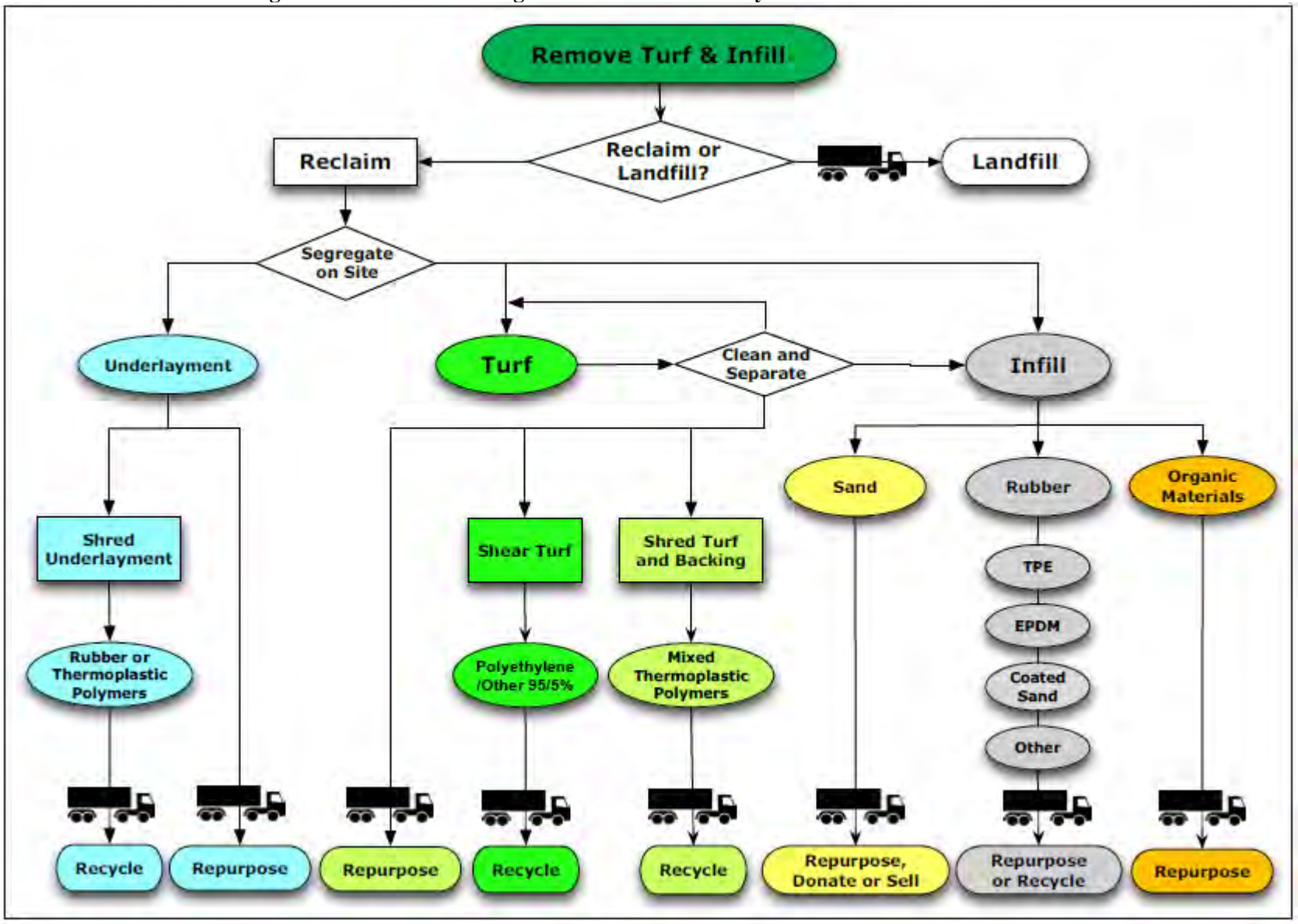
Technologies to remove, separate and clean various turf components are available, though still evolving.

As noted above, the multiple materials used in synthetic turf athletic fields are challenging to separate for recycling. However, technologies to remove turf materials and to separate and clean components are available, and are reportedly improving steadily. Figure 4 on the next page illustrates the processes and flows for different turf components. Equipment manufacturers have helped general contractors overcome the challenges by developing specialty equipment tailored to the task. Processes vary, but in recycling projects infill materials may be first removed via vacuum, and then the carpet portion is removed and rolled into compact bundles. In an alternative, reportedly less efficient approach, the carpet may be cut and then pounded from behind to remove infill. If destined for reuse on-site in a replacement field, a portion of the infill material may be stored on-site and then placed, often in the base layers of the new field, with additional, new crumb rubber infill placed on top of this. Carpet components must be shipped to processors for recycling. And, to be used in applications other than reuse as infill, the crumb rubber infill would need to be shipped to a processor for further processing to clean the crumb rubber of sand and other contaminants. No established facilities actively providing this service were identified, although the Pennsylvania facility noted above has recently begun such activities.

[13] In most field applications using crumb rubber for infill, it's common practice to mix it with sand at a 2:1 crumb rubber to sand ratio. Other mixture ratios and types are also used.

[14] G-max is a measure of a surface's maximum fall-height that satisfies safety criteria, as determined in product tests.

Figure 4 End-of-Life Management Flow Chart for Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields[15]



[15] "Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components." Synthetic Turf Council. January 2013.

Recycling crumb rubber infill is usually much more costly than disposal.

For several reasons, recycling crumb rubber infill derived from deconstructed synthetic turf athletic fields is usually much more costly than disposal, resulting in a key barrier to increased recycling. First, the cost of renting specialty equipment to separate field components and clean crumb rubber infill of sand and other materials is much more costly than the equipment needed to ship the materials to landfill. Second, the different material components will usually need to be shipped to distinct processing or end-use facilities, and, given that landfills are far more ubiquitous than the needed recycling facilities, the shipping distance and cost for recycling usually is much higher than for disposal. According to the Synthetic Turf Council, when compared to the $30,000 to $60,000 cost of landfilling an 80,000 square-foot sports field, it is unlikely that the cost of transporting the synthetic turf and/or infill farther than 200 miles could be considered feasible.[16] Finally, as discussed further below reusing crumb rubber infill in new/replacement fields is one of the only viable markets currently. However, while this is often feasible, it is usually uneconomical compared to purchasing new crumb rubber at a price of perhaps 15 to 20 cents per pound.

Recovered crumb rubber infill may have reduced performance characteristics compared to new crumb rubber, but is still often suitable for reuse in new/replacement installations.

According to tests conducted by Turf Reclamation Systems, recovered crumb rubber infill does show reduced performance characteristics but may still be suitable for certain applications.[17] According to this source, changes and/or degradation to crumb rubber infill in turf applications over time may include:

- Distribution of particle sizes based on sieves analysis;
- Increased specific gravity;
- Increased bulk density; and
- Reduced compression and recovery.

However, the net impact of these changes may have little impact on G-max fall safety test performance. In one reported test the recycled crumb rubber infill when used in a 50/50 mix with sand and no pad had a reduction in G-max score of less than 10 percent, and in another test a 2:1 crumb rubber/sand ration actually showed improved G-max scores.

Markets for recycled crumb rubber infill are extremely limited.

By definition any product is recyclable if there is a post-consumer market available and it is technically and economically viable to separate and ship the product to that market. The grass portion of synthetic fields can be repurposed (i.e., reused) in applications such as dog parks, landfill caps or other areas where a relatively low quality turf product is suitable. And, the plastic grass blades used in artificial turf may have a comparatively viable market in the established post-consumer polyurethane and polypropylene industry, or could be used to produce such products as synthetic lumber or molded parts used in the automotive, flooring and other industries. No specific examples of this being done in practice were identified.

While the Synthetic Turf Council cites a long list of potential markets for recycled crumb rubber infill, as shown in Table 1 on the following page, research for this report suggests that in practice, the actual market for recovered crumb rubber infill beyond reuse is virtually non-existent. One leading company involved in synthetic turf athletic field deconstruction indicates that they currently dispose 75 percent of the material in

[16] "Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components." Synthetic Turf Council. January 2013.

[17] Opportunities for Recycling End-of-Life Turf Fields." Presentation by Mark Heinlein, President, Turf Reclamation Systems, at the 2014 CalRecycle Tire Conference.

landfill, and are able to reuse 25 to 50 percent of crumb rubber infill in new/replacement fields. Reuse is limited to select projects where economics are relatively attractive (especially where landfill costs are high) or in which the field owner specifically elects to pay more to cover higher recycling/reuse costs. One company that had reportedly warehoused recovered turf materials for a time was said to have found a use in Mexico, but the project team was not able to verify this. One company had been shipping recovered field materials to facilities in Hong Kong and mainland China, but has since stopped due to prohibitively high transportation costs. It is unclear what type of market, if any, the crumb rubber infill portion of these materials found there. In California, a sample of recycled crumb rubber infill was reportedly tested for use as fuel by one of the state's cement kilns, but was rejected. And, one processor said recovered infill is undesirable for use in rubberized asphalt applications because of the costly and uncertain processing required to remove contaminants such as sand, dirt and turf fiber. No specific examples of recycled crumb rubber infill being used in the manufacture of a new product, other than reuse in new/replaced synthetic fields as infill, was identified. Because different turf installers use different crumb rubber specifications (which sometimes include coatings) and different mixtures of rubber and sand, reuse is usually feasible only when the same firm that originally installed the field is replacing it, so that material specifications are the same or similar.

Table 1 Potential Markets for Recovered Crumb Rubber Infill as Identified by the Synthetic Turf Council

Category	Examples[18]
Field/landscape Applications	▪ Reuse as infill on new synthetic turf sports field or landscape installations (AI) (CS) ▪ Natural turf soil amendments to improve wear tolerance and prolong playability of natural turf sports fields (AI) ▪ ADA-compliant playground surfacing (AI) (CS)
Road and Rail Applications	▪ Acoustic barriers (CS) (AI) ▪ Road base (CS) ▪ Portable traffic control devices (CS) ▪ Ripple strips and speed bumps (CS) ▪ Rail crossings, sleepers and buffers (CS) ▪ Asphalt (CS)
Construction & Industrial	▪ Industrial flooring (CS) ▪ Acoustic barriers (CS) (AI) ▪ Sprayed up roofing, insulation and Adhesive sealants (CS) ▪ Mounting pads and shock Absorbers (CS) ▪ Airfield runways (CS) ▪ Carpet underlay (CS) ▪ Children's playground surfacing (CS) (AI) (AIWP)
Marine	▪ Wharf buffers (CS) (AI) ▪ Floating docks (CS) (AI) ▪ Non slip flooring (CS) (AI)
Sporting	▪ Equestrian surfaces and workout areas (CS) (AI)
Landscaping	▪ Watering systems, rubber hosing & low pressure irrigation drip hoses (CS) ▪ Infill for Synthetic/Artificial Landscape Turf (CS) (AI)
Natural Turf Soil Amendment (to improve wear tolerance and prolong playability)	▪ Athletic Fields (AI) (CS) ▪ School Campus Areas (AI) ▪ Soil Compacted Walkway or Pathway Areas (AI)
Energy Recovery	▪ Energy can be recovered from crumb rubber infill by incineration, pyrolysis or gasification. ▪ The calorific value (CV) of tire rubber is 27.5 MJ/kg (14,000-16,000 BTU).

Source: "Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components." Synthetic Turf Council. January 2013.

[18] AI indicates the extracted infill may be used As Is with minimal cleaning. CS indicates Cleaning and Separating the sand and crumb rubber may be required.

Field owners and developers lack information on synthetic turf athletic field recycling options and processes.

Given the rapidly changing synthetic turf market place, evolving recycling technologies and the attention given to environmental health and safety issues, there may be a general lack of understanding about deconstruction and recycling options among public schools, local agencies and other organizations that own and manage synthetic turf athletic fields. As the turf recycling infrastructure continues to evolve, there is a need for consolidated information on: the firms available to do the work; typical costs; best management practices regarding contracting, oversight and regulatory/environmental issues; and generally expectations for how the process may play out. Most importantly, field owners need to understand their options for managing fields at the end of their useful life, and how they can most efficiently consider recycling options.

3. CalRecycle Options, Key Issues and Recommendations

Following are some options CalRecycle may wish to consider to help promote increased recycling of crumb rubber infill recovered from end-of-life synthetic turf athletic fields.

Provide funding through grants, loans and/or incentives.

CalRecycle's Tire-Derived Product grants have supported many synthetic turf installations in the past, and CalRecycle continues to consider them eligible for such funding. CalRecycle could explicitly adjust program rules to provide grants to cover all or a portion of the cost to deconstruct and recycle the rubber portion of existing fields at the end of their useful life. Such funding could be limited to the cost of recovering, processing the recycled crumb rubber (similar to current grants covering the cost of new crumb rubber). Or, CalRecycle could choose to support the process further by covering costs related to recycling other components of the field, if deemed allowable under current statutory authority for the tire fund. Similarly, loans could be provided to firms offering turf/infill recycling services to help cover the cost of new equipment and other fund uses as allowed under current loan program rules. Finally, recognizing the high cost and need for innovation related to recycling crumb rubber infill from turf installations, CalRecycle could create a special category within the relatively new Tire Incentive Program to provide a per pound payment for recovering and processing the infill rubber, or fund testing of recovered crumb rubber infill through the Feedstock Conversion Technical Assistance and Material Testing Program.

Research the potential to establish a facility to process recovered crumb rubber infill.

Another option would be to offer funding through one or more of these programs to help establish and/or support ongoing operations of a fixed facility capable of secondary processing and cleaning of recovered crumb rubber infill material. According to one industry source, such an operation might have capital costs (for needed processing equipment only) of about $500,000 or less, but would need a steady supply of recovered crumb rubber infill from 50 to 100 deconstructed fields per year to be viable. While California has apparently already reached this number of annual field deconstruction projects, it may be challenging to recover crumb rubber infill from a sizable number of the projects without CalRecycle support. Moreover, given the size of California, significant transportation would be required to ship materials to a centralized facility, which may be prohibitive. One option would be to support establishing two facilities (one north and one south), but this would reduce the volumes available to either facility.

Research potential markets and end-users.

As described above, a large number of potential markets for recycled crumb rubber infill have been identified, while the only viable market used in practice appears to be reuse, and only in certain situations. CalRecycle could sponsor or conduct research in-house to evaluate potential markets and to identify specific potential end-users. Such research could involve universities and/or companies involved in products that have relatively forgiving performance specifications and that can potentially benefit from the properties of crumb rubber combined with sand particles. Such markets may include, for example, certain applications for cement or certain asphalt paving applications. An application that allowed low-specification standards including some level of contamination with silica sand and requiring little to no pre-processing of reclaimed infill would be ideal.

Fund technical assistance and demonstration projects involving the identified markets and end-users.

CalRecycle could proactively reach out to partners and offer technical assistance and funding to execute a variety of demonstration projects, much like it has done with rubberized asphalt and tire-derived aggregate

used in civil engineering applications. Given the early stage of synthetic turf field recycling, this would appear to be an effective approach that could address many of the barriers identified above. One option would be to focus on testing recovered crumb rubber infill material processed through various systems to compare the costs and performance characteristics.

Research issues related to recycling all end-of-life tire-derived products.

As discussed above, the issues related to recycling end-of-life synthetic turf sports field components are similar to those of other tire-derived products and recycled content products made with other materials that do not have closed-loop markets. CalRecycle could consider a focus on recycling synthetic turf components as an initial effort to demonstrate opportunities to prolong the useful life of such recycled material applications, and/or to demonstrate the potential for continuous recycling that approximates the benefits of closed-loop systems. CalRecycle could sponsor a study to evaluate the need and options for promoting closed-loop recycling for a variety of products. In particular, given the special programs in place and the relationship of the carpet recovery industry to the synthetic turf industry, such a study could potentially start by focusing on those two product groups.

Issues and Recommendations

Following are some issues that CalRecycle Staff and Management should consider when determining whether and how to promote crumb rubber infill recycling.

What should be CalRecycle's top priorities to promote crumb rubber infill recycling?

Recommendation: For now, seek to prove the concept by researching potential markets and end-users, and funding a few technical assistance and demonstration projects. This could include sponsoring a feasibility study to explore the potential for establishing a fixed facility to process recovered crumb rubber infill. This report indicates the turf recycling infrastructure is still evolving and there is a need for enhanced markets. The good news is that reuse in new/replacement fields may hold the greatest potential. However, work is still needed to improve the economic, technical and market viability of this option.

Will increased crumb infill recycling reduce demand for newly-produced crumb rubber and what are the implications for CalRecycle programs?

Recommendation: Increased crumb rubber infill recycling does have the potential to reduce demand for new crumb rubber in new/replacement synthetic turf athletic fields. As noted in Section 2, based on several assumptions, initially maximizing reuse of recovered crumb rubber infill in new/replacement fields might reduce demand for new crumb rubber in such applications from about 29.7 Million pounds to 23.1 Million pounds. However, true to its recycling mission, CalRecycle should seek to maximize the value of recycled crumb rubber (and other recycled materials) through prolonged and varied recycling uses.

Should CalRecycle shift a portion of waste tire market development resources away from new crumb rubber to focus on recycled crumb rubber infill material?

Recommendation: Yes, but for now not so much that it severely impacts other goals. For example, over one or more years CalRecycle could allocate perhaps $300,000 to $500,000 to cover an initial evaluation of potential markets, a feasibility study on establishing a fixed processor for recovered crumb rubber infill, and a small number of California-based demonstration projects.

Should CalRecycle resources be used to help recycle EOL crumb rubber infill that originally was sourced from outside the state?

Recommendation: Yes. Regardless of the original source of crumb rubber infill, when recycled from a California synthetic turf athletic field it is now a California waste product. Given that tire funds are required to be spent on tires originating in California, however, this approach may require concurrence by CalRecycle's legal department.

How can CalRecycle leverage new experience with recycling end-of-life synthetic turf fields to more broadly promote recycling of other tire-derived products and recycled content products made from other materials that are not recycled in closed loop?

Recommendation: The market study mentioned above could include a scan of potential markets for other non-closed loop tire-derived products to identify opportunities to maximize the useful life of the materials used. Given the potential synergies with the carpet recovery industry, a focus on tires and carpet may be particularly appropriate.

4. Conclusions

The synthetic turf industry is going through a period of rapid change. A growing number of installed fields are reaching the end of their useful life, driving interest in recycling opportunities. The number of fields being installed continues to grow, in part due to demand for replacement fields. And a new infrastructure and market place for deconstructing and managing end-of-life fields, including recycling, is beginning to evolve. All of this is occurring with the backdrop of continuing concern over environmental health and safety issues and the potential for legislation making new field installation more difficult. The other important backdrop is CalRecycle's new focus on recycling, and the associated need to maximize the useful life and environmental benefits of all recycled materials through closed-loop recycling systems.

This brief, high-level report has identified several specific opportunities for CalRecycle to promote synthetic turf recycling in a way that advances these other goals at the same time. As with other market development efforts, CalRecycle should view such activities as long-term investments that may pay dividends over time as the current trends play out and recycling infrastructure and markets continue to evolve.

Appendix A: Description of Select Companies Researched for this Report

Company	Services Provided							
	Installation of Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields	Installation of Playground, Dog Parks, Other Turf Applications	Manufacturer Equipment for Turf Reclamation	Supplier of Equipment for Turf and/or Infill Removal	Turf Removal	Turf and Infill Removal	Reuse Infill at Same Field	Recycle / Reuse Turf
Act Global International Austin, TX http://www.actglobal.com/	X	X					X	
Artificial Grass Recyclers Termecula, CA http://www.artificialgrassrecyclers.com					X	X		
AstroTurf Dalton, GA http://www.astroturf.com/	X	X					X	
Colony Landscape and Maintenance, Inc. Alviso, CA http://www.colonylandscape.com	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Everwood Recycling International, Inc. Lantzville, BC http://www.polypacificposts.com				X	X			X
Field Turf Montreal-Quebec http://www.fieldturf.com	X	X					X	
FieldAway USA, Inc. Dalton, GA http://www.fieldaway.com/			X					
FIELDS Canton, GA http://fields-inc.com/	X	X						
G9Turf Hauppauge, NY http://www.g9turf.com	X							
Playing Surface Solutions, Inc. Saegertown, PA http://www.pssfields.com	X		X		X	X		

Company	Services Provided							
	Installation of Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields	Installation of Playground, Dog Parks, Other Turf Applications	Manufacturer Equipment for Turf Reclamation	Supplier of Equipment for Turf and/or Infill Removal	Turf Removal	Turf and Infill Removal	Reuse Infill at Same Field	Recycle / Reuse Turf
Shaw Sports Turf Calhoun, GA http://www.shawsportsturf.com/	X	X					X	
SMG Equipment LLC / SMG Sportplatzmaschinenbau GmbH Auburn, Washington http://www.smg-gmbh.de			X	X				
Sports Facility / Used Artificial Turf Cartersville, GA http://www.usedartificialturf.com		X						X
Sports Field Removal Tonkawa, OK http://www.sportsfieldremoval.com				X	X			
Synthetic Sports Turf Recyclers Menifee, CA http://www.syntheticsportsturfrecyclers.com/	X	X			X	X	X	X
The Motz Group Cincinnati, OH http://themotzgroup.com	X	X						
Turf Reclamation Solutions, Inc. Cincinnatti, OH http://www.recyclingartificialturf.com/			X	X	X	X		X
United Sport Surfacing of America Irvine, CA http://www.sustainablesurfacing.com		X						

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LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION

May 13, 2001

City of Los Angeles
Planning Department -Environmental Review Section
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1500
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Case No. MND # 2001-1196 MPR-SPR-ZV

To the Planning Department:

The Los Angeles Tennis Association (LATA) is made up of approximately 450 tennis players from throughout the Los Angeles area. For over twenty years, we have been one of the largest groups of tennis players in Los Angeles, and we have developed a very well organized league tennis program that many people say is the best of its kind in the area. Our leagues play every day of the week, and we use 9-15 courts each day. Since our leagues play in the evenings and on weekends, we are not allowed to use the magnificent City tennis facilities (the City will not allow us to reserve that many courts during prime playing hours). Therefore, we rely on large private tennis facilities such as the one at the Studio City Golf and Tennis complex at 4141 Whitsett Boulevard in Studio City.

As President of LATA, I am writing on behalf of our entire membership. We are vehemently opposed to the proposed development at the Studio City Golf and Tennis. The destruction of the tennis courts at that complex, coming on the heels of the destruction of two other large tennis centers at Third Street in Los Angeles and on Ventura Boulevard in Studio City, would have a huge impact on organizations like ours that organize large tennis leagues. We strongly oppose the proposed development and encourage you to look closely at the impact that the development will have on organizations such as LATA.

Therefore, we strongly oppose the Mitigated Negative Declaration and feel a full Environmental Impact Report is extremely important. It is obvious just from a cursory review of the project that there will be an enormous environmental impact. We cannot afford to lose any more open space which is so scarce in our community. Numerous tennis players from all over the city, as well as from many school tennis programs, use the facility. There will be a huge impact on traffic in an already extremely congested area. This will be the largest development in Studio City, 7 four story buildings and 1 one story building – casting shadows on the golf course, decreasing the size of the driving range to a possibly unsafe size, causing more traffic and congestion, blocking the open views, and very possibly decreasing property values in the area. The potential impact is tremendous.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Karl J. Lott

- EXHIBIT C -

P.O. BOX 481226 LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90048
(310) 576-4855

RECE
CITY OF L

MAR 26 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
UNIT

Ms. Maya Zaitzevsky
Project Coordinator
200 N. Spring St., Room 763
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Zaitzevsky,

This letter is written on behalf of the members of the Los Angeles Tennis Association (LATA) in regards to the plans to modify the site known as Studio City Golf and Tennis to a residential area.

The importance of LATA to the southern California Gay and Lesbian community cannot be underestimated. The importance of sports and especially team sports (although tennis is considered a non-team sport, we offer *team* tennis) are crucial in acquiring and developing traits and skills useful throughout life. Generally speaking, many of our members, by virtue of their sexual orientation, felt left out or at least uninvited in sports during their developmental years in school, and therefore weren't able to use sports to the fullest to help develop those skills. We offer that to adults in a friendly, accommodating, and accepting environment.

LATA is the largest Gay and Lesbian tennis club in the world. Our membership at the end of 2001 was our highest ever, 545. Our members come from all over the metropolitan Los Angeles area. We offer, among other tennis events, team tennis and annual tournaments. Our team tennis leagues are our most successful events, and we fill eight leagues, twice annually, each lasting 14 weeks.

In order to offer the leagues to the Southern California Gay and Lesbian community, we need to use sites that allow us to reserve courts in blocks, well in advance. Currently, four of our eight leagues are playing at Studio City Golf and Tennis. Those leagues are offered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Annually, we reserve 2,132 court hours for these four leagues. We would reserve more due to the popularity of our leagues, but Studio City Golf and Tennis gave us what they could. Los Angeles has a lot of tennis facilities, although they are dwindling and most of the sites are city-owned and are public facilities. Unfortunately, the city refuses to allow us to reserve the courts we need to put on our leagues. Should the developer of the senior citizen housing provide ten courts at the city's North Hollywood site, that won't be available for our use. Its as if the courts are gone.

Besides the team tennis we offer our membership, we also host an annual club tournament over two weekends in June which is typically played at Studio City Golf and Tennis, with more than 120 players, and host an international tournament, the Centre Court Championships, with more than 150 players, over Labor Day weekend, where Studio City Golf and Tennis is one of three sites used. This tournament has participants

from all over the U.S. as well as representation in the past from Australia, Canada, Europe and Mexico.

It is important for us that you understand that Studio City Golf and Tennis is a cultural resource not just to those who live in its neighborhood, city, or even the San Fernando Valley. Through our organization, it's an important recreational resource that is used weekly by our members who drive from as far away as Culver City, Redondo Beach and Venice on the west side of the LA Basin; from Ventura on the west to Victorville in San Bernardino County. All of these cities mentioned are current residences of our members who play at least one of our weekly leagues at the site. As a matter of fact, most of our members who use the facility weekly do not live in the San Fernando Valley, although most, if not all, of the cities in the valley are represented in our leagues. Most of our members pass many tennis courts on their drives to and from Studio City Golf and Tennis to play in our leagues. Those courts do not offer what LATA offers, and we offer that primarily at Studio City Golf and Tennis.

These courts are a cultural resource that we urge you not to change in any way. We've already lost facilities in Studio City (Racquet Center at Ventura and Vineland) and Los Angeles (Tennis LA at 3rd Street near LaBrea) that have required us to rely upon Studio City Golf and Tennis. Both the sites mentioned were demolished in the name of "progress" or city planning within the last 5 years. The open spaces in our area that add to everyone's quality of life are diminishing before our eyes. If Studio City Golf and Tennis were to lose its courts, even some of its courts, LATA may not exist as we know it, in a time when we are seeing annual expansion in membership. The southern California Gay and Lesbian community needs LATA as a resource, and LATA needs Studio City Golf and Tennis as its resource.

James A. Kloes
President
Los Angeles Tennis Association (LATA)


BV 2020-1512
G0.00
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
March 05, 2019
APPLICATION PROJECT DESIGN PACKAGE
LAKE RIVER PARK



Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This project contains a provision, on page 2 of 4, of the above named Environmental Case number, under the subject titled Project Description, to which we object.

In this petition, "we" refer to the stakeholders of Studio City, who reside in the neighborhood bordered by Coldwater Canyon Avenue on the West, Whitsett Avenue on the East, The Los Angeles River on the South and Moorpark Street on the North.

"The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site."

In a letter dated January 23,2020 to Harvard Westlake President Richard Commons, CD2 Councilman Krekorian requests of Harvard Westlake "as a public benefit" ...build an ADA accessible ramp along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon to continue the connection through the walkway.

"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures:

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
John J. Cantlay	John J. Cantlay	4316 Bluebell/Studio City	overflow traffic	10-26-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Danna Heydorn		4213 Beeman Ave, Studio City	As a homeowner in Studio City I am strongly opposed to this. This will impact the integrity of our family-friendly neighborhood and lead to an increase in crime.	10/24/20
Sean Heydorn		4213 Beeman Ave. Studio City	In addition to the crime concerns, between the athletic fields & new shopping center, there will no doubt be a negative impact on traffic & parking in our calm neighborhood, with no real benefit to the ramp. The city's inability to manage the trash, homeless issues at existing ramps reinforce the detrimental impact we would see.	10/24/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Dennis Sherwin		4222 Woodland Ave		10/27/20
Gail Sherwin	Gail Sherwin	4222 Woodland Ave, S.C.		10/27/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Linda D Feldman	Linda D. Feldman	4331 Whitsett Ave Studio City CA 91604	Objection for all the reasons listed above	10/29/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Christopher Hazzard		4225 Teesdale Ave. Studio City CA 91604	I do not want to see this new ramp built	10-27-2020
Laura Hazzard		4225 Teesdale Ave Studio City	Same	10-27-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Esther Feldman	Esther Feldman	4239 Coldland	This will cause tremendous congestion on our street - No parking for our customers friends & lots of noise	10-30-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Elizabeth Corral				
Elizabeth Corral	Elizabeth Corral	4216 Goodland Ave	NO RAMP on North side of Coldwater	10/26/20
William Corral	William Corral	4216 Goodland Ave	No Ramp North side of Coldwater	10/26/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Diane Davis	Diane Davis	4247 Bluebell 91604	I strongly object to this ramp	10/27/20
Kevin Bailey	Kevin Bailey	4244 Bluebell Ave 91604	No Ramp	10-27-20
James Mellon	James Mellon	4244 Bluebell Ave 91604	No Ramp	10/27/20
JAMES DAVIS		4247 BLUEBELL AV. 91604	NO RAMP !!!!!	10/27/20
Julie Gunn	Julie Gunn	4237 BLUEBELL 91604	NO RAMP	10/28/20
Andrew Gunn	Andrew Gunn	4237 Bluebell 91604	No Ramp	10/28/20
maria feig	Maria Feig	4210 Bluebell 91604	No Ramp	10/28/20
Steve Feig	Steve Feig	4210 Bluebell 91604	No Ramp	10/28/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
ART GUILLEN		12558 MOORPARK ST. #10, STUDIO CITY, CA. 91604		10/29/20
Angela Mumin		4256 COLDWATER CANYON		10/31/20
Sahmaad Hopkins		4250 coldwater canyon Studio city CA 91604		10/31/20
Robert & Melinda Hammer	Robert Hammer	4319 Alcove Ave. Studio City, CA 91604		11/1/20 *
Julie Davis		4514 Van Nuys Ave Studio City CA 91604		11/1/20
KAREI ZABALA	Karei Zabala	4203 BLUEBELL AVE.	LA, CA 91604	11/1/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Christopher Nibley	Christopher Nibley	12718 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City 91604		10/28/2020
Deborah Rachman-Nibley	Deborah Rachman-Nibley	12718 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City 91604		10/28/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
James J. Kofmehl	James Kofmehl	4238 Beeman Ave S.C. 91604	We object to the H-W Sports project in its entirety! The concept H-W is pushing will take away the park & all the greenery necessary to produce oxygen & exacerbate an existing traffic problem. The Sportsmen's Lodge Project is already going in and the traffic will be outrageous.	10-27-20
Pamela A. Kofmehl	Pamela Kofmehl	4238 Beeman Ave S.C		10/27/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
RUPERTO C RIVERA		4206 BELLAIRE AVE. S.C	I OBJECT THE RAMP.	10/17/20
Stephanie Hansen		12654 moorpark St #4 S.C	" " " "	10/18/20
Richard Gaeta		4342 Bellaire Ave SC		10-18-20
Morgan Patterson		4343 Bellaire Ave	"	10/18/2020
April Patterson		4343 Bellaire Ave.	"	10/18/2020
Saren Stiegel		12837 Moorpark St	"	10/18/20
Roy Begunia		"	"	10/18/20
Glanzman		4330 Bellaire Ave.	I object the ramp	10/18/20
Bill Frank		4331 Bellaire Ave SC 91604	I object to ramp	10/18/20
Ernest Dickerson		4326 Bellaire Ave	Object to RAMP	10/18/20
Rachael Stanly		4310 Bellaire Ave	"	10/18/20
Peter Jackson		4309 Bellaire Ave.	Object	10/18/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
KIM BRADEN	Kim Braden	4311 BECLAIRE AV. S.C. CA. 91604		10-27-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LAURA GLASS	Laura Glass	4307 BABCOCK AVE. STUDIO CITY 91604		10-25-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JULIA HOHL		4317 BEEMAN AVE, STUDIO CITY, CA91604		10/24/20
SURESH IYER		4317 BEEMAN AVE, STUDIO CITY, CA91604	I object to the proposed ramp	10/24/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
MARK V. PHILLIPS		4237 BABCOCK AVE.		10/28/20
BRUCE BRITT		12610 MOORPARK ST.		10/29/20
Helen Giroux		4331 Babcock Ave Studio city		10/29/20
DANIEL PAULEY		4330 BABCOCK Ave Studio city 91604		10/29/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
STEPHANIE LEIFER		4240 TESLA AVE		
Joanne Blum		"		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NADYA VERABIAN	Nadya Verabian	4331 Bozeman Ave STUDIO CITY, CA 91604		10/26/2020
ARAM VERABIAN	A Verabian	"		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NOELLE GAYRAL	Noelle Gayral	4208 BEEMAN AVE STUDIO CITY 91604	We object to ramp	10/25/20
LESLIE MORGENSTEIN.		4208 Beeman Ave. Studio City, 91604	We object to ramp	10/25/20.

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Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NICHOLAS PARRILLO	Nicholas Parrillo	4220 BLUEBELL AVE S.C.		10/22/20
LORETTA PARRILLO	Loretta Parrillo	4220 Bluebell Ave S.C.		10/22/20
James.				
ROBERT HEINTZ	Robert Heintz	13003 BLOOMFIELD ST		10/31/20
Robert Cole		337 S. Peck Dr Beverly Hills La 90212		10/31/20
Chloe Cole		4212 Wilkinson Ave		10/31/20
Natalie Zimmerman		4311 Alcove Ave. #3 Studio City		10/21/20
Reed Villa Gibbs		1561 S. Mansfield LA CA		10-31-20
Peyton Morton	Peyton Morton	4221 Whitsett Ave Studio City		10-31-20
BILL ROSE		1258 N Spaulding LA CA	323 297-4973	
HEIDI MACKAY		4060 Alta Mesa Dr Glen	8184229484	10.31.20
MASON NEWTON		4060 ALTA MESA DR S.C. 91604		10.31.20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Annie Goodman	Annie Goodman	4248 Bluebell Avenue Studio City, CA 91604		10/24/20
Paula Goodman	Paula Goodman	4248 Bluebell Ave Studio City, CA 91604	Object & Oppose	10/24/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Eileen Ray	Eileen Ray	12734 Woodbridge St. Studio City	#ENV-2020-1512-EIR	10/28/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
PETER COLE		4206 ALCOVE AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604	THIS RAMP IS NOT WANTED BY THE NEIGHBORHOOD	10-05-20
Patricia Berlin		4205 Alcove Av. Studio City CA. 91604	not in our neighborhoods best interest	10/5/20
[illegible]	PAM FRIEDMAN	4218 ALCOVE AVE	Not wanted Not necessary	10/6/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
SANDRA J Miller	Sandra J. Miller	4237 Teesdale Ave		10-25-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Golan Yosef		4215 Alcove Ave Studio City		10/31/20
Luda Armonik		12841 Woodbridge St.		10/31/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Nucharaporn Nakornsri	N. Nakornsri	4321 Babcock Ave	I strongly oppose the ramp	10/25/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Robert Colli	Robert Colli	4314 Teesdale Ave Studio City, CA 91604		10/24/2020

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Neal Vitale	Neal Vitale	4218 Teesdale Ave, Studio City CA 91604	This would make a bad project even worse!	10/27/20
Linda VITALE	Linda Vitale	4218 Teesdale Ave Studio City	ramp would exacerbate traffic/parking issues	10/27/20
Barbara Hobbs	Barbara Hobbs	12501 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City CA 91604		10/27
Adam Leigh		12345 Valley Heart Dr.	No Ramp!	
Scott Mandel		4514 Van Noord Ave	NO!	10-27-20
Carol McCready		11832 Coldwater Canyon Ave.		
		deechien@gmail.com		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
FAUST Pierfederici		4336 BABCOCK AVE #101	NO RAMP	10/31/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JOSEPH GALLAGHER		4250 GOODLAND AVE. - STUDIO CITY CA 91604	URGENT TO STOP THIS DANGER TO OUR NEIGHBORHOOD	10-25-20
Joanne Gallagher		4250 Goodland Ave., Studio City, CA 91604	Urgent! increased crime traffic and dangerous environmental impacts. We would like to make Wedding Oak Grove a historical landmark.	
			Preserve the green space! Urgent! Stop the building of parking lots, outdoor stadium! which will cause even more noise and traffic gridlock which is very bad for the community. Harvard Westlake has enough facilities without endangering the lives, health & mental & emotional well-being of the current stakeholders - A tragedy!	10-25-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Cathy Hoeven	Cathy Hoeven	4220 Bellaire 91604	full support of this petition	10 26 20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Adar Cowper		4203 Beeman Ave		
Kevin Keegan		4207 Teesdale Ave.	No North Ramp	10/25/20
Julie Keegan		4207 Teesdale Ave	No North Ramp	10/25/20
Olivia Keegan		4207 Teesdale Ave.	No need for north ramp	10/25/20
Jessica Keegan		4207 Teesdale Ave.	Please no North Ramp	10/25/20
Michael Persh		4219 Babcock Ave	Please No Ramp	10/28/20
Aaron Ito		4225 Babcock Ave	No Ramp	10/28/20
Judy Fox		4251 Babcock Ave	No ramp	10/28/20
Dan Michaelson		4252 Babcock Ave	No ramp	10/28/20
Kirsten Holtzer		4222 Babcock Ave	No Ramp	10-27-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
PEGGY SCOPPA	Peggy Scoppa	4332 BEEMAN AVE, S.C. 91604	THIS IS RIDICULOUS! THIS PROJECT WILL SEVERLY AFFECT OUR NEIGHBORHOOD! NOT TO MENTION THE GREEN + THE TREES THAT WILL BE REMOVED. WE NEED THEM!	10/26/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LAURIE COHN	Laurie Cohn	4227 Bellaire Ave, SC 91604	I oppose Ramp	10/4/20
THOMAS ERB	Thom. Erb	4242 BELLAIRE AVE, SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/6/20
RUPERTO RIVERA	Ruperto Rivera	4206 BELLAIRE AVE. SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/7/20
AURORA RIVERA	Aurora Rivera	4206 BELLAIRE AVE. SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/7/20
Jayne Rosenthal	Jayne Rosenthal	4217 BELLAIRE AVE SC 91604	I oppose ramp	10/7/20
Libby Goldstein	R Goldstein	4300 Bellaire Ave 91604	Oppose	10/7/20
Robert Moore		4213 Bellaire AVE 9164	oppose	10/8/20
TH Meirson		4258 Bellaire Ave 91604	Oppose Ramp	10/9/20
CAROL GREEN	Carol L. Green	4231 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	I OPPOSE RAMP	10.10.20
LOUIS SANFORD	Louis Sanford	4235 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	OPPOSE RAMP!	10-13-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Elizabeth Weller-Fiman		4216 Beeman Ave Studio City 91604		10-28-2020
Rennie Weller		4216 Beeman Ave Studio City CA 91604		10-28-2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DAN FIELDS		4213 BELLAIRE AVE	NO RAMP!!!	10/24
SANG Kim		~~4205~~ Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/24
William Bentley		4246 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/25
Melissa Bentley		4246 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/25
Dean Morin.		4303 Teesdale Ave	NO RAMP	10/25
Jillian Morin		4303 Teesdale Ave	NO RAMP	10/25
Lisa Ferrari		4326 Teesdale Av	No Ramp	10/27
Gabriella Ferrari				
Luca Ferrari				
Matt Ferrari				
Nick Ferrari				

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Simon Duval		4341 TEESDALE AVE		
JOE Orfanos		4343 Teesdale Avenue		
Lindsey Karger		4336 Teesdale Avenue		
Anna Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Russell German		4315 Teesdale ave		
Zinaida Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Yakov Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Michael Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Angela Sabetta		4353 Teesdale AVE		
ANGELINA SABETTA		4353 Teesdale AVE		
NICK SABETTA		4353 TEESDALE AVE		
JO Anne Sabetta		4353 Teesdale AVE		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Susan Veres	Susan Veres	12704 Woodbridge St	Agree!	10/6/20
SAMANTHA POWELL		4231 ALCOVE AVE. #1	AGREED. AGAINST RAMP.	10/6/20
[illegible]		4315 Bellaire Av.	Agree	10/7/20
Julia Gunn		4237 Bluebell Ave.	AGREE!	10/17/20
Marilyn Harris	Marilyn Harris	4210 Alcove Ave	Agree	10/17/20
Michelle McEwen		4213 Bluebell Ave	Agree AGAINST ramp	10/18/20

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This project contains a provision, on page 2 of 4, of the above named Environmental Case number, under the subject titled Project Description, to which we object.

In this petition, "we" refer to the stakeholders of Studio City, who reside in the neighborhood bordered by Coldwater Canyon Avenue on the West, Whitsett Avenue on the East, The Los Angeles River on the South and Moorpark Street on the North.

"The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site."

In a letter dated January 23,2020 to Harvard Westlake President Richard Commons, CD2 Councilman Krekorian requests of Harvard Westlake "as a public benefit" ...build an ADA accessible ramp along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon to continue the connection through the walkway.

"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures:

4331 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604

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Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
KRISTEN VALLIS		12823 BLOOMFIELD ST APT 5 S.C. 91604		10/20/20
Mike Berlin		12724 Valley Spring Lane		10/23/2020
TERESA MONTGOMERY		4308 Alcove Ave #101, S.C. 91607		10/23/2020
Susan Hovey		4221 whitsett ave		10/25/2020
BARBARA GRANATI		4203 Bellaire Avenue	NO HW!	10/25/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DENNIS M. KENT	Dennis M Kent	4336 BABCOCK AVE #102 STUDIO CITY CA 91604	THANK YOU.	10/29/2020
JON ZABALA		4203 BLUEBELL AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604	I OPPOSE TO THE RAMP PROJECT	10/1/2020
Jody Church		4213 Good land AVE S.C. 91604	I 100% oppose the ramp.	11/1/2020
Joseph Church		4213 Good land AVE SC. 91604	LEAVE SAFE!!	11/1/20
[illegible]		4215 S. Good land AVE 91604	not working for neighborhood	11/1/2
[illegible]		4215 Good land	U safe	11/1/2
[illegible]		4215 Good land	ch Keeper	11/1/2
Monica Landén		12848 Bloomfield st	Thank you ♡	11/1/20
Gabriel Padilla		12848 Bloomfield St	Thanks so much!	11/1/20
John Sloatman		4344 Beck Ave Studio Cit		11/1/20

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This project contains a provision, on page 2 of 4, of the above named Environmental Case number, under the subject titled Project Description, to which we object.

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"The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site."

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Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures: Linda D. Goldman
4331 Whitsett Ave
Studio City, CA
91604

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Jessica graham		4327 Tees Dale Ave. 91604	This is a terrible idea	10/8
Jason graham		" "	thing for us	10/8
Yehuda Dehrey		4227 Goodland Ave	BAD IDEA	10/18
Mike Shulem		4316 Goodland Ave 91604	NO NO NO	10/18
Jennifer Packard		4221 Goodland Ave 91604	BAD for our Kids	10/18

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
GREG ANAPOL	Greg Anapol	4321 BLUEBELL AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604		10/26/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JANINE MILNE	Janine Milne	4304 GOODLAND AVE 91604		10/16/2020
Rosa Ferrera		4309 GOODLAND AVE 91604		10/18/2020
Priscilla Rosado		4309 Goodland Ave 91604		10/18/2020
THOMAS McLEMORE	Thomas McLemore	4309 GOODLAND AV 91604		10/18/2020
JAMES HUCHI.OCK		4317 (GOODLAND) AVE 91604	DO NOT ADD FOR THIS	10/18/2020
Sue Harrell	Sue Harrell	4327 Bluebell Ave. 91604		10/19/2020
JOHN HARRELL	John Harrell	4327 Bluebell Ave. 91604		10/19/2020
Jody Kulczycki	Jody Kulczycki	12741 Bloomfield St. S.C. 91604	NOT NECESSARY!	10/22/2020
Stephen Kulczycki	Stephen Kulczycki	" " "		10/22/2020
Elizabeth Haxall	Elizabeth Haxall	4243 Goodland Ave 91604		10/23/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LORI SHEFA		4257 Teesdale Ave.		10.27.20
Spencer Shefa		4257 Teesdale Ave		10.27.20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
SONDRA DAVIS	Sondra Davis	12558 Moorpark St Studio City, CA 91604	NO !	10/29/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Fran Johnson		4200 Alcove Ave. Studio City 91604	This will bring our Prop. Values down + make it unsafe	10/22/2020
STEPHEN JOHNSON		4200 ALCOVE AVE STUDIO City, 91604		10/24/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Rebecca Heinemann	Rebecca Heinemann	4258 TEESDALE AVE STUDIO CITY CA	object to RAMP	10/25/20
Bob Heinemann		4258 TEESDALE, STUDIO CITY CA 91604	No ramp!	10/25/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Wade Allan-Marcus		4252 Bellaire Ave 91604	Object to ramp	10/18/20
Melina Lizette		"	" " "	
Eileen Ray		12734 Woodbridge St. 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Christine		4226 Bellaire Ave	91604	10/18/20
Debbie Rhoades		4247 Bellaire Ave Studio City CA 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Pamela Balvin		4245 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Hope Mabel		12642 Moorpark St, Apt 7 91604	" " "	9/18/2020
Olivia Avin		12654 moorpark ST 91604	" " "	10/18/20
DAVID EDELSTEIN		4300 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	" " "	10/25/20
Tiffany Arrington		4236 Bellaire Ave 91604	" " "	10/25/20
Davon Moore		4213 Bellaire Ave 91604	" " "	10/25/20

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Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DANA EATON		4320 Goodland Ave 91604	DO NOT DO THIS	10/17
LINDA EATON		4320 GOODLAND AVE 91604	BAD DEAL FOR US	10/17
Kim Katsanis	Kim Katsanis	4321 Goodland Av 91604	Bad for us All	10/18
ALISON TARGULADO		4321 GOODLAND AV 91604	BAD FOR US ALL	10/18
Mr Tony Stevens	Tony Stevens	4331 Goodland Av. 91604	Bad for us.	10/18
Victoria Shuler	Victoria Shuler	4316 Goodland Ave 91604	THIS WILL RUIN OUR PEACEFUL life	10/18
Adeline Coronado	Adeline Coronado	4305 Woodland Ave 91604	Bad Bad Bad	10/18/20
James Shih	James Shih	12735 Woodbridge st 91604	Not for us	10/18/20
Jenny Shih	Jenny Shih	12735 Woodbridge st 91604	NOT for us	10/18/20
Debra Potyk	Debra Potyk	4245 Goodland Av 91604	too much parking traffic impact	10.18.20
Scot Wallach	Scot Wallach	4231 GOODLAND AVE 91604	NO MORE TRAFFIC.	10.18.20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JOAN CHARLES	Joan Charles	4231 Bluebell Ave STUDIO CITY	I AGREE 100% WITH THE ABOVE REASONS	10/27/20
MICHAEL MCCARTNEY	M. McCartney	14 ↑ 11	↑	10/27/20

D.giSign Verified: 04F9F1D8-04B6-4C9A-8AA6-7DBB04C36A84

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Eric Lieberman		4326 Bellaire Avenue, Studio City CA 91604		10/28/2020
Eric Lieberman		4342 Bellaire Avenue, Studio City CA 91604		10/28/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DANIKA SIMEK	D Simek	12852 Woodbridge St #2	This will Completely disrupt our quiet Neighborhood	10/12/2020
STEPHANIE SIMEK	Stephanie Simek	12852 Woodbridge St #2	will ~~totally~~ disrupt this peaceful neighborhood	10-12-2020
Margarita Paz	M. Lu Paz	12852 Woodbridge st. #1	It will no longer be Safe	10/13/2020
ALEXANDRA CARAMAN	A Caraman	12852 WOODBRIDGE ST #3	SAFETY CONCERNS HIGH TRAFFIC CONCERNS	10/13/2020
Michael Roy	Z Michael Roy	12852 Woodbridge St. #3	We Oppose the proposed ramp access.	10/13/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Carrie Sanford	C. Sanford	4235 Bellaire Ave. S.C.		11-2-20
Jesse Sanford	Jesse Sanford	4235 Bellaire Ave S.C. 91604		11-2-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Danielle Abkes		4211 Tecsdale Ave		11/3/20
Gabriel Abkes		"		11/3/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Kelly Knight	Kelly Knight	4327 Babcock Ave, Stud. City 91604	of course we want ADA-access, but want to know how the concerns will be addressed	11/5/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Jillian Morin	Jillian Morin	4303 Teesdale Ave		10-30-20
Dean MORIN	Dean Morin	4303 Teesdale Ave		10-30-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Janelle Werdesheim	Janelle	4219 Bluebell Avenue		10/27/20
Brian Werdesheim	Brian	" " "		10/27/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Diana Polony		424 Beaumont Ave Studio City Ca 91604		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Michael McNicoll	M McNicoll	4224 Bluebell Ave. S.C. 91604	We need sidewalk elsewhere but not here	10/29/20
Krystyna McNicoll	Krystyna	4224 BLUEBELL AVE S.C 91604		10/29/20
Clare McNicoll	Clare McNicoll	4224 Bluebell Ave Studio City CA 91604		11/2/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Greg Belvert		4247 Teesdale ave		10/25
Cindy Wilke		4253 Teesdale Ave		10/25
Abe Shefa		4254 TEESDALE AV.		10/25
Alex Tinter		4343 TEESDALE #Lee	No Ramp	10/25
[illegible]		12647 Moorpark St	No Ramp	10/25/20
David Hansen-Stein		12654 Moorpark 91604	No Ramp	10/3

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Chris Parvizyar		4336 Bellaire Ave. Studio City CA 91604		10-29-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Cynthia Ware	Cynthia Ware	4253 Teesdale Ave, Studio City, CA. 91604		10/28/2020

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request extension of public comment review period of the DEIR - Harvard-Westlake River Park-Project

Beth Dymond <emdymond45@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 5:07 PM
To: contactcd4@lacity.org, vince.bertoni@lacity.org, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, andrea.conant@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

STUDIO CITY RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
Your Advocate for Studio City

P.O. Box 1374 • Studio City, CA 91614 • Ph (818)509-0230 Fax (818)509-0260 • www.studiocityresidents.org

March 14, 2022 via email

Councilmember Nithya Raman contactCD4@lacity.org

200 N Spring St, Suite 415

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Los Angeles City Planning vince.bertoni@lacity.org

Vince Bertoni, Director Planning Department.

201 N Figueroa St,

Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: ENV-2-2-1512-EIR

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park-Project

Applicant: Harvard-Westlake School

Project Address: 4047-4155 N. Whitsett Ave; 12506-12630 W. Valley Spring Lane and APN 2375-18-903 Los Angeles, CA 91604

Subject: Request extension for public comment review period of the DEIR

Dear Councilmember Raman and Director Bertoni,

The Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) is in receipt of the Draft Environmental Impact Report and request the Planning Department agree to extend the comment period. Unusual circumstances exist for making this request. It is of great importance to our members and to other concerned stakeholders in Studio City that enough time be permitted for a meaningful response to be made.

This DEIR came after 17 months of preparation by the applicant. The EIR consists in part of, #IV Environmental Impact Analysis consists of 19 elements that must be reviewed and commented on by the appropriate experts in their field: #V Alternatives consists of Seven elements: #VI Other CEQA Considerations: List of Figures: 38 elements and many others which amount to 6,500 pages.

CEQA Guidelines section 15105 states the comment period for a project such as this should be a minimum of 45 days, but should only be more than 60 days in unusual circumstances. The SCRA argues that this development presents unusual circumstances based on the foregoing and the impact on the Stakeholders over broad areas of the San Fernando Valley.

A 90 day comment period is not unusual. On the DEIR for the NBCUniversal Evolution Plan, a 90 days response was granted given scope and the impact on the surrounding community. Such is the case here.

SCRA therefore requests that the comment period be extended to 90 days.

Very Truly Yours,



Alan Dymond, president

Studio City Residents Association

Direct Line: 818-980-7645

Cell 818-399-2343

cc: Kimberly Henry, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Andrea Conant, Chief of Staff CD4 andrea.conant@lacity.org

Mashael Majid, Planning director CD4 mashael.majid@lacity.org

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

re: Harvard Westlake River Park form CP 7768

2 messages

Beth Dymond <emdymond45@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 9:34 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Alan Dymond <DymondSCRA34@gmail.com>, Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>

Hi Kimberly,

Has Harvard Westlake filed form CP7768 listing the special events that will take place at the Harvard Westlake River Park. This information was omitted on their application however special events was checked.

Please let me know as soon as possible and if CP7768 has been filed please attach a copy.

Very truly yours,

Beth Dymond

Studio City Residents Association

818-980-7645

Cell 818-455-9683

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 8:07 AM
To: Beth Dymond <emdymond45@gmail.com>
Cc: Alan Dymond <DymondSCRA34@gmail.com>, Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>

Hi Beth,

Yes, the CP-7768 Form was filed by Harvard-Westlake at the time the Project case(s) were originally filed with Planning. Please see attached.

Thanks,

Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

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Schools Conditional Use Questions .pdf
130K

ORG 2C

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

2020 Paul Krekorian letter to you requesting an extended public comment period for the Harvard-Westlake DEIR

1 message

Barry Johnson <bjohnson4166@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 5:40 PM
Reply-To: Barry Johnson <bjohnson4166@sbcglobal.net>
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Vince Bertoni <vince.bertoni@lacity.org>, Kevin Keller <kevin.keller@lacity.org>, Arthi Varma <arthi.varma@lacity.org>, Lisa Webber <lisa.webber@lacity.org>, Councilmember Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Councilmember Nithya Raman <contactcd4@lacity.org>, Councilmember Krekorian <councilmember.krekorian@lacity.org>, Andrea Conant <andrea.conant@lacity.org>, Karo Torossian <karo.torossian@lacity.org>, Geoff Thompson <geoff.thompson@lacity.org>, Matt Hale <matt.hale@lacity.org>, Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, Meg Healy <meg.healy@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,

In regards to the request for a total of 90 days for the public review of the Harvard-Westlake DEIR, please see the last paragraph of Councilmember Krekorian's letter to you in the attachment below from October 30, 2020.

Also, this link https://planning.lacity.org/eir/NBC_UnivPlan/FEIR/files/0.%20TOC.pdf shows the front page of the NBC Universal Evolution Plan (ENV-2007-0254-EIR) which was *actually* prepared by the Los Angeles City Planning Department even though the land was a combination of City and County. Councilmember LaBonge and Councilmember Krekorian asked for and got an extension for a total of 90 days for public comment on what was another huge document. Councilmember Krekorian said in his letter, *"... I will be requesting an extended public comment period to ensure that my constituents have ample time to review and respond to the report."*
In my view, adding only 15 days to your 45 days does not meet the definition of "extended" as Councilmember Krekorian requested for his constituents... plus the "constituents" that were promised are still here, even though we have a different Councilmember due to Redistricting.

Between the link and attachment, there is precedence for a 90 day review period for public response to the Harvard-Westlake DEIR.

Sincerely,

Barry Johnson, Vice-President
Studio City Residents Association

Krekorian letter 10 31 20 re Recreation Harvard Westlake_CD2.pdf
145K

PAUL KREKORIAN
LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMEMBER

October 30, 2020

Ms. Kimberly Henry
Los Angeles City Planning Department
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Harvard Westlake Initial Study

Dear Ms. Henry:

A complete and thorough environmental review process will be essential in ensuring that the Harvard Westlake River Park project proposal is evaluated with complete transparency and full information available to all stakeholders and decision makers. Accordingly, as the environmental review process for the Harvard Westlake Riverpark proposal progresses, I expect a full Environmental Impact Report to be conducted that analyzes every impact, including even those identified in the Initial Study as "less than significant."

I respectfully request that all of the potentially affected environmental impacts listed in the Initial Study be included in the environmental review and that none of these subsections be scoped out.

Additionally, once the full Environmental Impact Report is released, I will be requesting an extended public comment period to ensure that my constituents have ample time to review and respond to the report.

Very truly yours,

Paul Krekorian

PAUL KREKORIAN
Los Angeles City Councilmember

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Peter Warda <peter@vica.com> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 2:53 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Good afternoon,

Please find attached VICA's letter of support for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Thank you!

Peter Warda

Senior Legislative Affairs Manager

Valley Industry & Commerce Association

www.vica.com

818-817-0545

River Park Campus Project - SUPPORT.pdf
105K

March 15, 2022

Department of City Planning:
Office of Historic Resources
Attn: Ms. Kimberly Henry
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: River Park Campus Project - SUPPORT

Dear Ms. Henry,

The Valley Industry and Commerce Association (VICA) supports the Harvard-Westlake River Park project, which will offer athletic and recreational opportunities to Harvard-Westlake students and the Studio City community.

Harvard-Westlake understands the Weddington Golf & Tennis property has a long history in Studio City. Therefore, the development of the Harvard-Westlake River Park campus will be guided by key design principles and commitments, which will ensure that the Weddington Golf & Tennis site remains open and green.

The draft site plan for the Harvard-Westlake River Park calls for the development of two athletic fields, a fifty-meter swimming pool, eight tennis courts, and a gymnasium. Above ground, the plan also features a walking/jogging track around the entire perimeter of the site and a network of public plazas, water features, wooded areas, and other natural spaces that together comprise a publicly accessible six-acre River Park. The plan also includes one of the largest privately funded stormwater capture and treatment systems in Los Angeles, a testament to Harvard-Westlake's commitment to developing an environmentally responsible project.

Harvard-Westlake has conducted and will continue to conduct outreach to the broader Studio City community. Feedback from home and business owners, as well as from community stakeholder groups will be used to guide the plans submitted to the City of Los Angeles.

For these reasons, VICA supports the Harvard-Westlake River Park project and urge you to support this forward-thinking project as well.

Sincerely,

Victor Berrellez
VICA Chair

Stuart Waldman
VICA President

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Tammy Scher <tammy@shermanoakschamber.org> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 7:52 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR which is over 6000 pages and its importance and impact on the community. Can you please request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project?

Sincerely,
Name: Tammy Scher
Zipcode 91423

Tammy Scher
Board Chair

SHERMAN OAKS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

E. tammy@shermanoakschamber.org
T. 818.209.7371

Consider the environment, please print only if necessary.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Tammy Scher <tammy@shermanoakschamber.org> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:26 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Tammy Scher
Board Chair

SHERMAN OAKS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

E. tammy@shermanoakschamber.org
T. 818.209.7371

Consider the environment, please print only if necessary.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Havard Westlake Project: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Whitsett Green Homeowners Association <whitsettgreen.hoa@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 5:31 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,

We are in receipt and our HOA of 40+ residents located directly across the street of the project have reviewed the mail communication about the EIR.

I've carefully reviewed the report and we cannot locate our comments we supplied to the City of LA earlier in Fall of 2020.

We are still very concerned about the location of the underground parking entrance, that now includes a turn-lane directly across from our property. After careful review of the traffic studies, these were all done during COVID and do not reflect actual traffic, speed or other traffic patterns as of today.

We would like this addressed and re-evaluated to a different location in the public review/comment period. Example - the underground entrance is done more south on Whitsett with less residential impact or usage of the Valleyheart entrance on the West Side area.

Please advise any next steps we need to take to have this go on record during the public hearing period -- now extended to mid-May.

Thank you --

Todd Pimentel
HOA President
4128 Whitsett
[Quoted text hidden]
--
Office of the Board of Directors
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comment on Weddington Harvard Westlake

1 message

KATALINA <klanaya@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 11:52 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

For the DEIR: https://youtu.be/5dxmr-zsfhE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments to DEIR ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Jeanne McConnell <jeanne@jeannemcconnell.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:37 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Attached is Angelenos for Trees comments to the DEIR for Studio City Golf and Tennis.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments.

Thank you.

Jeanne McConnell

ANGELENOS FOR TREES

Angelenos for Trees - Case ENV-2020-1512-EIR.pdf
2262K

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
LOS ANGELES

Kimberly Henry

Office of City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St, Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry:

Angelenos for Trees is submitting this response in conjunction with the DEIR prepared for the Harvard Westlake River Park Project ("HW Project").

Currently, at the proposed HW Project – Harvard Westlake is proposing to remove 240 trees which is over a 50% loss in the property tree canopy cover. Most of these trees are mature and according to the Davey Services iTree environmental services calculator have provided over 898,773 pounds of carbon sequestration services to date.[1] A copy of the full report of the data obtained from the environmental services calculator is attached to this letter. The city is using iTree to conduct its street tree inventory.

Taking out significant 70-year-old mature trees and replacing them with saplings (even if they are natives) that will need an additional 20-30 years of growth to provide these types of environmental benefits is a failure to recognize the value of mature trees and the ecosystems they support now.

We determined over a span of 10 years 390,794 pounds of carbon sequestration services will be lost. It will take at least 10 years until a sapling in a 46" inch box will start sequestering carbon at all.

The effects of human – caused global warming are happening now. The latest IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report shows greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and current plans to address climate change are not ambitious enough and will worsen in the decades to come. It is common in large development projects in Los Angeles for the developer to remove the majority of the trees at a location. In this case on the site property (not the right of way or other adjacent locations), Harvard Westlake is removing over 80% of the trees. Harvard Westlake is essentially clear cutting the property for its development project.

New trees require a lot of support (water and otherwise) and have been shown in a field study conducted by the US Forest Service in a Mediterranean climate, like Los Angeles, to experience a 15% failure rate within 1 year that rose to 40% just 5 years later.

[1] Angeleno for Trees input each tree into the tree environmental services calculator to obtain these numbers.

Planting replacement trees 1:1 will result in a net loss of carbon sequestration, a loss of storm water mitigation and will result in a net loss of existing canopy coverage at that one particular location and fails to take into account the loss of canopy coverage over the last 10 years by adjacent properties (including Sportsman Lodge, Sunkist development, and Grant High School).

In 2019, Cy Carlberg, Harvard Westlake's consulting arborist, who was also paid to consult at the Grant High School project, pointed out in her report for LAUSD the proposed removal of healthy mature Redwoods, which are not native to Southern California could be subject to drought and die off in future years, therefore justifying the removal of these beloved trees from the high school. Removing a tree because it could be subject to drought and replacing it with a tree that requires more water than an existing mature tree makes no sense. Although what she said is not necessarily wrong as to its location the fact is these trees were healthy and showed no sign of stress. This argument is separated from reality and failed to recognize that we don't live in laboratory with only one species. It is similar to the current argument for the HW Project that the replacement of the slated mature trees with native saplings is a more "ecological beneficial project". This is also not necessarily wrong (without understanding the context) – however, the fact is that these trees slated for removal are over 70 years old, are healthy and are providing valuable environmental services now. Those replacement saplings will take at least 20 years to provide similar benefits. The idea that is okay to remove all mature trees in Los Angeles that are providing environmental benefits now and replacing them with native trees is ridiculous and self-defeating. Yes, as trees die, we should replace them with native species but to remove them prematurely is an environmental and ecological disaster.

This may be an isolated development project, but the impacts are far reaching to the entire San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles. We all breathe the same air and experience the increased heat. Air and temperature are not limited to a parcel – on a tax map. The mature trees are part of an urban ecosystem that helps reduce temperatures, sequester carbon, promote biodiversity, reduce storm water runoff, and clean the air. UCLA, USC, and Tree People have identified the San Fernando Valley to be uniquely susceptible to climate change. Los Angeles has the worst air quality in the nation, and City is already experiencing a spike in heat related deaths due to the increased heat of climate change and the urban heat island effect.

Ironically, instead of using the existing natural resources of permeable turf and trees already in place at the proposed HW Project, Harvard Westlake is looking to replicate the Army Corp of Engineers project of paving the LA River in the 1930s. The paving of the LA River, which was once the location of verdant wetlands, is now universally recognized as an over-engineered error due to the misunderstanding of the ecological impacts of isolating one part of the ecosystem rather than looking at the whole ecosystem.

Impermeable artificial turf is replacing existing permeable grass. The turf emits carbon dioxide and methane, provides no ecological benefit, and will negatively impact the ecosystem of birds, insects, and other endemic species native to Southern California. Removing 240 trees results in a loss of carbon sequestration benefits and Harvard Westlake's proposed installation of a built storm water management system is an over engineered solution to problem that doesn't exist because the mature trees at the location are already providing 312,555 gallons of rainfall interception and 46,330 gallons of run off avoidance per year. Removing the 240 trees will result in a more than a 50% net decrease of runoff avoidance equal to 26,267 gallons and more than a 50% decrease of 176,336 gallons.

Los Angeles in its many policies, including the green new deal, and the city's respected academic institutions all recognize the need for open green space, a healthy ecosystem, shade, and clean air. Although the proposed built environment of the HW Project could be considered "open" it is not open green permeable space and fails to take advantage of existing ecological science that will benefit the growth of our natural environment, provide shade, and clean our air. Angelenos for Trees, recommends that Harvard Westlake, maintain the space in its current configuration, introduce native species, including trees, over time, consistent with the current science relative to habitats and ecosystems and increase the tree canopy to support a healthy ecosystem. Such a project could operate as a lab for field biology projects while still providing tennis and golf as activities for its students and the community.

Very truly yours,

Jeanne McConnell

Co-Founder of Angelenos for Trees

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
LOS ANGELES

May 8, 2022

Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis for Existing, Mature Urban Tree Canopy at Weddington Golf & Tennis

Methodology and Additional Information

This report utilizes the i-Tree National Tree Benefits Calculator software, which was developed in partnership with the United Stated Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. Tree health ratings differed between the Biological Resources Technical Report and i-Tree, so for calculation purposes, the following describes the labeling methods employed. Ratings from the Biological Resources Technical Report of "A," "B," "C," "D," and "F" were assigned in i-Tree as "Excellent," "Good," "Fair," "Poor," and "Dead," respectively.

In instances where the species were not inventoried in i-Tree, experts were consulted and similar inventoried species were substituted and utilized. These cases can be found on the calculation spreadsheet. Average DBH measurements utilized for the Mexican fan palm (Washingtonia robusta) and Windmill palm (Trachycarpus fortunei) species relied on USDA data and were 14.1 DBH and 9 DBH, respectively. 4 Spanish daggers (Yucca gloriosa) were excluded from analysis due to inconclusive DBH measurements.

Results

- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is $1,584.14.
- Yearly estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration is 67,439.56 lbs.
- Yearly estimate of storm water mitigation is $413.32.
- Yearly estimate of storm water runoff avoided is 46,330.26 gals.
- Yearly estimate of storm water rainfall intercepted is 312,555.20 gals.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution removal is $2,412.25.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution carbon monoxide removal is 237.83 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution ozone removal is 6,027.37 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution nitrogen dioxide is 1,469.45 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution sulfur dioxide is 104.49 oz.
- Yearly estimate of air pollution (fine particles or particulate matter) is 63.00 oz.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is $35,281.18.
- Estimate of carbon dioxide (CO_2) stored to date is 1,520,466.02 lbs.

ANGELENOS FOR TREES
LOS ANGELES

Tag No.	Tree Common Name	Tree Botanical Name	DBH (in)	Overall Health Grade	Preserve	Remove	Carbon Dioxide Sequestration ($)	Carbon Dioxide Sequestration - CO2 equivalent of carbon (lbs)	Storm Water Mitigation ($)	Storm Water Mitigation - Runoff Avoided (gals)	Storm Water Mitigation - Rainfall Intercepted (gals)	Air Pollution Removal ($)	Air Pollution Removal - Carbon Monoxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Ozone (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Nitrogen Dioxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - Sulfur Dioxide (oz)	Air Pollution Removal - PM2.5 (oz)	CO2 Stored To Date ($)	CO2 Stored To Date - CO2 equivalent of carbon (lbs)	Note
1	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	31.2	B	X		15.55	668.48	1.76	196.61	1334.91	7.92	0.96	21.75	5.13	0.39	0.16	266.19	11445.67	
2	Incense cedar	Calocedrus decurrens	17.5	B	X		3.86	165.78	0.72	80.24	544.80	5.13	0.39	12.03	3.07	0.21	0.16	70.99	3013.89	
3	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	29.5	B	X		14.62	68.82	1.68	187.67	1274.20	7.79	0.92	21.19	5.02	0.38	0.16	237.81	10225.30	
4	Incense cedar	Calocedrus decurrens	13.1	B	X		2.93	125.77	0.46	52.01	353.11	3.10	0.25	7.48	1.89	0.13	0.10	38.60	1659.91	
5	Olive	Olea europaea	38.2	C	X		0.95	40.65	2.14	239.79	1628.08	9.44	1.36	27.18	6.21	0.49	0.16	927.72	39889.83	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
6	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa	10.3	C	X		3.06	131.49	0.64	71.69	486.76	2.68	0.41	7.82	1.77	0.14	0.00	24.19	1040.32	AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
7	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	33.5	A	X		17.71	761.36	1.97	220.04	1494.01	8.26	1.02	22.83	5.36	0.41	0.16	307.85	13236.88	
8	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	21.5	B	X		4.16	178.77	1.35	151.60	1029.29	10.80	0.74	24.25	6.30	0.42	0.35	55.67	2393.81	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
9	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	34	B		X	17.09	734.99	1.89	211.79	1438.00	8.10	1.03	22.59	5.28	0.41	0.15	316.81	13622.04	
10	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	32.5	C		X	14.02	602.79	1.57	175.73	1193.14	7.50	0.99	21.13	4.90	0.38	0.14	287.94	12380.54	
11	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
12	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
13	Victorian box	Pittsoporum undulatum	25	A	X		0.50	21.69	1.48	165.83	1125.94	7.65	0.77	19.82	4.83	0.35	0.18	325.43	13992.57	
14	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	40	C	X		10.18	437.62	1.90	212.54	1443.03	9.23	1.20	25.88	6.02	0.47	0.17	386.69	16626.65	
15	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	44.7	B	X		5.50	236.53	3.89	434.91	2952.86	39.90	2.17	81.16	21.81	1.39	1.52	222.46	9565.07	
16	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	30.5	C	X		5.06	217.50	2.12	237.56	1612.92	21.30	1.34	46.22	12.15	0.80	0.74	92.66	3984.26	
17	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	13	B	X		2.15	92.62	0.88	98.07	665.84	5.22	0.48	13.10	3.24	0.23	0.14	13.11	563.74	
18	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	45	B	X		5.43	233.27	3.91	437.52	2970.58	40.22	2.19	81.80	21.99	1.40	1.54	224.97	9673.33	
19	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	34	C	X		5.80	249.44	2.42	270.81	1838.70	24.82	1.53	53.35	14.07	0.92	0.88	117.48	5051.42	
20	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	20.2	F		X	0.39	16.87	0.20	22.83	154.98	4.63	0.81	13.99	3.07	0.26	0.01	27.21	1169.75	
21	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	54.5	D	X		0.38	16.49	1.90	212.31	1441.52	30.80	2.66	75.68	18.94	1.33	0.85	301.61	12968.67	
22	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	15.5	D	X		0.88	37.76	0.42	47.15	320.13	4.58	0.59	12.81	2.99	0.23	0.10	16.06	690.69	
23	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	19	C	X		3.06	131.40	1.19	133.66	907.51	9.75	0.76	22.99	5.85	0.40	0.29	31.31	1346.38	
24	Blue gum	Eubalyptus globulus	21	C	X		3.47	149.17	1.35	150.94	1024.85	11.69	0.85	26.91	6.92	0.47	0.37	39.72	1707.91	
25	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
26	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
27	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
28	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
29	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
30	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
31	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
32	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
33	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
34	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
35	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
36	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
37	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
38	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
39	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
40	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
41	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
42	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
43	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
44	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
45	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
46	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
47	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
48	Olive	Olea europaea	23.8	C	X		0.52	22.23	1.55	172.98	1174.45	8.43	0.98	22.85	5.43	0.41	0.18	317.40	13647.45	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
49	Olive	Olea europaea	17.9	D	X		1.54	66.05	0.90	100.80	684.37	6.08	0.75	16.83	3.95	0.30	0.12	165.83	7130.43	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
50	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
51	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
52	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
53	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
54	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	

55	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
56	Olive	Olea europaea	19	F		X	0.06	2.63	0.20	22.37	151.87	2.70	0.57	8.48	1.79	0.16	0.10	188.09	8087.25	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
57	Olive	Olea europaea	23.8	B	X		0.60	25.77	1.79	200.40	1360.64	9.02	0.98	23.96	5.77	0.43	0.20	317.90	13669.11	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
58	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	44.7	B	X		5.50	236.53	3.89	434.91	2952.86	39.90	2.17	81.16	21.81	1.39	1.52	222.46	9565.07	
59	Olive	Olea europaea	11.8	F		X	1.50	64.51	0.12	13.90	94.39	1.98	0.42	6.23	1.31	0.12	0.10	63.49	2729.79	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
60	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	37	B	X		7.29	313.52	3.10	347.19	2357.31	30.37	1.70	62.50	16.73	1.07	1.14	146.63	6304.65	
61	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	22	C	X		3.68	158.30	1.43	159.73	1084.52	12.69	0.90	28.94	7.47	0.50	0.41	44.34	1906.42	
62	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	21	C	X		3.47	149.17	1.35	150.94	1024.85	11.69	0.85	26.91	6.92	0.47	0.37	39.72	1707.91	
63	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	46	C	X		4.29	184.53	3.46	387.44	2630.57	37.70	2.19	78.99	21.02	1.35	1.38	228.87	9840.92	
64	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39	C	X		5.87	252.41	2.85	319.07	2166.37	30.04	1.80	63.84	16.91	1.10	1.08	158.83	6829.42	
65	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	29	C	X		4.75	204.15	2.00	223.49	1517.37	19.85	1.26	43.24	11.35	0.75	0.69	83.04	3570.31	
66	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	11.5	F		X	0.18	7.68	0.10	11.60	78.79	1.65	0.35	5.15	1.08	0.10	0.10	7.07	303.87	
67	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.5	C	X		5.79	249.03	2.89	323.93	2199.37	30.59	1.83	64.91	17.20	1.11	1.10	163.36	7024.03	
68	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	42.5	C	X		5.21	224.07	3.16	353.19	2398.01	33.84	2.00	71.36	18.95	1.22	1.23	192.04	8257.37	
69	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	12.5	C	X		1.63	69.95	0.72	80.79	548.53	4.58	0.46	11.82	2.19	0.21	0.11	11.47	493.32	
70	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	30	C	X		4.95	213.02	2.08	232.85	1580.98	20.82	1.32	45.22	11.88	0.78	0.72	89.39	3843.42	
71	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	16.5	C	X		2.56	110.13	1.01	112.68	765.03	7.53	0.64	18.34	4.60	0.32	0.21	22.30	959.04	
72	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	40.3	C	X		5.66	243.16	2.96	331.72	2252.25	31.44	1.88	66.62	17.66	1.14	1.13	170.75	7341.89	
73	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	26.5	C	X		4.24	182.37	1.79	200.32	1360.08	17.48	1.13	38.36	10.04	0.66	0.60	68.30	2936.87	
74	Flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	12.8	C	X		1.59	68.48	0.73	81.38	552.54	4.64	0.46	11.97	2.93	0.21	0.11	11.53	495.66	
75	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	34	C	X		5.80	249.44	2.42	270.81	1838.70	24.82	1.53	53.35	14.07	0.92	0.88	117.48	5051.42	
76	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	30	C	X		4.95	213.02	2.08	232.85	1580.98	20.82	1.32	45.22	11.88	0.78	0.72	89.39	3843.42	
77	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	17.5	B	X		5.60	240.90	1.17	130.46	885.80	6.79	0.64	17.19	4.24	0.30	0.17	62.13	2671.44	
78	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35.5	B	X		12.73	547.41	1.97	220.16	1494.80	9.67	1.07	25.87	6.20	0.46	0.21	297.75	12802.71	
79	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	8.18	B	X		2.15	92.50	0.59	66.10	448.82	2.97	0.32	7.90	1.90	0.14	0.10	10.84	466.09	
80	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	31.3	B	X		10.06	432.46	1.76	197.14	1338.53	9.21	0.96	24.15	5.85	0.43	0.21	297.77	12803.38	
81	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	26	B	X		8.14	350.04	1.52	169.91	1153.64	8.48	0.83	21.76	5.33	0.38	0.21	197.94	8510.83	
82	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	27.3	B	X		8.51	365.80	1.58	176.41	1197.72	8.80	0.86	22.57	5.53	0.40	0.22	220.50	9481.11	
83	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	30.5	C	X		9.12	392.01	1.49	166.51	1130.51	8.65	0.94	22.99	5.53	0.41	0.19	212.78	9149.14	
84	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	16.3	C	X		4.41	189.55	0.97	108.17	734.41	6.05	0.61	15.69	3.82	0.28	0.14	52.39	2252.62	
85	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	26.2	C	X		7.06	303.69	1.32	147.52	1001.58	7.95	0.83	20.88	5.05	0.37	0.18	200.68	8628.63	
86	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	27.5	C	X		7.14	307.20	1.33	148.80	1010.32	8.03	0.84	21.08	5.10	0.37	0.19	205.83	8850.30	
87	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	28.2	B	X		8.85	380.60	1.62	180.97	1228.72	8.89	0.88	22.94	5.60	0.41	0.22	236.76	10179.98	
88	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	13.6	B	X		4.11	176.76	1.02	114.11	774.74	5.75	0.56	14.71	3.61	0.26	0.14	35.13	1510.83	
89	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	31.7	B	X		11.09	476.74	1.78	199.28	1353.04	9.39	0.97	24.56	5.96	0.44	0.22	232.27	9897.07	
90	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	21.2	B	X		7.01	301.50	1.31	147.00	998.05	7.62	0.72	19.28	4.75	0.34	0.19	95.64	4112.39	
91	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	8.3	B	X		2.19	94.29	0.60	67.67	459.46	3.05	0.33	8.11	1.95	0.14	0.10	11.23	482.68	
92	Olive	Olea europaea	17.5	C	X		2.91	125.23	1.17	130.44	885.66	6.84	0.74	18.12	4.36	0.32	0.15	158.26	6804.75	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
93	Olive	Olea europaea	18.3	C	X		1.11	47.56	1.22	136.16	924.48	7.01	0.77	18.70	4.49	0.33	0.16	175.02	7525.30	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
94	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	19	B	X		6.18	265.63	1.22	137.05	930.50	7.16	0.67	18.08	4.46	0.32	0.18	74.79	3215.87	
95	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	9	B	X		2.44	104.85	0.69	77.01	522.85	3.57	0.38	9.38	2.27	0.17	0.10	13.62	585.73	
96	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.7	B	X		10.24	440.36	1.69	188.71	1281.27	9.20	0.92	23.80	5.81	0.42	0.22	201.44	8661.30	
97	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	27.3	B	X		9.24	397.50	1.58	176.41	1197.72	8.94	0.86	22.81	5.60	0.40	0.22	167.67	7209.43	
98	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	36	B	X		12.95	566.85	1.99	222.98	1513.97	9.70	1.09	26.03	6.22	0.46	0.21	307.05	13202.59	
99	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifolia	25.5	C	X		22.21	955.09	1.73	193.92	1316.65	7.88	1.09	23.05	5.01	0.38	0.14	301.32	12956.82	
100	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.3	C		X	8.68	373.27	1.44	161.09	1093.75	8.54	0.91	22.54	5.44	0.40	0.19	194.87	8378.91	
101	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
102	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25.5	C		X	7.49	321.86	1.29	144.53	981.33	7.90	0.82	20.64	5.01	0.37	0.18	143.58	6173.79	
103	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	18.4	C		X	5.11	219.63	1.04	116.00	787.62	6.53	0.66	16.91	4.12	0.30	0.16	69.01	2967.09	
104	Beefwood	Casuarina cunninghamiana	22	C		X	16.89	726.38	1.55	173.17	1175.72	5.97	0.98	17.76	3.95	0.33	0.00	199.59	8582.00	AKA "Australian Beefwood" or "River She-Oak"
105	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
106	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
107	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
108	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
109	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
110	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
111	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	28.7	B	X		9.04	388.88	1.64	183.53	1246.11	8.95	0.90	23.14	5.65	0.41	0.22	246.07	10580.36	
112	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15	C	X		3.98	170.99	0.92	103.45	702.40	5.72	0.59	14.90	3.62	0.26	0.14	43.35	1864.00	
113	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

114	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
115	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
116	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
117	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
118	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26.8	B		X	9.08	390.24	1.55	173.89	1180.67	8.84	0.85	22.55	5.54	0.40	0.22	161.04	6924.23	
119	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.3	C		X	8.32	357.79	1.40	156.65	1063.57	8.42	0.89	22.15	5.36	0.39	0.19	180.62	7766.02	
120	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26.4	C		X	7.75	333.26	1.33	148.38	1007.40	8.14	0.84	21.24	5.16	0.38	0.19	155.09	6668.67	
121	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25	C		X	7.33	315.37	1.27	142.42	966.99	7.74	0.81	20.29	4.92	0.36	0.18	137.37	5906.54	
122	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	42.5	C		X	9.27	398.43	2.02	225.58	1531.60	9.28	1.28	26.42	6.08	0.48	0.16	442.21	19013.73	
123	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	26	C		X	7.63	328.24	1.31	146.66	995.77	8.03	0.83	20.97	5.09	0.37	0.19	149.93	6446.55	
124	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	39.4	C		X	10.36	445.56	1.87	209.46	1422.16	9.20	1.18	25.74	6.00	0.46	0.17	373.98	16080.20	
125	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	12	B		X	3.51	151.04	0.96	107.71	731.32	5.28	0.53	13.62	3.33	0.24	0.13	26.49	1138.99	
126	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	17.4	B		X	16.31	701.44	1.25	139.56	947.52	6.83	0.68	17.64	4.31	0.31	0.17	130.02	5590.48	
127	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	14.3	C		X	4.81	206.81	0.72	81.03	550.17	4.14	0.46	11.38	2.58	0.18	0.00	38.40	1650.93	
128	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	44	B		X	9.97	428.87	2.42	270.63	1837.45	9.92	1.32	27.98	6.48	0.51	0.18	478.05	20555.07	
129	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35	B		X	12.51	538.00	1.94	217.35	1475.74	9.64	1.06	25.71	6.17	0.46	0.21	288.61	12409.72	
130	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	22	B		X	7.31	314.34	1.35	150.70	1023.20	7.75	0.74	19.69	4.85	0.35	0.20	103.89	4467.00	
131	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	37.9	C		X	10.77	463.00	1.80	201.88	1370.66	9.15	1.14	25.35	5.95	0.46	0.18	343.24	14758.52	
132	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8.2	A		X	3.95	169.85	0.28	31.65	214.89	1.37	0.15	3.62	0.87	0.00	0.00	22.31	959.16	
133	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	11	B		X	8.86	380.90	0.77	86.12	584.71	4.08	0.42	10.66	2.59	0.19	0.00	43.71	1879.55	
134	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	13.9	B		X	4.22	181.64	1.03	115.33	783.02	5.82	0.56	14.91	3.66	0.26	0.15	36.90	1586.73	
135	Olive	Olea europaea	9.8	D		X	5.88	252.68	0.49	54.53	370.27	3.38	0.41	9.26	2.18	0.17	0.00	42.54	1829.26	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
136	Norfolk Island pine	Araucaria heterophylla	13	B		X	12.33	530.24	0.69	76.72	520.87	4.14	0.37	10.34	2.57	0.18	0.11	76.97	3309.52	
137	Olive	Olea europaea	20.7	D		X	0.33	14.06	1.03	115.52	784.35	6.68	0.86	18.69	4.36	0.34	0.13	230.50	9911.04	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
138	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	21.4	B		X	7.09	304.72	1.32	147.92	1004.31	7.65	0.72	19.39	4.78	0.34	0.19	97.67	4199.62	
139	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	29.1	B		X	9.99	429.56	1.66	185.60	1260.11	9.14	0.91	23.56	5.76	0.42	0.22	192.67	8284.22	
140	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	B		X	0.91	39.30	0.61	68.71	466.52	2.06	0.34	6.14	1.37	0.11	0.00	6.80	292.22	
141	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
142	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	10.5	A	X		1.70	72.91	0.70	78.04	529.83	3.62	0.36	9.36	2.28	0.17	0.00	10.63	456.93	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
143	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	9.8	A	X		1.54	66.29	0.65	72.42	491.73	3.22	0.34	8.46	2.05	0.15	0.00	8.94	384.49	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
144	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	10	A	X		1.59	68.50	0.66	74.29	504.42	3.35	0.34	8.75	2.13	0.16	0.00	9.49	407.89	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
145	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	11	A	X		1.80	77.30	0.73	81.78	555.25	3.89	0.38	9.97	2.44	0.18	0.00	11.84	508.94	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
146	Brush cherry	Syzygium paniculatum	11	A	X		1.80	77.30	0.73	81.78	555.25	3.89	0.38	9.97	2.44	0.18	0.00	11.84	508.94	Utilized "Syzygium spp"
147	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	9.4	A	X		4.52	194.16	0.33	37.48	254.50	1.69	0.17	4.39	1.06	0.00	0.00	29.19	1255.08	
148	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8	A	X		3.86	165.79	0.27	30.71	208.53	1.33	0.14	3.50	0.84	0.00	0.00	21.25	913.82	
149	Italian cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	8.3	A	X		4.00	171.87	0.29	32.12	218.10	1.40	0.15	3.69	0.89	0.00	0.00	22.84	982.26	
150	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	18.4	B	X		3.57	153.43	1.33	148.94	1011.25	9.93	0.73	22.91	5.89	0.40	0.31	30.37	1305.64	
151	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	24.8	B		X	7.75	333.34	1.47	164.03	1113.69	8.13	0.80	20.91	5.12	0.37	0.20	178.08	7656.80	
152	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
153	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
154	Hollywood juniper	Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	15.7	B		X	10.17	437.24	0.71	79.79	541.75	5.44	0.39	12.43	3.21	0.22	0.17	0.22	3600.39	AKA "Juniperus chinensis" or "Chinese juniper"
155	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	32	B		X	10.33	444.34	1.80	200.89	1363.97	9.27	0.98	24.41	5.90	0.43	0.21	312.64	13442.73	
156	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	37	B		X	11.74	504.59	2.04	228.69	1552.70	9.60	1.12	26.05	6.19	0.47	0.20	430.82	18524.23	
157	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
158	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
159	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	20	B		X	6.56	282.02	1.26	141.53	960.91	7.37	0.69	18.64	4.60	0.33	0.19	83.93	3608.99	
160	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
161	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
162	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	38.5	B	X		12.31	529.16	2.12	237.38	1611.70	9.81	1.16	26.75	6.34	0.48	0.20	355.98	15306.11	
163	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	24.5	B	X		8.36	359.31	1.45	162.57	1103.81	8.16	0.79	20.91	5.13	0.37	0.20	131.92	5672.27	
164	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	19.2	D	X		6.12	262.99	0.58	65.36	443.77	4.32	0.49	11.65	2.78	0.21	0.00	98.31	4227.22	
165	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	20.3	D	X		6.47	278.20	0.63	70.96	481.79	4.64	0.53	12.56	2.99	0.22	0.00	110.12	4734.73	
166	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodar	42.1	B		X	15.47	665.15	2.31	258.89	1757.79	9.29	1.26	26.37	6.09	0.48	0.17	493.13	21203.16	
167	Arizona cypress	Cupressus arizonica	24.5	B		X	23.07	991.92	1.16	129.29	877.84	6.68	0.63	16.94	4.17	0.30	0.17	428.17	18410.21	
168	Arizona cypress	Cupressus arizonica	17.6	B		X	17.44	749.71	0.72	80.37	545.70	4.19	0.39	10.61	2.62	0.19	0.11	221.59	9527.89	
169	Flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	24.3	B		X	3.75	161.13	1.56	174.36	1183.84	14.00	0.85	29.89	7.90	0.51	0.50	47.16	2027.84	
170	Chinese sweetgum	Liquidambar formosana	16.5	B		X	5.17	222.23	1.13	126.17	856.65	6.65	0.61	17.28	4.05	0.27	0.18	49.05	2108.86	
171	Silver leaf maple	Acer saccharinum	16.8	B		X	9.49	408.11	0.57	63.36	430.21	4.28	0.31	10.18	2.49	0.16	0.14	83.52	3591.03	
172	Chinese sweetgum	Liquidambar formosana	11.3	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.26	828.27	
173	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	18.8	B		X	18.12	779.31	1.34	150.39	1021.07	7.22	0.73	18.76	4.56	0.33	0.17	156.22	6717.20	
174	Afghan pine	Pinus brutia var. 'eldarica'	24.3	B		X	12.64	543.56	1.53	171.51	1164.51	7.93	0.84	20.87	5.05	0.37	0.18	150.76	6482.35	
175	Evergreen pear	Pyrus kawakamii	22.4	B		X	15.19	653.06	1.47	164.93	1119.82	7.20	0.80	19.89	4.51	0.32	0.16	199.02	8557.36	AKA "Pyrus calleryana"

176	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
177	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
178	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
179	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
180	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
181	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
182	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	20.7	B		X	0.30	12.98	1.07	119.41	810.73	6.65	0.58	16.42	4.10	0.29	0.18	173.14	7444.46	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
183	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	16.3	B		X	3.58	153.85	0.83	93.30	633.45	5.23	0.46	12.88	3.22	0.23	0.14	97.97	4212.62	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
184	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
185	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
186	Olive	Olea europaea	35.5	C		X	0.86	36.91	2.05	229.73	1559.79	9.36	1.30	26.71	6.14	0.48	0.16	784.98	33752.36	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
187	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
188	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
189	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
190	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
191	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.6	C		X	8.43	362.42	1.41	157.97	1072.58	8.47	0.89	22.27	5.38	0.40	0.19	184.83	7947.14	
192	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	18.6	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.10	2885.31	
193	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	51.7	C		X	3.94	169.22	2.76	309.07	2098.44	9.42	1.75	28.78	6.24	0.53	0.12	572.00	24594.41	
194	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	39.5	C		X	11.54	496.31	2.02	225.90	1533.73	9.57	1.28	27.01	6.25	0.49	0.17	327.44	14079.17	
195	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	27.5	C		X	9.10	391.49	1.40	156.96	1065.68	8.52	0.89	22.32	5.41	0.40	0.20	150.03	6450.92	
196	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	36.8	C		X	12.33	530.06	1.87	209.26	1420.81	9.43	1.18	26.18	6.13	0.47	0.18	280.83	12075.12	
197	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	33.5	F		X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.73	9748.71	
198	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	65.8	F		X	0.05	2.22	0.60	66.73	453.07	0.77	0.16	2.42	0.51	0.00	0.00	889.82	38260.25	
199	Beefwood	Casuarina cunninghamiana	18.4	B		X	9.65	415.05	4.62	517.35	1505.48	17.84	0.45	15.06	3.00	0.78	0.74	130.82	5625.03	AKA "Australian Beefwood" or "River She-Oak"
200	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
201	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.4	B		X	6.89	296.46	3.34	374.16	2540.40	33.16	1.83	67.84	18.20	1.16	1.26	168.16	7230.44	
202	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11.6	B		X	6.34	272.78	0.74	82.75	561.86	4.31	0.40	11.26	2.63	0.18	0.12	41.93	1803.04	
203	Silk tree	Albizia julibrissin	19	B		X	0.17	7.41	1.40	157.04	1066.24	6.60	0.76	18.43	4.15	0.30	0.14	67.30	2893.68	
204	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	31	B		X	9.94	427.38	1.75	195.50	1327.70	9.18	0.95	24.04	5.83	0.43	0.21	291.52	12534.71	
205	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	29	B		X	9.16	393.86	1.65	185.08	1256.61	8.99	0.90	23.26	5.67	0.41	0.22	251.75	10824.76	
206	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	22.5	B		X	6.88	259.99	1.37	153.04	1039.08	7.71	0.75	19.73	4.84	0.35	0.19	143.20	6157.27	
207	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	28.2	B		X	8.85	280.60	1.62	180.97	1228.72	8.89	0.88	22.94	5.60	0.41	0.22	236.76	10179.98	
208	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis	30.2	B		X	9.63	413.91	1.71	191.33	1299.02	9.11	0.93	23.74	5.77	0.42	0.22	275.22	11833.82	
209	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	43.2	C		X	8.97	385.67	2.05	229.30	1556.87	9.28	1.30	26.55	6.10	0.48	0.16	458.50	19714.16	
210	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	13.3	C		X	9.76	419.82	0.82	91.77	623.05	4.85	0.52	12.82	3.09	0.23	0.11	68.40	2941.00	
211	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	34.8	C		X	10.71	460.64	1.67	186.65	1267.25	8.99	1.06	24.46	5.80	0.44	0.19	284.35	12226.15	
212	Lemon scented gum	Corymbia citriodora	28	B		X	3.74	160.78	1.63	182.84	1241.43	16.23	0.89	33.18	8.90	0.57	0.62	103.70	4458.72	
213	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	31.8	C		X	9.59	412.52	1.54	172.47	1171.03	8.77	0.98	23.46	5.62	0.42	0.19	233.19	10026.79	
214	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	35.8	C		X	11.09	476.90	1.71	191.49	1300.16	9.05	1.08	24.76	5.85	0.44	0.18	302.67	13013.94	
215	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
216	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
217	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
218	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
219	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
220	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
221	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
222	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
223	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
224	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
225	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
226	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
227	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
228	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
229	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
230	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
231	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
232	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
233	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
234	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	

235	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
236	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
237	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
238	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
239	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
240	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
241	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
242	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
243	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
244	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
245	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
246	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
247	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
248	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
249	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
250	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.10	6.85	294.53	
251	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	46.8	C		X	4.04	173.87	3.53	395.28	2683.78	38.61	2.24	80.75	21.50	1.38	1.42	237.81	10225.13	
252	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	38	C		X	6.01	258.52	2.76	309.37	2100.47	28.99	1.75	61.72	16.33	1.06	1.04	150.00	6449.46	
253	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	33.2	C		X	5.63	242.04	2.35	263.17	1786.78	23.98	1.49	51.70	13.63	0.89	0.84	111.51	4794.83	
254	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	38	C		X	6.01	258.52	2.76	309.37	2100.47	28.99	1.75	61.72	16.33	1.06	1.04	150.00	6449.46	
255	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
256	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	11.5	A		X	6.61	284.08	0.61	67.91	461.08	3.40	0.32	8.57	2.12	0.15	0.00	42.67	1834.86	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
257	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
258	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
259	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	25	C		X	7.33	315.37	1.27	142.42	966.99	7.74	0.81	20.29	4.92	0.36	0.18	137.37	5906.54	
260	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	28.7	C		X	8.46	363.96	1.42	158.42	1075.59	8.48	0.90	22.31	5.39	0.40	0.19	186.24	8008.03	
261	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15.5	C		X	4.14	178.11	0.94	105.25	714.62	5.84	0.60	15.21	3.70	0.27	0.14	46.71	2008.63	
262	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	34.2	C		X	10.49	450.93	1.64	183.77	1247.70	8.94	1.04	24.27	5.77	0.43	0.19	273.66	11766.67	
263	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
264	Windmill palm	Trachycarpus fortunei	9	A		X	0.71	30.40	0.35	38.82	263.60	0.90	0.18	2.79	0.59	0.00	0.00	6.91	297.15	
265	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	33.3	C		X	10.13	435.65	1.60	179.25	1217.06	8.88	1.01	23.96	5.71	0.43	0.19	257.21	11059.28	
266	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9.5	B		X	2.90	124.72	0.37	41.49	281.71	2.20	0.20	5.70	1.34	0.00	0.00	11.81	507.59	
267	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11.8	B		X	3.95	169.70	0.50	56.43	383.13	3.24	0.27	8.19	1.95	0.13	0.00	20.12	865.08	
268	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9.6	B		X	2.94	126.58	0.38	42.10	285.84	2.24	0.20	5.80	1.36	0.00	0.00	12.11	520.80	
269	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	9	B		X	2.69	115.56	0.34	38.51	261.44	1.99	0.19	5.20	1.21	0.00	0.00	10.34	444.58	
270	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11	B		X	3.57	153.54	0.46	51.01	346.36	2.86	0.25	7.29	1.73	0.12	0.00	16.92	727.72	
271	Coastal redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	15	B		X	5.42	233.15	0.87	97.81	664.09	5.27	0.48	13.18	3.27	0.23	0.14	39.75	1709.18	
272	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
273	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	11	C		X	3.06	131.48	0.39	44.03	298.96	2.67	0.25	6.95	1.63	0.11	0.00	16.92	727.72	
274	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
275	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
276	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
277	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
278	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
279	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
280	Tangerine	Citrus reticulata	16.5	A		X	6.17	265.11	0.50	56.50	383.58	2.56	0.26	6.69	1.63	0.12	0.00	167.46	7200.27	
281	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
282	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
283	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
284	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
285	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
286	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
287	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
288	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
289	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	22	C		X	6.29	270.48	1.16	130.08	883.18	7.22	0.74	18.78	4.57	0.33	0.17	103.27	4440.34	
290	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	19.7	C		X	5.54	238.16	1.08	120.99	821.50	6.79	0.68	17.62	4.29	0.31	0.16	80.54	3463.08	
291	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	15	B		X	4.64	199.65	1.07	119.85	813.75	6.14	0.59	15.63	3.85	0.28	0.16	43.84	1885.06	
292	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	50.6	C		X	2.67	114.74	3.86	432.48	2936.36	42.94	2.45	89.14	23.79	1.53	1.59	282.93	12165.16	
293	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	19.6	C		X	3.12	134.03	1.22	136.23	924.93	10.03	0.77	23.57	6.01	0.41	0.30	32.51	1397.64	
294	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	39.7	C		X	5.76	247.62	2.91	325.88	2212.59	30.80	1.84	65.34	17.31	1.12	1.11	165.19	7102.75	
295	Indian laurel fig	Ficus microcarpa	10.5	A		X	5.84	251.23	0.55	61.63	418.44	2.98	0.29	7.61	1.87	0.13	0.00	34.33	1476.01	AKA "Ficus Microcarpa v. Nitida" or "Green Indian Laurel Fig"
296	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

297	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
298	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
299	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	40.3	B		X	12.30	528.93	2.33	261.07	1772.58	10.10	1.21	27.66	6.54	0.50	0.21	393.95	16939.00	
300	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
301	Navel orange	Citrus sinensis	11.5	A	X		8.64	371.40	0.36	39.75	269.89	1.63	0.18	4.38	1.05	0.00	0.00	54.80	2356.45	
302	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	43	C		X	0.57	24.52	2.27	253.87	1723.70	8.36	1.43	25.66	5.36	0.43	0.11	626.17	26923.69	
303	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	42	C		X	9.47	407.06	1.99	222.94	1513.67	9.26	1.26	26.32	6.07	0.48	0.16	430.77	18522.04	
304	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	12.8	C		X	3.26	139.99	0.86	95.71	649.85	5.12	0.54	13.51	3.27	0.24	0.12	30.21	1298.89	
305	Olive	Olea europaea	16	C		X	5.76	247.65	1.07	119.51	811.43	6.43	0.68	16.90	4.09	0.30	0.15	129.36	5562.36	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
306	Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara	21.8	B	X		10.78	463.67	1.08	120.43	817.65	6.19	0.59	15.72	3.87	0.28	0.16	129.71	5577.41	
307	Weeping fig, variegated	Ficus benjamina, variegata	20.5	A	X		8.79	377.74	1.11	124.46	845.01	6.51	0.58	16.17	4.03	0.28	0.18	79.59	3422.06	
308	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
309	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
310	Weeping fig	Ficus benjamina	12.8	B		X	4.46	191.92	0.65	72.30	490.89	3.72	0.35	9.45	2.33	0.17	0.00	26.20	1126.69	
311	Mallet flower	Schefflera pueckleri	19.5	B		X	0.40	17.35	1.36	151.75	1030.34	6.85	0.74	18.16	4.37	0.32	0.15	213.68	9187.87	
312	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	27.2	D		X	3.15	135.55	1.40	156.34	1061.45	15.58	1.17	36.29	9.29	0.63	0.48	67.33	2894.97	
313	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	32	C		X	5.37	231.05	2.25	251.74	1709.24	22.79	1.42	49.25	12.97	0.85	0.80	102.89	4424.09	
314	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	15	D		X	1.58	68.00	0.68	75.95	515.70	5.47	0.57	14.34	3.48	0.25	0.13	16.41	705.70	
315	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	27.7	C		X	4.48	192.75	1.89	211.39	1435.25	18.60	1.20	40.68	10.67	0.70	0.64	75.17	3232.19	
316	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	13.2	D		X	1.27	54.56	0.58	65.18	442.52	4.34	0.49	11.66	2.79	0.21	0.00	12.05	517.97	
317	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	36.5	D		X	4.49	193.07	1.99	222.94	1513.65	23.48	1.67	53.51	13.82	0.93	0.75	129.47	5566.76	
318	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
319	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
320	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
321	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifoli	17	B	X		14.82	637.22	1.27	142.49	967.44	5.89	0.69	16.52	3.71	0.27	0.12	113.94	4899.09	
322	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
323	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
324	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	20.7	B	X		6.82	293.41	1.29	144.71	982.49	7.52	0.71	19.02	4.69	0.34	0.19	90.67	3898.46	
325	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
326	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
327	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
328	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
329	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
330	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
331	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
332	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
333	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
334	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
335	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
336	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
337	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
338	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
339	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
340	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
341	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
342	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
343	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
344	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
345	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifoli	14.5	B	X		11.94	513.26	1.06	118.76	806.31	5.12	0.58	14.17	3.21	0.23	0.11	77.80	3345.13	
346	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
347	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
348	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
349	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
350	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
351	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
352	Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	19.7	C	X		5.08	218.35	1.08	120.99	821.50	6.68	0.68	17.43	4.24	0.31	0.16	105.46	4534.73	
353	Aleppo pine	Pinus halepensis	39.5	C	X		10.33	444.28	1.88	209.97	1425.63	9.21	1.19	25.76	6.01	0.46	0.17	376.08	16170.57	
354	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
355	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
356	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A		X	0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
357	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
358	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
359	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
360	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
361	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	

362	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
363	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
364	Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima	32.5	B	X		12.15	522.46	2.40	268.18	1820.85	9.58	1.30	27.91	6.09	0.46	0.17	484.78	20844.47	
365	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
366	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
367	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
368	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
369	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
370	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
371	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
372	Spanish dagger	Yucca gloriosa		B	X															AKA "Yucca Torreyi"
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374	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
375	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
376	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
377	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
378	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
379	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
380	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
381	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
382	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	14.1	A	X		0.97	41.76	0.65	72.33	491.08	2.11	0.34	6.25	1.40	0.11	0.00	6.85	294.53	
383	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	23.8	A	X		14.22	611.52	2.01	225.27	1529.50	12.86	1.04	30.87	7.80	0.54	0.37	271.47	11672.37	
ST 384	Southern magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	11.5	C	X		4.29	184.43	0.55	61.32	416.33	3.80	0.35	9.53	2.36	0.17	0.10	35.06	1507.41	
ST 385	Southern magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	24.7	B	X		14.22	611.21	1.33	149.36	1014.10	9.87	0.73	22.84	5.86	0.40	0.31	213.33	9172.51	
ST 386	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	28.2	B	X		13.70	589.21	1.88	209.93	1425.32	10.56	1.02	27.85	6.47	0.44	0.27	172.88	7433.30	
ST 387	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	28.6	B	X		13.98	600.99	1.92	214.68	1457.57	10.67	1.04	28.25	6.55	0.45	0.27	178.97	7695.16	
ST 388	Olive	Olea europaea	15.2	B	X		8.14	349.87	1.18	131.58	893.39	6.62	0.64	16.96	4.16	0.30	0.17	115.69	4974.47	AKA "Olea europaea ssp. Europea"
ST 389	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	32	B	X		16.34	702.77	2.30	257.21	1746.34	11.43	1.25	31.36	7.13	0.50	0.26	235.74	10136.37	
ST 390	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	26	B		X	12.22	525.37	1.65	184.75	1254.35	9.90	0.90	25.55	6.00	0.41	0.27	141.56	6086.53	
ST 391	American sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	21	B	X		9.01	387.56	1.19	133.29	905.00	7.85	0.65	19.62	4.68	0.31	0.23	83.57	3593.47	
R-A	Valley oak	Quercus lobata	1.5	A	X		1.07	46.01	0.00	10.84	73.61	0.27	0.00	0.84	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.98	41.93	AKA "California White Oak"
R-B	Valley oak	Quercus lobata	1.5	A	X		1.07	46.01	0.00	10.84	73.61	0.27	0.00	0.84	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.98	41.93	AKA "California White Oak"
R-C	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-D	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-E	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-F	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-G	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-H	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-I	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-J	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-K	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-L	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-M	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-N	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-O	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1.5	A	X		0.14	6.18	0.00	9.98	67.75	0.26	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.30	
R-P	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	F	X		0.01	0.38	0.10	0.91	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-Q	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	F	X		0.01	0.38	0.10	0.91	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-R	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-S	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-T	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-U	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-V	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-W	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-X	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	A	X		0.20	8.53	0.00	7.96	54.04	0.21	0.00	0.63	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.32	
R-Y	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-Z	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-AA	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-BB	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	2	A	X		0.20	8.75	0.12	13.04	88.53	0.36	0.00	1.10	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.48	
R-CC	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	1	A	X		0.09	3.86	0.00	6.99	47.45	0.17	0.00	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.45	
R-DD	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	1	B	X		0.18	7.91	0.00	7.56	51.34	0.21	0.00	0.62	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.14	

Total							1584.14	67439.56	413.32	46330.26	312555.20	2412.25	237.83	6027.37	1469.45	104.49	63.00	35281.18	1520466.02
							Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	To Date	To Date

Legend	A	B	C	D	F
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dead

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Cynthia Kellman <cpk@cbcearthlaw.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:33 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>, Supekar Sunjana <sss@cbcearthlaw.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Attached please find a comment letter, without its attachments, from Amy Minteer regarding the above-captioned subject.

The below Dropbox link includes the letter with attachments.

We are also sending you a paper copy via FedEx which should arrive tomorrow.

Dropbox link:

https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/j9wel5q4lsx3wnr4x6z6p/h?dl=0&rlkey=16ro04prva1aa496t2mw27jn8

Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Cynthia Kellman

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2022-05-09 H-W DEIR Comments.pdf
368K

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May 10, 2022

(*Via Email* kimberly.henry@lacity.org)

Kimberly Henry
Major Projects Section
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry,

On behalf of the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) and Save LA River Open Space (SLAROS), we provide the following comments on the draft environmental impact report (DEIR) for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. SCRA is an all-volunteer membership organization that advocates for and enhances the quality of life in Studio City. The SCRA's volunteers educate our members and create a platform for the interests, concerns and passions regarding the Studio City community. SCRA consists of more than 2,100 members in the community surrounding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (the "Project") on what is now the site of Weddington Golf & Tennis. SLAROS is a non-profit volunteer organization working with SCRA in their commitment to protect the last remaining 16 acres of unprotected open space along the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley.

SCRA and SLAROS have serious concerns regarding the density and intensity of development proposed as part of Harvard-Westlake's Project, as well as the limited public access to the recreational facilities on the Project site. The Harvard-Westlake School ("School") has proposed to cram two large sports fields with artificial turf and a 50-meter swimming pool, with hundreds of bleacher seats and 70- to 80-foot-tall lighting and LED scoreboards, a two-story, 80,249-square-foot multi-purpose gymnasium and a 500-space subterranean parking garage on the site after eliminating the existing popular golf course and driving range and the hundreds of mature trees located on the Project site. This Project would have significant adverse impacts that are not fully disclosed in the DEIR due the elimination of the scenic trees that provide important biological resources,

the increase in intensity of use increasing traffic, air quality and greenhouse gas impacts, the change in hydrologic conditions on the site, the failure to comply with requirements the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) imposes on the treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources, lack of consistency with land use plan policies and programs, loss of public recreational access, and potential public health impacts. The DEIR fails to include fully enforceable mitigation measures for many of these impacts, in clear violation of CEQA's requirements.

The DEIR fails to provide an adequate project description, particularly with regard to the Project's public accessibility, intensity of School use of the site and special uses of the site. The DEIR also fails to disclose the reasonably foreseeable activities that will be spurred on Harvard-Westlake's Coldwater Canyon campus by making the extensive athletic facilities located there obsolete. Further, the DEIR's analysis of less impactful alternatives is based on improperly narrow project objectives and fails to include a reasonable range of alternatives that would reduce the Project's many significant impacts.

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I. History of the Project Site

In the early 1970's, the Project site was down-zoned from residential to its current agricultural (A-1) zoning pursuant to an agreement among Weddington, Studio City Golf Course, Inc., and the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles to permanently maintain the Project site as recreational open space. Consistent with that agreement, the Project site is designated as open space, with a specific golf course designation, on the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan—the applicable land use element of the City's General Plan.

For more than 60 years, the Project site has been open to the public as the Studio City Golf & Tennis,[1] a recreational facility consisting of a 9-hole golf course, driving range, putting green, 16[2] tennis courts, and club house. The site includes numerous mature trees, providing rare green and open space in the otherwise heavily developed San Fernando Valley, is extraordinarily well-operated and maintained, and is used by tens of thousands of residents from throughout both the City and the Greater Los Angeles region. The tennis facilities are home to the teams from several high schools and tennis leagues, including the Los Angeles Tennis Association.

In September 2021, the Los Angeles City Council designated the Studio City Golf & Tennis Center as an Historic Cultural Monument. This designation was based on the fact that the site "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" as an excellent example of a 1950s private recreational facility and golf club in Studio City. The facility also "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" as an excellent example of a 1950s community golf course. (See https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/5ae20992-41fd-4739-a6b0-66003878f981/CHC-2020-7764-HCM_(4-15-21).pdf, incorporated by reference.) There was overwhelming community support for this designation, with commentors identifying the importance of the publicly available recreational facility, the facility's long-standing inclusivity and the importance of the open space the site provides.

Not only is the Project site an important historic resource that includes public recreational facilities and one of the few remaining open space areas in the San Fernando Valley, it is also unique due to its strategic location adjacent to the Los Angeles River. The Project site is a critical location as a key connection in the regional network of parks,

[1] The facility has also been identified as the Weddington Golf and Tennis Center.
[2] Four tennis courts were previously removed to allow for construction of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 78.

trails and natural lands that comprise the 51-mile Los Angeles River Greenway. The site has significant value as the last remaining unprotected undeveloped open space along the Los Angeles River. Large financial investments have been made at all levels of government and years of planning have gone into efforts to revitalize the Los Angeles River and lands adjacent to it. The Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway Trail ("Zev Greenway") was completed on County property adjacent to the Project site in 2017. The Zev Greenway is a half-mile walking path that brings back native habitat to the River's edge and reincorporates the River into this urban San Fernando Valley neighborhood. The trail is popular with walkers and joggers, and those needing natural respite. Beautifully designed artistic gates and interpretive panels tell the story of the natural function of the River and the native people who once centered their lives around it.

A senior housing project was previously proposed for the Project site between approximately 2007 and 2014. The surrounding community opposed the privatization and development of this site. The previous development project did not move forward. However, before any individuals interested in preserving the Project site as public recreational facilities could make an offer on the Project site, the public was informed that Harvard-Westlake had purchased the site for private school use. The community similarly opposes the privatization of the Studio City Golf & Tennis Center site to be paved over with buildings, structures, and artificial turf to allow it to be converted to mainly private use as the athletic campus for an exclusive private school.

II. The DEIR Contains an Inadequate Project Description.

Every EIR must set forth a project description that is sufficient to allow an adequate evaluation and review of the project's environmental impacts. (CEQA Guidelines § 15124.) "An accurate, stable and finite project description is the *sine qua non* of an informative and legally sufficient EIR." (*County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles* (1977) 71 Cal.App.3d 185, 192 93; accord *San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Reserve Center v. County of Stanislaus* (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 713, 730.) "[O]nly through an accurate view of the project may the public and interested parties and public agencies balance the proposed project's benefits against its environmental cost, consider appropriate mitigation measures, assess the advantages of terminating the proposal and properly weigh other alternatives." (*City of Santee v. County of San Diego* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1438, 1454.)

Here, there are several aspects of the Project for which the DEIR fails to provide adequate information to fully assess the Project's impacts. Of overarching concern for SCRA and SLAROS, as well as the community as a whole, is the public accessibility of the Project site. The Project site is currently publicly accessible at all times the site is

open, prior to sunset for the golf course and prior to 10 p.m. for the driving range and tennis courts. The Project applicant has claimed to the community that the Project site will remain publicly accessible for recreational uses in response to concerns that the site will now become mainly a private school recreational facility instead of a public recreational facility.

The DEIR claims the site will have 5.4 acres of publicly available open space from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (DEIR p. II-2.) However, a review of the Project site plan shows the publicly accessible area is mainly just the landscaping around the new Harvard-Westlake school athletic facilities and the walking paths between those facilities. The Project site is so crowded with school facilities, very little space is left for the public. It is also unclear whether they are including County property in this calculation. The overstatement of the public open space is misleading.

Additionally, the Project includes extensive walls and fencing around the athletic fields, pool and massive gym building. This eliminates the public feel of the site and constrains the public to narrow paths, unlike the wide-open spaces currently on the site.

The DEIR also includes a table of anticipated public use for the athletic facilities on the Project site. The tennis courts, gym (with the exception of a token community room), the swimming pool and athletic fields are claimed to be available whenever "not in use by the school" and only for pre-approved organizations and programs. (DEIR p. II-34.) This eliminates individual use and use by any groups that are not pre-approved. No qualification for pre-approval have been disclosed. The DEIR project description fails to provide adequate information regarding public availability of the facilities and what portions of the public Harvard-Westlake would approve for access. Moreover, there is heavy weekend usage of the Project site anticipated by Harvard-Westlake, which is the time of heaviest recreational use of the current site. The significant reduction in public recreational uses must be disclosed.

Further, any approval for this Project must be conditioned upon clear requirements regarding availability of public use for the facilities. As set forth, the project description contains nothing more than estimates of the frequency of use based on previous use of existing facilities. But, the DEIR fails to address whether the frequency of athletic uses would increase with the development of these expansive facilities. Would more athletic games, including tournaments, be scheduled at Harvard-Westlake with the new facilities? Would new athletic teams be formed? It seems clear there would be an expansion beyond existing uses if the school will be significantly expanding its athletic facilities.

The DEIR discloses for the first time that the Project site will be used not only as a sports facility for Harvard-Westlake School, but also for academic uses, including science labs, meetings and classes. The DEIR fails to provide adequate information regarding these uses such as the frequency and where they would be located on the Project site. Since public use is halted when facilities are in use by the School, to adequately assess public accessibility, this information must be provided. The DEIR implies that prior to 3 p.m., more of the site would be publicly accessible. But, with the inclusion of academic classes on the Project site, Harvard-Westlake's use of the facilities could stretch throughout the entire day. The frequency of such use must also be disclosed because it could significantly increase the intensity of use of the site. The vague reference to using the Project site for classes fails to provide a complete project description. Harvard-Westlake must also disclose any further anticipated expansion of use of the site. It appears it may anticipate turning the site into a full-time school campus and not just an after school athletic facility.

The DEIR also claims there may be up to 30 "special events" at the Project site per year. As with the level of Harvard-Westlake athletic activities at the Project site, the DEIR is not proposing any conditions of approval to limit the use to levels described in the Project description. Without such conditions, the use could be significantly higher than disclosed. Further, Harvard-Westlake has failed to provide the City with adequate information regarding the special events. The Project application failed to include any description of these events or their frequency, despite this information being required in the application.

Finally, when previously proposing construction of a new athletic field on the Harvard-Westlake Coldwater Canyon campus, the School repeatedly cited the need for additional parking for students. This Project would provide over 500 parking spaces. The DEIR fails to disclose whether these parking spaces could be used by students attending school at the Harvard-Westlake campus, with shuttles to the campus, to make up for what the school has previously considered a significant deficit in student parking.

III. The DEIR Improperly Segments the Relocation of Athletic Facilities from Expansion of Uses on Harvard-Westlake Campus.

CEQA requires analysis of "the whole of an action," including activities that are a reasonably foreseeable consequence of a project, and prohibits evading comprehensive CEQA analysis by splitting projects into separate pieces. (CEQA Guidelines § 15378; *Bozung v. LAFCO*. (1975) 13 Cal.3d 263, 283-84; *Orinda Assn v. Board of Supervisors* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 1145, 1171.) The City must "construe the project broadly to capture the whole of the action and its environmental impacts." (*Save Berkeley's*

Neighborhoods v. Regents of University of California (2020) 51 Cal.App.5th 226, 239.) All phases must be considered together for environmental review. (*Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 268, 284.)

The Harvard-Westlake Coldwater Canyon campus already contains a number of athletic facilities, including:

- Tapper Gymnasium
- Ted Slavin Field, with sports field and synthetic track
- "50-meter pool manufactured by Myrtha Pools of Mantua, Italy"
- Large Sports Performance Center with weight room and full-size dry cleaning and laundry facility

(**Attachment A**, H-W Map; https://www.hw.com/athletics/Facilities-Locations, incorporated by reference.)

When Harvard-Westlake previously proposed an expansion of athletic facilities adjacent to its existing campus, only one new sports field was identified as necessary. No additional gyms, pools or other athletic uses were identified as being required. Harvard-Westlake has failed to provide information regarding the necessity of all components that have been included as overly narrow project objectives. (See Section VI.A, below.) Instead of providing only required additional facilities, Harvard-Westlake's goal appears to be creating an entirely new large campus where all School athletics, and some School academics, will be located.

The School has failed to identify a need for three large athletic fields, three gyms and two large pools, which is what would result from a combination of proposed new facilities and the currently existing facilities on the Harvard-Westlake campus. It is reasonably foreseeable that the athletic facilities currently existing on the campus will no longer be used if Harvard-Westlake creates an entirely new athletic facilities campus. Harvard-Westlake must disclose any potential plans to replace existing on campus athletic facilities with new or expanded uses.

The California Supreme Court rejected a similar attempt at project segmentation in *Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 393–395.) There, the agency claimed future uses at a university building did not need to be assessed in environmental review because it had "not yet formally approved any particular use" for the future phase. (*Id.* at 394.) The Court found that even though the

specifics of the future phase had not yet been determined, there was adequate information to include that phase in the environmental review, either as a phase of the current project or as a cumulatively considerable future project. (*Id.* at 395.) The same requirement applies here. Harvard-Westlake must disclose its plans for future use of the on-campus athletic facilities that would become obsolete or unnecessary if the Project is developed as proposed. Failure to do so violates CEQA's important public disclosure principle. (*Laurel Heights I, supra*, 47 Cal.3d 376, 394.)

IV. The DEIR Improperly Relies on Project Design Features and Proposed Conditions to Mitigate Impacts Without Analysis or Enforceability.

Throughout, the DEIR improperly relies upon so-called Project Design Features (PDFs) and claims that conditions will be placed on the Project in an attempt to reduce many of the Project's impact without the required analysis of the impacts or the measures relied upon to mitigate them.

The majority of these PDFs and conditions appear to be mitigation measures that the Project applicant and City have failed to incorporate into the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). When a Project incorporates mitigation measures, CEQA requires that those mitigation measures be "fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures." (Pub. Resources Code § 21081.6(b).) As mere PDFs that will not necessarily be incorporated into Project approvals, conditions, and the MMRP, the PDFs are not properly enforceable by the City or third parties and cannot be relied upon for any reductions in Project impacts. CEQA's mitigation requirements exist for a reason. "The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that feasible mitigation measures will actually be implemented as a condition of development, and not merely adopted and then neglected or disregarded." (*Federation of Hillside & Canyon v. City of Los Angeles* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1261; *Katzeff v. California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection* (2010) 181 Cal.App.4th 601, 612; *Lincoln Place Tenants Assn v. City of Los Angeles* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1491.)

The heavy reliance on Project PDFs and the future imposition of conditions also improperly compresses the DEIR's disclosure and analysis functions. (*Lotus v. Department of Transportation* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 655-656.) A "mitigation measure cannot be used as a device to avoid disclosing project impacts." (*San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced* (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th 645, 663-664.) Here, the DEIR claims that the PDFs are part of the Project itself and fail to assess the impacts of the Project without these PDFs. Recent Court of Appeal decisions disapprove of this practice:

> A 'mitigation measure' is a suggestion or change that would reduce or minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment caused by the project as proposed." (*Lincoln Place Tenants Assn. v. City of Los Angeles* (2007) 155 Cal.App.4th 425, 445, 66 Cal.Rptr.3d 120.) ***A mitigation measure is not part of the project***. (*Lotus v. Department of Transportation* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 656 & fn. 8, 167 Cal.Rptr.3d 382.) Thus, it is questionable whether these measures even qualify as mitigation measures.

(*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Assn. of Governments* (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 433, emphasis added.) An EIR cannot incorporate "the proposed mitigation measures into its description of the project and then conclude [] that any potential impacts from the project will be less than significant." (*Lotus*, *supra*, 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 655-657.) The DEIR's shortcut is "not merely a harmless procedural failing…[it] subverts the purposes of CEQA by omitting material necessary to informed decisionmaking and informed public participation." (*Id.* at 658.)

V. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Analyze the Project's Impacts.

A. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Disclose and Mitigate Aesthetic Impacts.

1. The DEIR Fails to Analyze Impacts to Scenic Quality of the Site.

As a matter of law, the EIR must comprehensively address the significant aesthetic effect of the Project. (*See Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc. v. City of Encinitas* (1994) 29 Cal.App.4th 1597.) Existing public views of the open and expansive Project site, with numerous trees and greenspace forming a scenic vista, would be adversely altered by the Project. The Project would remove approximately 240 trees, many of which are located in the publicly visible public right-of-way. During the lengthy construction period, the site would be almost entirely denuded. The Project would also install walls and fencing around the site that block the existing views of greenspace and trees. The DEIR fails to include any analysis of these aesthetic impacts, claiming the Project is located in an urbanized area but failing to recognize that this site provides an important respite from the urbanization.

Additionally, the DEIR fails to disclose that the Project would conflict with applicable zoning regulations intended to protect scenic quality. As discussed in Section V.G, addressing land use impacts, the Project includes numerous light poles that are 70 to 80 feet tall, making them at least 40 feet taller the allowable height on the Project site, and significantly taller than any other existing or planned structures. This height limit is intended to protect the scenic quality of this Los Angeles River-adjacent site that is

currently in open space. The Project's lack of compliance with this regulation could result in adverse aesthetic impacts not evaluated in the DEIR.

The Project is also inconsistent with the designation of the site as open space with a golf course. (**Attachment B,** Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan Land Use Map.) The Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan includes Policy 5-1.1 "Encourage the retention of passive and visual open space which provides a balance to the urban development of the Plan Area" and requires open space areas be protected from the encroachment of more intense uses. The DEIR fails to disclose that the Project would conflict with the Community Plan's designation of the site as visual open space to balance the surrounding urban development. Instead, the Project includes significant development on the site and an encroachment of more intense uses by Harvard-Westlake.

The DEIR fails to provide comparative visual renderings and simulations for the site and surrounding area with and without the Project. This prevents the public and decisionmakers from assessing the visual impacts of the Project. Additionally, the renderings of the Project contained in the DEIR's project description section rely on misleading angles, mainly within the site or from middle of the River, not surrounding residences or the Zev Greenway, and not with the small replacement trees that would need years to grow to the size of existing mature trees.

2. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Disclose Night Lighting Impacts.

The Project includes significantly more night lighting sources than currently exist on the Project site. Existing lighting on the Project site is limited to the eastern portion of the site. This lighting is buffered by the many mature trees on the site. Additionally, the lighting from the tennis courts is shielded from the Greenway in part by the Fire Station building. The new lighting would include 70- and 80-foot-tall polls for both fields and the pool area, plus LED screens. This significantly expands the height and number of lighting sources on the Project site. It also expands night lighting to the western portion of the site and even includes the installation of field lighting directly adjacent to the Greenway. (Compare DEIR App. B p. 15 (existing lighting locations) with p. 8 (proposed lighting locations for Project).)

The DEIR claims no PDFs or mitigation measures are required for night lighting impacts, relying on the Project applicant's claim that they will install and maintain a certain type of lighting and shielding. This claim is unenforceable mitigation and as such is improper under CEQA. Moreover, to the extent the DEIR relies on the future installation of trees as a source of night lighting mitigation, that shielding will not be

provided for many years. The Project is removing hundreds of mature trees and will replace them with much smaller trees. It will take years for the replacement trees to provide any shielding and they may never reach a height that would be able to shield lighting from the extremely tall athletic field lighting.

B. The DEIR Fails to Analyze and Disclose Air Quality and Hazards Impacts and Mitigation Measures.

1. The DEIR Must Acknowledge the Project's Location in an Area of Extreme Nonattainment.

The South Coast Air Basin, where the Project is located, is in extreme nonattainment for the federal ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). While the DEIR states the attainment status on page IV.B-21, the reader is given no information as to why the Basin fails to meet the federal ozone standard. Nor does the DEIR explain what "extreme" nonattainment means (it is the very worst category, with the highest ozone concentrations in the air contemplated by the Clean Air Act; 42 U.S.C. § 7511(a)), or as to how severe the ozone pollution problem is in the Basin. U.S. EPA's Green Book states that only two areas in the nation are so heavily polluted as to be in "extreme" nonattainment for ozone, namely Los Angeles-South Coast Basin, and the San Joaquin Valley. (https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/jnc.html, incorporated by reference.) The omission is so glaring as to make the document misleading on this point.

A true picture of the severity of ozone pollution in the South Coast Air Basin is presented in the prestigious State of the Air Report, which is issued annually by the American Lung Association. A copy of the excerpts of the Report for 2022 is attached to these comments for the record. It lists the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area as the most-polluted for ozone in the nation (**Attachment C** - State of the Air Report, p. 17). None of this information made it into the EIR, but the decision makers and the public are entitled to, and need to, know it.

2. Air Quality Analysis is Based on Faulty VMT Assumptions.

This Project, as proposed, is a project that will have shuttles running continuous trips five days a week. (DEIR, p. II-55.) Harvard-Westlake has made no commitment to run 100% electric shuttles, so these shuttles will necessarily emit criteria pollutants. As we have explained in Section J.2, the Project's VMT analysis is based on unsupported assumptions and omissions. (**Attachment D**, Expert Comments from Tom Brohard.) The Air Quality analysis utilizes these faulty assumptions. For instance, the estimated mobile source emissions are dependent on the VMT analysis (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 13;

IV.B-38.). The DEIR must correct these assumptions and be recirculated with the corrected air quality analysis.

3. The DEIR Understates the Project's Air Quality and Hazards Impacts Relating to Artificial Turf.

Given the Project's location in an air basin already burdened with significant air pollution, the Project must take every available precaution to avoid contributing to air pollution and hazards. This goal cannot be achieved with the Project's use of artificial turf.

A component of artificial turf is crumb rubber, which contains contaminants of potential concern, including criteria pollutants such as particulate matter and VOCs. (DEIR, p. IV.H-31 to -32.) The DEIR states that the turf will need to be replaced every *eight* years, at which point the replaced turf will need to be disposed. (DEIR, p. IV.H-45.) The DEIR states that "In addition to compliance with applicable disposal regulations, artificial turf consists of material that can be recycled at the end of its useful life. **Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements would ensure that Project impacts related to disposal of artificial turf would be less than significant**." (DEIR, p. IV.H-45.)

But the DEIR provides no evidence that such recycling and safe disposal is even possible, and in fact substantial evidence demonstrates it is not possible. On February 28, 2022, Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission against turf manufacturers for false advertising, because "[t]here are no turf recycling plants in the U.S.," "[u]sed turf is not being exported to the two known recycling plants in Europe" and "[a]rtificial turf is extremely difficult and expensive to recycle since all the different plastics, rubber, and other materials used must be separated from each other." (**Attachment E** – PEER, March 7, 2022, "False Artificial Turf Recycling Claims Ripped," https://peer.org/false-artificial-turf-recycling-claims-ripped/.) In 2019, a CEO of a turf recycling company admitted that turf recycling is not possible, and even the Synthetic Turf Council has stated that it is not possible at the point of removal. (**Attachment F** – PEER, January 30, 2020, "*Artificial Turf's Big Lie: Old Fields Not Recycled*," https://peer.org/artificial-turfs-big-lie-old-fields-not-recycled/.)

The DEIR does not disclose the amount of artificial turf the Project will use as far as we have been able to ascertain, but generating artificial turf waste every eight years that cannot be recycled will likely have significant air quality and hazardous impacts.

4. The DEIR Fails to Analyze and Adopt All Feasible Mitigation Measures.

According to CalEnviroScreen, the Project Site ranks in the 70th percentile for pollution burden and 75th for ozone (Census Tract 6037143500). NOx emissions are a precursor to forming ozone. Thus, it is imperative that the Project reduce and avoid NOx emissions at any cost.

Despite this, the Project will have significant NOx emissions during its extended 2.5-year construction period. The DEIR must analyze and adopt all feasible mitigation measures to reduce NOx and other criteria pollutant emissions. These mitigation measures include:

- Prohibiting gas- or diesel-powered construction or maintenance equipment (e.g., leafblowers). Using electric equipment.
- Requiring all Project development to be all electric with no plumbing whatsoever for natural gas. Accordingly, no gas-powered water heaters, or any other gas-powered appliance shall be allowed.

- Including photovoltaic solar panels and batteries in the project design to provide the maximum amount of the Project's commercial needs, but in no event, less than 90 percent.

- Actually constructing enough electric vehicle charging stations in the project design to provide charging capacity adequate to service all anticipated vehicles to the Project site, not solely providing some of the infrastructure for "future" stations.

- Including electric heat pumps in the project design to provide air and water heating and cooling.

- Requiring that the shuttles running from the Harvard-Westlake Upper Campus to the Project site are 100% electric and mandating as an enforceable mitigation measure that use of such shuttles is required.

- Providing free transit passes to students, faculty, parents, and anyone who may utilize the Project.

- Providing a free shuttle to and from the nearest Metro Rail stations.

- Prohibiting vehicle idling.

These measures will also have co-benefits—all of them will reduce GHG emissions, and many of them will reduce the Project's significant unmitigated noise impacts.

C. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Analyze and Mitigation the Project's Biological Impacts.

1. The DEIR's Assessment of Impacts Due to Tree Removal is Inadequate.

The Project would have direct construction impacts on special-status birds and bats, raptors, and migratory birds that include the potential to disturb the lifecycle of avian species and migratory birds from damaging vegetation, affecting foraging, roosting, and nesting areas and disturbance of nesting, roosting, and foraging due to construction noise and vibration and night lighting. These temporary impacts must be addressed and mitigated, but were not.

The DEIR fails to acknowledge the long-term significant impacts to migratory birds and bat species that would result from the removal of approximately 250 mature trees currently at the Project site. The DEIR focuses on the replacement of these trees with native species, underestimating the habitat currently relied upon by birds and bats that will be lost for the years of construction and many years it will take for the replacement trees to reach a similar size.

Additionally, the DEIR does not address the cumulative loss of trees at both the Project site and for the Sportsmen's Lodge project located just over the River from the Project site. The Sportsmen's Lodge project has removed approximately 90 mature trees, adding to the cumulative loss of trees for species to rely upon in this area.

2. The DEIR's Analysis of Impacts to Bat Species from Tree Removal and Nighttime Lighting is Inadequate.

The large number of mature trees on the Project site coupled with its adjacency to the Los Angeles River provide good bat roosting and foraging habitat in an area surrounded by dense urbanization. The DEIR admits that the Project site could provide habitat to the special status Western yellow bat, but fails to provide mitigation to address this impact. Moreover, the DEIR fails to include an adequate survey of bat species at the Project site. The day time site visit conducted in November (reconnaissance biological

survey) was not adequate to provide evidence of bat occupancy of the Project site. (DEIR IV-C.13.) Nocturnal surveys with acoustic recordings for bats coupled with night vision observations should have been done between May and August to detect bats that may have maternity roosts in the trees. Additional bat species are likely to use the Project site and adjacent Zev Greenway, including those that are species of special concern. For example, the draft EIR prepared for the Los Angeles River Master Plan Update established that the Pallid bat, a species of special concern, was observed along the Los Angeles River in the vicinity of the Project site. (**Attachment G**, LARUMP pp. 3.3-11 and Fig 2-4.)

The DEIR does not assess best lighting practices for bat species, instead just claiming that the use of directed LED lighting will reduce impacts, failing to consider color temperature for lighting. "Best practices for lighting for bat species include avoiding green and red lights, as these interfere with migration patterns. White lighting tends to attract prey species and increase foraging. Lighting adjacent to wildlife areas should be limited to an upper limit of 3,000 on the Kelvin color temperature scale and shielded to prevent light from entering the wildlife area." (**Attachment H**, LARUMP DPEIR p. 3.3-127.)

The DEIR also fails to adequately address the night lighting impacts on species that currently use the Project site and adjacent Zev Greenway, particularly those that use the site nocturnally. The Project extends night lighting to the entire Project site, whereas it is currently limited to the eastern portion of the site. The new lighting is significantly taller than the existing lighting. The DEIR claims replacement trees would reduce impacts of these new lighting sources, but the athletic field light poles would greatly exceed the height of the replacement trees for many years.

Further, currently, only the eastern portion of the Project site is used at nighttime and there are limited noise impacts from the use of the tennis courts and driving range. The Project would open the entire site up to night time use and would significantly expand the number of persons on the site in the evenings, as well as the noise associated with activities on the site. Night time athletic games and meets, with hundreds of spectators, would generate increased noise levels on areas of the site that previously enjoyed tranquility for bird, bat and other species on the site and on the Zev Greenway. This increased human intrusion, along with the increased use of lighting and removal of mature trees will have major impacts on the ability of the Project site to support wildlife. The spillover noise and light and increased human presence at night will also negatively impact species that rely on the adjacent Greenway in the evening and nighttime.

3. The DEIR Fails to Include Tree Removal Mitigation Recommended by CDFW and Relies on Mitigation That is Not Fully Enforceable.

The DEIR fails to address mitigation set forth by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). CDFW provided scoping comments on the Project identifying the need to phase the tree removal during construction to reduce impacts. The DEIR fails to do so.

Mitigation measure BIO-MM-3 also fails to be fully enforceable. This measure provides for "replacement of each 'non-protected' significant tree removed at a minimum 1:1 ratio," but that goes on to state that the "actual mitigation requirement may be modified by the Department of City Planning." (DEIR IV.C-56.) This measure is not fully enforceable for several reasons. First, the DEIR does not define "significant tree." Thus, there is not an objective standard set for determining which trees will need to be replaced. (*Golden Door Properties, LLC v. County of San Diego* (2020) 50 Cal.App.5th 467, 520 [mitigation is improperly deferred if it does not rely on objective standards].) The DEIR does not disclose how many replacement trees will actual be required for the Project.

Additionally, it is improper that this mitigation measure could be changed in the future outside of the environmental review process, in violation of the public participation goals of CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code § 21000.) Delegation of mitigation measure development to a post-approval process by lead agency staff has been found to be inadequate. (*Endangered Habitats League, Inc. v. County of Orange* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 777, 793-94.)

Further, the DEIR also again improperly relies on PDFs instead of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to nesting raptors and songbirds. This fails to adequately disclose, evaluate efficacy and ensure enforceability of the measures. (Section IV.)

D. The DEIR Fails to Analyze and Disclose the Project's GHG Impacts and Mitigation

1. The DEIR's Analysis of GHG Impacts Must Reflect the Reality of the Climate Crisis.

Public agencies must "stay in step with evolving scientific knowledge and state regulatory schemes." (*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Assn. of Governments* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 497, 504; accord CEQA Guidelines § 15064.4.) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has recently identified that greenhouse gas

("GHG") emissions **must peak** by 2025 in order to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 degree Celsius. (**Attachment I,** Excerpts Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report.) In order to do so, all sectors must utilize deep emissions reductions. As the Project is expected to begin operation in 2025, all Project activities must align with a decrease in GHG emissions. Any increase in GHG emissions will subvert this goal. The Project will increase GHG emissions relative to baseline; thus, the DEIR must disclose this as a significant impact.

2. The DEIR Fails to Evaluate its Adopted Threshold of Significance, and Fails to Support its Conclusion that the Project will Have No Significant GHG Impacts.

The DEIR states that:

> In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant impact related to GHGs if it would:
>
> Threshold (a): Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; **or**
>
> Threshold (b): Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

(DEIR, p.IV.G-36, emphasis added.)

The DEIR thus adopts ***two*** thresholds of significance for GHG impacts. In evaluating Threshold (a), whether the Project generates GHG emissions directly or indirectly that may have a significant impact on the environment, the DEIR concedes that the Project would generate an increase of GHG emissions over baseline. (DEIR, p. IV.G-58.) However, the DEIR declines to evaluate whether ***this increase*** would have a significant impact on the environment, instead stating that due to the Project's purported consistency with applicable GHG reduction plans as evaluated in Threshold (b), the Project would not generate significant GHG emissions as defined in Threshold (a). (DEIR, pp. IV.G-58 to 59.)

This is an impermissible omission. The DEIR must actually evaluate the significance of the Project's increase in GHG emissions with respect to Threshold (a). CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4, subdivision (a) requires lead agencies to "make a good-faith effort, ***based to the extent possible*** on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project."

The DEIR states that the Project's GHG emissions would exceed baseline (DEIR, p. IV.G-53), but makes no attempt to show whether such an increase would be significant. Instead, the DEIR states "even a very large individual project would not generate enough GHG emissions on its own to significantly influence global climate change." (DEIR, IV.G-58.) This is not only a severely retrograde position that fails to acknowledge the ongoing climate emergency and the urgency for immediate GHG reductions, but it also contrary to the CEQA Guidelines, which state "A project's incremental contribution may be cumulatively considerable even if it appears relatively small compared to statewide, national or global emissions." (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.4, subd. (b).)

While compliance with GHG reduction plans is but ***one*** factor in determining the significance of GHG impacts (upon a showing of substantial evidence supporting such compliance), the CEQA Guidelines also specify that agencies should consider:

> (1) The extent to which the project may increase or reduce greenhouse gas emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;
> (2) Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project.

(CEQA Guidelines § 15064.4, subd. (b)(1) & (b)(2).) Accordingly, as Threshold (a) would address both of these factors, the DEIR must actually consider whether the Project's increase in emissions is significant. The failure to do so is an omission of necessary analysis that renders the EIR deficient. (*Friant Ranch, supra,* 6 Cal.5th 502, 514-15.)

Further, the CEQA Guidelines state that compliance with statewide GHG reduction goals may be considered "provided that substantial evidence supports the agency's analysis of ***how those goals or strategies address the project's incremental contribution to climate change and its conclusion that the project's incremental contribution is not cumulatively considerable***." (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.4, subd. (b)(3), emphasis added.) The DEIR has not provided such substantial evidence. In the DEIR and its Appendix C, the DEIR claims that the Project's purported consistency with various state, regional, and local GHG reduction programs justify its increase in GHG emissions, but this so-called consistency is based on several unfounded conclusions.

For example, the DEIR claims consistency with numerous statewide and regional policies that do not govern individual developments like the Project. The DEIR claims credit for emissions reductions resulting from policies such as the Renewable Portfolio Standard applicable to energy sellers, LEV and ZEV regulations applicable to vehicle manufacturers (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 18), Low Carbon Fuel Standard reductions

applicable to fuel suppliers (*Id.*, p. 22), Cap-and-Trade applicable to regulated entities (*Id.*, p. 23), numerous SCAG policies applying to local jurisdictions (*Id.*, pp. 25-29), among others. None of these policies apply to the Project, and all would be in place regardless of whether the Project were developed or not.

Further, even if the DEIR could validly assess comparison of the Project with these policies, agencies are required to "substantiate" their assumptions that the reductions specified in these policies "can also serve as the criterion for an individual land use project." (*Center for Biological Diversity v. Department of Fish & Wildlife* (2015) 62 Cal.4th 204, 228.) The DEIR has not done so here.

The DEIR also inadequately supports its claims that other Project features demonstrate its consistency with GHG reduction plans. The DEIR Appendix C states in a conclusory manner that the Project would comply with SB 350 by meeting the requirements of Title 24, Part 6 and the Green Building Code. (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 18.) A bare assertion of compliance with these regulatory schemes is insufficient to demonstrate that the Project would have no significant impacts. (Cf. *Californians for Alternatives to Toxics v. Department of Food & Agriculture* (2005) 136 Cal.App.4th 1, 16.)

The DEIR also claims consistency with regulations intended to reduce mobile source pollution and implement SB 375 by stating that the Project would introduce shuttles that will "reduce" VMT. (DEIR, Appendix C, pp. 20-21.) As we have stated elsewhere, the Project inaccurately estimates VMT, and so this assertion is unfounded. (Section V.J.2.) Additionally, the DEIR fails to acknowledge that the almost daily running of shuttles continuously in the afternoon/evening is a GHG-intense activity.

The DEIR also claims that the Project's inclusion of "conduit and panel capacity" for "future electric vehicle charging stations" demonstrates its consistency with regulations relating to reducing mobile source pollution (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 20), SCAG RTP/SCS policies regarding encouragement of EV usage and fleet conversion (*Id.*, pp. 25, 29), and City Green New Deal policies to include EVs/ZEVs (*Id.*, p. 32.) This "future" Project feature is speculative, and not enforceable as a mitigation measure (see Section IV), and thus does not support the DEIR's conclusion of no significant GHG impacts.

The DEIR states that it would designate a minimum of 33 parking spaces for carpools or alternative-fueled vehicles. (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 20.) While certainly a laudable and worthy feature to include, this feature does not support the EIR's conclusion that the Project will have no significant GHG impacts because such designations are simply unenforceable.

Finally, the DEIR states that the Project's removal of 240 trees somehow supports the City Green New Deal's requirement to reduce the urban heat island effect, simply because the Project would replace a greater number of trees. (DEIR, Appendix C, p. 33.) This wrongfully assumes that the replacement trees, once planted, would immediately perform the same GHG-reducing and heat-reducing functions that the existing trees performed. The DEIR provides no evidence to justify this assumption.

For these reasons, the EIR's conclusion that the Project will have no significant GHG impacts is both unsupported and omits information necessary to informed decisionmaking.

3. The DEIR Improperly Compresses GHG Impacts and Mitigation.

As we have pointed out in other sections, the DEIR improperly compresses analysis of GHG impacts and mitigation, in violation of CEQA. (*Lotus, supra*, 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 656.) This error is fatal to the DEIR, because it precludes meaningful analysis and mitigation of the Project's GHG impacts, precludes analysis of the potential impacts imposed by mitigation measures (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4, subd. (a)(1)(D)), and prevents a Statement of Overriding Considerations to be adopted if necessary.

The DEIR improperly compresses the analysis by declaring the Project's consistency with relevant GHG reduction plans through the implementation of "GHG reduction characteristics, features, and measures." (DEIR, p. IV.G-54.) The DEIR, however, does not properly analyze the significance of the Project's impacts without imposing such GHG reduction features. Instead, the DEIR makes a misleading comparison by comparing the Project's GHG impacts without any of these reduction features, to the Project *with* the GHG reduction features, and presenting the difference in GHG emissions to show the Project as proposed with the GHG reduction features is superior. (*Ibid*.) This is a strawman comparison, however, as there is no evidence to suggest that a version of the Project without these features is being proposed. Thus, the comparison to a hypothetical version of the Project without these features is misleading.

Further, the "GHG reduction" features do not even show that the Project would have less than significant GHG impacts. One of the features, a solar voltaic system on the gymnasium roof, is an unenforceable PDF that does not reflect a commitment by the Applicant. We have objected to the DEIR's reliance on such PDFs above in Section IV. Further, the solar panels are expected to supply only 11.5% of the Project's energy demand. (DEIR, p. IV.G-50.) The solar voltaic system thus is far from offsetting the Project's GHG impacts.

The DEIR also claims, as a GHG reduction feature, GHG reductions as a result of state requirements to reduce the carbon intensity of the energy supplied by the LADWP. (DEIR, p. IV.G-54.) These reductions do not reflect on the *Project's* impacts because they are dependent on whether LADWP meets its RPS requirements, and not within the control of the Project developer. GHG mitigation measures must be additional; that is, reducing emissions beyond what would otherwise occur (*Golden Door Properties, LLC v. County of San Diego* (2020) 50 Cal.App.5th 467, 518) and GHG mitigation is illusory unless it provides additionality. CEQA prohibits illusory mitigation. (*Federation of Hillside & Canyon Assn. v. City of Los Angeles* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1261; *Katzeff v. California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection* (2010) 181 Cal.App.4th 601, 612; *Lincoln Place Tenants Assn v. City of Los Angeles* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1491, 1508.) As defined by California's Cap-and-Trade program, a GHG offset must "exceed any [GHG] reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative business-as-usual scenario." (17 Cal. Code Regs., § 95802, subd. (a).) Thus, a GHG mitigation measure must create GHG reductions beyond those that would occur without its implementation. It must also be "real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable." (Health & Safety Code § 38562, subd. (d)(1).) The DEIR has not shown that its GHG reduction features are additional to what would normally occur.

Finally, the DEIR assumes GHG reductions based on the Project's purported VMT reductions. As noted in Section V.J.2, the DEIR's analysis of VMT is flawed, and does not account for all VMT. Thus, the DEIR's assumed GHG reductions are flawed as well.

The DEIR improperly compressed the analysis of Project impacts and spurious design features meant to mitigate GHG emissions. In doing so, it failed CEQA's mandate as an informational document. To correct this fatal flaw, the DEIR should analyze the impacts of the proposed Project first separately to assess the significance of impacts. Then, the DEIR should apply all feasible mitigation measures to reduce Project impacts.

4. The DEIR Relies on an Unsupported 30-Year Amortization Timeline.

The DEIR fails to disclose the total amount of GHGs expected to be emitted over the life of the Project. Instead, the DEIR relies on the assumption that the Project will have a lifespan of 30 years, and amortizes the construction emissions of the Project over that assumed lifespan. (DEIR, p. IV.G-43.) This lifespan is unsupported by substantial evidence. The DEIR understates the Project's GHG emissions by understating the useful life of the Project. The DEIR cites to a draft guidance document prepared by the South

Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff in 2008 for consideration by the SCAQMD Board ("Board"), discussing proposed Draft SCAQMD Guidance for setting significance thresholds under CEQA for GHG emissions. (**Attachment J**, December 2008 Board Summary.) This was the occasion when the SCAQMD adopted the 10,000 metric tons per year of GHG emissions significance threshold for ***industrial*** projects. (**Attachment J**, p. 2.) However, ***no significance threshold, and no useful lifespan*** were adopted for commercial uses such as the Project site. The Board declined to recommend a lifespan for commercial uses. Thus, insofar as the Project includes commercial activities, a lifespan of 30 years should not be used as an assumption in the EIR.[3]

It is simply not the case, as a matter of law, that SCAQMD requires that the residential and commercial portions of the Project be presumed to have a lifespan of only 30 years. Even if it wished to, the SCAQMD does not have approval authority over those portions of the Project, and could not impose or enforce a 30-year limit to the Project's life. Nor does the DEIR indicate that the Project will accept as a condition of approval that it will cease to operate after 30 years, even if the City proposed to impose one. No practical or legally binding 30-year limitation on the Project's life exists. Hence, the EIR should calculate insofar as possible what the GHG emissions of the Project will be after 30 years and for as long as the Project can reasonably be expected to remain in operation. These emissions must be publicly disclosed, and must be mitigated to the extent feasible. (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21002, 21081(a).)

5. The DEIR Understates the Project's Urban Heat Island Effect.

The DEIR understates the Project's impacts with respect to the urban heat island effect. As the DEIR's Appendix C-2 states, the urban heat island effect describes higher temperatures in urban environments, due to a greater concentration of heat-absorptive surfaces, heat generating activities, and less vegetation than in rural environments. (DEIR, Appendix C-2, pp. 1-2.) The urban heat island effect is important because it contributes to increased concentrations of heat, which leads to numerous deleterious health impacts. (**Attachment L,** Declaration of Dr. Futernick with supporting studies)

The DEIR concludes that because the Project's artificial turf would undergo rapid cooling during the nighttime, it would not retain heat overnight and thus not contribute to the urban heat island effect. This represents a significant gap in the analysis, as the DEIR

[3] A recent Superior Court decision in San Diego County noting that SCAQMD has not adopted a 30-year lifespan for residential/commercial projects is attached to these comments. (**Attachment K** [Decision in EHL v. County of San Diego], p. 3.)

fails to explain how a lack of nighttime heat absorption would relate to the public health outcomes due to increased heat. The DEIR explains that the urban heat island effect is more pronounced at night, but does not assert that the ***outcomes*** of the effect are more pronounced at night. Thus, the DEIR's conclusion is unsupported.

6. The EIR Fails to Include All Feasible Mitigation Measures

Due to its errors in failing to analyze and disclose the Project's significant GHG impacts, the DEIR fails to impose ***any*** GHG mitigation measures, even though the Project will increase GHG emissions.

Lead agencies are required to analyze all feasible mitigation measures. (*King & Gardiner Farms v. County of Kern* (2020) 45 Cal.App.5th 814, 869.) The City must implement numerous GHG mitigation measures to mitigate the significant GHG impacts of the Project. These include:

- Requiring all Project development to be all electric with no plumbing whatsoever for natural gas. Accordingly, no gas-powered water heaters, or any other gas-powered appliance shall be allowed.

- Including photovoltaic solar panels and batteries in the project design to provide the maximum amount of the Project's commercial needs, but in no event, less than 90 percent. The estimated contribution of 11.5% of the Project's energy demand from GHG-PDF-1 is insufficient. (DEIR, p. IV.G-50.)

- Actually constructing enough electric vehicle charging stations in the project design to provide charging capacity adequate to service all anticipated vehicles to the Project site, not solely providing some of the infrastructure for "future" stations (DEIR, p. IV.G-61).

- Including electric heat pumps in the project design to provide air and water heating and cooling.

- Prohibiting gas-powered landscape maintenance equipment.

- Requiring that the shuttles running from the Harvard-Westlake Upper Campus to the Project site are 100% electric and mandating as an enforceable mitigation measure that use of such shuttles is required.

- Providing free transit passes to students, faculty, parents, and anyone who may utilize the Project.

- Providing a free shuttle to and from the nearest Metro Rail stations for events.

- Prohibiting vehicle idling.

E. The DEIR Fails to Provide Enforceable Mitigation for Geotechnical Impacts.

The Project would require a massive amount of grading; as admitted by the DEIR approximately 250,000 cubic yards of material would need to be excavated and exported from the Project site. There are significant hazards to the adjacent Los Angeles River and surrounding community associated with this high level of site excavation, taking place over a number of years. Additionally, this level of excavation is required in part due to the fill and clayey, expansive soils that make up the existing conditions of the Project site.

However, the DEIR improperly relies on imposition of future conditions and proposed Project design to mitigation these potentially significant geotechnical impacts. The DEIR assumes an undisclosed stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) would eliminate hazards associated with blowing soils and runoff during excavation. As set forth in Section IV, the DEIR's reliance on this future condition, without including it as a mitigation measure, fails to adequately disclose the Project's impacts, fails to assess the adequacy of the measures to mitigate impacts and fails to provide fully enforceable mitigation as required by CEQA.

The geotechnical report found that to reduce the potential seismically-induced liquefaction, the existing upper soils be removed and recompacted for support of the proposed structures. The DEIR's assumption that fill and expansive clay materials will be removed before construction, without including it as a required mitigation measure, similarly fails to fully disclose impacts and provide fully enforceable mitigation.

F. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Disclose and Mitigate Hydrological and Water Quality Impacts.

1. The DEIR Fails to Include Fully Enforceable Mitigation Measures.

The DEIR again improperly relies on PDFs, including to-be developed BMPs and the development of a stormwater capture and reuse system to mitigate hydrological and

water quality impacts associated with the Project. These are mitigation measures, and as set forth above, must be treated as such in the DEIR to adequately disclose impacts, evaluate efficacy, and ensure enforceability. (Section IV.)

2. The DEIR Fails to Provide Adequate Information Regarding Groundwater Infiltration.

The DEIR claims that the Project would have a less than significant impact on groundwater, but fails to provide evidence adequate to support a claim there is no groundwater infiltration currently happening on the Project site. The DEIR geotechnical report found groundwater starting at depths of approximately 25 feet. (DEIR p. IV.F-10.) Thus, there is clearly infiltration currently occurring on the Project site. The DEIR includes an assumption that the groundwater discovered is perched and would not recharge groundwater basins, but not provide evidentiary support for that assumption.

The Project would eliminate all existing groundwater infiltration at the Project site. The DEIR fails to provide an assessment of current infiltration rates on the Project site. Without this information, the DEIR cannot adequately assess the Project's impacts on groundwater recharge. As such, the DEIR fails as an informational document. (*Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502, 517-18.)

Groundwater infiltration is the top priority use for stormwater for the City of Los Angeles. The Project's elimination of any existing groundwater recharge would be a significant adverse impact that must be disclosed and mitigated. Further, the DEIR fails to provide adequate evidence to claim future groundwater infiltration for the Project is infeasible.

3. The DEIR Fails to Address Water Quality Impacts Associated with Artificial Turf.

The DEIR fails to address the potential water quality impacts associated with the installation of massive amounts of artificial turf as part of the proposed Project. Artificial turf contains toxic fire retardants, UV inhibitors, plasticizers and PFAS. PFAS (Persistent Accumulative Mobil Hazardous) are called forever toxic chemicals. (See https://www.environmentalpollutioncenters.org/news/artificial-turfgrass-contains-toxic-pfas/, incorporated by reference; https://pfasproject.com/2019/10/09/toxic-pfas-chemicals-found-in-artificial-turf/, incorporated by reference.) Studies have found that these chemicals shed in the rain, sun and over time. Artificial turf sheds 600 lbs. of plastic bits per year along with PFAS and this plastic and chemicals do not biodegrade.

The DEIR improperly failed to evaluate the potentially significant water quality impacts associated with the use of artificial turf.

G. The DEIR Fails to Disclose Inconsistencies with Applicable Land Use Plans.

CEQA requires the EIR to discuss any inconsistencies between the proposed project and applicable land use plans. (CEQA Guidelines §15125, subd. (d).) Specifically, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a project would have a significant impact related to land use if it would "cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of mitigating an environmental effect." Under the City's 2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide, a project has a significant impact on land use if it is:

- Inconsistent with the adopted land use/density designation in the Community Plan, redevelopment plan or specific plan for the site;

- Inconsistent with the adopted designation of the General Plan and Community Plan; or

- Inconsistent with other adopted environmental goals or policies contained in other applicable plans.

As proposed, the Project is inconsistent with several applicable land use policies and regulations, including the City's General Plan, the Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan, and other policies intended to protect wildlife and habitat. The Project further proposes light poles up to 40 feet in excess of the 30-foot height limit and 11-foot-tall fences not otherwise permitted. The Project is also inconsistent with the applicable zoning in that school uses are not permitted without a CUP and in the Project's failure to incorporate community gardening. These are significant environmental impacts that must be disclosed, analyzed, and mitigated before the City may consider the Project further. (*Endangered Habitats League, Inc. v. County of Orange* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 777, 783-4, 32 Cal.Rptr.3d 177.)

The Project site is zoned OS (Open Space) and A1 (Agricultural), more specifically, A1-1XL-RIO. (DEIR p. II-8.) Schools are permitted in A1 zones only with a conditional use permit. The "1XL" denotes a height restriction of 30 feet and a floor area ratio (FAR) of 3:1. The site is also subject to the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District, due to its proximity to the Los Angeles River. Since the Project would be adjacent to the River, the site is considered in the RIO District's "inner core." Uses in the

RIO district should support the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan. Although the Project is located within an Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone, intended to encourage community gardens, the Project does not propose any garden or garden-related uses.

1. The DEIR Buries the Land Use Analysis in an Appendix.

Preliminarily, it must be noted that the DEIR fails to provide the requisite analysis of the Project's consistency with applicable land use plans in the DEIR itself. Instead, all tables containing the consistency analysis and any discussion of actual, applicable policies, is contained in tables contained in the Appendix. For example, consistency with the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS is hidden in "Table LU-1, Consistency of the Project with Applicable Strategies of the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Intended to Avoid or Mitigate and Environmental Effect, provided in Appendix J." (DEIR p. IV.J-19.) The same occurs with each and every applicable land use plan (Table LU-2 [General Plan Framework Element], LU-3 [General Plan Open Space Element], LU-4 [General Plan Conservation Element], LU-5 [Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan], LU-6 [Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay District Ordinance]); they are all buried in Appendix J.

"Burying information in an appendix has also been found to frustrate the legally required informational purposes of an EIR." (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* (2003) 106 Cal.App.4th 715, 723.) Courts have held that a commenter should not be required to "ferret out" information in technical appendices of an EIR. (*Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova* (2005) 40 Cal.4th 412, 442.) While technical appendices exist for a reason – thousands of pages of numeric inputs to traffic and air quality models in the body of the EIR would be distracting and useless to the public – the information contained in the land use appendices is neither technical nor distracting. Instead, the tables contain the analysis itself. It is insufficient to provide the 30,000-foot level summary in the DEIR, as here. With a summary this basic, any project would be considered broadly consistent with nearly any plan. The DEIR must be revised to include the actual analysis *in* the body of the EIR and recirculated to the public.

2. The Project is Inconsistent with the General Plan.

The City's General Plan is the "'constitution' for future development" located at the top of "the hierarchy of local government law regulating land use." (*DeVita v. County of Napa* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 763, 773.) For this reason, discussed above, inconsistencies with general plan goals to protect specific lands must be disclosed in an EIR. (*Friends of the Eel River v. Sonoma County Water Agency* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th

859, 881.) Here, the DEIR fails to disclose inconsistencies several General Plan policies, including, but not limited, to:

Framework Element

- The Studio City community has a demonstrated need for additional park space. The Department of Recreation and Parks' 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment identified small parks and walking and biking trails as the top priorities. The DEIR claims that the Project supports Framework Element policies concerning recreational opportunities and landscaped open space. The DEIR does not, however, identify the actual amount of time that the recreational facilities will be available to the public; the barriers introduced by the security and fencing; and the additional barriers to use of that recreational space posed by the reservation-only nature. Area residents will not be able to just walk over for a pickup basketball game or for a last-minute tennis game.

- The DEIR claims that the Project will reduce vehicle trips and VMT, in support of the Framework Element, by virtue of its location near transit, but the DEIR does not disclose the low number of Harvard-Westlake students and even lower number of Harvard-Westlake parents and sports fans who use this transit. Instead, the Project's trips will be additive as student athletes will continue to travel to and from school.

- The DEIR states that the Project would support General Plan Framework policies designed to protect the City's "natural resources from encroachment of urban development." (DEIR p. IV.J-21.) Yet, the Project will place 27 light poles of 40 to 70 feet in height in proximity to the Los Angeles River and all of the habitat the Project is ostensibly creating and protecting. On the contrary, the Project will likely frustrate these important policies.

Open Space Element

- For similar reasons, the Project cannot be found compliant with the Open Space Element policies aimed at ensuring the preservation and conservation of sufficient open space to serve the recreational needs of the City. (DEIR p. IV.J-22.) While the existing site is technically private open space, access to the entire site has never been difficult. Under the Project, athletic facilities will be restricted to times when they are not in use by the school's many, many athletic teams, camps, or other programs. It is unclear whether the Project will

actually increase public access to the site, and any conclusions that public access will increase are speculative, at best.

- Open Space Element policies aimed at protecting habitat and conserving wildlife will be frustrated by the Project's 27 light poles and night lighting, contrary to the DEIR's conclusions. (DEIR p. IV.J-22.)

Conservation Element

- The Project will conflict with the overall purpose of the Conservation Element, which is to preserve, protect, restore, and enhance the natural plant and wildlife diversity, habitats, and migratory bird corridors and linkages of the City. The Project will operate 27 sports field lighting poles of heights up to 70 feet, in close proximity to the Los Angeles River. Migratory and resident birds are highly sensitive to nighttime lighting, as are raptors and their prey. At 70 feet tall, these poles are much taller than those currently present on the site and present a greater risk of confusing migratory birds that follow the moon.

Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan

- The DEIR claims that the Project will support a Community Plan need for more neighborhood parks, but fails to acknowledge that the public availability of many of the facilities will be quite limited in practice. (Goals 4 and 5)

3. The Project is Inconsistent with the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS.

The overarching purpose of the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy is to implement SB 375 by reducing vehicle miles traveled. However, the Project would likely *increase* vehicle miles traveled by moving sports practices, games, and other activities that currently occur on-campus to a new, off-campus location. Students will still have to travel to and from school, but they will now make an additional trip to and from the Project. Those miles increase, regardless of whether they occur on the school's proposed shuttle system or in private vehicles. And if they occur in single-occupancy vehicles, the RTP goal of reducing single-occupancy vehicle trips would not be met. These inconsistencies is not discussed in the DEIR. Instead, the DEIR discusses the location of nearby bus routes, which students are unlikely to use. (DEIR p. IV.J-19.)

The RTP/SCS further contains goals aimed at increasing amenities and connectivity within neighborhoods. The DEIR claims that the Project will increase

connectivity with pathways and ADA access and that it will essentially serve as a public park, but this is not actually true. (DEIR p. IV-19.) Public access to athletic facilities will be restricted to times when they are not in school use for practices, games, summer programs, or camps, meaning that public access to the facilities will likely be restricted to weekdays before 3 p.m. – and, even then, if they are not also being used by the school for science or other outdoor activities. The excessive fencing and security will also serve to limit the public use of the site, it is likely to be both confusing and unwelcoming.

The DEIR further claims that the Project would not conflict with policies aimed at reducing electricity reliance because would have sustainability features (DEIR p. IV.J-19), but this conclusion ignores any comparison between the existing facility's energy use and that of the Project, which would have to power several sets of locker rooms, a large gymnasium, and a pool not currently onsite.

The DEIR's claims about the Project's support of migratory bird corridors fail to discuss the impacts of the 70-foot-tall stadium lights. (DEIR p. IV.J-19 and 20.) Thus, the Project likely conflicts with RTP policies concerning wildlife, as well.

4. The Project is Incompatible with the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan and River Improvement Overlay District.

The Project would be located in the inner core of the RIO District, a land use overlay implemented by the City in 2014 to ensure the consistency of land use development along the 32-mile corridor of the Los Angeles River with the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (LARRMP). The LARRMP's goals are to contribute to the environmental and ecological health of the City's watersheds; provide native habitat and support local species; establish a positive interface between the Los Angeles River and adjacent properties; promote pedestrian, bicycle and other multi-modal connections between the river and surrounding neighborhoods; provide an aesthetically pleasing environment; provide safe, convenient access to and along the river; promote river identity; and support the City's stormwater ordinances and programs. (DEIR p. IV.J.11.)

The Project may conceivably support some of the LARRMP's goals, but it would not further, and would instead frustrate, others. Regarding the goals of establishing a positive interface between the Los Angeles River and adjacent properties and of promoting connections between the river and neighborhoods, the Project would construct literal *barriers* in the form of 10- and 11-foot-tall fences. Existing chain link fences are six feet tall. While the Project would provide pedestrian gates to access the perimeter trail, which would ultimately connect to the river greenway, the proposed system does

not welcome the public. The DEIR heavily emphasizes security, the number of security guards at any time, and the use of other security measures, making it unlikely that the typical river user, or neighborhood pedestrian, would understand that they were permitted, let alone *welcomed*, into an exclusive private school and the adjacent Los Angeles River. The security regime may also discourage users who, even if they understand they are allowed onto the site, may not understand how to use it, or who feel uncomfortable with the security presence or fencing. For example, the DEIR emphasizes the CCTV aspects of the Project. The safety goal may be compromised by the pedestrian trail, which will be squeezed between two, tall fences, potentially preventing escape in the event of criminal activity. It is also unclear how the Project, which would further privatize and heavily fence this river-adjacent "opportunity site," would promote river identity. The Project's sports field lighting will also likely harm local species, particularly birds that could be exposed to the 60 and 70-foot-tall stadium light poles while in flight (and, therefore, not protected by measures restricting the angles or property line lightspill).

The DEIR includes similar justifications for claiming consistency with the RIO District Ordinance requirements. The Project's sports field lighting and scoreboards should be an issue. At the Field A site near the River in the Project's southeastern portion, the Project would install a 25 foot by 8-foot LED and 6, 70-foot-tall light poles. (II-57, Fig. II-27.) Field B, nearer to the River in the western portion of the site, would have 7 light poles and the same score board, including on the west side of Field B, the side nearest the River. One of the lighting poles would abut the Zev Greenway. (II-57, Fig. II-27.) The DEIR addresses the Project's sports field lighting, but claims that it will comply with the ordinance because it will not exceed certain lightspill limits at the Project boundaries. This does not address the unique circumstances of very night lighting far above the ground surface. The sports field lighting has the potential to adversely impact bird species the RIO District is designed to conserve and protect. The Project cannot be found in compliance with the purposes of the RIO District.

Finally, the DEIR makes no attempt to discuss the Project's implications for the Los Angeles River Master Plan Update, the draft of which has been publicly available for over one year. As the Project represents the redevelopment of an important river opportunity site and access point, its continued compliance with the Master Plan is imperative. This information must be included in a recirculated DEIR.

5. The Project is Incompatible with Existing Height and Light Limitations.

The DEIR explains that the Project seeks 27 light poles of up to 70 feet in height, up to 40 feet taller than the 30-foot height limit currently allowed on the property. (DEIR p. IV.J-28.) Similarly, the DEIR seeks to construct 10-foot and 11-foot-tall fences surrounding the Project, in lieu of the 6-foot and 8-foot-tall fences permitted by code. (*Ibid*.) The DEIR then lists other, unrelated approvals needed for the Project. It then concludes:

> Based on the above, the Project would be consistent with applicable regulations or provisions of the LAMC applicable to the Project Site. Therefore, the Project would not result in significant environmental impacts related to inconsistency with the LAMC's land use regulations. As such, impacts with respect to the land use provisions of the LAMC would be less than significant.

(DEIR p. IV.J-29.) The DEIR draws no link between its wish list of unpermitted height increases and the conclusion that impacts will not be significant. The over-height light poles will pose risks to resident and migrating birds, and the over-height fences will impede community use of the allegedly publicly available facilities. These conflicts with the Los Angeles Municipal Code create significant environmental impacts. Either the Project must be revised to adhere to the existing height limits for light poles and fences, or the EIR must be revised to disclose this conflict with applicable law.

H. The DEIR Fails to Comply with CEQA's Requirements for Tribal Cultural Resources.

CEQA includes specific requirements for consultations with Tribes and mitigation of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. The DEIR's treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could be found at the Project site fails to fully comply with CEQA's requirements for both.

CEQA requires the City to consult with Tribes traditionally and culturally associated with the Project site. Two Tribes requested that consultation from the City: the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation). (DEIR p. IV-N.7; App. N; Pub. Resources Code, § 21080.3.1.) Both Tribes informed the City of the high likelihood of the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources at the Project site. The Kizh Nation provided the City with detailed maps showing the Project site is located within the Village of Cahuenga and along a heavily used trad route, informing the City that "human activity can be

pronounced within the shared use areas due to the combined use by multiple villages and TCRs may be present in the soil layers from the thousands of years of human activity within that landscape." (DEIR App. N.) The DEIR and its Appendix N fail to include usable copies of the maps and historic information provided by the Kitz Nation, only showing that it was an attachment to an email submitted to the City. (DEIR App. N.)

Moreover, despite this clear information from the Kizh Nation and additional information provided by FTBMI, the DEIR downplays the potential for TCRs to be located on the Project site. Instead of using the information provided during consultation, the DEIR relies on the absence of previously discovered resources at the site to claim there would be no impacts to TCRs. (DEIR p. IV-N.11.) This is inadequate for a number of reasons. The overwhelming majority of this site has not previously been excavated in manner that would reveal such resources. The DEIR acknowledges the age of the site and Tribal representatives from two Tribes identified the high likelihood of resources occurring on site. The Project would excavate down 20 feet on large portions of the site, in areas without previous excavation. All of this establishes the potential for impacts to TCRs that require mitigation.

The City's consultation with the Tribes had not been completed as required by CEQA. This consultation is required to continue until one of the following occurs:

> (1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource.
> (2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

(Pub. Resources Code, § 21080.3.2.) Here, both Tribes presented specific mitigation measures that should be included to mitigate for the Project's likely impacts to TCRs. Specifically, FTBMI presented four measures necessary to ensure impacts to TCRs are properly mitigated:

- **FTBMI-TCR1**: In the event that Tribal Cultural Resources are discovered during Project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall assess the find. The Lead Agency or applicant shall contact the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) to consult if any such find occurs.

- **FTBMI-TCR2:** Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), the Project applicant shall retain a professional Native

> American monitor procured by the FTBMI to observe all remaining ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, clearing, driving posts, auguring, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity, and archaeological work.

- **FTBMI-TCR3:** The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with the FTBMI on the disposition and treatment of any Tribal Cultural Resource encountered during all ground disturbing activities.

- **FTBMI-TCR4:** Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, and monitoring reports) shall be provided to the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and interested Tribes consulting under AB52.

(DEIR App. N.) The DEIR instead relies on a significantly watered-down version of these measures and condition of approval to mitigate impacts to TCRs. The vague condition relied upon by the DEIR is not identified as a mitigation measure, and is therefore not fully enforceable as required by CEQA. Additionally, its lack of specificity results in improperly deferred mitigation. Further, the City did not agree to the measures presented by FTBMI, nor did it conclude a mutual agreement cannot be reached. Thus, the City has failed to comply with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.

The vague condition of approval that the DEIR claims will be imposed on the Project at some point, but not as a mitigation measure in the DEIR, does not include all mitigation measures set forth by CEQA for TCRs.

> (1) Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
>
> (2) Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
>
> > (A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
> > (B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

(C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

(3) Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

(4) Protecting the resource.

(Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.3.) The DEIR fails to contemplate preservation of discovered TCRs in place and revising construction plans to avoid these resources. It simply requires a brief halt in construction and to then develop appropriate actions. Having not contemplated how to treat the potential discovery of TCRs now will limit the options available for mitigation, resulting in post hoc rationalization that avoidance of areas that should be protected is infeasible.

I. The DEIR Fails to Disclose and Analyze New Significant Impacts Relating to Noise and Vibration.

1. Effects of Noise Pollution on Health Are Extensive.

"[T]hrough CEQA, the public has a statutorily protected interest in quieter noise environments." (*Berkeley Keep Jets Over the Bay Committee v. Board of Port Com'rs* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 1344, 1380.) ***Despite this clear mandate to analyze noise impacts, the DEIR omits a discussion of the extensive health impacts of noise exposure***, as required by CEQA (Cf. *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502, 521).

Excess noise pollution can cause hearing damage and loss. Loud noise, either experienced as a single event or continuously over time, can damage cells in the inner ear that detect sound and help transmit information on sound to the brain. (https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hearing_loss/how_does_loud_noise_cause_hearing_loss.html, incorporated by reference.) Damage to these receptor cells is permanent and cannot be repaired. (*Ibid.*) Such damage can make it difficult to hear, including causing difficulties in understanding speech. (*Ibid.*)

Sound level is measured in dBA. (https://www.nonoise.org/library/suter/suter.htm#physical, incorporated by reference.) In 1974 the EPA recommended that the equivalent A-weighted sound level over 24 hours ($L_{eq(24)}$) be no greater than 70 dBA to ensure an adequate margin of safety to prevent hearing loss and damage. (https://nonoise.org/library/levels74/levels74.htm, incorporated

by reference.) To prevent interference with activities and annoyance, the EPA recommended a day-night average sound level no greater than 45 dBA for indoors and 55 dBA for outdoors.

Excess noise can also lead to cardiovascular impacts. Traffic noise "leads to a significant increase in coronary heart disease" as demonstrated by meta-analyses. (**Attachment M**, Hahad et al., *The Cardiovascular Effects of Noise* (2019) 116 Deutsches Ärzteblatt International 245, 246.) Cohort studies "identified a significant association between road traffic noise and the occurrence of myocardial infarctions," i.e., heart attacks. (*Id.* at 247.)

The DEIR must relate these health impacts of excessive noise exposure to the Project's significant noise impacts.

2. The DEIR Fails to Evaluate All Sensitive Receptor Locations.

The DEIR fails to evaluate all sensitive receptor locations. It notes the different land uses that the 2006 Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide identifies as sensitive receptors, but does not identify some of the sensitive receptors near the Project Site. The Thresholds Guide defines noise sensitive as residences, transient lodgings, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheaters, playgrounds, and parks within 500 feet of a project site. (**Attachment N,** Excerpt Thresholds Guide p. I.1-3.) The most striking omission is the absence of a noise measurement point at the Fire Station. (DEIR, p. IV.K-21.) Because Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) staff will presumably be working, residing, and sleeping at that location, there must be a noise measurement point located there.

Additionally, there should be a noise measurement point on the Zev Greenway, on the stretch between Bellaire Ave and Whitsett Ave. Because this stretch is part of a public greenway that abuts the Project Site, there should be a noise measurement taken somewhere along that stretch.

Further, there is a church across the street from the Project Site on Whitsett Ave, the 36th Church of Christ, Scientist. This should also be identified as a sensitive receptor and noise measurement location.

Finally, there is a recording studio located south of the Project site, Media City Sound, located at 12711 Ventura Blvd # 110, Studio City, CA 91604. Because of the sensitive nature of recording, this site should be considered a sensitive receptor for both noise and vibration impacts.

3. The DEIR Must Evaluate Sleep Disturbance.

Excessive sound level can have a profound health impact by disturbing sleep. Sleep disturbance is considered "the most deleterious non-auditory effect of environmental noise exposure . . . because undisturbed sleep of a sufficient length is needed for daytime alertness and performance, quality of life, and health." (**Attachment O**, Basner et al., *Auditory and Non-Auditory Effects of Noise on Health* (2014) 383 Lancet 1325, 1329.) Repeated sleep disturbance can change sleep structure, including "delayed sleep onset and early awakenings, reduced deep (slow-wave) and rapid eye movement sleep, and an increase in time spent awake and in superficial sleep stages." (*Id.* at 1330.) The short-term effects of sleep disturbance include "impaired mood, subjectively and objectively increased daytime sleepiness, and impaired cognitive performance." (*Ibid.*) Exposure to noise during sleep "may increase blood pressure, heart rate, and finger pulse amplitude as well as body movements." (**Attachment P,** Stansfeld and Matheson, *Noise Pollution: Non-Auditory Effects on Health* (2003) 68 Brit. Med. Bull. 243, 244.) In 1974, the EPA observed that a nighttime portion of a day-night average sound level of approximately 32 dB should protect against sleep interference. (**Attachment Q,** https://nonoise.org/library/levels74/levels74.htm, p. 28.)

Despite the potential for these harmful impacts, the DEIR fails to sufficiently analyze sleep disturbance and disclose the Project's risks of sleep disturbance to the public and decisionmakers. The DEIR is required to analyze and disclose "the nature and the magnitude" of the Project's potential impact on sleep disturbance and must connect the potential health impacts of sleep disturbance to the noise impacts from the Project. (*Friant Ranch, supra*, 6 Cal.5th 502, 519–21.) The Project will host sporting events that will run as late as 9:30 p.m., and with spectators filing out afterwards, may not clear out until much later. The Project is also adjacent to a Fire Station, where staff members may be sleeping at various hours throughout the day. The DEIR thus must evaluate whether the Project will impact sleep, as residential sensitive receptors abut the perimeter of the Project. (DEIR, p. IV.K-18.) The DEIR provides no analysis of single event nighttime noise levels to evaluate these impacts. (*Berkeley Keep Jets, supra*, 91 Cal.App.4th 1344, 1372-82 [EIR that failed to study impacts of single event noise levels was inadequate].)

4. The DEIR Fails to Disclose Conflicts with the Los Angeles Municipal Code Noise Regulations.

Section 111.00 of the LAMC states, "[i]t is hereby declared to be the policy of the City to ***prohibit*** unnecessary, excessive and annoying noises from all sources subject to its police power. At certain levels noises are detrimental to the health and welfare of the

citizenry and in the public interests ***shall be systematically proscribed.***" (Emphasis added.) Despite this strong policy, the Project will have significant impacts related to construction noise. If the City were to approve the Project without mitigating these noise impacts, the Project would certainly run counter to this policy.

Section 115.02, subdivision (a) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code ("LAMC") precludes the installation, operation, and use of amplifying equipment within 500 feet of residential zones for commercial purposes at any time. The Project will have paid spectator events, a commercial purpose, with amplified sound, despite the fact that the surrounding land uses include residential zones. Thus, the Project likely conflicts with LAMC section 115.02, subdivision (a).

5. The DEIR Fails to Implement All Feasible Mitigation for Construction Impacts.

The DEIR is required to consider and adopt all feasible mitigation measures. (*King & Gardiner Farms, LLC v. County of Kern* (2020) 45 Cal.App.5th 814, 852, 866, 869.) The following mitigation measures must be considered:

- Locating or parking all stationary construction equipment as far from sensitive receptors as possible, and directing emitted noise away from sensitive receptors.

- Verifying that construction equipment has properly operating and maintained mufflers.

- Limiting operation hours to daytime hours on weekdays.

- Paving roads where truck traffic is anticipated with low noise asphalt.

- Replacing gas- and diesel-powered equipment (e.g., leafblowers) with electric equipment to reduce the noise impacts associated with operation of that equipment.

J. The DEIR Fails to Analyze And Disclose Significant Transportation and Traffic Impacts and Mitigation.

1. The DEIR Relies on Traffic-Related Project Design Features That Improperly Defer and Segment Analysis and Mitigation of Project Impacts.

The DEIR relies on three Project Design Features ("PDFs") designed to reduce the Project's impact on traffic and circulation. As described above in Section III, this is improper because it compresses the analysis of Project impacts and mitigation, and fails to adequately assess and disclose the Project's impacts to traffic without imposition of the PDFs. (*Lotus, supra*, 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 655-657.)

Further, CEQA requires analysis of "the whole of an action," and prohibits evading comprehensive CEQA analysis by splitting projects into separate pieces. (CEQA Guidelines § 15378; *Bozung v. Local Agency Formation Com.* (1975) 13 Cal.3d 263, 283-84; *Orinda Assn v. Board of Supervisors* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 1145, 1171.) Agencies are also prohibited from undertaking post-approval environmental review. (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 393-95.)

The PDFs improperly defer analysis of the Project's impacts with respect to construction impacts. The EIR contains a Project Design Feature, TRAF-PDF-1, which defers until after Project approval the preparation of a Construction Management Plan ("CMP"). (DEIR, p. IV.M-26.) The CMP will include "street closure information, a detour plan, haul routes, and a staging plan," and will "formalize how construction will be carried out and identify specific actions that ***will be required to reduce effects on the surrounding community***." (*Ibid*, emphasis added.) This analysis should be included in the EIR so that it can inform the public and decisionmakers whether and to what extent the measures of the CMP, such as street closures, haul routes, staging may create project impacts. Without providing this analysis, the EIR fails to disclose the Project's true impacts with respect to construction. Further, the CMP improperly defers mitigation for the Project's impacts, by deferring analysis of the "specific actions that will be required" to reduce the Project's effects on the surrounding community. Deferred mitigation violates CEQA. (*Endangered Habitats League v County of Orange* (2005) 131 Cal. App. 4th 777, 793-94; CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(a)(1)(B).) Deferral is permitted when a mitigation measure commits to specific performance standards, but no such standards are included here.

2. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Assess Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

The DEIR fails to adequately assess Project vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Traffic engineer Tom Brohard, P.E., a highly qualified traffic consultant with over 50 years of experience, reviewed the DEIR's transportation analysis. Mr. Brohard noted several deficiencies in the DEIR's analysis of Project VMT. Those deficiencies are identified below, and in **Attachment D**. We request an adequate response to each of Mr. Brohard's comments in his letter which we have attached herewith.

- Harvard-Westlake Trip Lengths - Trip lengths for shuttles and for private vehicles were assumed to be 1.5 miles. The measured distance along the recommended route on Coldwater Canyon Avenue, Moorpark Street, and Whitsett Avenue between the Upper Campus driveway and the passenger loading area on Valleyheart Drive is 1.7 miles. The 1.1-mile length of the return trip from the site back to the Upper Campus for shuttles via the Whitsett Avenue, Ventura Boulevard, and Coldwater Canyon Avenue route was incorrectly omitted from the VMT calculations.

- Freshman Sports - The schedule of events identified three Freshman sports at the site (Girls Field Hockey, Boys Basketball, and Girls Volleyball). VMT lengths for these sports to the Project must be calculated from the Middle School Campus, not from the Upper School Campus.

- Weddington Golf & Tennis - According to Page 24 of the Transportation Assessment, data for one week in September 2019 was provided for tennis users at the existing facility to calculate the daily trip generation and that was then credited against the Proposed Project. This data was not included or disclosed in the Transportation Assessment Appendix for review by the public. There is no information provided as to how the data for tennis players relates to those using the clubhouse or to the golfers using the driving range or the 9-hole par three golf course. The average daily trip generation of 1,022 or 511 round trips requires further study and evaluation to support the resulting net negative, offsetting credit of 2,098 daily VMT.

- Attachment 3C in the Traffic Assessment indicates the existing trips at the site were counted on February 12, 2019. The table indicates that 1,022 daily trips will be removed when the current Weddington Golf and Tennis operation is closed. However, the clubhouse and the putting green will remain open and in use after the site is redeveloped with the Project. Trips and VMT associated with these two remaining uses must be added back into trip generation and VMT for the site. It is

not reasonable to assume trips associated with Weddington Golf & Tennis will be identical during a week in September 2019 and on February 12, 2019.

- Right Turn Only Restrictions - Trip distribution to and from the Proposed Project indicates that 85% of all trips will have a trip end to the north and only 15% of all trips will have a trip end to the south. Right turn only restrictions at the north driveway and Whitsett Street will force 85% of the traffic to travel out of their way to return to their origin north of the Project. In addition, if all Valleyheart Drive vehicles are forced to turn right only on Whitsett Street, then all vehicles leaving the parking structure will be forced to travel 0.1 miles to Ventura Boulevard and then back, adding 0.2 VMT to 85% of the trips leaving the Project.

Additionally, the Transportation Assessment omits analysis of the vehicle trips and VMT associated with the seven acres of the Project site reserved for tennis and golf facilities, a clubhouse and café open to the public. (DEIR, Appendix M, Transportation Assessment, p. 22; DEIR, p. II-33 to -34.) The Transportation Assessment justifies its omission by stating that LADOT exempts "community-serving" recreational facilities from VMT analysis, but does not cite the LADOT Guidelines. (DEIR Appendix M, Transportation Assessment, p. 22.) On the contrary, LADOT Guidelines state that "For school . . . uses that are large in scale and are expected to attract people from a broader area, impacts would need to be further evaluated. . . ." (**Attachment R**- Excerpt LADOT Transportation Assessment Guidelines, p. 2-8.)

The DEIR must be recirculated with a corrected VMT analysis to address these deficiencies.

3. The DEIR Fails to Analyze and Disclose the Project's Impacts to Emergency Access.

The DEIR fails to disclose the Project's impacts to emergency access. The two entrances to parking facilities on the Project Site are located north and south of the LAFD Fire Station 78. (DEIR pp. II-53, II-16.) The south entrance is located immediately west of the Fire Station, and this entrance will serve as the entry point for numerous types of vehicles: vehicles entering the at-grade parking lot, vehicles entering the below-grade parking garage, shuttles and buses, and rideshare vehicles. The south entrance will have a roundabout for vehicles to enter and exit, and a security kiosk to screen access to the roundabout and at-grade parking.

Besides traffic from cars entering and exiting the site, three shuttle buses to the Harvard-Westlake campus will operate every 5 to 10 minutes every weekday from 2:30

p.m. until activities end, and also on days when large events will occur on the site. (DEIR, p. II-55.) During the school year, activities will end no later than 9:30 p.m., and shuttles will ostensibly be running continuously until that time. (DEIR, p. II-47.) This will create excessive and consistent traffic of large vehicles in and out of the Project Site, every weekday afternoon or large event day, creating congestion around the fire station.

All of these project components will result in extensive traffic congestion in and around the fire station entrance, and would block emergency response vehicles from exiting and entering the station. As we stated in our scoping comments, this is the wrong project in the wrong area.

The DEIR's conclusion that the Project will not have significant operational impacts to emergency access is unsupported. As detailed in Mr. Brohard's letter, extensive queueing at the Valleyheart Drive entrance will impede access at the Fire Station. (**Attachment D**, p. 5).) The DEIR states that the Project's lack of installed barriers will prevent impeding of emergency access at the Project site. (DEIR, p. IV.M-45.) While the lack of installed barriers may prevent matters from becoming worse, this point does not address the serious congestion that will occur at the Valleyheart Drive entrance, particularly as vehicles pour into the entrance, stop at the security kiosk, and then route to the appropriate location (e.g., garage, parking lot, roundabout). Further, the DEIR paints an unrealistic picture of the ability of emergency vehicles to cut through the congested traffic at the Project Site. The DEIR states that "Drivers of emergency vehicles normally have a variety of options for avoiding traffic, such as using sirens to clear a path of travel or driving in the lanes of opposing traffic." (DEIR, p. IV.M-45.) These "options" cannot overcome the physical reality of introducing too many vehicles into too constrained of a space. Neither sirens nor driving in the lanes of opposing traffic will help if there is no place for displaced vehicles to go, and the DEIR fails to address this.

For similar reasons, the DEIR's reliance on Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2 would likely be ineffective. (DEIR, pp. IV.M-45, IV.M-26.) TRAF-PDF-2 consists of a warning light placed at the south entrance to warn vehicles exiting the Project Site onto Valleyheart Drive that an emergency vehicle is approaching or exiting the Fire Station. (DEIR, p. IV.M-26.) The warning light, however, must be activated by a remote-control button pressed by LAFD firefighters/first responders in the emergency vehicle. As identified by Mr. Brohard's letter, this PDF will not prevent traffic congestion from blocking emergency access. (**Attachment D**, p. 5).) This PDF also does not improve access to the Project Site of other, non-LAFD emergency vehicles. Finally, even if the PDF were theoretically effective, it is unrealistic and places an undue burden on City firefighters/first responders responding to an emergency situation for the benefit of a

private school's recreational facility. Further, it is not clear whether such a PDF would be enforceable, as it places a requirement on the Fire Station, which is not involved with or part of this Project.

The DEIR bases its conclusion that the Project's construction will not have impacts to emergency access on the implementation of a Construction Management Plan ("CMP") as stated in Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-1. As we have already pointed out, the CMP cannot be used to show that the Project will not have significant impacts to emergency access, because it is an improperly deferred and undefined measure. Although the measure was intended to reduce the Project's impacts, it is not identified as a mitigation measure in the DEIR and thus it is unclear whether the PDF will be retained in the approved Project and enforceable.

4. The DEIR Fails to Evaluate Construction and Project Equipment Which May Cause Hazards.

The DEIR states that the Project will have a less than significant impact in substantially increasing hazards due to geometric design features or incompatible uses. (DEIR, p. IV.M-43.) Yet Project construction will occur for approximately 2.5 years (DEIR, p. II-61), during which construction equipment will be present at the site, which may create hazards. There may also be specialized equipment for maintenance of the athletic facilities which may create hazards at the site. The DEIR must evaluate this. Instead, the Transportation Assessment merely states "The Project's multimodal amenities and location of driveways would not substantially increase transportation hazards." (DEIR, Appendix M at Appendix B.)

5. The DEIR Fails to Analyze and Disclose Conflicts with the Mobility Plan.

The DEIR fails to disclose conflicts with the following policies of the Mobility Plan:

- 1.3 – Safe Routes to Schools: This policy requires the prioritization the safety of school children on all streets regardless of highway classifications. As described above, the Project involves heavy traffic congestion surrounding a fire station, at a facility where students are expected to be traveling in and out of every weekday. The EIR must analyze the Project's consistency with this policy.

- 1.6 – Multi-Modal Detour Facilities: This policy requires the design of detour facilities to provide safe passage for all modes of travel during times of construction. As the project is anticipated to be constructed over 2.5 years and the

Project defers analysis and development of a CMP, the Project conflicts with this policy.

- 1.9 – Recreational Trail Safety: This policy requires balancing of user needs on the City's public recreational trails. Because the Project is adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the EIR must analyze the Project's conflict with this policy.

The DEIR also fails to disclose conflicts with the following objectives of the Mobility Plan (p. 124):

- Decrease VMT per capita by 5% every five years, to 20% by 2035. As described above, the Project fails to accurately assess VMT.

- Meet a 9% per capita GHG reduction for 2020 and a 16% per capita reduction for 2035 (SCAG RTP). The Project will *increase* GHG emissions relative to existing conditions.

6. Expert Analysis Reveals Further Deficiencies of the DEIR.

As described above, traffic engineer Tom Brohard, P.E. reviewed the DEIR's transportation analysis and identified several deficiencies in that analysis. Those deficiencies are identified in **Attachment D**. We request an adequate response to each of Mr. Brohard's comments in his letter which we have attached herewith.

K. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Disclose and Mitigate the Project's Adverse Recreational Impacts.

The existing uses on the Project site include heavily used golf and tennis facilities. The golf course is extremely busy; over 70,000 rounds are played each year, or about 200 rounds per day. It is a public golf course with diverse users and extremely low fees compared to other facilities throughout the City. (**Attachment S**, Weddington Golf: A Case Study In Cultural Relevance And Open Green Space.) "Weddington Golf ..only costs $12 on weekdays, $15 on weekends, and $10 for seniors to play a round." (*Ibid.*) The tennis courts are also extremely popular for use by teams, including the United States Tennis Association Team, leagues, and children's programs. The courts have been home to the tennis teams from a number of high schools and are also home to one of the City's largest tennis leagues, the Los Angeles Tennis Association.

The existing golf course and driving range at the Project site would be completely removed by the proposed Project. The loss of this recreational opportunity would cause a

significant project impact that must be analyzed and feasible mitigation measures or alternatives adopted. The Project would also eliminate half of the existing tennis courts, and limits public use to times the courts are not being used by the School.

While the DEIR relies on the Project including 5.4 acres of public space to absolve the Project of its impacts on recreational facilities, this is noncontiguous space, made up mainly of a walking path connecting the Project facilities that are intended mainly for Harvard-Westlake use. The Project does not include a true park with open space. At the same time, it privatizes the recreational facilities on this site for a significant portion of their operation and during times the public would be most likely to seek use of the facilities. This is contrary to the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Community Plan Policy 4-1.1, which requires the City to "Preserve existing recreational facilities and park space."

L. The Project Could Increase Mosquito Activity in Project Vicinity, Resulting in Potential Public Health Impacts That the DEIR Fails to Address.

The Project site is located next to the Los Angeles River, an area that attracts mosquitoes. West Nile virus can be carried by mosquitoes and mosquitoes carrying this disease have previously been found in the Studio City area. (See, https://ktla.com/news/local-news/studio-city-neighborhood-will-be-sprayed-due-to-high-west-nile-virus-numbers-elevated-mosquito-activity/, incorporated by reference.) The DEIR fails to assess the Project's potential to allow for increased mosquito activity in the area.

As set forth in Section V.C.2, the Project could adversely impact bat populations that currently use the numerous trees located on the Project. Bats help control mosquito populations and thus reducing bat species at the site could lead to increased mosquito activity.

Additionally, the Project site currently contains 42 Blue Gum Eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus trees are an effective mosquito repellant. (See https://www.simplygreenlawncare.com/blog/outdoor-plants-trees-and-shrubs-to-repel-bugs-this-summer/, incorporated by reference; https://www.fast-growing-trees.com/pages/repel-mosquitoes-naturally-plants, incorporated by reference.)

By decreasing the number of mosquito consumers on the Project site, while simultaneously eliminating a source of mosquito repellant, the Project could increase

mosquito activity, resulting in potential health impacts from this disease vector. The impact should have been analyzed in the DEIR, but was not.

VI. The DEIR's Alternatives Analysis is Inadequate.

A. The DEIR Relies on Overly Narrow Project Objectives.

The DEIR is also required to identify project objectives, are a "clearly written statement of objectives will help the lead agency develop a reasonable range of alternatives to evaluate in the EIR and will aid the decision makers in preparing findings or a statement of overriding considerations, if necessary. The statement of objectives should include the underlying purpose of the project and may discuss the project benefits." (CEQA Guidelines § 15124.) The City must exercise its independent judgment on project objectives, and must not uncritically accept the applicant's objectives. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.1, subd. (c)(1); *Uphold Our Heritage v. Town of Woodside* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 587, 602-603; *Preservation Action Council v. City of San Jose* (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 1336, 1352; *Save Round Valley Alliance v. County of Inyo* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 1437, 1460.)

In addition, use of unduly narrow project objectives violates CEQA (*In Re Bay Delta Coordinated Environmental Impact Report Proceedings* (2008) 43 Cal. 4th 1143, 1166 ["a lead agency may not give a project's purpose an artificially narrow definition"].) Narrowly defining objectives and using that to dismiss consideration of potential alternatives prejudicially prevents informed decision making and public participation. (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Kawamura* (2015) 243 Cal.App.4th 647, 668, 671.)

Here, the DEIR includes several broad project objectives, such as:

- Provide opportunities for shared use of a variety of types of recreational facilities and activities for the community.

- Create new publicly accessible open space with a broad array of recreational facilities in a safe and secure environment for the surrounding community and the public to use similar to a City-owned park…

- Increase public access to and enhance the adjacent Los Angeles River and Zev Greenway through a network of publicly accessible pathways

- Replacing non-native trees with native tree species.

- Incorporates sustainable design.

(DEIR p. V-2 to 3.) However, the DEIR also includes a number of overly narrow project objectives that essentially eliminate anything other than the Project exactly as proposed. This violates CEQA.

The underlying purpose of the Project is identified as the providing a supplement to Harvard-Westlake School's athletic and recreational facilities. Several very specific project objectives make clear that the only way to fulfill that overarching purpose is through the Project as proposed. The recreational and athletic facilities are required to provide facilities for all of the following:

- Develop a state-of-the-art indoor and outdoor athletic and recreational facility to support the School's existing athletic programs and co-curricular activities, including basketball, soccer, football, track and field, tennis, swim, water polo, volleyball, fencing, weight training, dance, yoga, physical fitness, and wrestling programs.

(DEIR p. V-2.) This overly narrow project objective requires the excessively dense development of the site that the community has repeatedly objected to and is the cause of many of the Project's impacts. Only a project that provides every single facility at exactly the large size proposed for the Project could meet this objective. This improperly prevents consideration of alternatives and thus violates CEQA.

While a portion of the project objective to provide public use of the site similar to a City-owned park is proper to rely upon, the objective then goes on to specifically designate the design proposed by the Project as being part of the objective, stating that the Project must provide "a community room café, and indoor and outdoor areas for public gatherings, performances, and occasional special events." (DEIR p. V-2.) The DEIR cannot use the project objectives to dismiss the possibility for any other project alternative.

The DEIR also improperly identify measures that are required to mitigate the oversized Project's impacts as being project objectives. This is done through including as an objective the design proposed to address Project impacts:

- Promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that (1) includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; (2) reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational

> facilities internal to the Project Site, use of landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures adjacent to pool and playfield areas; (3) limits light spillover and glare through use of field lights with light-emitting diode (LED) technology, timer controls, and shields that comply with LAMC and RIO requirements; (4) provides ample on-site parking and prohibits off-site parking; and (5) maximizes public safety through 24-hour, seven-day a week on-site security, monitored points of entry, and enforcement of a prohibition on off-site parking.

(DEIR p. V-3.) The level of specificity included in this objective is improper. Moreover, relying on a project objective to mitigation Project impacts fails to provide the required assessment of Project's impacts, analysis of mitigation efficacy, and prevents the required full enforceability. (Section IV.) As such, it is in violation of CEQA.

The project objectives are further improperly narrow because they set forth that artificial grass is required. As discussed above, there are numerous adverse impacts associated with the use of artificial turf. Including this as a project objective improperly requires artificial turf be included in the project even if other natural turf would be less impactful.

B. The DEIR Relies on Improperly Narrow Project Objectives to Eliminate Consideration of a Reasonable Range of Alternatives.

The City has a duty under CEQA to evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the environmentally damaging proposed Project. (*Laurel Heights I, supra*, 47 Cal.3d at 400.) As the California Supreme Court has stated:

> Under CEQA, the public agency bears the burden of affirmatively demonstrating that . . . the agency's approval of the proposed project followed meaningful consideration of alternatives and mitigation measures.

(*Mountain Lion Foundation v. Fish and Game Commission* (1997) 16 Cal.4th 105, 134, emphasis added; accord *Village Laguna of Laguna Beach v. Board of Supervisors* (1982) 134 Cal.App.3d 1022, 1035.) As the Court has said, while an EIR is "the heart of CEQA", the "core of an EIR is the mitigation and alternatives sections." (*Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Bd. Of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553, 564.) Preparation of an adequate EIR with analysis of a reasonable range of alternatives is crucial to CEQA's substantive mandate to "prevent significant avoidable damage to the environment" when alternatives or mitigation measures are feasible. (CEQA Guidelines § 15002(a)(3).)

Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR "describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives . . . even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the project objectives, or would be more costly." This discussion must include "sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project," and expressly must address "[t]he specific alternative of 'no project,'" the purpose of which "is to allow decisionmakers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project." Moreover, alternatives are not required to meet all project objectives, and in reality it "is virtually a given that the alternatives to a project will not attain all of the project's objectives." (*Watsonville Pilots Ass'n v. City of Watsonville* (2010) 183 Cal.App.4th 1059, 1087.)

Unfortunately, the DEIR's artificially narrow approach for describing the project objectives discussed above, improperly served to ensure that the results of its alternatives analysis would be a foregone conclusion. "One of [an EIR's] major functions ... is to ensure that *all reasonable alternatives* to proposed projects are thoroughly assessed by the responsible official." (*Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553, 565.) This DEIR fails to meet that function. When discussing alternatives rejected from consideration, the DEIR makes clear that only those alternatives that include every single athletic facility they have identified for the proposed Project would be considered, rejecting on reduced facilities or limits on use claiming these fail to meet basic project objectives. (DEIR p. V-7 to V-8.)

Instead, the DEIR only includes a stacked deck consideration of all student athletic facilities included in the proposed Project with public access limitations and a no project alternative that would cease existing operations.

The DEIR establishes improper limits to reject consideration of an off-site alternative. Additionally, SCRA and SLAROS presented several alternatives in scoping comments that should have been evaluated but were not, including a Natural Park alternative and a true Reduced Density Alternative. Herein, we propose an additional alternative that would preserve the historic Weddington Golf Course, while enhancing stormwater facilities.

1. The DEIR Failed to Consider Off-Site Alternatives.

The DEIR should have, but failed to consider alternative project locations. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6, subds. (a), (f)(2).) The DEIR improperly rejects

consideration any alternative location based on a claim that every single item on Harvard-Westlake's wish list needs to be provided and provided at the same site, claiming: a property would need to be of sufficient size to accommodate two playing fields, tennis courts, a pool, all with respective bleachers, and a gymnasium that would provide for recreational practice and instruction, as well as allow for competitive meets with available spectator seating and adequate onsite parking to preclude off-site parking" (DEIR p. V-6.)

As set forth above, this rejection of any alternative site is based on reliance on improperly narrow project objectives. (Section VI.A.) Additionally, the DEIR provides no reason that the sports facilities and fields need to all be located at the same site. Harvard-Westlake's baseball and softball team currently and would continue to use separate facilities in Encino. There is no reason other teams could not also be located at differing sites.

2. The DEIR Failed to Consider Reasonable Alternatives That Would Meet Many of the Project Objectives.

Initially, the analysis contained within the DEIR must be revised pursuant to the comments set forth above to allow for an accurate comparison of the proposed Project and potential alternatives. Once impacts are correctly assessed as significant, the discussion of alternatives must "focus on alternatives to the Project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the Project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of project objectives, or would be more costly." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(b).)

a. The DEIR Failed to Assess the Proposed Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative.

SCRA and SLAROS presented detailed information to the City regarding a Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative for the Project site and requested this alternative be analyzed in the DEIR. (**Attachment T**, LA River Natural Park Analysis.) This alternative has been supported by SCRA, SLAROS, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the Chair of the California State Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water and many others as a multi-use project for the site with many community and ecosystem benefits.

The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative concept was created using the following guiding principles:

- Emphasize, celebrate and protect the regional importance of the site
- Preserve and enhance connections and public access to the Los Angeles River
- Improve water quality by integrating natural treatment of urban runoff
- Provide for regional public access to the Los Angeles River and other river trails
- Emphasize pedestrian access and links to public transit
- Restore native habitat and preserve open space
- Preserve historic recreational uses
- Address regional and community needs and concerns
- Assist in meeting Los Angeles River and regional water quality improvement goals of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and other conservation organizations
- Be consistent with the City of LA's Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan and the County of LA's Los Angeles River Master Plan

The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative combines a multi-acre Los Angeles riverfront park along the regional L.A. River Greenway with native habitat designed for runoff catchment, filtration and treatment systems to improve water quality in the Los Angeles River and assist in achieving State regulatory requirements and water quality improvement goals for the Los Angeles River. It also provides trail, habitat and open space lands immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River. The Project site is the only remaining undeveloped site along 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley where these recreational, biological, and water quality goals can be attained. The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative would improve water quality in the River by creating and restoring native habitats and naturally capturing and cleaning polluted urban runoff from 200 acres of the surrounding urbanized area.

This alternative would also retain the existing driving range, putting green and most of the tennis facilities, and would connect the Project site to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail with public walking trails, viewing terraces, and ADA-compliant access. This alternative would provide the full range of native habitats necessary to sustain species biodiversity of plants, birds and animals, including open water, marsh, riparian and upland habitats, which would be engineered to naturally remove sediment, trash, debris, fertilizers, heavy metals, suspended solids, bacteria, oil and grease and pesticides. The Los Angeles River Natural Park would also include walking trails, a visitor center,

interpretive signage, shade structures and solar power generated on site to make the project "grid-neutral". The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative was specifically designed to achieve the objectives of the LARRMP.



SCRA and SLAROS also submitted comments detailing the feasibility of this alternative. (**Attachment U**, September 29, 2014 SCRA and SLAROS comments on the draft EIR for the Senior Living Center Project, incorporated by reference.) The technical feasibility studies regarding this alternative were conducted by Community Conservation Solutions, Mia Lehrer and Associates Landscape Architects, BlueGreen Consulting and Psomas Engineering. (**Attachment T**.)

In addition to technical feasibility, this alternative is also be financially feasible. Significant bond, grant and other funding has become available in recent years to address Los Angeles County and State of California water quality and lack of adequate park space. Of particular interest for this Natural Park Alternative is Measure W funding, the Safe, Clean Water Program adopted and funded by an overwhelming majority of voters. (See https://safecleanwaterla.org/scw-program-details/, incorporated by reference.)

Further, this alternative would meet a number of project objectives by provide a variety of recreational opportunities, providing opportunities for science labs and outdoor classes, creating publicly accessible open space, increasing public access to the Zev Greenway, restoring native plant communities and RIO-compliant tree species, promoting neighborhood compatibility, using sustainable and green design and preserving the historic clubhouse. This alternative should also be considered in conjunction with the alternative sites that allows other sites to provide additional athletic facilities.

b. The DEIR Should Have Evaluated a Natural Golf Course Alternative.

The DEIR should have also considered a version of the Natural Park Alternative that includes a revised and sustainable 9-hole golf course. The existing Studio City Golf Course is popular with local residents and those throughout Los Angeles and has been for many years. (**Attachment V**, ASGA, Water and Golf, Case Studies in Water Stewardship.) In recent years, existing golf courses have successfully investigated the potential to significant increase the sustainability of this land use. Since golf courses maintain sites as open space, they provide significant opportunities for groundwater infiltration and stormwater capture and reuse. (**Attachment V**.)

An alternative relying on similar design and principles to the Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative, but that incorporates a golf course into the open space should also be considered. For the reasons set forth above regarding the feasibility of the Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative, this alternative is also feasible.

c. The DEIR Failed to Considered a Reduced School Use Intensity Alternative.

As set forth in this comment letter, many of the Project's impacts result from the Harvard-Westlake's attempts to cram far too much building and too many uses on to this unique and sensitive site. SCRA and SLAROS provided scoping comments urging the City to include a "Reduced Intensity Alternative" that limits the amount of new development on the Project site for Harvard-Westlake athletic facilities and the intensity of uses to reduce the Project's traffic, noise, biological, aesthetic, cultural resource, hydrological and other impacts. The DEIR failed to include any such reduced development and intensity alternative. The failure to provide an analysis of such alternative violates the rule of reason that an EIR must present a reasonable range of alternatives, especially in light of the Project's significant adverse impacts

C. The Alternatives Included in the DEIR are Inadequate.

1. The No Project Alternative Relies on Unsupported Changes at the Project Site.

The DEIR turns the alternatives analysis into a post-hoc rationalization for the proposed Project by purposefully designing alternatives with the intent they would be rejected. The DEIR starts by making improper assumptions to allow for rejection of the No Project Alternative. CEQA requires that an EIR evaluate a "no project" alternative. "The purpose of describing and analyzing a no project alternative is to allow decisionmakers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6, subd. (e)(1).)

While this no project alternative analysis is required to discuss the existing conditions, it must also assess "what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6, subd. (e)(2).) The DEIR instead assesses a No Project alternative based on unsupported assumptions, stating: the DEIR "assumes that no new development would occur within the Project Site. The current Weddington Golf and Tennis facility would discontinue operation because the current use is not consistent with the School's educational mission or financially sustainable for the School." (DEIR p. V-9.) The DEIR assumes the entire site would be shuttered and unused. This disregards a number of relevant factors. First, the golf course, driving range and tennis courts are all currently heavily used. The DEIR provides no information to support a claim that they would not continue to be frequently used. The DEIR also fails to provide evidentiary support that operation of the Weddington Golf Course, which has operated for more than 60 years.

Further, this fails to consider the reasonable expectation that the Project site would be sold or otherwise acquired by an entity other than Harvard-Westlake if it is not developed as a School athletic facility campus. Significant grant and other funding is available to acquire this site for use as a public park or for watershed protection and habitat due to it being one of the largest open space areas located along the Los Angeles River. Failure to consider these reasonable possibilities is a CEQA violation. (*Save the Hill Group v. City of Livermore* (2022) 76 Cal.App.5th 1092.)

2. The Alternatives Contained in the DEIR Are Designed to Fail.

The DEIR considers only limited alternatives, that are designed to increase impacts and fail to comply with legal requirements. This is inadequate under CEQA.

The DEIR includes three alternatives, all designed to eliminate legally required and fundamentally important aspects of the Project. All three alternatives eliminate inclusion of the stormwater capture and reuse system. (DEIR p. V-4.) The DEIR fails to explain how these alternatives would otherwise include on-site stormwater retention and reuse as required the City's LID regulations.

All three alternatives also eliminate the subterranean parking garage and instead use large portions of the Project site for surface parking. This turns large portions of one of the few remaining open space sites located adjacent to the Los Angeles River into a parking lot. (See DEIR p. V-74, Fig V-1.)

In addition to the elimination of the stormwater recapture system and subterranean parking, Alternative 2 includes construction of one of the athletic fields elevated above at-grade parking, similar to a plan previously rejected on Harvard-Westlake's Coldwater Canyon campus. This elevates and increase the impact of the noise and lighting associated with use of the athletic field on the surrounding residential community and the adjacent biological resources.

Alternative 3 would also include the above identified subsurface eliminations. It would retain both athletic fields, the massive gymnasium building and swimming pool, but would eliminate the tennis courts as well as approximately half of the public open space on the Project site.

Alternative 4 would eliminate all public access to the Project site, a clearly unacceptable alternative. It would also eliminate open space and walking paths, as well as the connection to the Zev Greenway.

All three of these alternatives fail to reduce any of the excessive density of school athletic facilities wedged onto the site by the Project and eliminate only legally required, impact reducing and public benefit aspects of the Project. Thus, they are all improperly designed to fail and provide a false choice between a bad project and worse versions of the same bad project.

D. CEQA's Substantive Mandate Requires Adoption of Feasible Alternatives and Mitigation Measures.

Projects with significant environmental impacts *may not* be approved "if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects . . ." (Pub. Resources Code § 21002.) More specifically, CEQA states:

> Pursuant to the policy stated in Sections 21002 and 21002.1, no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an environmental impact report has been certified which identifies one or more significant effects on the environment that would occur if the project is approved or carried out unless . . .:
> (a). . . (3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations . . . make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report.

(Pub. Resources Code § 21081.) It is settled law that:

> CEQA contains *substantive* provisions with which agencies must comply. The most important ... is the provision requiring agencies to deny approval of a project with significant adverse effects when feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures can substantially lessen such effects.

(*Sierra Club v. Gilroy City Council* (1990) 222 Cal.App.3d 30, 41, italics added.)

"Feasible" is defined as "capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors." (Pub. Resources Code § 21061.1.) The definition *does not* require the agreement of the project applicant. "Each public agency shall mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of projects that it carries out or approves *whenever* it is feasible to do so." (*Lincoln Place Tenants Ass'n v. City of Los Angeles* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1491, 1508, emphasis added.)

The DEIR admits that that the Project would have significant construction noise impacts. Throughout this comment letter, we establish that the Project would have numerous other significant adverse impacts that the DEIR fails to disclose. The feasible alternatives identified in the preceding section would substantially lessen and/or eliminate significant adverse impacts resulting from the Project. Thus, under CEQA's substantive mandate, the City cannot approve the Project as proposed.

VII. Conclusion

For all of the reasons set forth herein, SCRA and SLAROS find the DEIR to be wholly inadequate. If this Project does move forward as proposed, which we urge the City not to allow, a revised DEIR must be recirculated to address the many failings.

Additionally, we ask that you inform us of any future Project notices pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21092.2 and applicable Municipal Code requirements. We further request that you retain all Project related documents including correspondence and email communications as required by CEQA. (*Golden Door Properties, LLC v. Superior Court of San Diego County* (2020) 52 Cal.App.5th 837 [agency "must retain writings"].)

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Amy Minteer
Sunjana Supekar

List of Attachments:
Attachment A – Harvard Westlake Campus Map
Attachment B – Community Plan Map
Attachment C – American Lung Association State of the Air 2022 Excerpts
Attachment D – Expert, Tom Brohard, Comments
Attachment E – False Artificial Turf Recycling Claims Ripped Excerpts
Attachment F – Artificial Turf's Big Lie: Old Fields Not Recycled
Attachment G – LARUMP Excerpts
Attachment H – LARUMP Bat Mitigation
Attachment I – IPCC Climate Change 2022 Excerpts
Attachment J – December 2008 GHG Board Synopsis
Attachment K – Ruling, Otay Village 14; SC Case No:37-2019-00038820
Attachment L – Declaration of Dr. Futernick, February 3, 2020
Attachment M – The Cardiovascular Effects of Noise
Attachment N – Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide Excerpts
Attachment O – Auditory and non-auditory effects of noise on health

Attachment P – Noise pollution: non-auditory effects on health
Attachment Q – Excerpts of Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety
Attachment R – LADOT Transportation Assessment Guidelines
Attachment S – Weddington Golf: A Case Study in Cultural Relevance and Open Green Space by Kimberly Benston Tashman
Attachment T – Los Angeles River Natural Park Studies
Attachment U – Comment letter regarding Studio City Senior Living Center Draft Environmental Impact Report
Attachment V – Golf & Water, Case Studies in Water Stewardship

ATTACHMENT A

HARVARD WESTLAKE SCHOOL

UPPER SCHOOL CAMPUS

3700 Coldwater Canyon Ave., Studio City, CA 91604
818-980-6692

CHALMERS HALL
Lower/parking lot level:
Dance studio, bookstore,
music classrooms
2nd floor: Cafeteria, deans' offices,
student lounge
3rd floor: Math classrooms

DRAMA LAB
Performing arts classroom

FELDMAN-HORN
Art gallery and Visual Arts studios

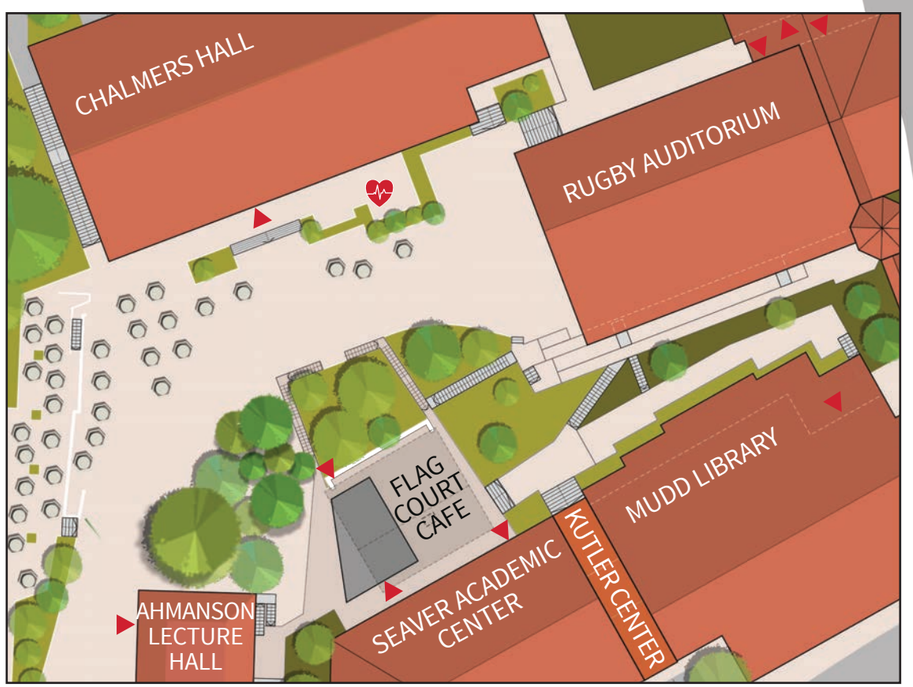
KUTLER CENTER
Interdisciplinary Studies and
Independent Research classrooms

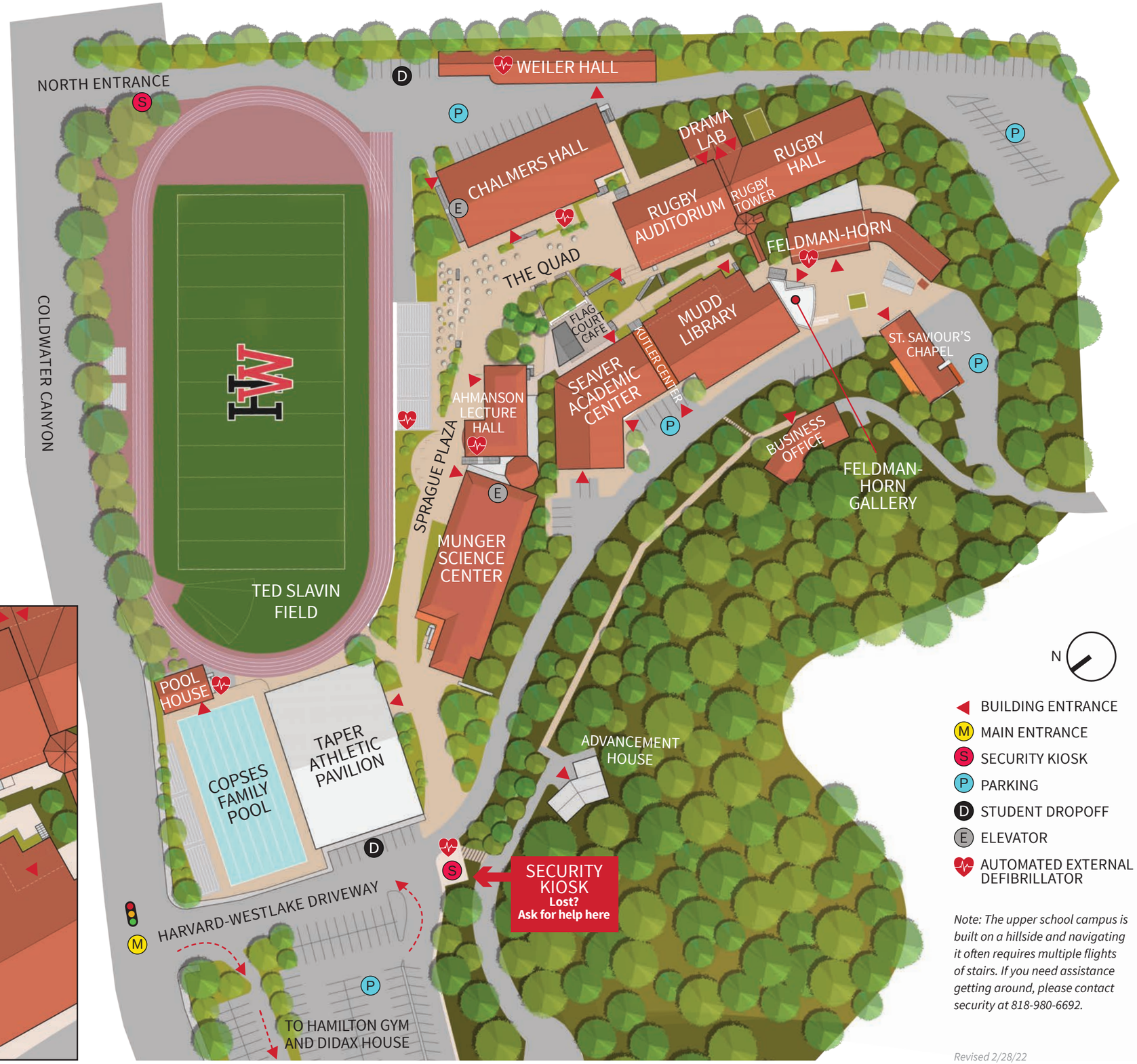
RUGBY HALL
Drama and English classrooms

SEAVER ACADEMIC CENTER
Lower/flag court level
(accessible via stairs only):
World Languages classrooms
2nd floor: The Learning Center,
administrative offices
3rd floor (accessible via stairs only):
History/Social Studies classrooms

TAPER ATHLETIC PAVILION
Gym, sports performance facilities

WEILER HALL
Journalism classrooms and
broadcast studios

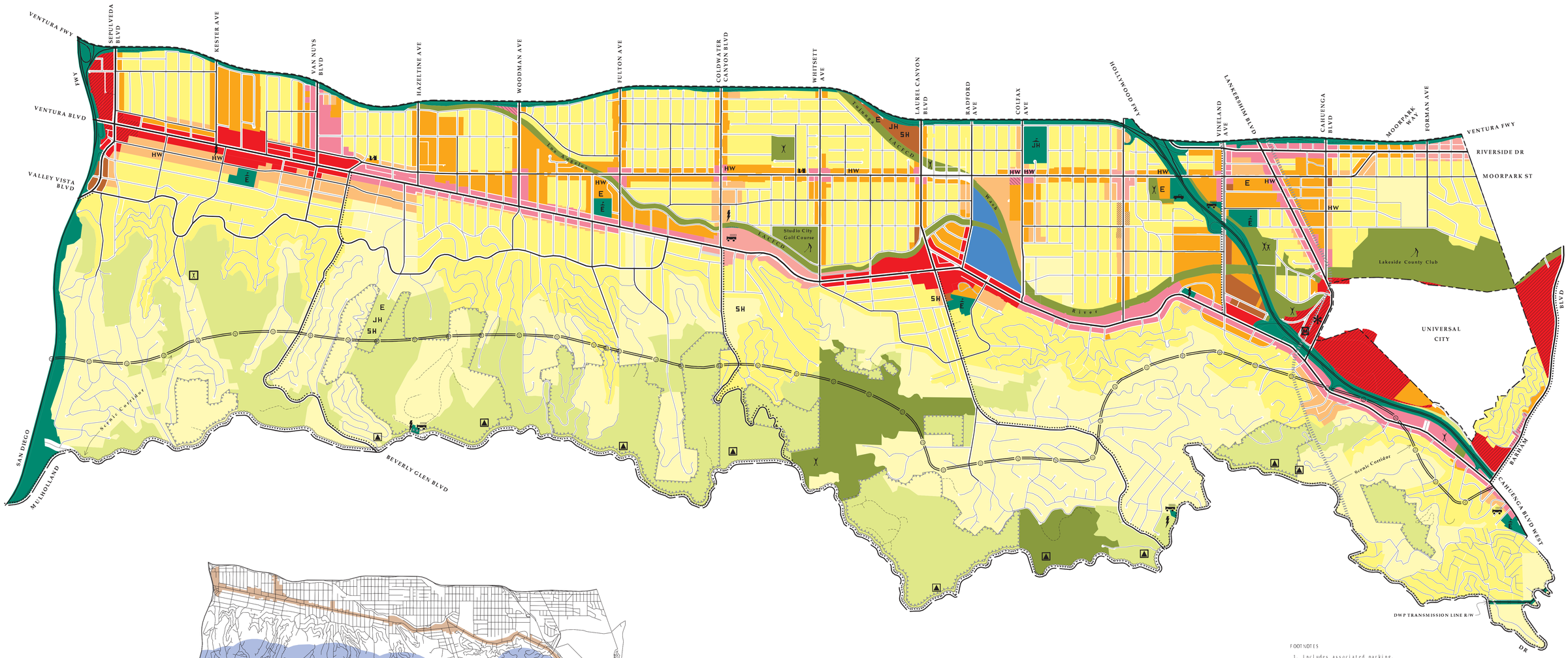




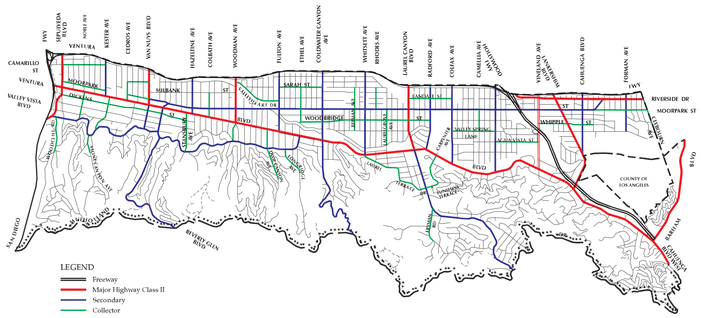
Note: The upper school campus is built on a hillside and navigating it often requires multiple flights of stairs. If you need assistance getting around, please contact security at 818-980-6692.

Revised 2/28/22

ATTACHMENT B



SPECIFIC PLAN AREAS



GENERALIZED CIRCULATION
(See Note "D")

LAND USE

RESIDENTIAL

LOW DENSITY	CORRESPONDING ZONES
MINIMUM	OS, A1, A2, RE40,
VERY LOW	RE20, RA, RE15, RE11
LOW	RE9, RS, R1, RU, RD6, RD5

MULTIPLE FAMILY	CORRESPONDING ZONES
LOW MEDIUM	RZ, RD6, RD5, RD4, RD3, RD2, RD1.5
LOW MEDIUM II	RD1.5, RD2, RW2, RZ2.5
MEDIUM	R3
HIGH MEDIUM	R4

COMMERCIAL [1]	
NEIGHBORHOOD [2] COMMERCIAL	C1, C1.5, C2, C4, RAS3, RAS4, P
LIMITED [2] COMMERCIAL	C1, RAS3, RAS4, P
GENERAL [2] COMMERCIAL	C1.5, C2, C4, CR, RAS3, RAS4, P
COMMUNITY [3] COMMERCIAL	CR, C2, C4, RAS3, RAS4, P, PB
REGIONAL [4] CENTER(pre-FW)	C2, C4, RAS3, RAS4, P, PB
REGIONAL COMMERCIAL	CR, C1.5, C2, C4, RAS3, RAS4, R3, R4, R5

INDUSTRIAL [1]	
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	M2, MR2, P

PARKING	
PARKING	P, PB

OPEN SPACE/ PUBLIC FACILITIES	
OPEN SPACE [6,7]	OS, A1
PUBLIC FACILITIES [14]	PF

CIRCULATION [11,12]

- Freeway [10]
- Divided Scenic Major Hwy II
- Scenic Parkway
- Major Scenic Highway II
- Major Highway II
- Secondary Scenic Highway
- Secondary Highway
- Collector Street
- Local Street [10]
- Private Street
- Metro Rail Transit Line
- Multipurpose Trails

SPECIAL BOUNDARY

- Scenic Corridor
- Desirable Open Space
- Transmission Line

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY

- City/County Boundary
- Community Boundary

NOTES:

□ Proposed [9]

SERVICE SYSTEMS [8]

SCHOOL SITES

- Ê Elementary School
- JH Junior High School
- E Private Elementary School
- JH Private Junior High School
- SH Private Senior High School

RECREATIONAL SITES

- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Golf Course - Private

OTHER FACILITIES

- Fire Station
- Community Library
- Scenic View Site
- Historical Site
- Maintenance Yard
- Power Distribution Station
- MTA Station
- HW House Of Worship

FOOTNOTES

1. Includes associated parking.
2. Height District No. 1VL.
3. Height District No. 1L.
4. Within the Ventura/Cahuenga Boulevard Specific Plan area the height districts and floor area ratios for commercial and multiple family residential development shall be governed by the regulations of the specific plan.
5. Height District No. 2.
6. Open Space designations on the Plan map conform to the definition of "Open Space Land" set forth in Article 10.5 of the State of California Government Code and to the City's Open Space Plan.
7. Desirable Open Space is land which possess open space characteristics which should be protected and where additional development controls such as proposed in this Plan and Open Space Plan are needed to conserve such characteristics. These lands may be either publicly or privately owned. Conservation of such characteristics is needed to ensure the usefulness, safety and desirability of adjacent lands and to maintain the overall health, safety, welfare and attractiveness of the community.
8. Land located in hillside areas may be developed in accordance with the following criteria: (a) less than 15% natural slope - according to the density category shown on the Plan Map; (b) when located in a minimum, very low or low designation with a 15% natural slope or greater - a maximum of 1.0 D.U./acre.
9. Boxed symbol denote the general location of a potential facility. The symbol does not designate any specific property for acquisition.
10. Local streets and freeways are shown for reference only.
11. Map designations for Collector Streets, Secondary Highways and Major Highways which does not occupy existing dedicated rights-of-way denotes proposed general locations and are not intended to indicate acquisition of any specific private properties.
12. Hillside roads may be developed to hillside or lesser standards as dictated by terrain or environmental factors.
13. Existing mobilehome parks are consistent with the Plan. Future mobilehome parks shall be consistent with the Plan when developed in the RMP Zone.
14. The Public Facility (PF) planning land use designation is premised on the ownership and use of the property by a government agency. The designation of the PF Zone as a corresponding zone is based on the same premise. The Plan also intends that when a board or governing body of a government agency officially determines that a property zoned PF is surplus, and no other public agency has indicated an intent to acquire, and the City is notified that the agency intends to offer the property for sale to a private purchaser, then the property may be rezoned to the zone(s) most consistent within 500 feet of the property boundary and still be considered consistent with the adopted Plan.
15. Each Plan category permits all indicated corresponding zones as well as those zones referenced in the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) as permitted by such zones unless further restricted by adopted Specific Plans, specific conditions and/or limitations of project approval, Plan footnotes or other Plan map or text notations.

    Zones established in the LAMC subsequent to the adoption of the Plan shall not be deemed as corresponding to any particular Plan category unless the Plan is amended to so indicate.

    It is the intent of the Plan that the entitlements granted shall be one of the zone designations within the corresponding zones shown on the Plan, unless accompanied by a concurrent Plan Amendment.
16. For the area bounded by Dickens Street on the north, Valley Vista Boulevard on the south, Saugus Avenue on the west, and Van Nuys Boulevard on the east, the minimum lot size shall be not less than 15,000 square feet.
17. The minimum lot size for properties bounded by Saugus Avenue on the west, Van Nuys Boulevard on the east, south side of Dickens Street on the north to the north side of Valley Vista Boulevard on the south, shall be no less than 15,000 square feet.

* Bikeways are shown on the Citywide Bikeways System maps contained in the 2010 City's Bicycle Plan, a component of the Transportation Element of the General Plan, which was adopted by the City Council on March 1, 2011.

Notes :

A. The text of the Community Plan can be accessed on the City Of Los Angeles' Web Page (www.lacity.org/PLN).
B. Other Special Area Maps may not be included on this document.
C. Parcel level information (plan designation and zoning) can be found on the City Of Los Angeles' ZIMAS Map Automation Web Site.
D. Generalized Circulation is for reference only. For detailed information, see the "Street and Highway Designation" maps prepared and maintained by Public Works/Bureau of Engineering.

Disclaimer : The City Of Los Angeles is neither responsible nor liable for any inaccuracies, errors or omissions with respect to the material contained on this map. This map and all materials contained on it are distributed and transmitted "as is" without warranties of any kind, either express or implied, including without limitation, warranties of title or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. The City Of Los Angeles is not responsible for any special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages that may arise from the use of, or the inability to use, the map and/or the materials contained on the map whether the materials contained on the map are provided by the City Of Los Angeles, or a third party.

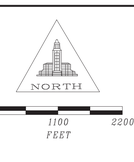
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE MAP (as of February 05 2013)

SHERMAN OAKS - STUDIO CITY - TOLUCA LAKE - CAHUENGA PASS COMMUNITY PLAN

A PART OF THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

City Of Los Angeles - City Planning Department - Systems And GIS Division Michael LoGrande - Director





PLOT DATE : 01/16/14

DATA SOURCES:
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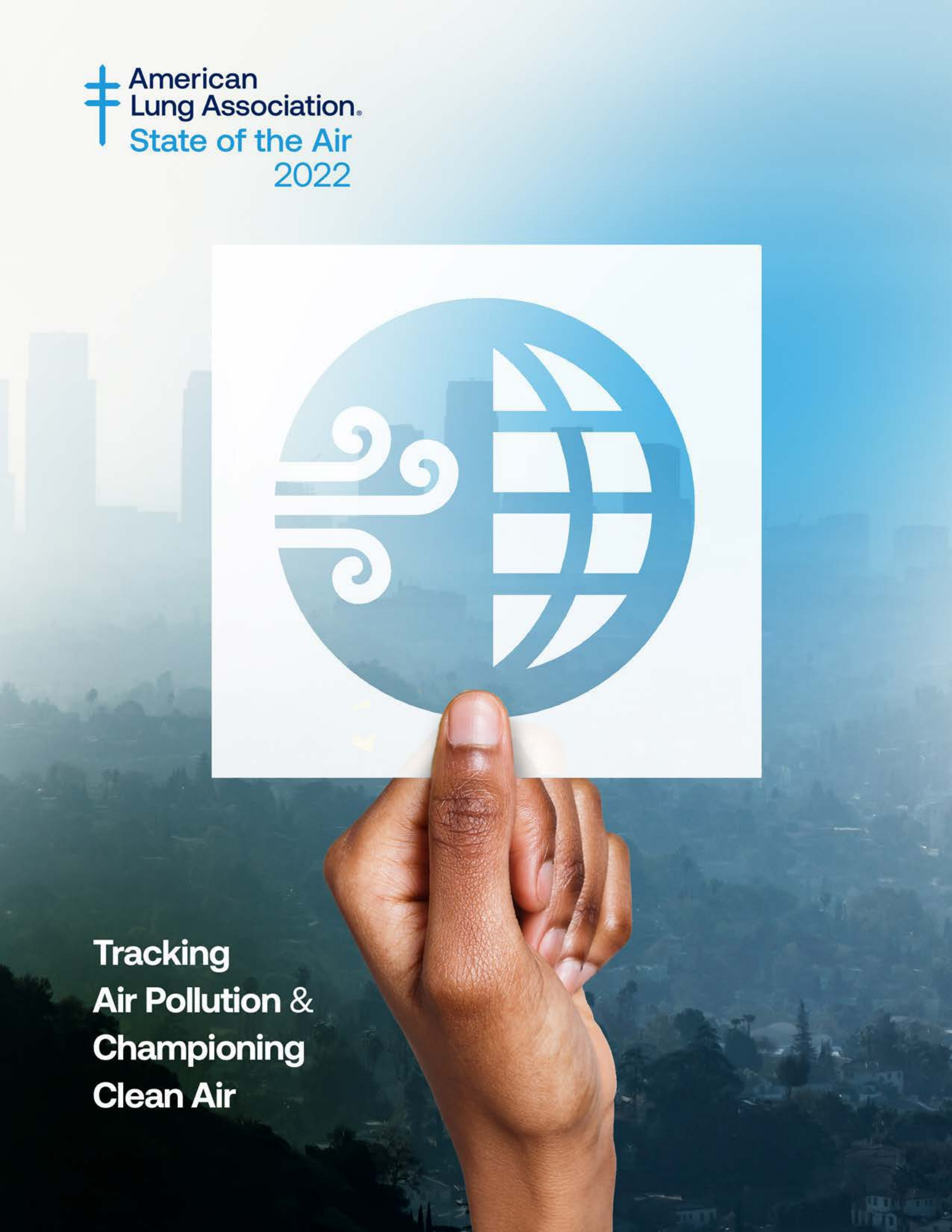
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ATTACHMENT C

American Lung Association.

State of the Air 2022



Tracking Air Pollution & Championing Clean Air

Pages Intentionally Omitted

Unlike the worst 25 cities for the daily measure of particle pollution, the worst 25 cities for long-term particle pollution were more distributed around the country. In addition to cities most affected by western wildfires, cities with high power plant emissions as well as local industrial and mobile sources continued to show up on this list. These included Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, Houston, St. Louis, Augusta and Shreveport.

For year-round average levels of fine particles, all cities but the ten most polluted meet the current national air quality standards and get a passing grade in "State of the Air". However, evidence shows that no threshold exists for harmful effects from particle pollution, even below the official standard. The Lung Association continues to advocate for standards more protective of health for fine particle pollution. *See **Recommendations for Action**.*

Ozone Pollution Trends

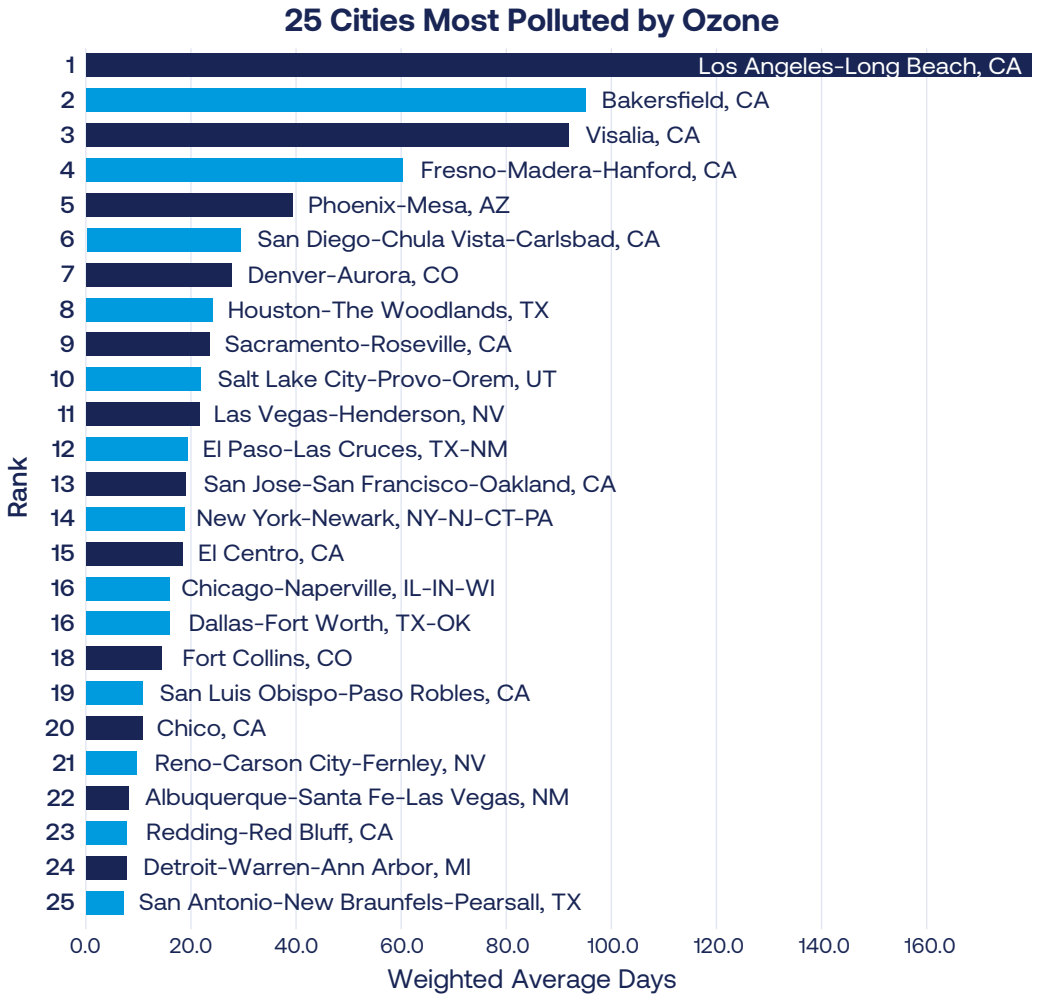
3 out of every 8 Americans live in counties with **F grades** for **ozone smog**



Exposure to unhealthy levels of ozone air pollution continues to make breathing difficult for millions of Americans all across the country. In the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, more than 122.3 million people lived in the 156 counties that earned an F for ozone. That is fewer than in the past four reports, but more than the 116.5 million people in the 2017 report. There are still a lot of vulnerable people, including 27.8 million children and 18.5 million people age 65 or older, exposed to ozone air pollution and increased risk of harm.

The list of 25 cities with the worst ozone pollution in "State of the Air" 2022 and their order of ranking remained relatively stable compared with last year's report. Cities that improved enough to move off the list were Milwaukee and Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Philadelphia; and the Washington-Baltimore metro area. They were replaced by San Luis Obispo, Reno, Detroit and San Antonio.

Cities in the West and the Southwest continue to dominate the most ozone-polluted list. California retains its historic distinction of having the most cities on the list, with 11 of the 25 most-polluted cities. The Southwest fills most of the remaining slots, with an equal number. In this year's report, only three of the worst 25 cities for ozone are east of the Mississippi River. And no metropolitan areas in the Pacific Northwest, the Mid-Atlantic or the Southeast rank among the 25 worst cities most polluted by ozone.



Overall, the 25 most ozone-polluted cities in the U.S. experienced fewer bad air days on average from 2018 to 2020 than did those in last year's report covering 2017 to 2019. Five California cities on the list plus the New York metro area recorded their fewest days of high ozone in the report's 23-year history, although three of them are still among the ten most ozone-polluted cities in the nation.

The geographical distribution of cities with the worst ozone problems continues a trend seen over the past six reports: fewer eastern cities and more western cities. Oil and gas extraction and population growth in the Southwest and improved cleanup of power plants in the East have shifted the cities that experienced the greatest number of unhealthy ozone days. However, there are still problems in the East, not only from mobile sources and industry, but also from transported pollution when ozone and ozone precursors enter from upwind sources, nearby and even from as far as the Midwest. For example, Fairfield County, Connecticut is the county with the highest ozone in the eastern half of the nation, in part because of pollution transported from other states.

Higher temperatures over longer periods also make a difference. Although cleanup of ozone precursor pollutants has been working to reduce ozone concentrations, climate change, with its higher temperatures and more frequent stagnation events, plays a significant role in making the number of unhealthy ozone days higher than it would otherwise be. Simply, climate change is undercutting the progress we would have made. The Lung Association continues to advocate for standards more protective of health for ozone pollution that better reflect the current science. *See **Recommendations for Action** for details.*

The three years covered by **State of the Air 2022** ranked among the **seven hottest years** on record globally.



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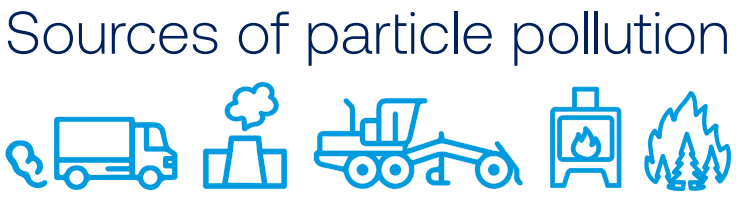
Health Impact of Air Pollution

Health Effects of Particle Pollution

Particle pollution—also known as particulate matter—is a deadly and growing threat to public health in communities around the country. The more researchers learn about the health effects of particle pollution, the more dangerous it is recognized to be.

What is Particle Pollution?

Particle pollution refers to a mixture of tiny bits of solids and liquids in the air we breathe. Particle pollution comes from many sources. Factories, power plants, and diesel- and gasoline-powered motor vehicles (cars, trucks and buses) and equipment either directly emit fine particles or generate other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NOx), known as precursors because they can then form into fine particles in the atmosphere. Other sources of particle pollution include wildfires, burning wood in wood stoves or residential fireplaces and burning biomass for electricity.



Individual particles may be too small to be visible, but when pollution levels are high, they can make the air appear thick and hazy. Researchers and regulators categorize particles according to size, grouping them as coarse, fine and ultrafine. Coarse particles, called PM_{10}, can include wind-blown dust, ash, pollen and smoke. Fine particles, $PM_{2.5}$, are most often a by-product of burning wood or fossil fuels. The tiniest are called ultrafine particles, or $PM_{0.1}$, which are also produced by combustion.

The differences in size make a big difference in where and how particles affect our health. Our bodies' natural defenses help us to keep coarse particles out of the deepest parts of our lungs, although these particles do deposit in the larger airways. However, those defenses do not keep smaller fine or ultrafine particles from penetrating to the air sacs of the lungs. Many of these particles get trapped in the air sacs, while the smallest are so minute that they can pass from the air sacs into the bloodstream and disperse to other organs of the body.

What Can Particles Do to Your Health?

Particle pollution can be very dangerous to breathe, especially at higher concentrations. It can trigger illness, hospitalization and premature death. Researchers estimate that $PM_{2.5}$ is responsible for nearly 48,000 premature deaths in the United States every year.[1]

Short-Term Exposure

Short-term spikes in particle pollution that last from a few hours to a few days can kill. Premature deaths from breathing these particles can occur on the very day that particle levels are high, or up to a month or two afterward. Most premature deaths are from respiratory and cardiovascular causes. Particle pollution does not just make people die a few days earlier than they might otherwise—in many cases these deaths would not have occurred for years if the air were cleaner.[2]

Studies linking short-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ to death from all causes have been accumulating for a number of years. Taken together, this body of research provides consistent evidence of positive associations between particle pollution and mortality across diverse geographic locations and in populations with a wide range of demographic characteristics. Recently, a large international study found an association between short-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ and daily all-cause, cardiovascular and respiratory mortality in more than 600 cities across the globe.[3]

Summertime should be a great time to be outdoors in Montana, with warm weather and sunshine in a state full of natural splendors. But wildfire smoke often forces people to stay indoors.

Bailey B. lives in Butte, a western Montana city surrounded by mountains on three sides. Some days in the summer, thick smoke fully obscures the mountains. "There are times you can't go outside in the summertime," she says.

"There's no point in going outside if you can't breathe."

She notices more issues with runny noses, irritated eyes and coughing when wildfire smoke is in the air. Her father-in-law, who uses supplemental oxygen, can't leave the house on such days without wearing a good mask.

A Montana resident for the last 12 years, Bailey looks forward to hiking and camping in the summer, but she says wildfire smoke makes her consider spending those months elsewhere.

"The air quality in Montana is bad enough that if I could leave in the summers, I would."

Bailey B.
Butte, Montana

Even low daily levels of fine particles can be deadly. A 2016 study found that people aged 65 and older in New England faced a higher risk of premature death from particle pollution, even in places that met current standards for short-term particle pollution.[4] Looking nationwide in a 2017 study, researchers found more evidence that older adults faced a higher risk of premature death even when levels of short-term particle pollution remained well within the current national standards. This was consistent whether the older adults lived in cities, suburbs or rural areas.[5]

Particle pollution also has many other harmful effects, ranging from decreased lung function to heart attacks. Extensive research has linked short-term increases in particle pollution to:

- increased mortality in infants;[6]
- increased hospital admissions for cardiovascular disease, including heart attacks and strokes;[7]
- increased hospital admissions and emergency department visits for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);[8]
- increased severity of asthma attacks and hospitalization for asthma among children.[9,10]

Year-Round Exposure

Decades of research have firmly established that breathing particle pollution day in and day out can also be deadly. Across numerous seminal studies that looked at different groups of people living in different parts of the country, the results consistently showed a clear relationship between exposure to particulate matter and mortality.[11]

Recent research using publicly available data on a cohort of more than one million adults in the U.S. reconfirmed that long-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ was associated with elevated risks of early death. The increased risk was primarily associated with death from cardiovascular and respiratory causes, including heart disease, stroke, influenza and pneumonia. Researchers also found a similar association between exposure to fine particle pollution and an increased risk of death from lung cancer among never-smokers.[12] Another study of 68.5 million Medicare-enrolled adults in the United States between 2000 and 2016 found a 6-8% increase in risk of all-cause mortality for every 10μg/m^3 increase in $PM_{2.5}$.[13]

Research has also linked year-round exposure to particle pollution to a wide array of serious health effects at every stage of life, from conception through old age. Among pregnant people, fetuses and children, long-term particle pollution exposure is linked to:

- Increased risk of preterm birth and low birth weight;[14]
- Increased fetal and infant mortality;[15]
- Reduced lung development and impaired lung function in children;[16]
- Higher likelihood of children developing asthma.[17]

In adults, long-term particle pollution exposure is linked to:

- Increased risk from existing cardiovascular and respiratory disease, including a worsening of heart disease, atherosclerosis and COPD;[18,19]
- Higher likelihood of developing diabetes;[20]
- Higher likelihood of getting lung cancer and of dying from it;[21]
- Impaired cognitive functioning and an increased risk of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias later in life.[22,23]

The good news is, cleaning up particle pollution makes a difference. Research has shown a consistent relationship between decreasing $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and improving respiratory health in children and adults in communities that have reduced their levels of year-round particle pollution.[24]

Particle Pollution and COVID-19

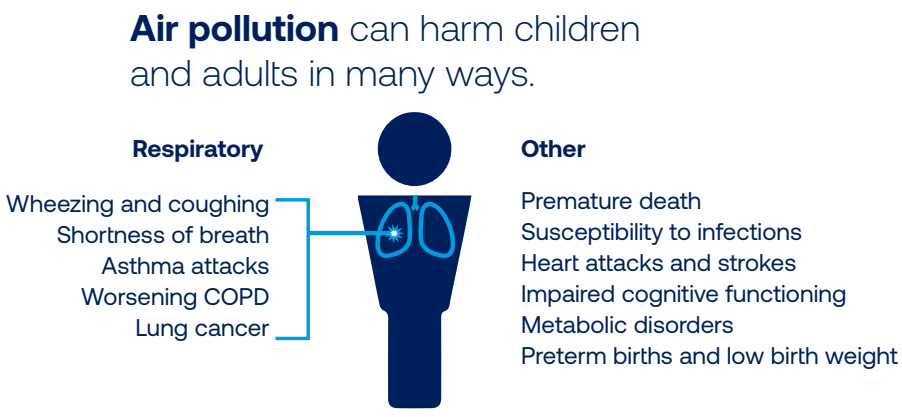
In the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, several well-respected research teams in the U.S. set out to investigate possible links between long-term exposure to air pollution, especially $PM_{2.5}$, and increased risk of infection and death from the SARS CoV-2 virus that causes the disease. Using the limited population-based data available at the time, some of them found a positive association and estimates of a specific percentage of COVID deaths attributable to air pollution. However, there were a number of methodological issues that may have influenced their results. The virus had not yet reached many parts of the country; community testing was extremely limited; the number of infections and death was probably dramatically undercounted; and little was known about how the disease was spreading through the population.

Since that time, the virus has become more widespread and better understood, but much remains uncertain about the nature of the mechanisms linking exposure to air pollution with COVID-19-related infection, severity and death. But some connections are clear. Air pollution is known to impact the functioning of the immune system and increase susceptibility to respiratory infections in general. Air pollution also increases the risk of chronic lung and cardiovascular diseases that put people at higher risk of poor outcomes from COVID-19. Communities of color, which have been especially hard hit by the pandemic, are also disproportionately exposed to unhealthy air.[25]

Who is Most at Risk From Particle Pollution?

Anyone who lives where particle pollution levels are high is at risk. Some people face higher risk, however, based on their underlying health and other characteristics. (*See the **People at Risk** section for more information about vulnerable groups.*) Research has shown that the groups at the greatest risk from particle pollution include:

- Pregnant people and fetuses;[26]
- Infants, children and older people (>65 years of age);[27]
- People with lung disease, especially asthma, but also people with COPD;[28]
- People with cardiovascular disease;[29]
- People with lung cancer;[30]
- People of color;[31]
- Current or former smokers;[32]
- People with low incomes;[33] and
- People who are obese or have diabetes.[34]



Health Effects of Ozone Pollution

Ozone air pollution, sometimes known as smog, is one of the most widespread pollutants in the United States. It is also one of the most dangerous. Scientists have studied the effects of ozone on human health for decades. Hundreds of studies have confirmed that ozone harms people at levels currently found in many parts of the United States.

What is Ozone?

Ozone is a gas composed of molecules with three oxygen atoms. (The oxygen we need for life is made up of molecules with two oxygen atoms). Ozone forms in the lower atmosphere when a combination of other pollutants, usually nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), "cook" together in sunlight through a series of chemical reactions. NOx and VOCs are produced primarily when fossil fuels such as gasoline, diesel, oil, natural gas or coal are burned or when solvents and some other chemicals evaporate. NOx is emitted from power plants, motor vehicles and other sources of high-heat combustion. VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, oil and gas operations, chemical plants, refineries, factories, gas stations, paint, consumer products and other sources.



If these ingredients are present under the right conditions, they react to form ozone. Sunlight is key, with higher temperatures increasing ozone production. Because the reactions take place in the atmosphere, ozone often shows up downwind of the sources of the original emissions, sometimes many miles from where it formed.

Ozone air pollution is sometimes called ground-level ozone, to distinguish it from the much higher-altitude stratospheric ozone layer that protects the Earth from damaging ultraviolet rays from the sun.

What Can Ozone Pollution Do to Your Health?

Ozone gas is a powerful lung irritant. When it is inhaled into the lungs, it reacts with the delicate lining of the airways, causing inflammation and other damage that can impact multiple body systems. Ozone exposure can also shorten lives.

Ozone has a serious effect on the respiratory system, both in the short term and over the course of years of exposure. When ozone levels are high, many people experience breathing problems such as chest tightness, coughing and shortness of breath, often within hours of exposure. Even healthy young adults may experience respiratory symptoms and decreased lung function.[35]

Other breathing problems that have been tied to short-term exposure to ozone include:

- Worsening of symptoms, increased medication use, and increased emergency department visits and hospital admissions for people with asthma and COPD;[36]
- Susceptibility to respiratory infections such as pneumonia, resulting in an increased likelihood of emergency department visits and hospitalizations.[37]

Living with ozone pollution long term may cause lasting damage to respiratory health, including:

- Development of new cases of asthma in children;[38]
- Damage to the airways, leading to development of COPD;[39]

- Increased allergic response.[40]

The inflammation and systemic stress caused by short- and long-term exposure to ozone can also do damage to tissues, DNA and proteins throughout the body, which can cause or worsen other disease conditions over time. These include:

- Increased risk of metabolic disorders, including glucose intolerance, hyperglycemia and diabetes;[41]
- Impact on the central nervous system, including brain inflammation, structural changes and increased risk of cognitive decline;[42,43]
- Increased likelihood of reproductive and developmental harm, including reduced fertility, preterm birth, stillbirth and low birth weight;[44,45]
- Possible cardiovascular effects—although according to the most recent EPA review, the evidence linking ozone to heart disease, heart failure and stroke is mixed.[46]

The damage ozone does to the body can be deadly. Recent research has affirmed earlier findings that short-term exposure to ozone, even at levels below the current standard, likely increases the risk of premature death, particularly for older adults.[47] There is also a growing body of evidence that long-term exposures to ambient ozone may be associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular and respiratory disease mortality.[48]

Who is Most at Risk from Ozone Pollution?

Anyone who spends time outdoors where ozone pollution levels are high may be at risk. Some people face a higher-than-average risk, however, because of their underlying health and other characteristics. (*See the **People at Risk** section for more information about vulnerable groups.*) Research has shown that the groups at greatest risk from ozone pollution include:

- Pregnant people and fetuses;[49]
- Children;
- Anyone 65 and older;
- People with existing lung disease such as asthma and COPD;
- People who work or exercise outdoors.[50]

People at Risk

The health burden of air pollution is not evenly shared. There are people more at risk of illness and death from air pollution than others. Several key factors affect an individual's level of risk:

- Exposure—Where someone lives, where they go to school and where they work make a big difference in how much air pollution they breathe. In general, the higher the exposure, the greater the risk of harm.
- Susceptibility—Pregnant people and their fetuses, children, older adults and people living with chronic conditions, especially heart and lung disease, may be physically more susceptible to the health impacts of air pollution than other adults.
- Access to healthcare—Whether or not a person has health coverage, a healthcare provider and access to linguistically and culturally appropriate health information may influence their overall health status and how they are impacted by environmental stressors like air pollution.
- Psychosocial stress—There is increasing evidence that non-physical stressors such as poverty, racial/ethnic discrimination and fear of deportation can amplify the harmful effects of air pollution.

These risk factors are not mutually exclusive and often interact in ways that lead to significant health inequities among subgroups of the population.

People of Color

Research has shown that people of color are more likely to be exposed to air pollution and more likely to suffer harm to their health from air pollution than white people.[51,52] Much of this inequity can be traced to the long history of systemic racism in the United States. Practices such as redlining, the discriminatory outlining of riskier neighborhoods by mortgage lenders, institutionalized residential segregation in the 20th century, impairing the ability of many people of color to build wealth and limiting their mobility and political power. Over the years, decision-makers have found it easier to place sources of pollution, such as power plants, industrial facilities, landfills and highways, in economically disadvantaged communities of color than in more affluent, predominantly white neighborhoods. The resulting disproportionate exposure to air pollution has contributed to high rates of emergency department visits for asthma and other diseases[53,54]

People of color are also more likely than white people to be living with one or more chronic conditions that make them more susceptible to the health impact of air pollution, including asthma, diabetes and heart disease.[55]

People Experiencing Poverty

There is evidence that having low income or living in lower income areas puts people at increased risk from air pollution, although the correlation is not as strong as with race and ethnicity.[56,57] People living in poverty are more likely to live in close proximity to sources of pollution and have fewer resources to relocate than people with more financial security.[58] Poverty itself, along with the problems that beset many low-income communities, such as lack of safety, have been associated with increased psychosocial distress and chronic stress, which in turn make people more vulnerable to pollution-related health effects.[59] People with low income also have lower rates of health coverage and less access to quality and affordable health care to provide relief to them when they get sick.

Children

Children are both more susceptible to harm from air pollution and more likely to be exposed than adults. The growth and development of a child's lungs and breathing ability start in utero and continue into early adulthood. Exposure to air pollution at any stage of that development process can have both immediate and lasting impacts on developing lungs and children's health. In addition, the body's defenses that help adults fight off infections are still developing in children. Children have more respiratory infections than adults, which also seems to increase their susceptibility to air pollution.[60]

Children breathe more rapidly and inhale more air relative to their size than do adults. They are more likely to spend time outdoors, running around, being active and breathing hard. Consequently, they are more exposed to polluted outdoor air than adults typically are.

Older Adults

Much of the illness and premature death caused by air pollution occurs in older adults, who are at increased risk of harm for several reasons. As a person ages, the normal process of thinning and weakening of the lung tissue and the supporting muscle and bones of the ribcage results in diminishing lung function over time. The increased impairment that results from exposure to air pollutants then has an add-on effect, putting stress on the lungs and heart. Older people are also more likely to be living with chronic diseases, and there is evidence that co-existing chronic lung, heart or circulatory conditions may worsen following exposure to environmental pollutants.[61]

The strength of the immune system also declines with age, leaving older people at greater risk of contracting infections and less able to get them under control before they become serious. Because exposure to air pollution increases susceptibility to respiratory infections, it also increases the risk of severe illness and death in older adults.

People with Underlying Health Conditions

For the millions of people in the U.S. living with illnesses such as asthma, COPD, diabetes, heart disease and lung cancer, exposure to air pollution places them at greater risk of harm to their health than those without disease. The cellular injury and systemic inflammation triggered by breathing ozone and particle pollution put additional stress on people's lungs, heart and other organs already compromised by disease. This can result in a worsening of symptoms, increased medication use, more frequent emergency department visits and hospitalizations, an overall reduced quality of life and, far too often, premature death.

Pregnant People and Fetuses

Pregnancy is always a susceptible time for both the mother and the developing fetus. The pregnant body undergoes dramatic physiological changes in hormone levels, metabolism and circulation throughout months of gestation. The rapid and complex development of the fetus is a precisely timed and sequenced process. The inflammation and oxidative stress resulting from exposure to air pollution during pregnancy can increase the risk of hypertensive disorders, including preeclampsia, in the mother and lead to intrauterine inflammation and damage to the placenta that can disrupt the growth and development of the fetus. Fetal health may also be impacted in a number of ways by environmental contaminants that have been shown to cross the placenta.[62]

Exposure to both ozone and particle pollution during pregnancy is strongly associated with premature birth, low birth weight and stillbirth. These risks are amplified in pregnancies where the mother is already at higher risk, such as people of color and those chronic conditions, especially asthma.[63]

People with a Smoking History

There is some recent evidence suggesting that current and former smokers are at greater risk of health harm from exposure to fine particle pollution compared with never-smokers. They are more likely to develop lung cancer and to die prematurely.[64] Smoking damages the lungs, heart, blood vessels and other organs.[65] This impairment leaves the person with a smoking history more vulnerable to the health impact of air pollution than a never-smoker.

For people with lung conditions like asthma, checking the air quality is a regular part of life.

"It's something we automatically think about before we do outside activities," says LA resident Jaime K., who has asthma. "If the air quality is bad, we don't go out to the grocery store, out for walks or out to play with my daughter."

She says in an ideal world, she'd live near the ocean. But because housing costs by the water are so high, she purchased a home further inland near a highway. Despite using air filters to improve the air quality inside, soot builds up daily due to vehicles and, increasingly, wildfire smoke.

"No matter how much I clean," Jaime says, "I always have a layer of dust the next day."

Jaime K.
Los Angeles, California

Emerging Threats

Since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970, the federal, state, local and Tribal governments and businesses, community leaders and advocates have invested years of effort into reducing the public health threat from air pollution. By many measures, the air the nation breathes is dramatically cleaner than it was 50 years ago. "State of the Air" has documented this long-term improvement over the past 22 years. In recent years, however, new threats have emerged that are causing air pollution levels to rise and the potential harm to vulnerable populations to increase.

Climate Change

The scientific evidence has clearly shown for years that impacts from climate change threaten human health. These health impacts are no longer a concern for the future. They're happening now. What remains to be seen is how much these impacts increase in severity, how much action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is able to mitigate them, and how much communities are able to adapt to the impacts that can't be avoided.

The rising global temperatures and disruption of short- and long-term weather patterns caused by climate change are putting the health Americans at risk. The impacts of

climate change currently being experienced in communities nationwide include an increase in extreme weather events, deterioration of air quality from increased ozone formation and wildfire smoke, expansion of the range of disease-carrying pests and increased stresses that affect mental health and well-being.

People and communities are differentially exposed to these climate-related hazards as well as being disproportionately affected by climate-related health risks. Populations experiencing greater health risks include children, older adults, low-income communities and some communities of color.

"State of the Air" largely focuses on the health harms linked to increases in particle pollution and ozone, but increasing heat itself is another significant risk factor that adds to the climate vulnerability of some of the same populations who face increased risk from air pollution.[66] Children are especially vulnerable to extreme heat. They spend more time playing outside and participating in vigorous activity than the average adult. Their bodies have a high surface area-to-mass ratio, so must divert more blood flow to their skin to dissipate heat, which may strain other bodily functions.[67]

Among older adults, increased heat and exposure to air pollution raises the risk of premature death and results in more emergency room visits and hospital admissions, especially among those older adults who spend more time outdoors. The physical changes associated with aging—including those that affect breathing and movement—can make it even more difficult to respond to climate change. In the past two decades, heat-related mortality for older persons has almost doubled, reaching a record high 19,000 deaths in 2018.[68] Heat waves also significantly increase the risk of illness and death in people living with chronic lung disease.[69]

Wildfires

Wildfires are posing a growing threat to public health in many parts of the U.S. Increased heat and drought caused by climate change are resulting in larger, more frequent fires that blanket communities in smoke and leave residents gasping for air. Smoke from large fires can spread over hundreds or thousands of miles, polluting the air breathed by millions of people. In the years 2016-2019, individuals in the U.S. experienced a 19% increase in the number of days they were exposed to high wildfire risk compared to 2001-2004.[70]

Wildfire smoke is a complex mixture of fine and course particulate matter and gases, including carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and air toxics. The chemical composition of wildfire smoke varies widely depending on the location of the fire and the material burned. The details of how these differences impact health is the subject of ongoing research.[71]

The most widespread health threat from smoke is from fine particles. Like other sources of fine particle pollution, wildfire smoke can be extremely harmful to the lungs, especially for children, older adults and people with asthma, COPD, chronic heart disease and diabetes. Recent research has confirmed that severe wildfire episodes are associated with increased risk of hospital admissions for respiratory diseases for Medicare recipients.[72] Pregnant people exposed to wildfire smoke are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes, including preterm birth.[73] There is also strong evidence linking smoke exposure to increased risk of premature death.[74]

The health impact of breathing wildfire smoke for extended periods of time, year after year, as is happening in some hard-hit communities, remains unknown.

E-Commerce Shipping and Transport

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed personal shopping behavior, accelerating the shift from in-store shopping for products and services to ordering them online. This has increased demand for fast, personalized delivery service and has resulted in

a rising number of delivery trucks and vans on neighborhood streets, supported by a proliferation of warehouses, distribution centers and long-distance haulers on highways. To maximize their efficiency, large retailers and shipping companies are clustering new warehouses together in sprawling complexes, often in already highly-polluted communities. More traffic in and out of these areas, especially since the bulk of it is diesel-powered, brings more unhealthy air pollution to the communities where it is concentrated.[75] The U.S. EPA estimates that 72 million Americans live along major truck freight routes, and notes that they are more likely to be people of color and have lower incomes.[76]

Changes in consumer behavior have also had a major impact on port cities, which are dealing with an increase in cargo imports. The rapid growth in shipping traffic has resulted in backlogs of ships idling in harbors and off-shore waiting to unload, as well as increased congestion of the port-related cargo freight system of trucks, trains and planes. Between January and September 2021, the busy Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in California saw an average increase of 20 percent in cargo movement compared to the same time in 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to estimates from the California Air Resources Board, as of October 2021, the increased congestion had resulted in overall container ship emissions increases of 20 tons per day (tpd) of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and 0.5 tpd of particulate matter. This increase in NOx emissions from container ships is roughly equivalent to the total emissions from 5.8 million passenger cars. Additionally, the increased diesel particulate emissions are comparable to the exhaust particulate emissions from almost 100,000 diesel trucks.[77]

Exposure to traffic-related pollution is a serious health hazard to those living in freight-impacted communities. The mixture of emissions has been linked to poor birth outcomes, reduced lung and cognitive development, development and worsening of chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, increased risk of dementia, cancer and premature death.[78] Unfortunately, the health burden for e-commerce-related pollution tends to disproportionately impact disadvantaged communities. Since low-income communities and communities of color make up a significant proportion of residents in disadvantaged communities, they are often burdened with the negative by-products of congestion and exposure to on-road emissions.[79]

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Recommendations for Personal Action and Policy Change

Alia V. resides in an area with periodically severe air pollution. Yet there are many aspects of Houston she loves, such as its tremendous cultural and educational resources. The city also has green transportation initiatives, including a municipal hybrid fleet.

In summer, she and her husband limit their kids' time outside on ozone action days. Because public transit options in the region are limited, she relies on her car to travel even on days with high ozone levels.

She says awareness about the importance of air quality is on the rise locally, although it's a problem that really demands a statewide approach. For example, increasing the incentive to opt for electric vehicles "would help people balance their transportation needs with sustainability."

Also, with Houston being near the Gulf of Mexico, there are numerous oil refineries just south of the city. "There have been from time to time chemical fires where you'll have air impacts," Alia says. "When those things occur, people stay indoors."

Alia V.
Houston, Texas

We need action at every level to clean up air pollution and address climate change.

Individuals

You can take action to protect yourself and your family from the dangers of air pollution. Regardless of its grade or ranking in this report, any community can experience days with unhealthy levels of air pollution. Some simple precautions will reduce your risk:

1. Check daily air pollution forecasts in your area at airnow.gov. The color-coded forecasts let you know when the air is unhealthy in your community. When the air is bad, move your exercise plans and other activities indoors.
2. Protect yourself from wildfire smoke if you live in a fire-prone area. Learn more about using masks and creating a clean room inside your home with our wildfire resources at Lung.org/wildfire.
3. Reduce your own contributions to air pollution. Prioritize walking, biking and public transit over gasoline-powered vehicles. Conserve electricity and purchase your power from clean, non-combustion sources if you can. Don't burn wood, leaves or trash. Learn more about how to reduce your impact with our Stand Up For Clean Air initiative at Lung.org/air.

Local Governments

Local governments have the power to help ensure that city and county operations are zero-emission and that residents have the ability to choose zero-emission forms of transportation and electricity. These actions must benefit the communities most impacted by unhealthy air.

1. Adopt a climate action plan. Reduce city- and county-wide emissions by supporting walking, biking and transit and zero-emission-vehicle infrastructure, and ensuring that building and parking policies support these goals. Include measures to address the impacts of climate change on residents, including health impacts.
2. Purchase zero-emission fleet vehicles. Commit to purchasing zero-emission garbage and recycling trucks, transit buses, school buses and other vehicles.
3. Establish purchasing goals for renewable, non-combustion electricity. Power city and county operations with truly clean sources of electricity like wind, solar, geothermal or tidal.

State, Territorial and Tribal Governments

1. Set a clean or renewable electricity standard or clean peak standard that phases out the use of coal, oil, natural gas (also known as methane gas) and other combustion and replaces it with wind, solar, geothermal and tidal and other non-combustion forms of electricity. Do not allow for the increased use of biomass or municipal solid waste for electricity because of their contributions to particle pollution.
2. Invest in air quality monitoring. In addition to EPA funding placement of air quality monitors, communities should increase monitoring to capture pollution levels that disproportionately impact communities near polluting sources in order to address them.
3. States: Use Clean Air Act authority to adopt the California zero-emissions standards for light-, medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. These include California's Low-Emission Vehicle criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas regulations; Zero-Emission Vehicle regulations; and Advanced Clean Trucks regulations.

Federal Government

Every federal agency, the White House and Congress must act now to dramatically reduce air and climate pollution and drive an urgent nationwide transition to zero-emission transportation and electricity. 40% of the investments made to meet these goals must improve air quality, health and life in underserved communities. Key, urgent

opportunities for action include:

1. Congress must pass investments in zero-emission electricity and transportation into law. Key investments included in the House-passed Build Back Better Act urgently need to be passed into law in order to drive the nationwide zero-emission transition needed to clean up harmful air pollution and address climate change.
2. EPA must propose and finalize strong new emissions standards that transition the nation's cars and trucks to zero-emission vehicles. EPA must set stronger standards for greenhouse gas emissions for light-duty vehicles beginning in Model Year 2027. EPA must finalize a strong rule for heavy-duty vehicles this year and adopt an additional rule beginning in Model Year 2030.
3. EPA must set a stronger national standard for particulate matter. The research shows that the new standard should be set at 8 micrograms per cubic meter annually, and 25 micrograms per cubic meter daily, to protect those at greatest risk of harm. Not only will stronger standards drive cleanup of polluting sources nationwide, they will also mean that families across the country are better informed about when their local air quality may put their health at risk at Lung.org/sota-petition.
4. EPA must set a stronger national standard for ozone. The scientific evidence shows that a standard of 60 parts per billion would better protect people from harm, especially those at greatest risk. As with particulate matter, stronger standards will not only ensure cleanup of polluting sources, but also better empower people to avoid dangerous levels of this pollutant.

ATTACHMENT D

April 25, 2022

Tom Brohard and Associates

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SUBJECT: Review of the Draft EIR for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project in the City of Los Angeles – Transportation Issues

Dear Ms. Minteer:

As requested, I, Tom Brohard, P.E., have reviewed the transportation portions of the March 2022 Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project in the City of Los Angeles. The Proposed Project includes redevelopment of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Site including removal of the existing 9-hole par three golf course, driving range, and tennis facility while retaining the existing clubhouse and putting green. The proposed athletic and recreational facility for the Harvard-Westlake School is planned to include two athletic fields with bleacher seating, an 80,000 square foot two-story multi-purpose gymnasium, a 50-meter swimming pool with seating, eight tennis courts with seating, one level below grade parking structure with 503 vehicle parking spaces and 100 bicycle parking spaces, and a surface parking lot with 29 parking spaces.

In preparing these comments, I have reviewed various portions of the Draft EIR and Transportation Assessment (TA) including the following:

- Executive Summary
- Section I - Introduction
- Section II - Project Description
- Section IV.M - Transportation
- Appendix A-4 – NOP and Scoping Meeting Comments
- Appendix M – April 2021 Transportation Assessment Draft

In summary, the Draft EIR and TA do not properly analyze or address the following critically important transportation items and issues:

- Inaccurate vehicle miles traveled (VMT) calculations including:
  - Underestimated Harvard-Westlake trip lengths to the Upper Campus
  - Understated Middle School Campus trip lengths for Freshman sports
  - Undocumented existing trip length credits for golfers
  - Increased trip lengths associated with the right turn only restrictions at the project access points at Whitsett Street.

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- Failure to address and mitigate the significant queuing that will occur at the single lane parking structure exit to Whitsett Street where it will take more than one hour to empty the garage. With this major issue, timely evacuation of the parking structure during an emergency will not be possible.

- The absence of northbound left turn vehicle storage from Whitsett Street to Valleyheart Drive to enter the parking structure, the surface parking area, and the drop-off/pick-up area.

- Inadequate passenger loading/unloading space in the cul-de-sac terminus of Valleyheart Drive, with resulting queues blocking fire apparatus departures from LAFD Station 78. The proposed mitigation, with a flashing red light which means stop and then proceed with caution, will not keep the area at the Station's driveways on Valleyheart Drive clear of queued exiting vehicles.

- Entry procedures during major events will create excessive queuing that has not been analyzed, resulting in significant congestion for credential verification. It will take more than an hour to fill the parking structure.

- Congestion both entering and exiting the parking structure will attract motorists to park in the adjacent residential areas during late arrivals and for quick departures after event conclusions.

- Pedestrian access to the north side of the site at random points will not be deterred by 3' tall metal fencing and subsequent walking through immature landscaping.

- Painting pedestrian crosswalks at adjacent local intersections will not meet established and accepted traffic engineering practice used by the City of Los Angeles.

- Accessible and convenient parking for construction workers must be established and maintained on site to preempt and discourage undesirable parking within adjacent residential areas.

Education and Experience

Since receiving a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina in 1969, I have gained over 50 years of professional engineering experience. I am licensed as a Professional Civil Engineer both in California and Hawaii and as a Professional Traffic Engineer in California. I formed Tom Brohard and Associates in 2000 and now serve as Consulting Transportation Engineer for the City of San Fernando.

I have considerable experience in traffic engineering and transportation planning. During my career in both the public and private sectors, I have reviewed numerous environmental documents and traffic studies for various projects in California and Hawaii.

Transportation Issues

The following deficiencies were identified in my review of the documents associated with the Draft EIR and the TA for the Proposed Project:

1) VMT – Several components of the VMT (vehicle miles traveled) associated with the Project have been omitted or incorrectly calculated as follows:

    a. Harvard-Westlake Trip Lengths – Trip lengths for shuttles and for private vehicles were assumed to be 1.5 miles. The measured distance along the recommended route on Coldwater Canyon Avenue, Moorpark Street, and Whitsett Avenue between the Upper Campus driveway and the passenger loading area on Valleyheart Drive is 1.7 miles. The 1.1-mile length of the return trip from the site back to the Upper Campus for shuttles via the Whitsett Avenue, Ventura Boulevard, and Coldwater Canyon Avenue route was incorrectly omitted from the VMT calculations.

    b. Freshman Sports – The schedule of events identified three Freshman sports at the site (Girls Field Hockey, Boys Basketball, and Girls Volleyball). VMT lengths for these sports to the Project must be calculated from the Middle School Campus, not from the Upper School Campus.

    c. Weddington Golf & Tennis – According to Page 24 of the Transportation Assessment, data for one week in September 2019 was provided for tennis users at the existing facility to calculate the daily trip generation and that was then credited against the Proposed Project. This data was not included or disclosed in the Transportation Assessment Appendix for review by the public.

    There is no information provided as to how the data for tennis players relates to those using the clubhouse or to the golfers using the driving range or the 9-hole par three golf course. The average daily trip generation of 1,022 or 511 round trips requires further study and evaluation to support the resulting net negative, offsetting credit of 2,098 daily VMT.

Attachment 3C in the Traffic Assessment indicates the existing trips at the site were counted on February 12, 2019. The table indicates that 1,022 daily trips will be removed when the current Weddington Golf and Tennis operation is closed. However, the clubhouse and the putting green will remain open and in use after the site is redeveloped with the Project. Trips and VMT associated with these two remaining uses must be added back into trip generation and VMT for the site. It is not reasonable to assume trips associated with Weddington Golf & Tennis will be identical during a week in September 2019 and on February 12, 2019.

d. Right Turn Only Restrictions – Trip distribution to and from the Proposed Project indicates that 85% of all trips will have a trip end to the north and only 15% of all trips will have a trip end to the south. Right turn only restrictions at the north driveway and Whitsett Street will force 85% of the traffic to travel out of their way to return to their origin north of the Project. In addition, if all Valleyheart Drive vehicles are forced to turn right only on Whitsett Street, then all vehicles leaving the parking structure will be forced to travel 0.1 miles to Ventura Boulevard and then back, adding 0.2 VMT to 85% of the trips leaving the Project.

2) Project Access – The parking structure will have two vehicle access driveways. The north driveway will have one lane inbound and one lane outbound, with both channelized into right turn only movements entering from and exiting to Whitsett Street. The south driveway accessing Valleyheart Drive will have one lane inbound only (no exiting traffic). The parking structure contains 503 vehicle parking spaces and 100 bicycle parking spaces and there is a 29-space surface parking lot accessed by Valleyheart Drive.

a. Whitsett Street Access - From calculations in the Traffic Study Appendix, the queue to exit the north driveway will be 11 cars and will extend 275' back into the parking structure. This queue goes beyond the security kiosk, blocking the main north-south aisle within the structure. Only one vehicle will be on level ground before entering Whitsett Street, causing delay as vehicles climb the ramp before reaching the level area, stopping, and then making a forced right angle turn onto Whitsett Street, taking motorists to Ventura Boulevard.

With only a single exit lane, it will take an hour or more to empty the parking structure (see enclosed Table 4 from Entrance-Exit Design and Control for Major Parking Facilities, Robert W. Crommelin, October 5, 1972).

Timely evacuation out of the parking structure during an emergency will not be possible with only a single exit lane.

b. Valleyheart Drive – The south driveway for the parking structure located on Valleyheart Drive provides a second entry but there will be no exiting vehicles from the structure to Valleyheart Drive. Whitsett Street has a posted speed limit of 40 MPH. Whitsett Street does not have a separately striped northbound left turn lane at Valleyheart Drive. This requires traffic arriving from the south to wait in the inside through lane while seeking an adequate gap in southbound traffic flow before turning left on Valleyheart Drive.

   A passenger drop-off/pick-up area for shuttles and Uber/Lyft ride-share vehicles is proposed in the cul-de-sac terminus of Valleyheart Drive just west of Whitsett Street. The resulting 17-vehicle length of this passenger loading zone has not been studied to determine if it is adequate to avoid excessive queuing or that it will be managed to avoid significant delay.

   Vehicles leaving the 29-space surface parking lot will conflict with the adjacent passenger loading zone and together will cause significant queuing on Valleyheart Drive if motorists are allowed to turn left when entering Whitsett Street. This queuing will extend beyond LAFD Station 78 driveway used by small apparatus, blocking their exit from the fire station and blocking their access to Whitsett Street.

   A flashing red light (requiring vehicles to stop and then proceed with caution) is recommended on Page II-55 of the Draft EIR but that device will not keep the Valleyheart Drive roadway clear of vehicles and allow emergency vehicles to leave the fire station driveways. A "warning light" recommended on Page 63 of the Transportation Assessment would not "hold back vehicles exiting the Project turnaround onto Valleyheart Drive."

3) Limited Entry During Significant Events – The Draft EIR proposes to provide entry passes into the parking structure for major events. This will require security personnel to verify the parking passes before allowing vehicles to enter the parking structure. Unauthorized vehicles will necessarily have to enter the structure and then U-turn back to Whitsett Street across and through the single lane exit. U-turns within the parking structure will create significant additional congestion and confusion. Others with proper credentials who try to enter the parking structure may not be able to do so during credential checking. Some motorists will observe the congestion and then seek parking elsewhere, or others will

simply park elsewhere initially (such as the adjacent residential areas) to avoid the congestion and to provide for a quick getaway after their event concludes.

With required verification of parking passes, it will take an hour or more to load the parking structure (see enclosed Table 4 from Entrance-Exit Design and Control for Major Parking Facilities, Robert W. Crommelin, October 5, 1972).

4) Pedestrian Access – Page II-52 of the Draft EIR indicates that pedestrian access to the project at other than gated locations along Valley Spring Lane will be "prevented by a 3' tall metal fence and substantial, dense landscaping." It will take time for plantings to form a pedestrian barrier and the 3' tall metal fence will certainly not prevent pedestrian intrusions. Without a more substantial and an initial continuous barrier, motorists parking in the residential area to the north can gain access to the Project site by walking across Valley Spring Lane and entering over the 3' fence and through the immature landscaping.

   Page 34 of the Transportation Assessment states, "All crosswalks at the intersections surrounding the Project Site are unmarked and uncontrolled. Given the small number of pedestrians anticipated on any given crosswalk, the crosswalks are not anticipated to meet crosswalk warrants."

   In direct contradiction and contrary to accepted traffic engineering practice, Page 75 of the Transportation Assessment states, "The Project is expected to generate an increase in pedestrian volumes in the vicinity... It is recommended that marked crosswalks be installed at the intersections of Whitsett Avenue & Valley Spring Lane, Whitsett Avenue & Valleyheart Drive, Babcock Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, Beeman Avenue & Valley Spring Lane, and Teesdale Avenue & Valley Spring Lane as part of the Project improvements."

5) Construction Worker Parking – Page 66 of the Transportation Assessment states, "During all phases of construction, employees are expected to park on the Project Site." Parking facilities must be made available for construction worker parking on-site at all times during construction. If parking cannot be provided on-site, then remote parking with continuous shuttle service must be provided so construction workers do not park within the adjacent residential areas.

In summary, the Draft EIR and the TA for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project do not properly calculate VMT for the Proposed Project. Further, feasible

mitigation for the Proposed Project is not developed or analyzed. As discussed throughout this letter, other deficiencies, errors, omissions, and inconsistencies must also be addressed before the City of Los Angeles considers the Proposed Project.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please call me at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

Tom Brohard and Associates

Tom Brohard, PE
Principal





Enclosures
Resume
Entrance-Exit Design and Control for Major Parking Facilities, Robert W. Crommelin, October 5, 1972

Tom Brohard, PE

Licenses: 1975 / Professional Engineer / California – Civil, No. 24577
1977 / Professional Engineer / California – Traffic, No. 724
2006 / Professional Engineer / Hawaii – Civil, No. 12321

Education: 1969 / BSE / Civil Engineering / Duke University

Experience: 50+ Years

Memberships: 1977 / Institute of Transportation Engineers – Fellow, Life
1978 / Orange County Traffic Engineers Council - Chair 1982-1983
1981 / American Public Works Association – Life Member

Tom is a recognized expert in the field of traffic engineering and transportation planning. His background also includes responsibility for leading and managing the delivery of various contract services to numerous cities in Southern California.

Tom has extensive experience in providing transportation planning and traffic engineering services to public agencies. In addition to conducting traffic engineering investigations for Los Angeles County from 1972 to 1978, he has previously served as City Traffic Engineer in the following communities:

- Bellflower ..... 1997 - 1998
- Bell Gardens ..... 1982 - 1995
- Big Bear Lake..... 2006 - 2015
- Indio..... 2005 - 2019
- Huntington Beach ..... 1998 - 2004
- Lawndale..... 1973 - 1978
- Los Alamitos ..... 1981 - 1982
- Oceanside..... 1981 - 1982
- Paramount ..... 1982 - 1988
- Rancho Palos Verdes ..... 1973 - 1978
- Rolling Hills ..... 1973 - 1978, 1985 - 1993
- Rolling Hills Estates ..... 1973 - 1978, 1984 - 1991
- San Fernando..... 2004 - Present
- San Marcos..... 1981
- Santa Ana ..... 1978 - 1981
- Westlake Village ..... 1983 - 1994

During these assignments, Tom has supervised City staff and directed other consultants including traffic engineers and transportation planners, traffic signal and street lighting personnel, and signing, striping, and marking crews. He has secured over $10 million in grant funding for various improvements. He has managed and directed many traffic and transportation studies and projects. While serving these communities, he has personally conducted investigations of hundreds of citizen requests for various traffic control devices. Tom has also successfully presented numerous engineering reports at City Council, Planning Commission, and Traffic Commission meetings in these and other municipalities.

In his 14 years of service to the City of Indio, Tom accomplished the following:

- Oversaw preparation and adoption of the 2008 Circulation Element Update of the General Plan including development of Year 2035 buildout traffic volumes, revised and simplified arterial roadway cross sections, and reduction in acceptable Level of Service criteria under certain conditions.

- Oversaw preparation of fact sheets/design exceptions to reduce shoulder widths on Jackson Street and on Monroe Street over I-10 as well as justifications for protected-permissive left turn phasing at I-10 on-ramps, the first such installations in Caltrans District 8 in Riverside County; reviewed plans and provided assistance during construction of both $2 million projects to install traffic signals and widen three of four ramps at these two interchanges under Caltrans encroachment permits.

- Reviewed traffic signal, signing, striping, and work area traffic control plans for the County's $45 million I-10 Interchange Improvement Project at Jefferson Street.

- Reviewed traffic impact analyses for Project Study Reports evaluating different alternatives for buildout improvements of the I-10 Interchanges at Jefferson Street, Monroe Street, Jackson Street and Golf Center Parkway.

- Oversaw preparation of plans, specifications, and contract documents and provided construction assistance for over 70 traffic signal installations and modifications.

- Reviewed and approved over 2,000 work area traffic control plans as well as signing and striping plans for all City and developer funded roadway improvement projects.

- Oversaw preparation of a City-wide traffic safety study of conditions at all schools.

- Obtained $47,000 grant from the California Office of Traffic Safety and implemented the City's Traffic Collision Database System. Annually reviews "Top 25" collision locations and provides traffic engineering recommendations to reduce collisions.

- Prepared over 1,500 work orders directing City forces to install, modify, and/or remove traffic signs, pavement and curb markings, and roadway striping.

- Oversaw preparation of engineering and traffic surveys to establish enforceable speed limits on over 500 street segments.

- Reviewed and approved traffic impact studies for more than 35 major projects and special events including the annual Coachella and Stagecoach Music Festivals.

- Developed and implemented the City's Golf Cart Transportation Program.

Since forming Tom Brohard and Associates in 2000, Tom has reviewed many traffic impact reports and environmental documents for various development projects. He has provided expert witness services and also prepared traffic studies for public agencies and private sector clients.

Retyped Verbatim From the Original

ENTRANCE-EXIT DESIGN AND CONTROL FOR MAJOR PARKING FACILITIES

Robert W. Crommelin, P.E., President
Robert Crommelin and Associates, Inc.
Encino, California

Prepared for Presentation at:

"SEMINAR '72" Los Angeles Parking Association, Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California, October 5, 1972

It hasn't been too many years since a 500-space garage was thought of as a large parking facility. In recent years, garages with over 4,000 spaces have been placed in operation and larger ones are on the drawing boards. Success in the operation of these major parking facilities is dependent upon proper design of access to the facility, in addition to efficient management. Provision of adequate access design and control is a significant item which must be considered as part of the first design concept. The traffic engineer, teamed with the owner's representatives, the architect, and the future parking operator, must work together to develop a proper access and control plan. I have recently read a statement by a nationwide garage design consultant that reservoir space for entrances to garages is no longer an important consideration because of the capacity of ticket dispensers with gates. This is completely untrue as will be brought out later. Thinking of this type can lead to ineffective design which causes backup onto public streets with the accompanying potential hazards and congestion.

This paper covers three principal areas of concern: (1) determination of the number of entrance and exit lanes required based upon the parking control strategy and type of parker served; (2) data to allow comparison of the capacities of the various types of control strategies to allow selection of the one appropriate for each facility, and; (3) determination of needed reservoir space based upon the control strategy selected.

Typical capacity values for the various methods of parking control are included in this paper. A word of caution is necessary since there is much variation in capacity values due to physical conditions present as well as the familiarity of the parker with the parking facility itself. Each major facility requires detailed analysis of its needs and generalized factors are not always adequate.

Design Methodology

In order to provide adequate access design and control for major parking facilities, it is necessary to identify the probable characteristics of the future users of the facility. In this paper it is assumed that the size of the garage has been determined based upon a comprehensive parking study (general public facilities), or the amount necessary to serve a given land use (single purpose facility).

The first step is to determine directional peak hour volumes as related to the total size of the parking garage. Based upon the principal land use served, tables are included in this paper which allow the designer to prepare an estimate of peak hour volumes. In general, our research has found that it is adequate to assume for design purposes that the morning inbound peak flows are approximately equal to the evening outbound peak flows. After determining the peak volumes, a control strategy must be selected which would be appropriate for the intended operation of the garage. Selection of whether it would be best to allow parkers to enter without charge and pay as they leave or to pay a flat fee on the way in and have no control upon exiting will have a significant impact upon traffic capacity. Whether to use no fee, a flat fee, a variable fee, or a combination of fees must be determined as well as whether it is possible to receive the payment in advance, or to collect individual payment of the fee. All of these alternatives should be considered for each individual parking facility in order to determine its proper control strategy.

When the peak hour volumes and control strategy have been determined, it is then possible to determine the number of lanes which will be required to adequately serve inbound and outbound traffic to the parking facility. This requires knowledge of typical service rates of various methods of parking control. The next step is to determine the amount of reservoir space required to serve the parking control location. Following all of these steps will lead to an efficient, well-working garage which will have minimum impact upon the surrounding street system.

Determination of Peak-Hour Volumes

Comprehensive parking studies have provided much information concerning the characteristics of the users of major parking facilities. In general, it may be stated that the traffic characteristics of a garage will be principally related to the trip purpose of the user and the type of land use served by the facility. Both of these items relate to the length of time the parker is in the facility and the time of day during which major traffic flows occur.

Table 1 was prepared which compares the trip purpose of the parker with the length of time which he parks as observed in the Los Angeles Central Business District. Employees are considered long-term parkers since 80 percent parked three hours or longer; at the peak time of day, 84 percent of the daily employee parkers were present; and, their average parking duration was 5.6 hours.

A garage, which serves employees primarily, would tend to have higher peak hour volumes than would one which serves the other uses shown in the table. As an example, 85 percent of the shoppers had a parking duration of less than three hours with an average duration of 1.6 hours. More importantly, only 26 percent of the total daily parkers with a shopping trip purpose were present at the time of peak accumulation. This indicates that the peak hour inbound or outbound volume will be less for a garage serving principally shopper parkers than for a similar sized facility serving only employees.

Table 1

TRIP PURPOSE VS. LENGTH OF TIME PARKED

TRIP PURPOSE	PERCENT OF DAILY PARKERS WITH DURATION SHOWN		RATIO OF PEAK ACCUMULATION TO TOTAL DAILY PARKERS	AVERAGE DURATION
	SHORT-TERM (less than 3 hrs.)	LONG-TERM (3 hrs. or longer)		
	(percent)	(percent)		(hours)
Work	20	80	0.84	5.6
Shopping	85	15	0.26	1.6
Commercial Business	86	14	0.25	1.5
Social-Recreational	91	9	0.24	1.2
Personal Business	94	6	0.21	1.0
Eat Meal	97	3	0.22	0.9

Source: Los Angeles CBD Parking Study, 1967

In order to relate the type of land use served with peak hour volumes, the term entering-leaving ratio has been used. This term represents the volume of cars entering or leaving during a peak hour divided by the maximum accumulation of cars in the parking facility (taken as the size of the facility). If the inbound morning or outbound evening peak hour is equal to half the number of spaces in the garage, the entering-leaving ratio is 0.50. Using data obtained by special counts taken by personnel of my firm, as well as information reported in various parking studies, Table 2 was prepared which shows the range of values of the entering-leaving ratio for various land uses served. It may be seen in the table that the range of values for an individual parking facility may vary considerably. This variation may be explained by the typical length of time parked as well as the variation in the times when employees must start work or are let out of work. In locations where there is some staggering of employment hours, the entering-leaving ratio tends to be lower. The characteristics of the potential users of the parking facility must be studied in detail to arrive at the proper entering ratio.

Once the entering-leaving ratio has been selected, it is possible to determine the actual peak hour design volumes to be used in determining the parking control strategy and the design of access lanes.

Table 2

LAND USE SERVED VS. ENTERING-LEAVING RATIO

PRINCIPAL LAND USE SERVED	ENTERING-LEAVING RATIO [a] (Range of Values)
Hotel-Motel	0.25-0.35
College-University	0.40-0.60
Retail Commercial	0.45-0.65
Public Office Building	0.45-0.65
Private Offices-Multiple Tenant	0.45-0.60
Private Offices-Single Tenant	0.55-0.75
Hospital	0.60-0.70
Medical Offices	0.70-0.85
Airport (public parking)	0.70-0.85
Manufacturing Plant	0.70-0.90
Restaurant (sit-down)	0.80-0.95
Branch Bank	0.90-1.20

[a] Volume of cars entering and leaving in peak hour divided by maximum accumulation of cars (capacity of facility)

Source: Special counts by RC and A; various parking studies by others

Parking Control Strategy Selection

Selection of the proper type of parking control strategy is exceedingly important in the successful operation of a major parking facility. The strategy involves the method of parking control, the charge which will be placed upon the user, and the type of payment to be collected from the user. Table 3 shows the application of various control strategies as related to the type of parking facility used as well as to the type of parking control equipment. For shopper and business parkers, it is normal to allow free entry with payment of a variable fee on an individual basis as they exit the garage. In the case of employees, it is more normal to allow them to enter freely and have a prepaid monthly charge which could be checked through the use of parking permits, coded cards, tokens, or other means as they exit. Parkers at sports events exhibit high peak volumes but have a length of time parked which can be estimated. For this type of condition, it is much more appropriate to collect a flat fee inbound and to have no control outbound. This latter type of control was the one which we recommended for use at the Los Angeles Convention Center.

Table 3

APPLICATION OF VARIOUS CONTROL STRATEGIES

ITEM	CONTROL STRATEGY APPLICABILITY					
	CONTROL METHOD		TYPE CHARGE		TYPE PAYMENT	
	Free-In Pay-Out	Pay-In Free-Out	Flat Fee	Variable Fee	Pre-Paid	Individual Payment
Preferred Method to Serve:						
Employee	X	X	X		X	
Office Building Visitor	X			X		X
Sports Event		X	X			X
Shopper	X			X		X
Student	X		X		X	
Air Traveler	X			X		X
Control Type:						
Ticket Spitter	X			X		X
Cashier/Attendant	X	X	X	X	X	X
Time Stamp Ticket Manually	X			X		X
Coded Card	X	X	X		X	
Coin-Operated Gate	X		X			X
Token-Operated Gate	X	X	X	X	X	
Parking Meter	-	-	X	X		X

Parking Control Operating Characteristics

Table 4 indicates our findings concerning the service rates for various types of parking controls. We have taken the design service rate as being equal to 80 percent of the maximum service rate. There is considerable variation in service rates and careful study must be given to the probable characteristics of the users of the parking facility as well as the experience of the personnel operating the facility.

For the control measures normally used in entering a facility, the average headways vary from 3.6 seconds per vehicle for a clear aisle with no control to 20.4 seconds per vehicle for a coin-operated gate. In terms of design hourly capacities, the rates would be 800 per hour per lane for clear aisles and only 140 per hour per lane for coin-operated gates. The most common type of control used at major parking facilities is the ticket dispenser with a gate. Research in England identified the fact that there is a significant difference in the capacity of this equipment depending upon whether the parker has an easy direct approach or if a sharp turn is required to approach the equipment. This is obvious since a straight approach allows a parker to position himself in a reasonable location to pull the ticket to open the gate. Thus, the design of the approach to a ticket dispenser can cause the hourly capacities to vary between 305 and 520 vehicles per hour.

Internally, the circulation pattern can affect the capacity of the inbound approach. It is very important to have a minimum of interference within the parking facility so that once

a driver leaves the entrance parking control, he can do so without delaying the next inbound parker immediately behind him. This can be accomplished by avoiding situations where outbound parkers queued up from the exit control block parkers entering the facility.

The capacity of exits from a major parking facility are dependent upon adequate space approaching the exit control location as well as adequate reservoir between that location and the driveway to the public street. Analysis must be conducted on both of these reservoir needs and sufficient lanes as well as sufficient reservoir length provided to allow proper operation. The emphasis of this paper will be upon the capacity of the exiting parking control itself. The most common type of operation involves use of a cashier collecting a variable fee from a parker based upon length of time parked. This type of control has a capacity of approximately 150 vehicles per hour. Another approach might be to have the parker pay his fee to the cashier before entering his car and then utilize a token operated gate as a means of exit control. This control strategy would have over twice the capacity of a cashier lane itself and could have application where there is insufficient space to provide an adequate number of cashier lanes.

Table 4

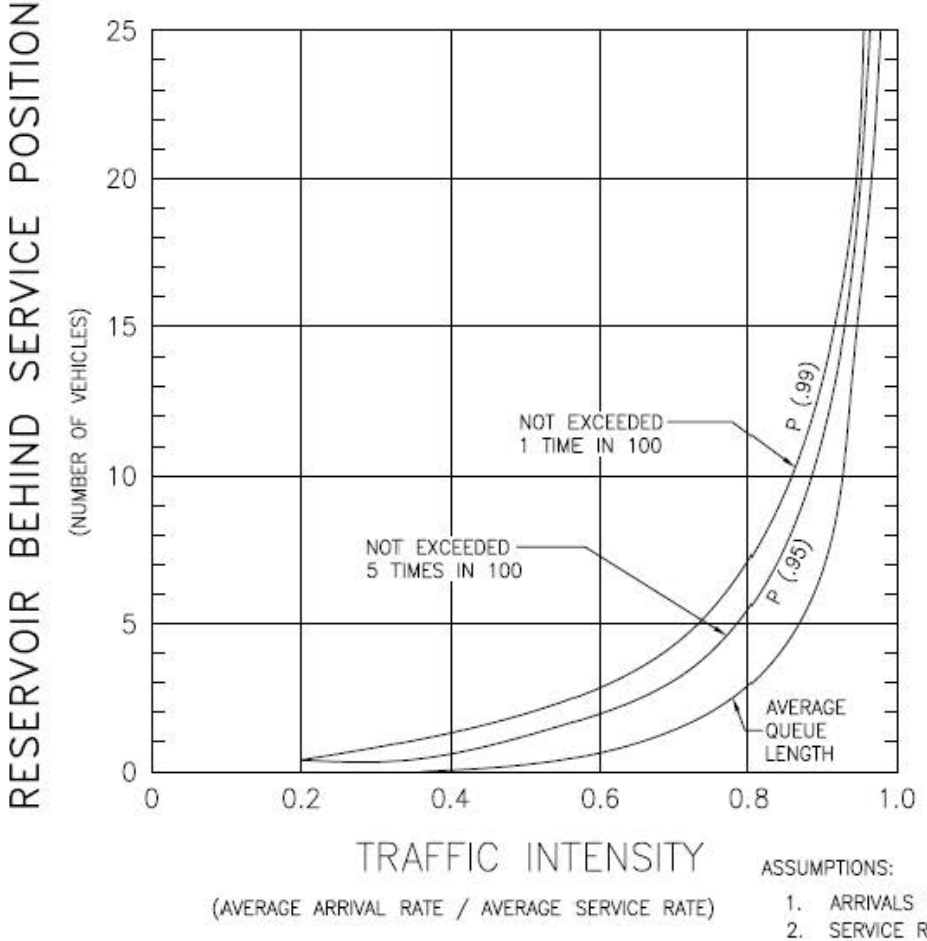
PARKING CONTROL SERVICE RATE

TYPE OF CONTROL	TYPICAL SERVICES RATES PER LANE [a] AVERAGE HEADWAY (Sec/Veh)	HOURLY CAPACITY Design [b] (Veh/Hr)	HOURLY CAPACITY Maximum (Veh/Hr)
Entering:			
Clear Aisle, no control	3.6	800	1,000
Ticket dispenser, no gate	5.0	575	720
Time Stamp and hand to driver	8.5	340	425
Coded-card operated gate	8.9	340	425
Cashier, flat fee, no gate			
No information given	9.2	310	390
Direction-info needed	14.8	195	250
Ticket Dispenser w/gate			
Sharp turn at approach	9.5	305	380
Easy direct approach	5.5	520	650
Coin operated gate	20.4	140	175
Internal:			
Clear aisle or ramp, no parking	2.0	1,200	1,800
Straight ramp w/bend at end	2.2	1,000	1,610
Circular ramp, 30’ R at C/L	2.2	840	1,650
Aisle with adjacent 9 x 18’ stalls			
Inbound	3.5	830	1,040
Outbound	8.6	335	420
Exiting:			
Light street congestion	7.2	400	500
Moderate street congestion	9.0	320	400
Coded-card/token-operated gate	9.0	320	400
Cashier, flat fee w/gate	13.4	215	270
Casher, variable fee w/gate	19.5	150	185
Coin operated gate	20.4	140	175

[a] Assumes no significant interference by pedestrians, other traffic, etc.

[b] Taken as 80% of maximum rate; require 6 car lengths reservoir in advance of control points.

RESERVOIR NEEDS VS TRAFFIC INTENSITY



1

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. ARRIVALS FOLLOW A POISSON DISTRIBUTION
2. SERVICE RATE CAN BE REPRESENTED BY AN EXPONENTIAL PROBABILITY FUNCTION.
3. FLOW IS EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN EACH LANE IF MORE THAN ONE IS AVAILABLE.

Reservoir Needs

If you have ever watched cars approaching any type of parking control, you know that they do not come at an even rate. Even though there may be nearby traffic signals which may cause the approaching parkers to arrive in groups or platoons, random arrival is the normal approach characteristic assumed. Research has shown that random arrivals or events in a traffic stream tend to follow the Poisson mathematical distribution. This distribution provides a means that, if the average rate is known, the probability of exceeding a given volume in a unit of time may be calculated. Thus, if you know the average volume, you may calculate the surges in volume to allow design of reservoir space. As an example, if the average number of cars in a five-minute interval is 10, use of Poisson statistical techniques will yield the fact that no more than 18 cars will arrive in the five-minute interval within a probability that this amount will be exceeded only one time in 100 five-minute intervals. Use of these calculation techniques allow the determination of the amount of reservoir required to serve a given type of parking control.

The relationship between the arrival of vehicles and the ability of the parking control equipment or strategy to handle these vehicles are the most important items in determining reservoir space. If the average number of arrivals per unit of time is called "v" and "s" is the average rate of service (discharge) per unit of time, the ratio of v/s is used to determine the amount of reservoir space. This ratio is called traffic intensity ("i"). The average length of the queue ($\bar{q}$) behind the vehicle being serviced is equal to $\bar{q} = \frac{i^2}{(1-i)}$. This formula assumes that the arrival of vehicles at the service point follows a random distribution, the servicing time for vehicles can be represented by an exponential probability function, and that the flow is equally divided among service facilities if there is more than one lane serving a given area of the garage.

Knowing the average queue length and selecting a probability value which represents the frequency that the design length will be exceeded, will allow the designer to determine the amount of reservoir required behind the service position. These formulas and probabilities were utilized to prepare Figure 1 which compares traffic intensity with required reservoir for common probabilities used in design. The mathematics are such that, as the average volume approaches the average service rate, the amount of backup will be infinite. In addition, the probability that the amount of reservoir space for a given volume will never be exceeded also is infinite. In actuality, these conditions do not occur but the general relationships hold true based on our field observations.

As may be noted in the figure, an insignificant amount of reservoir is required when the average arrival rate is 50 percent or less of the average service rate of the parking control device. At this level, only a two-car reservoir would be required. As the ratio of traffic intensity increases above 0.7, the amount of reservoir space increases rapidly. We have selected a traffic intensity of 0.8 as appropriate for design and a probability that the determined reservoir would be exceeded only five times in 100. Thus, if the average service rate for a given type of parking control is known and sufficient lanes are provided

so that the average arrival rate during the peak hour is 0.8 times the average service rate, a reservoir of six car lengths behind each service position would be adequate to meet the needs of the facility. If this is physically impossible, a traffic intensity of 0.6 should be used to determine the number of lanes requiring only a two-car reservoir.

Summary

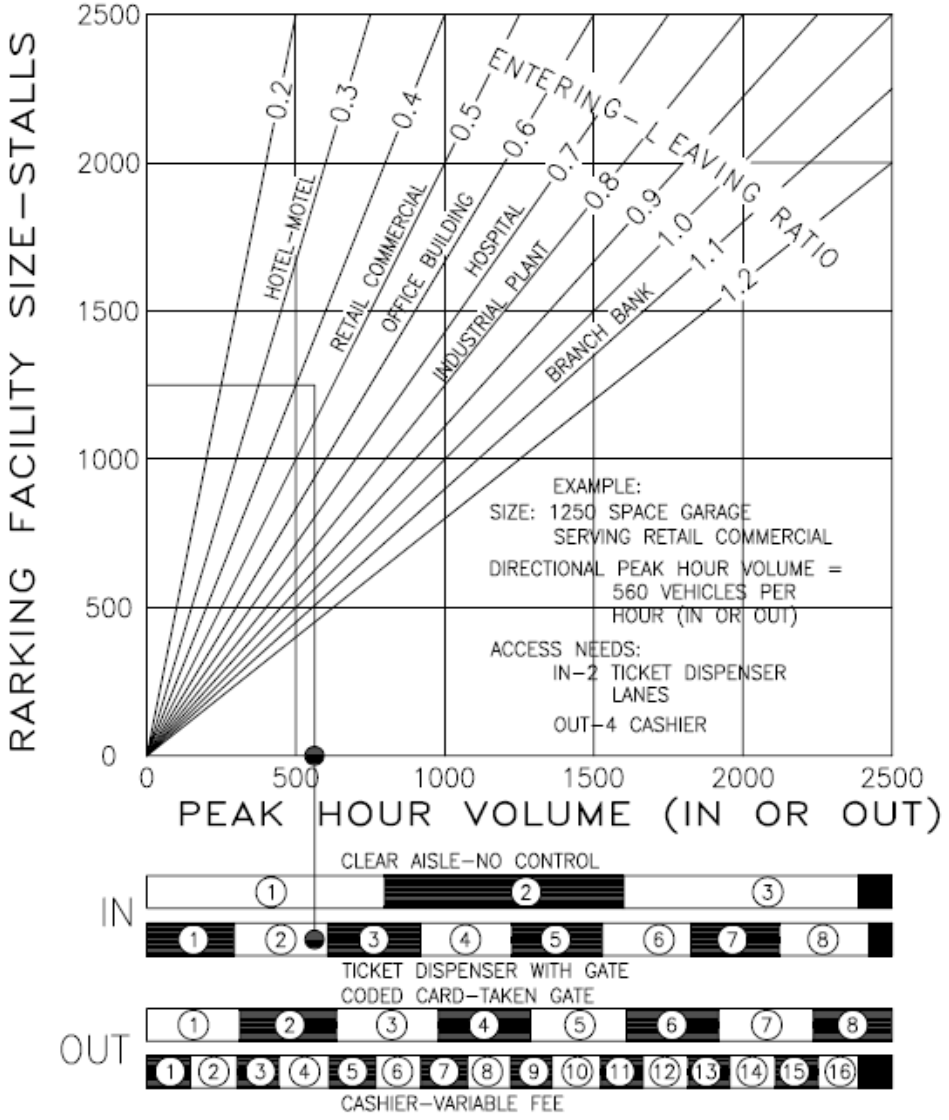
Having determined the peak hour volumes, the parking control strategy, the number of lanes, and the reservoir length to adequately serve the peak-hour volumes, the physical design of the facilities then may be made. As noted previously, having an inadequate capacity to serve the traffic volumes approaching the control means can have a very drastic effect upon the backup which will occur. This backup creates adverse operating characteristics in and around the facility and also causes the length of time that a parker is involved in entering or leaving a garage to grow significantly. Thus, the design features of the facility can have an impact on the attitudes of the users and indirectly affect the success or failure of the parking facility in attracting customers or users.

To provide a means of easily determining the number of lanes necessary for various types of parking garages, Figure 2 was prepared which allows the designer to directly translate the size of the garage and the type of land use served into the number of necessary access lanes for the parking control strategy assumed. The example shows that a 1,250-space garage serving a retail commercial facility will normally have a directional peak hour volume of 560 vehicles per hour. If inbound ticket dispensers with gates are used, two lanes will be adequate to serve this garage. If cashiers collect variable fees, a total of four exit cashier lanes will be required. Normally these four lanes will not be provided all in the same location and, of course, it could be necessary to operate all four only during peak hours.

In the case of an office building rather than a retail facility, it would be possible to use coded card exit gates for monthly parkers. This would significantly reduce the required number of exit lanes since transient visitors are a much lower percentage of the peak hour volumes for an office building than they are in a garage serving a retail facility. The reduction in construction and operating cost would be significant.

A warning is necessary concerning the use of Figure 2 since it was based upon very generalized information. Each individual major parking facility must be considered on its own and its access needs determined in light of the characteristics of the probable users of the facility itself. In order to have satisfied customers and users of a major parking facility, thorough investigation and determination of access needs must be accomplished.

PARKING FACILITY SIZE VS ACCESS NEEDS



2

ATTACHMENT E

Search

PRESS RELEASE

False Artificial Turf Recycling Claims Ripped

Mar 7, 2022 | Tags: artificial turf, PFAS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, March 7, 2022
Contact:
Kyla Bennett (508) 230-9933 **kbennett@peer.org**

False Artificial Turf Recycling Claims Ripped

FTC Enforcement Urged to End Deceptive Turf Industry Greenwashing

Washington, DC —Synthetic turf manufacturers are guilty of false and deceptive sales practices in pitching their products as recyclable, according to a complaint filed by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) with the Federal Trade Commission. The complaint seeks FTC enforcement action to end misleading turf manufacturer and vendor claims.

The complaint catalogs examples of marketing pitches that removed artificial turf is recyclable and is being sent to domestic recycling facilities. This not true because:

- There are no turf recycling plants in the U.S.;

- Used turf is not being exported to the two known recycling plants in Europe; and
- Artificial turf is extremely difficult and expensive to recycle since all the different plastics, rubber, and other materials used must be separated from each other.

"Artificial turf makers and vendors use recycling claims as a promotional ploy to portray this product as an environmentally responsible alternative to traditional grass fields – but it is not," stated PEER Science Policy Director Kyla Bennett, a scientist and attorney formerly with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "The recycling claim for turf is illegal greenwashing."

Each synthetic field usually covers about 80,000 square feet with roughly 400,000 pounds of infill (often shredded tires). These fields typically have a design life of eight to ten years. There are an estimated 13,000 syn-turf fields in the U.S. Hundreds of fields installed in past decade are at or beyond their life spans, with that total growing each month.

When removed, the old turf is sent to a landfill or, as often appears, is illegally dumped.

In addition, the plastic "blades" coating the fields are found to contain PFAS (per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances), often referred to as "forever chemicals" since they do not break down in the environment. Human exposures to PFAS are associated with cancer, birth defects, and other impairments. Moreover, a safe disposal method for PFAS has yet to be developed. For years, focus was on the toxicity of the crumb rubber infill, but scientists now know that the carpet itself may be even more dangerous.

"Ironically, shredding old tires to serve as infill for artificial fields was originally thought to solve a solid waste problem but doing so simply created new solid waste headaches," Bennett added. "Both during and after their design lives, these fields leach a brew of toxic chemicals, from lead and arsenic to PFAS, into our soil and waters."

###

Read the complaint

Look at dumping of old turf

See PFAS infestation of artificial turf

View an example of false turf recycling claims

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
962 Wayne Ave • Suite 610 • Silver Spring, MD 20910

February 28, 2022

By Mail

Federal Trade Commission
600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington D.C.
20580

RE: Report No. 145028439

Complaint of Deceptive and Unfair Advertising of Artificial Turf

I. Introduction

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) asks that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigate the vendors, manufacturers, and marketers of artificial turf to determine whether the companies' websites and marketing practices violate Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which prohibits unfair and deceptive marketing practices. Our review of numerous websites advertising artificial turf and statements made to consumers shows at least one type of deceptive or unfair marketing common among these businesses. These include the following false and misleading statement:

- Artificial turf is recyclable, i.e., it can be collected, separated, or otherwise recovered from the waste stream through an established recycling program for reuse or use in manufacturing or assembling another item.[1]

[1] 16 C.F.R. § 260(12).

Therefore, we ask the FTC to end this unfair and deceptive marketing practice and any others it uncovers in its investigation.

II. Complainants

PEER is a non-profit public interest organization incorporated in Washington, D.C. and headquartered in Silver Spring, MD, with field offices in California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, and Tennessee. Among other public interest projects, PEER engages in advocacy, research, education, and litigation relating to the promotion of public understanding and debate concerning key current public policy issues. PEER focuses on the environment, including the regulation of toxic substances and the remediation of pollution; public lands and natural resource management; public funding of environmental and natural resource agencies; and ethics in government.

III. Background

Artificial turf fields were designed and promoted as an environmentally responsible alternative to traditional grass fields. These synthetic fields were determined to be a partial solution to the solid waste issues surrounding old tires taking up landfill space, accumulating in stockpiles across the country, presenting toxic fire hazards, and acting as a breeding ground for mosquitos.[2] To resolve this, the rubber was ground up to create the infill for year-round plastic grass fields for schools, parks, and sports teams.

Artificial turf contains multiple layers of materials. The artificial grass blades are usually made of various polymers.[3] Between the artificial grass blades is infill, usually composed of sand

[2] ENVTL. PROT. AGENCY, OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE, *Markets for Scrap Tires*, 1 (Oct. 1991) https://archive.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/materials/tires/web/pdf/tires.pdf.
[3] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 10-11 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf.

and post-consumer tire rubber.[4] Some artificial turf fields use "organic infill products" such as "walnut shells, cork and cork/coconut blends."[5] Underneath the infill are more layers of plastic and rubber which often include shock pads and drainage mats.[6]

The diversity of components, the amount created, and the rate at which artificial turf must be replaced creates an enormous amount of waste that presents serious technical, economic, and logistical challenges to its recycling. The polymers in artificial turf include "polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester, nylon, styrene butadiene rubber and polyurethane," with polyester as "the primary material for non-woven turf backing."[7] Additionally, natural materials such as silica sand and calcium carbonate are present.[8] In order for these materials to be recycled, they must be separated from each other as they have different viscosities and melting temperatures.[9]

Each synthetic field usually covers about 80,000 square feet and contains roughly 400,000 pounds of infill.[10] An artificial turf field will last eight to ten years, with most warranties running for only eight years, at which point the turf is removed and replaced.[11] Currently, there

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[4] *Id.*
[5] Mackenzie Hesler, *What Are My Artificial Turf Infill Options?*, US GREENTECH SPORTS BLOG, (April 2, 2019) https://blog.usgreentech.com/sports/what-are-my-artificial-turf-infill-options.
[6] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 10-11 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf.
[7] *Id.* at 6.
[8] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 6 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf.
[9] William Reusch, *Recycling and Disposal of Polymers*, VIRTUAL TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, (Sept. 13, 2020) https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_(Organic_Chemistry)/Polymers/Recycling_and_Disposal_of_Polymers.
[10] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 3 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf.
[11] *Id.*

are roughly 13,000 artificial turf fields in the United States, though this number is estimated to grow by more than 1,000 each year.[12]

No facility in the United States can recycle artificial turf.[13] Currently, the only two facilities known to be able to recycle artificial turf are in Denmark[14] and The Netherlands.[15] This is due to the technical, economic and logistical challenges presented in recycling artificial turf.

Vendors of artificial turf have marketed, presented, and stated that the removed artificial turf is recyclable and is being sent to domestic recycling facilities where these materials are being recovered. However, as stated above, this is false. The plastic carpets and rubber crumb infill that make up these artificial fields are instead sent to landfill, incinerated, stockpiled,[16] or illegally dumped.[17]

IV. Manufacturers and Marketers of Artificial Turf Make False and Deceptive Claims about their Products

The vendors, manufacturers, and marketers that claim artificial turf is recyclable, such as Synlawn, TurfCycle, Playing Surface Solutions, Inc., and TenCate, make false and deceptive claims to consumers about the recyclability of their products.

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[12] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *About Synthetic Turf*, https://www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/page/About_Synthetic_Turf (Last Visited Jan. 3, 2022).

[13] *See* Lucas Thors, *Concerns Raised over Feasibility of Synthetic Turf Recycling*, MVTIMES, (Oct. 21, 2020) https://www.mvtimes.com/2020/10/21/concerns-raised-feasibility-synthetic-turf-recycling/ ("[T]here is currently no operational recycling facility in the U.S."); *see also* Guy Oldenkotte, *'Recycling turf in the US is just a matter of time'*, SPORTSFIELDS, (Mar. 22, 2021) ("[A] recycling facility doesn't currently exist in the country the rest [of the artificial turf] 'sit in big yards in different parts of the country, like Pennsylvania'"). As of December 1, 2021, Re-Match, a company located in Denmark, has chosen Luzern County, Pennsylvania to be the location of its first North American recycling facility. *Artificial Turf Recycler Opens First North American Facility in Luzerne County Creating New Jobs*, GOVERNOR TOM WOLF, (Dec. 1, 2021) https://www.governor.pa.gov/newsroom/gov-wolf-announces-artificial-turf-recycler-establishing-first-north-american-facility-in-luzerne-county-creating-approximately-40-jobs/. However, Re-Match has no deed or mortgage recorded within any Pennsylvania County Clerk of Records, only a Consent of Landowner has been filed within Luzerne County. *See* Exhibit A.

[14] https://re-match.com/

[15] https://www.gbn-agr.nl/en/

[16] Douglass Stump, *Uncertainty surrounds disposal of mounds of artificial turf in Cleona*, Lebanon Daily News, (May 7, 2019) https://www.ldnews.com/story/news/2019/05/07/cleona-council-meeting-disposal-plans-needed-artificial-turf/1130527001/; *see also* Exhibit B (aerial photo of stockpiled fields in Pennsylvania).

[17] Re-Match has leased property from CNH Properties LLC where it has received a Notice of Violation for violating the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act, 35 P.S. § 6018.610, and Pennsylvania's Residual Waste Management rules and regulations, 25 PA Code § 287.6. *See* Exhibit C.

Claim that Artificial Turf is "recyclable"

Various websites and promotional materials advertising artificial turf contend that the artificial turf is recyclable. These websites and promotional materials have made claims such as, ". . . SYNLawn . . . is recyclable in the United States"[18] ". . . TurfCycle . . . rescue[s] the materials and [diverts] them into recycle centers across the country"[19] ". . . Playing Surface Solutions, Inc. . . . recycles the material by sifting and cleaning the sand and rubber infill for use in other applications. The carpet is broken down, recycled, and repurposed as composite decking, such as Trex . . . synthetic fibers . . . are baled and sent to a recycling center for further process to be turned into fuel;"[20] and " . . . TenCate . . . is 100% recyclable."[21]

However, there is no artificial turf recycling center in the United States and, to our knowledge, no artificial turf has ever been recycled in the United States.[22] Despite this, artificial turf is labeled as "recyclable" without qualification and is an overstatement of the environmental attribute of recyclability. Even if artificial turf can be recycled in The Netherlands or Denmark, the turf itself has not yet been sent to these recycling facilities and instead is either placed in a

[18] Ty B., an assistant responding to electronic messages on SYNLawn's website, stated that SYNLawn is recyclable and can be recycled in the United States. SYNLAWN, *About*, (Jan 5, 2022) https://www.synlawn.com/about. *See* Exhibit D.
[19] TURFCYCLE, *Services*, https://turfcycleusa.com/ (Last visited Jan. 5, 2022); *see* Exhibit E.
[20] Amanda Farber, *Testimony Regarding Recycling of Artificial Turf*, THE FIELD FUND, (Oct. 9, 2020) https://www.fieldfundinc.org/letters-links/2020/11/16/testimony-regarding-recycling-of-artificial-turf.
[21] GREENFIELDS, *Tencate Accorder®, Woven Base Construction*, https://greenfieldsusa.com/innovation/accorder-woven-base-construction/ (Last visited Jan. 5, 2022). *See* Exhibit F.
[22] Mark Curran, a representative from TenCate Grass, stated during a commission hearing in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, that no artificial turf fields "have been taken out of the US and recycled in the Netherlands." Guy Oldenkotte, *'Recycling turf in the US is just a matter of time'*, SPORTSFIELDS, (Mar. 22, 2021) https://sportsfields.info/news/recycling-turf-in-the-us-is-just-a-matter-of-time/ ("[A] recycling facility doesn't currently exist in the country the rest [of the artificial turf] 'sit in big yards in different parts of the country, like Pennsylvania'"); *see also* PFAS Action Group (@PFASactiongroup), TWITTER (Oct. 29, 2021, 3:58 PM), https://twitter.com/PFASactiongroup/status/1454175852686577667?s=20; *see also see also Artificial Turf: "A Mounting Disposal Mess"*, WASTE360, (Jan. 7, 2020) ("[T]he technology to recycle [artificial turf]—separating the plastic grass and backing from the sand-and-rubber infill—still isn't fully developed in the United States, or is deemed too expensive.").

landfill, a storage facility, stockpiled,[23] or illegally dumped.[24] Claiming that artificial turf is "recyclable" asserts an environmental benefit where "the benefits are negligible," in violation of 16 C.F.R. § 260.3(c).

Additionally, manufacturers and marketers have not adequately qualified their claims of recyclability. "A product should not be marketed as recyclable unless it can be collected, separated, or otherwise recovered from the waste stream through an established recycling program to reuse or use in manufacturing or assembling another item."[25] As there are no such recycling facility within the United States these recycling facilities are not available to a substantial majority of consumers or communities where artificial turf is sold., as required by 16 C.F.R. § 260.12(b), and in fact it is not likely that recycling facilities are available to *any* U.S. consumers. No manufacturer has qualified recyclability claims by stating the percentage of consumers or communities that have access to facilities that recycle artificial turf.

Furthermore, marketers and manufacturers cannot make unqualified recyclable claims about artificial turf as the mix of materials used in artificial turf significantly limit its recyclability.[26] In order for the different plastics, rubber, and other materials used in artificial turf to be recycled, they must be separated from each other.[27] This deeply limits the recyclability of artificial turf. While the individual components of artificial may be recyclable, the entire turf itself cannot be, and would not be accepted in recycling programs.[28] Therefore, these unqualified

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[23] Douglass Stump, *Uncertainty surrounds disposal of mounds of artificial turf in Cleona*, Lebanon Daily News, (May 7, 2019) https://www.ldnews.com/story/news/2019/05/07/cleona-council-meeting-disposal-plans-needed-artificial-turf/1130527001/; *see also* Exhibit B.
[24] Kyla Bennett and Kirsten Stade, *Artificial Turf's Big Lie: Old Fields Not Recycled*, PUB. EMPS. FOR ENVTL RESPONSIBILITY, (Jan. 20, 2020) https://peer.org/artificial-turfs-big-lie-old-fields-not-recycled/; *see also* Exhibit C.
[25] *Id.* at § 260.12
[26] *See id.* at § 260.12(d)
[27] William Reusch, *Recycling and Disposal of Polymers*, VIRTUAL TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, (Sept. 13, 2020) https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_(Organic_Chemistry)/Polymers/Recycling_and_Disposal_of_Polymers.
[28] *See id.*

recyclable claims falsely mislead consumers to believe the entirety of the turf is recyclable despite the limits of recyclability due to the different materials used.

V. Manufacturers and Marketers of Artificial Turf Engage in Deceptive and Unfair Practices in Violation of § 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act

Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Ace makes deceptive acts or practices in commercial advertising unlawful.[29] An advertisement or practice is considered deceptive under FTC policy when: (1) there is a representation, omission, or practice that is likely to mislead the consumer, (2) the act or practice is considered from the perspective of a reasonable consumer, and (3) the representation, omission or practice is material.[30] The advertising practices by artificial turf companies meet all three of these elements.

Artificial Turf Companies Misrepresent Their Products in Order to Mislead Consumers

As shown in detail above, artificial turf companies make false and unsupported claims in their advertising to mislead consumers and make them believes that these products are recyclable and recycled in the United States. These companies include written misrepresentations of their products on their websites. None of these claims have been supported.

A Reasonable Customer Would be Deceived by These Practices

In order for an advertisement to be deemed deceptive by the FTC, it must be likely to mislead a reasonable customer.[31] A consumer's interpretation of an advertisement "will be presumed reasonable if it is the one the respondent intended to convey."[32] These companies make statements on their websites that are presented to consumers as facts.

The term "recyclable" is clear. Unlike appearance, feel, taste, or smell, the word "recyclable" has an objective definition that is set out in the regulations: "A product or package

[29] 15 U.S.C. § 52.
[30] Matter of Cliffdale Associates, Inc., 103 F.T.C. 110, 174 (1984).
[31] Matter of Cliffdale Associates, Inc., 103 F.T.C. 110 (1984).
[32] *Id.*

should not be marketed as recyclable unless it can be collected, separated, or otherwise recovered from the waste stream through an established recycling program for reuse or use in manufacturing or assembling another item."[33] The Synthetic Turf Council itself has a similar definition of recyclable as a "series of activities by which material that has reached the end of its current use is processed into material and utilized in the production of new products."[34] A reasonable consumer would rely on this information, believing that the turf would be able to be recycled in the way described by the Synthetic Turf Council, despite the fact that no such activity is possible in the United States. This is a clear definition that a reasonable consumer of artificial turf would understand, and artificial turf companies have abused.

The Marketing Strategies Used by These Companies Are Material

The marketing strategies considered in this complaint result in material consequences for consumers. A material representation, omission, act or practice involves information that is important to consumers and, hence, likely to affect their choice of a product.[35] The strategies employed by these companies make consumers more likely to buy artificial turf because they offer false promises of an environmentally conscious product. Companies make thousands of dollars from the sales of artificial turf when consumers could be using traditional grass lawns.

The failure to include the fact that there are no recycling centers in the United States and that no artificial turf has been shipped overseas to known recycling facilities misleads consumers as to recyclability, and contributes to misleading consumers into thinking that artificial turf is a

[33] *See* 16 C.F.R. § 260.12(a).
[34] SYNTHETIC TURF COUNCIL, *A Guideline to Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose and Remove Synthetic Turf Systems*, 2 (Oct. 2017) https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.syntheticturfcouncil.org/resource/resmgr/guidelines/STC_Guideline_for_Recycle_Re.pdf.
[35] Matter of Cliffdale Associates, Inc., 103 F.T.C. 110 (1984).

more environmentally conscious choice than a natural grass field.[36] This is important to consumers who are trying to support products that are environmentally friendly. The lack of transparency places a heavy burden on the consumer to understand exactly what they are consuming and undermines companies and corporations that are "playing by the rules."[37]

V. Conclusion

The companies that create and sell artificial turf are using unsupported, misleading and false advertising claims to convince the public that artificial turf is recyclable and therefore environmentally conscious. These deceptive practices constitute an unfair business practice warranting a thorough investigation by the FTC.

Dated: February 28, 2022

Respectfully submitted,



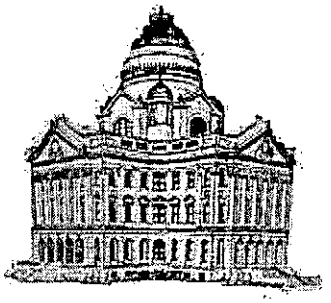
Monica I. Mercola
Environmental Legal Fellow
Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility
962 Wayne Ave, Suite 610
Silver Spring, MD 20910
202-265-4187
www.peer.org

[36] "'It's no secret that consumers want products that are environmentally friendly, and that companies are trying to meet that need,' said Jessica Rich, Director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection. 'But companies that don't have evidence to support the environmental claims they make about their products erode consumer confidence and undermine those companies that are playing by the rules.'" FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, *FTC Cracks Down on Misleading and Unsubstantiated Environmental Marketing Claims*, (OCT. 29, 2013) https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2013/10/ftc-cracks-down-misleading-unsubstantiated-environmental.

[37] *Id.*

EXHIBIT A

JOAN HOGGARTH
LUZERNE COUNTY CLERK OF RECORDS
DIVISION OF JUDICIAL SERVICES AND RECORDS



Recorder of Deeds Division
Luzerne County Courthouse
200 N. River Street
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711
(570) 825-1641

*RETURN DOCUMENT TO:
160 GREAT VALLEY BOULEVARD, LLC

Instrument Number - 202040809
Recorded On 9/3/2020 At 9:49:33 AM
* Instrument Type - CONSENT OF LANDOWNER
Invoice Number - 1051145 User ID: MJH ***Total Pages - 4**
* Grantor - 106 GREAT VALLEY BOULEVARD, LLC
* Grantee - RE-MATCH, INC.
* Customer - 160 GREAT VALLEY BOULEVARD, LLC

* FEES

PA WRIT TAX	$0.50
COUNTY RECORDING FEE	$18.00
COUNTY ARCHIVES FEE	$2.00
RECORDER'S ARCHIVES FEE	$3.00
TOTAL PAID	$23.50

I hereby CERTIFY that this document is
Recorded in the Recorder of Deeds Office
of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

RECORDER OF DEEDS OF LUZERNE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

Joan Hoggarth
Joan Hoggarth
Clerk of Records
Recorder of Deeds Division

PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
J8-A-128
Total Property Identification Numbers: 1

COPY

THIS IS A CERTIFICATION PAGE

Do Not Detach

THIS PAGE IS NOW PART OF THIS LEGAL DOCUMENT

* - Information denoted by an asterisk may change during the verification process and may not be reflected on this page.

2540-FM-BWM0217 Rev. 8/2013

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Date Prepared/Revised
DEP USE ONLY
Date Received

FORM E-GP
CONTRACTUAL CONSENT OF LANDOWNER FOR A GENERAL PERMIT

This form must be fully and accurately completed. All required information must be typed or legibly printed in the spaces provided. If additional space is necessary, identify each attached sheet as Form E-GP, reference the item number and identify the date prepared. The "date prepared/revised" on any attached sheets needs to match the "date prepared/revised" on this page.

General References: XX

SECTION A. SITE IDENTIFIER

Applicant/permittee Re-Match, Inc.

Site Name Re-Match, Inc.

Facility ID (as issued by DEP) TBD

Instructions: This form should be completed by **each** landowner owning a parcel of land within the permit area. If an applicant is applying for a mobile processing permit or land application of waste, completion of Part A of this form is not required.

(I) (We), the undersigned, are the landowner(s) ("Landowner") of a fee title interest at Lot No. 4A-2

160 Great Valley Boulevard, Hanover Township, PA 18706 on 16 acres of land located in,
(location of premises)

Hanover Township (Name and Type of Municipality) Luzerne (Name of County)

Pennsylvania, and shown by crosshatched lines on the map attached hereto ("Premises") which is signed in the original by the Landowner upon which Re-Match, Inc. (Solid Waste Management Permit Applicant) (hereinafter "Applicant") proposes to engage in waste processing and/or beneficial use activities.

Part A: This consent shall be deemed to be a recordable document. Prior to the initiation of solid waste management activities under the permit, this Consent shall be recorded by Re-Match, Inc. (Landowner or Applicant) and entered into the deed book (d.b.v.) index at the office of the recorder of deeds in the county(ies) in which the Premises are located.

1. This instrument has been recorded in Luzerne, County, Pennsylvania, this 3RD day SEPTEMBER, 2020, at Book 3020, Page(s) 166780

Part B: (I) (We), the undersigned DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE APPLICANT AND HIS/HER AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES HAVE THE RIGHT TO ENTER UPON AND USE THE LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONDUCTING WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES for which application for permit, including this Consent, is made to the Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") under the Act of July 7, 1980 (P.L. 280, No. 97), as amended, known as the Solid Waste management Act (35 P.S. §§6018.101 et seq.) and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto ("Act"). The right the Landowner grants is not the subject of pending civil litigation. (I) (We), the undersigned, (is or is not) shall also allow the Applicant access to the Premises to carry out pollution prevention or pollution abatement activities as required by the Act or deemed necessary by the Department to carry out any purpose of the Act.

THE LANDOWNER agrees TO ALLOW THE ABOVE-NAMED APPLICANT TO TRANSFER OR (agrees or does not agree)
ASSIGN, BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS CONTRACTUAL CONSENT TO ANOTHER SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY APPLICANT.

REC Book 3020 Page 166781

COPY

Nothing in this Consent shall preclude or limit the Landowner's authority to terminate the right or privilege of the Applicant to conduct waste management activities on the aforesaid Premises. In the event of such termination, the Landowner shall allow the Applicant ample time to bring to closure all waste management activities.

Part C: (I) (We), the undersigned, do hereby irrevocably grant to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any of its authorized agents, or employees, and to the Applicant the right to enter upon the Premises for the duration of solid waste management activities and for up to ten (10) years after final closure, as such term is defined by the Act, of a processing facility or up to 10 year(s) after beneficial use activities have ceased for the purposes of inspection, monitoring, and maintenance and for conducting pollution abatement activities deemed necessary by the Department to carry out the purposes or requirements of the Act. (I) (We) do hereby grant in addition to the Commonwealth, for the aforesaid period of time, a right of entry across any lands adjoining or contiguous to the Premises owned by (us) (me) in order to have access to the Premises.

It is specifically agreed and understood that this Consent gives the Commonwealth the right to enter, inspect, monitor, and conduct maintenance or abatement on the Premises to the extent deemed necessary by the Department as a matter within the police power, but does not obligate the Commonwealth to do so, and does not constitute any ownership interest by the Commonwealth in the aforesaid Premises.

I (we) HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW, 18 Pa. C.S. SECTION 4904(b), THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATIN AND BELIEF.

In witness whereof and intending to legally bind (myself) (ourselves), (my) (our) heirs, legal representatives, successors, (I) (we) have hereunto set (my) (our) hand(s) and seal this 1ST day of SEPTEMBER, 20 20.

160 Great Valley Boulevard, LLC
(Print Name of Landowner)

If the Landowner is a Corporation:

WITNESS:
~~ATTEST:~~

By: Thomas R. Chesnick / [signature]
(Signature of Secretary or Treasurer) (Signature of President or V.P.)

THOMAS R. CHESNICK / ROBERT K. MERICLE
(Printed or Typed Name) (Printed or Typed Name)

SR. V.P. / PRESIDENT
(Title) (Title)

Affix Corporate Seal:

PIN: J8 00A 128

CERTIFIED PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
MUNICIPALITY Honeoye Twp
PIN MAP J8 BLOCK A LOT 128
TRANSFER _____ DIVISION _____
DATE 9-3-20 _____
MAPPING CLERK

COPY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA :
: SS:
COUNTY OF LUZERNE :

ON THIS the 1st day of September, 2020, before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared **ROBERT K. MERICLE**, who acknowledged himself to be the President of **160 GREAT VALLEY BOULEVARD, LLC**, and that he as such officer being duly authorized to do so, executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained by signing the name of the corporation by himself as such officer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Notary Seal
Keren A. Stefanelli, Notary Public
Luzerne County
My Commission Expires June 30, 2023
Commission Number 1159667

COPY

EXHIBIT B



EXHIBIT C

2540-FM-BWM0313 6/2011

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL INSPECTION REPORT

Type of Inspection	CTS ID#:	Entry Time/Date	Exit Time/Date
General Inspection	334321	~9:15 15 June 2021	~10:15 15June 2021

Facility/Incident Name and Location	Municipality / County
Re-Match A/S Hi-Park 415 7400 Herning Denmark	Municipality: East Hanover Township County: Lebanon County

Name, Address of Responsible Official	Title / Contact Information	Interviewed
Mr. Nikolaj Magne Larsen Re-Match A/S Hi-Park 415 7400 Herning Denmark	Property Owner and Property Leaser/Renter Mr. Larsen: T - 45 77 34 67 34 nml@re-match.com	Yes ☒ No ☐
Mr. Jim Halkias (Additional Responsible Party) CNH Properties LLC 4075 Linglestown Rd #244 Harrisburg, PA 17112	Mr. Halkias T - 717-623-6101 jimbo8394@aol.com	

On June 15, 2021, Adrian Bouknight, Solid Waste Specialist of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), conducted a follow-up inspection of CNH Properties LLC. (CNH), at 10244 Allentown Blvd. of Grantville PA. Mr. Jim Halkias (Property Owner) was present for an interview at the time of the inspection. This inspection report has been written as a follow-up for Complaint Tracking System (CTS) ID# 334321. Additional review of CTS entries was conducted for the generation of this report.

Observations:

1. The Department first observed turf rolls at the Grantville property in February 2019, following a complaint received regarding concerns over improper disposal. During the interview with Mr. Halkias on June 15, 2021, Mr. Halkias confirmed having allowed Re-Match, a turf roll recycling company based out of Herning, Denmark, to utilize his property for storage of turf rolls. Mr. Halkias further confirmed having received the turf rolls from their prior location of storage at Fox Transport of 100 N. Harris Street of Cleona PA.

2. During the inspection, there appeared to be greater than 1,000 turf rolls observed at the Grantville property. Turf rolls were observed in roughly 10-15 separate rows. Each row appeared to be at least

Inspector Name	Inspector Signature	Headquarters	Date	Telephone
Adrian Bouknight	*Adrian Bouknight P.G.* /s/	Reading District Office 1005 Crossroads Blvd. Reading PA 19605	07/07/2021	610-916-0145

This inspection report is notice of the findings of an inspection conducted by a representative of the Department. This report is formal notification of any violations observed during the inspection. Additional notification of violations may be issued concerning either violations noted herein, or other violations identified as a result of review of laboratory analyses or Department records.

This report does not constitute an order or other appealable action of the Department. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to grant or imply immunity from legal action for any violation noted herein.

Signature by the person interviewed does not necessarily imply concurrence with the findings on this report but does acknowledge that the person was shown the report or that a copy was left with the person.

☐ White - File Copy ☐ Yellow - Facility Copy ☐ Pink - Inspector Copy

50-100 feet in length and roughly 8 to 10 feet high. One row appeared to be greater than 300 feet long, and each row appeared to be roughly 6 to 8 feet in width.

3. Turf rolls observed at the site did not display evidence of degradation.

4. Evidence suggests that the material has accumulated speculatively.

Additional Notes:

1. Preceding the follow-up inspection of the Grantville property, an interview was held with Mr. Nikolaj Magne Larsen, CEO of Re-match (Property Leaser/Renter). Mr. Larsen described the turf rolls as having value and described storage of the rolls as being beneficial to the start-up, functionality, and profitability of a recycling facility. Mr. Larsen also described previously communicating with the Department, while seeking permit approval for construction of a turf roll recycling facility. See CTS ID 334321 for further details.

Violations:

1. Re-Match consigned, assigned, sold, entrusted, gave or in any way transferred residual waste that was subsequently dumped or deposited by another person without a permit from the Department in violation of 25 PA Code §287.6(1) which states that a person may not consign, assign, sell, entrust, give or in any way transfer residual waste which is at any time subsequently, by another person dumped or deposited in any manner into the surface of the earth unless a permit for the dumping or depositing has first been obtained from the Department.

2. Re-Match permitted the deposition of solid waste onto the surface of the ground without first having obtained a permit from the Department. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(1) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(1) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dump or deposit, or permit the dumping or depositing, of any solid waste onto the surface of the ground unless a permit for the dumping of such solid wastes has been obtained from the Department.

3. Re-Match disposed of solid waste in a manner which has created in a public nuisance. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(4) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(4) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of solid waste in any manner as to create a public nuisance.

4. Re-Match caused or assisted in the violation of any provision of the Solid Waste Management Act, and any rule or regulation of the Department. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(9) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(9) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or assist in the violation of any provision of the Solid Waste Management Act, or any rule or regulation of the Department.

Inspector Name	Inspector Signature	Date
Adrian Bouknight	*Adrian Bouknight P.G.* /s/	07/07/2021

☐ White - File Copy ☐ Yellow - Facility Copy ☐ Pink - Inspector Copy

Recommendations:

1. The Department recommends that Re-Match and CNH Properties LLC coordinate to provide a written description or statement of what correspondence has been historically held with the Department regarding the permit application and review for the proposed recycling facility. This may include records demonstrating the submission of permit applications to the Department for review, or other forms of communication and correspondence.

2. The Department recommends that within fourteen days of receipt of this notice, that Re-Match and CNH Properties LLC coordinate to submit a proposed plan and schedule to the Department for correction of the violations.

Inspector Name	Inspector Signature	Date
Adrian Bouknight	Adrian Bouknight P.G. Isl	07/07/2021

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL INSPECTION REPORT

Type of Inspection	CTS ID#: 334321	Entry Time/Date	Exit Time/Date
General Inspection		~11:15 3 August 2021	~11:15 3 August 2021

Facility/Incident Name and Location	Municipality
CNH Properties LLC. 10244 Allentown Blvd. Grantville PA 17028	East Hanover Township County Lebanon County

Name, Address of Responsible Official	Title	Interviewed
Mr. Nikolaj Magne Larsen Re-Match A/S 7400 Herning Denmark Mr. Jim Halkias (Additional Responsible Party) CNH Properties LLC 4075 Linglestown Rd #244 Harrisburg, PA 17112	Property Leaser/Renter, and Property Owner Contact Information: Mr. Larsen: T - 45 77 34 67 34 nml@re-match.com Mr. Halkias T - 717-623-6101 jimbo8394@aol.com	Yes ☐ No ☒

On August 3, 2021, Adrian Bouknight, Solid Waste Specialist of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), conducted a follow-up inspection of CNH Properties LLC., at 10244 Allentown Blvd. of Grantville PA. This inspection report has been written as a follow-up investigation for Complaint Tracking System (CTS) ID# 334321. This inspection was conducted from a public roadway, and as a result, no interview was conducted at the time of the inspection.

Observations:

1. During the inspection, there appeared to be greater than 1,000 turf rolls observed at the Grantville property. Rolls appeared to be the same as observed in prior inspections of the site.

2. Turf rolls observed at the site did not display clear signs of degradation.

Outstanding Violations:

During the inspection of June 15, 2021, violations were noted as follows:

1. Re-Match consigned, assigned, sold, entrusted, gave or in any way transferred residual waste that was subsequently dumped or deposited by another person without a permit from the Department in violation of 25 PA Code §287.6(1) which states that a person may not consign, assign, sell, entrust, give or in any way transfer residual waste which is at any time subsequently, by another person dumped or deposited in any manner into the surface of the earth unless a permit for the dumping or depositing has first been obtained from the Department.

Inspector Name	Inspector Signature	Headquarters	Date	Telephone
Adrian Bouknight	*Adrian Bouknight P.G.* /s/	Reading District Office 1005 Crossroads Blvd. Reading PA 19605	08/06/2021	610-916-0145

This inspection report is notice of the findings of an inspection conducted by a representative of the Department. This report is formal notification of any violations observed during the inspection. Additional notification of violations may be issued concerning either violations noted herein, or other violations identified as a result of review of laboratory analyses or Department records.

This report does not constitute an order or other appealable action of the Department. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to grant or imply immunity from legal action for any violation noted herein.

Signature by the person interviewed does not necessarily imply concurrence with the findings on this report but does acknowledge that the person was shown the report or that a copy was left with the person.

2. Re-Match permitted the deposition of solid waste onto the surface of the ground without first having obtained a permit from the Department. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(1) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(1) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dump or deposit, or permit the dumping or depositing, of any solid waste onto the surface of the ground unless a permit for the dumping of such solid wastes has been obtained from the Department.

3. Re-Match disposed of solid waste in a manner which has created in a public nuisance. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(4) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(4) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of solid waste in any manner as to create a public nuisance.

4. Re-Match caused or assisted in the violation of any provision of the Solid Waste Management Act, and any rule or regulation of the Department. This occurrence is unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(9) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(9) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or assist in the violation of any provision of the Solid Waste Management Act, or any rule or regulation of the Department.

The Department, Re-Match, and CNH Properties LLC are currently working toward a solution and these violations are currently outstanding.

Recommendations:

The Department recommends that Re-Match continues to coordinate with the additional responsible party (CNH Properties LLC) and the Department in resolving violations noted in the June 2021 inspection report.

Additional Notes:

See CTS ID# 334321 and Inspection ID# 3217684 for further details.

Inspector Name	Inspector Signature	Headquarters	Date	Telephone
Adrian Bouknight	Adrian Bouknight P.G.	Reading District Office 1005 Crossroads Blvd. Reading PA 19605	08/06/2021	610-916-0145

This inspection report is notice of the findings of an inspection conducted by a representative of the Department. This report is formal notification of any violations observed during the inspection. Additional notification of violations may be issued concerning either violations noted herein, or other violations identified as a result of review of laboratory analyses or Department records.

This report does not constitute an order or other appealable action of the Department. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to grant or imply immunity from legal action for any violation noted herein.

Signature by the person interviewed does not necessarily imply concurrence with the findings on this report but does acknowledge that the person was shown the report or that a copy was left with the person.

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

September 24, 2021

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Nikolaj Magne Larsen
Re-Match A/S
Hi-Park 415
7400 Herning
Denmark
nml@re-match.com

Re: General and Follow-up Inspection Reports
10244 Allentown Blvd. Grantville PA 17028
East Hanover Township, Lebanon County

Dear Mr. Larsen:

As a result of the June 15, 2021 General inspection and the August 3, 2021 Follow-up inspection at the referenced location, the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") has determined that you are in violation of the Solid Waste Management Act ("SWMA"), Act of July 7, 1980, P.L. 380, No. 97, 35 P.S. Section(s) 6018.101 et. seq., and the Residual Waste Management rules and regulations found at 25 Pa. Code Chapters 287 to 299 as follows:

A. During the June 15, 2021 and August 3, 2021 inspections, speculatively accumulated turf rolls were observed at the 10244 Allentown Blvd. property. During interviews with Mr. Halkias, property owner at 10244 Allentown Blvd. and Manager at CNH Properties LLC., and Mr. Larsen, CEO at Re-Match Turf Recycling, the Denmark based company that owns the turf rolls observed at the Allentown Blvd. property, it was confirmed that both parties came to an agreement to have the turf rolls transported to the 10244 Allentown Blvd. property. Re-Match therefore has consigned, assigned, sold, entrusted, gave or transferred residual waste that was subsequently dumped or deposited by CNH Properties LLC without a permit issued by the Department at 10244 Allentown Blvd., in violation of 25 PA Code §287.6(1) which states that a person may not consign, assign, sell, entrust, give or in any way transfer residual waste which is at any time subsequently, by another person dumped or deposited in any manner into the surface of the earth unless a permit for the dumping or depositing has first been obtained from the Department.

B. The occurrence listed in paragraph A constitutes unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(1) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(1) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dump or deposit, or permit the dumping or depositing, of any solid waste onto the surface of the ground unless a permit for the dumping of such solid wastes has been obtained from the Department.

C. The occurrence listed in paragraph A constitutes unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(4) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(4) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of, or assist in the disposal of solid waste contrary to the rules or regulations adopted under this act, or orders of the department, or any term or any condition of any permit, or in any manner as to create a public nuisance or to adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare.

D. The occurrence listed in paragraph A constitutes unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(6) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(6) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to Transport or permit the transportation of any solid waste to any storage, treatment, processing or disposal facility or area unless such facility or area possesses a permit issued by the department to accept such wastes, or contrary to the rules or regulations adopted under this act, or orders of the department.

E. The occurrence listed in paragraph A constitutes unlawful conduct pursuant to Section 610(9) of the SWMA, 35 P.S. §6018.610(9) which states that it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or assist in the violation of any provision of this act, any rule or regulation of the department, any order of the department or any term or condition of any permit.

You are notified of both the existence of the violations as well as the need to provide prompt correction. Failure to correct the violations may result in legal proceedings under the SWMA. Under the Act, each day of the violation is considered a distinct and separate offense and will be handled accordingly.

Within fourteen days of receipt of this notice, please submit a proposed plan and schedule to the DEP to correct the violations listed above.

This Notice of Violation is neither an order nor any other final action of the DEP. It neither imposes nor waives any enforcement action available to the DEP under any of its statutes. If the DEP determines that an enforcement action is appropriate, you will be notified of the action.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at 610.916.0145.

Sincerely,

Adrian Bouknight P.G. /s/

Adrian Bouknight P.G.
Solid Waste Specialist
Waste Management Program

cc: Jonathan Lorio, Solid Waste Supervisor
Carrie Fleming, Operations Manager
Southcentral Regional Office
East Hanover Township
Reading District Office

EXHIBIT D

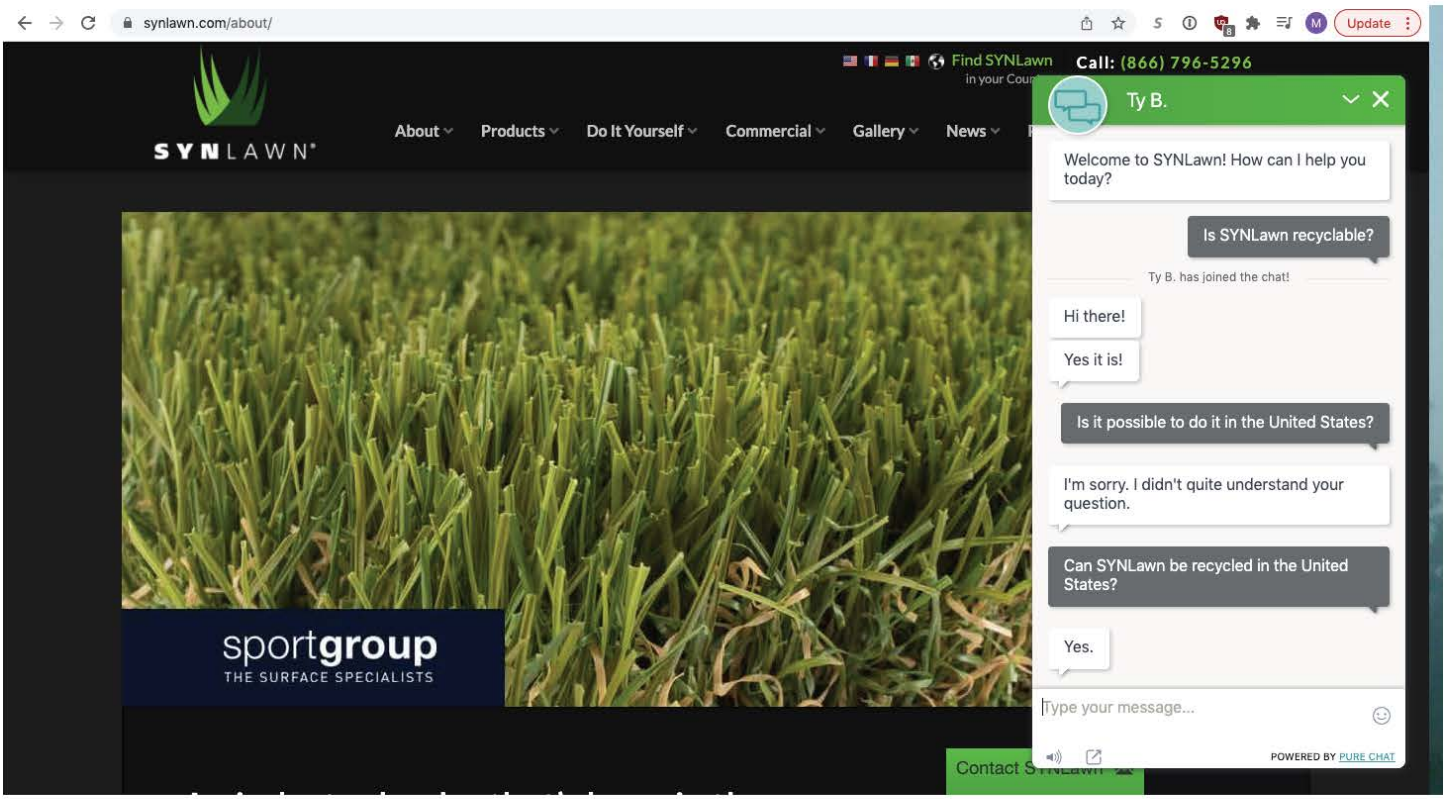

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sportgroup
THE SURFACE SPECIALISTS
Contact
Ty B.
Welcome to SYNLawn! How can I help you today?
Is SYNLawn recyclable?
Ty B. has joined the chat!
Hi there!
Yes it is!
Is it possible to do it in the United States?
I'm sorry. I didn't quite understand your question.
Can SYNLawn be recycled in the United States?
Yes.
Type your message...
POWERED BY PURE CHAT

EXHIBIT E

turfcycleusa.com

Update

HOME | ABOUT US | GALLERY | LOCATIONS | CONTACT US | BLOG | 844-220-TURF

Services



TURFCYCLE USA is the leader in haul away services of sports turf. We rescue the materials and devert them into recycle centers across the country making inexpensive turf available to the local community for many uses. We are environmentally conscience minded stewards of our planet. If you are a Sport builder or Construction company that removes the materials, we would love to work with you ! Contact us.

EXHIBIT F

TENCATE ACCORDER®, WOVEN BASE CONSTRUCTION



Turn, shift, accelerate and score. The technical playing qualities of artificial grass are determined by the composition of and the materials used in the entire system. GreenFields is a specialist in this area. Working closely with the TenCate group of materials technology companies, GreenFields designs and supplies integrated artificial grass systems.

By combining numerous technological innovations in one artificial grass system that consists of multiple integrated layers, sports associations and clubs can provide their top talents and enthusiastic amateurs with a safe, durable and affordable playing surface.

GreenFields – The choice of Champions.

Stable sub base

TenCate has developed an innovative new product, called TenCate Accorder®, which provides a firm basis for high-quality artificial grass systems.

TenCate Accorder® consists of a durable geotextile module that is only approximately seven centimetres deep and divided into dozens of equal-sized compartments per square metre, which are filled with local (re)usable soil. In this way, GreenField's compact base layer is the most stable subsurface for playing sports available on today's market. On site, much less soil has to be dug away, which saves time as well as excavation and transport costs, whilst drastically reducing the total system's carbon footprint.



TenCate Accorder® is 100% recyclable.

ATTACHMENT F

Search

PRESS RELEASE

Artificial Turf's Big Lie: Old Fields Not Recycled

Jan 30, 2020 | Tags: artificial turf

For Immediate Release: Thursday, January 30, 2020
Contact: Kyla Bennett (508) 230-9933; Kirsten Stade (202) 265-7337

No Recycling Facilities, So Tons of Plastic Carpet Dumped

Washington, DC — Artificial turf fields have been marketed as an environmentally responsible alternative to grass fields, providing a solution for a nasty solid waste problem by reusing old tires that are later recycled after removal. But this greenwashing is all a hoax, according to Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER). Since there are no U.S. facilities for recycling, the plastic carpets and rubber crumb infill are often dumped or sent back to landfills in a form that is even more environmentally problematic.

There are currently an estimated 13,000 artificial turf fields in the U.S., a number that is growing by more than 1,000 each year. A synthetic field usually covers about 80,000 square feet and contains roughly 400,000 pounds of infill, consisting of shredded tires or other material, and 40,000 pounds of carpet. An artificial turf field will last eight-to-10 years, with most warranties running for only eight years. At that point, the turf is ripped out at which point new difficulties arise.

An 80,000 square-ft. sports field fills between fifteen and twenty 30-yard dumpsters. That volume would cost roughly $30,000 to $60,000 to landfill. To avoid that cost, vendors routinely advise municipalities that there are

recycling facilities in the U.S.; specifically, they point to a company called Re-Match with a facility in Pennsylvania. One typical pitch claims –

"By partnering with Re-Match Turf Recycling, we will take the necessary steps to ensure that the synthetic carpet is recycled and does not end up in a landfill."

Despite these claims, the Re-Match facility does not exist. An email from the CEO of Re-Match says, "there is no synthetic turf recycling plant in America yet." Even the Synthetic Turf Council admits "Unfortunately, converting synthetic turf to a recyclable material that is useable cannot be done at the point of removal. Material must be shipped to different processing locations." However, those unspecified recycling locations have yet to be identified.

"In reality, rather than being recycled, these old turf fields and their rubber crumb infill are dumped in abandoned lots, alleys, and even wetlands," stated PEER Science Policy Director Kyla Bennett, a scientist and attorney formerly with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, noting EPA previously championed crumb rubber fields as a solid waste solution, turning waste into a product. "Crumb rubber fields do not solve a solid waste disposal problem; they merely delay and compound it."

In addition to the shredded tire infill, the plastic carpets are another waste disposal challenge. PEER has documented that they contain toxic per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), known as "Forever Chemicals" because they do not break down in the environment.

"Both current and retired synthetic turf fields are sources of contamination, leaching zinc, PFAS and micro-plastics into nearby waters," added Bennett, noting that some vendors even tantalize potential customers with hopes of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) points for these toxic fields. "When the true costs are considered, artificial turf makes fields of delusions, not dreams."

###

View a syn-turf sales pitch

2:09:55 Speaker talks about the TWO recycling facilities in the US – the Rematch one in PA, and another nameless one in the mid-Atlantic

1:14:47 F Speaker says turf is fully recyclable

Around 1:16 Speaker says they turn the turf backing into plastic railroad ties for decks and things

Read the Re-Match email

See the Synthetic Turf Council statement

Look at PFAS contamination of artificial turf

See claims about LEED points for synthetic turf

PEER

Phone: 202-265-7337

Send an email

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- BLOG | EPA Sets Low Bar on Chemical Safety – And Trips Over It
- BLOG | EPA Releases PFAS Contamination Information
- BLOG | How Maryland's Renewable Energy Law Hurts Maryland

From: **Dennis Andersen**
Date: Wed, Sep 25, 2019 at 3:18 PM
Subject: VS: US recycling facility are resources inquiry
To:

Dear

Thank you for your kind e-mail and inquiry.

No, there is no synthetic turf recycling plant in America yet. The word recycling is being used by many, but in reality it is not existing at the moment.
So the short answer is unfortunately no.

...

Venlig hilsen | Best regards,
Dennis Andersen
Founder & Global strategic account Director, Re-Match A/S

Synthetic Turf COUNCIL

Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components



Removal, Recovery, Reuse and Recycling of Synthetic Turf and Its System Components

Printed January 2013

Revised July 2015

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Atlanta, GA 30339

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Pages Intentionally Omitted

Converting Synthetic Turf to a Recyclable Material

The graphic on the next page is a simplified view of the decisions required and the options available for synthetic turf removal. It shows the steps required to convert the synthetic turf materials into a form that is useful for recycling. Unfortunately, converting synthetic turf to a recyclable material that is useable cannot be done at the point of removal. Material must be shipped to different processing locations. The cost of shipping is one of the biggest challenges associated with synthetic turf reclamation.

Once the decision has been made to reclaim the synthetic turf, the materials must be separated. Infill must be removed from the turf. Further separation may be required to separate sand and debris from the infill.

After the synthetic turf has been separated from the infill it can be broken down into materials suitable for post-consumer recycle content in the plastics industry. This can be accomplished in much the same way that carpet is reclaimed and recycled today. The industry is working to identify the most economical way to process turf plastics.

Pages Intentionally Omitted

ATTACHMENT G

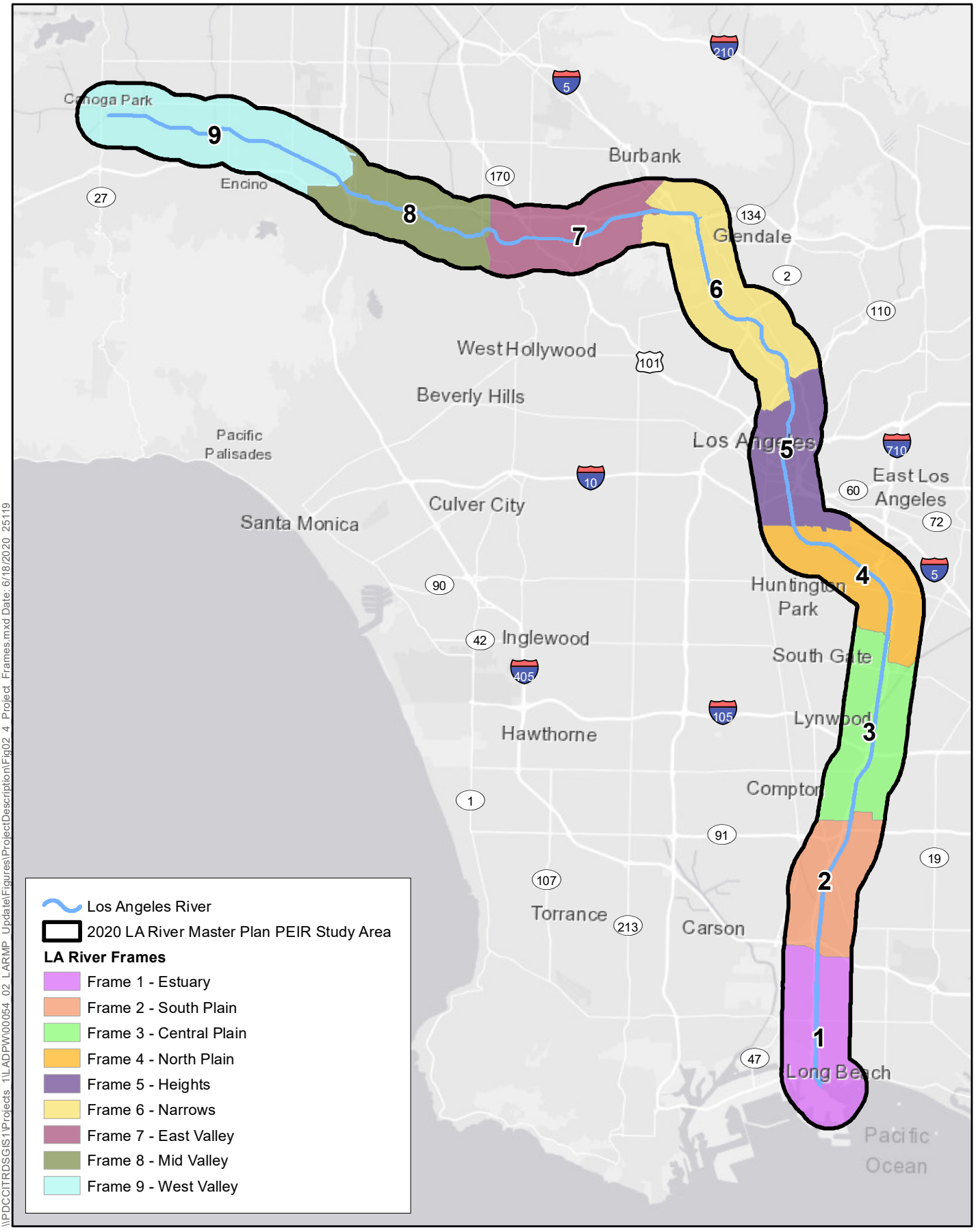
Table 3.3-1. CNDDB Special-Status Wildlife Observed within the LA River Study Area

Frame	Common Name	Species Name	Status*
Avian			
4, 5, 6	Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	CSC
8, 9	Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	ST
1, 2	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanas occidentalis*	FT/SE
4, 5, 6	Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE, SE
1, 4, 5, 6	Bank swallow	*Riparia*	ST
5, 6, 7, 9	Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE, SE
Invertebrate			
1, 6, 8	Crotch's bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	SC
Mammal			
7, 8, 9	Pallid bat	Antrozous pallidus	CSC
5, 6	Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	CSC
6	Western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	CSC
7	San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	CSC
1, 5, 7	Big free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops macrotis*	CSC
8	Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	CSC
4, 5, 6	American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	CSC
Reptiles and Amphibians			
9	Arroyo toad	*Anaxyrus californicus*	FE, CSC
7	California legless lizard	*Anniella spp.*	CSC
5, 6	Southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	CSC
7, 9	Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	CSC
1, 2	Coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	CSC

*FE–Federally endangered
FT–Federally threatened
SE–State endangered
ST–State threatened
SC–State candidate
CSC–California species of special concern

Table 3.3-2. CNDDB Special-Status Plants Observed within the LA River Study Area

Frame	Common Name	Species Name	Status*
2	Coulter's goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	1B.1
2	Coulter's saltbush	*Atriplex coulteri*	1B.2
5	Davidson's saltscale	*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	1B.2
1	Decumbent goldenbush	*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*	1B.2
5, 6	Greata's aster	*Symphyotrichum greatae*	1B.3
4	Los Angeles sunflower	*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*	1A
6	Lucky morning-glory	*Calystegia felix*	1B.1
6, 7	Mesa horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	1B.1
2, 6, 7	Parish's brittlescale	*Atriplex parishii*	1B.1



\\PDCCITRDSGIS1\Projects 1\LADPW\00054 02 LARMP Update\Figures\ProjectDescription\Fig02 4 Project Frames.mxd Date: 6/18/2020 25119

Source: Los Angeles County; ESRI StreetMap
Map Prepared: 6/18/2020

N 0 1 2 4
Miles

Figure 2-4
LA River Study Area and Planning Frames

ATTACHMENT H

Mitigation Measure BIO-11: Restrict Monofilament Materials.

The implementing agency will restrict the use of monofilament materials. Plastic monofilament netting (i.e., erosion control wattles or matting) or similar material will be prohibited as part of erosion-control activities. Alternative materials that could be used include, but are not limited to, geotextiles, fiber rolls, geomembranes, tackified hydroseeding compounds, loose-weave mesh, such as jute, hemp, and coconut (i.e., coir) fiber, and rice straw wattles (e.g., Earthsaver wattles: biodegradable, photodegradable, burlap).

If it is determined that special-status birds (or those protected by the MBTA and CFGC) and special-status mammals, reptiles, or amphibians have the potential to occur, then the following mitigation measures will be required.

Mitigation Measure BIO-12: Implement Best Practices for Night Lighting.

Construction and/or facility lighting will be designed to minimize or lessen the attraction of birds, bats, or their prey to the project site. Best practices for lighting for avian species conflict with those for bats. Best practices for avian species include using non-steady burning lights (e.g., red, dual red, and white strobe-like flashing lights) using motion or heat sensors and switches to reduce the time when lights are illuminated, using appropriate shielding to reduce horizontal or skyward illumination, and avoiding the use of high-intensity lights (e.g., sodium vapor, quartz, halogen). Best practices for lighting for bat species include avoiding green and red lights, as these interfere with migration patterns. White lighting tends to attract prey species and increase foraging. Lighting adjacent to wildlife areas should be limited to an upper limit of 3,000 on the Kelvin color temperature scale and shielded to prevent light from entering the wildlife area.

Night lighting will be designed for best practices for both avian and bat species, while also considering special-status reptiles and amphibians. Some design measures could include construction and facility lighting designed to prevent casting light toward surrounding wildlife habitats and the riverbed and using non-steady burning lights and avoiding green and red lights.

Mitigation Measure BIO-13: Avoid Bird and Bat Entrapment in Poles.

Biological monitors will ensure that any installed poles, whether temporary or permanent, will not have openings that could entrap birds or bats. Construction contractors will be required to seal and cap all openings in poles or provide for escape routes (i.e., openings accommodating escape for various species). Installation of poles will not begin until it is demonstrated that the poles can be adequately capped and/or sealed on installation.

If it is determined that special-status wildlife, nesting birds, raptors, or eagles could occur, then the following mitigation measure will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-14: Minimize Noise Disturbance of Wildlife.

The implementing agency will incorporate setbacks, berms, walls, or similar noise-attenuating method to avoid and minimize the effects of noise on special-status wildlife, nesting birds, raptors, or eagles in noise-generating activities affecting areas where special-status wildlife has been identified. Wildlife habitat areas occupied by sensitive species will not be subject to noise that will exceed residential noise standards as specified in Section 3.12, *Noise*. If the biological monitor determines that noise generation by construction activities may affect nesting, the biological monitor may require the monitoring of noise by a qualified technician, if attenuation

ATTACHMENT I

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change

Summary for Policymakers



WGIII

Working Group III contribution to the
Sixth Assessment Report of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

WMO UNEP

Pages Intentionally Omitted

C. System transformations to limit global warming

C.1 Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) and assume immediate action. [Table SPM footnote [#9], FOOTNOTE 38] **In both types of modelled pathways, rapid and deep GHG emissions reductions follow throughout 2030, 2040 and 2050 (*high confidence*). Without a strengthening of policies beyond those that are implemented by the end of 2020, GHG emissions are projected to rise beyond 2025, leading to a median global warming of 3.2 [2.2 to 3.5] °C by 2100 [FOOTNOTE 39, 40] (*medium confidence*). (Table SPM.1, Figure SPM.4, Figure SPM.5) {3.3, 3.4}**

FOOTNOTE 38: All reported warming levels are relative to the period 1850–1900. If not otherwise specified, 'pathways' always refer to pathways computed with a model. Immediate action in the pathways refers to the adoption of climate policies between 2020 and at latest 2025 intended to limit global warming at a given level.

FOOTNOTE 39: Long-term warming is calculated from all modelled pathways assuming mitigation efforts consistent with national policies that were implemented by the end of 2020 (scenarios that fall into policy category P1b of Chapter 3) and that pass through the 2030 GHG emissions ranges of such pathways assessed in Chapter 4 (See FOOTNOTE 25) {3.2, Table 4.2}

FOOTNOTE 40: Warming estimates refer to the 50th and [5th–95th] percentile across the modelled pathways and the median temperature change estimate of the probabilistic WG I climate model emulators[Footnote 1] (Table SPM1).

C.1.1 Net global GHG emissions are projected to fall from 2019 levels by 27% [13–45%] by 2030 and 63% [52-76%] [FOOTNOTE 41] by 2050 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) and assuming immediate action (category C3a, Table SPM.1). This compares with reductions of 43% [34–60%] by 2030 and 84% [73–98%] by 2050 in pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot (C1, Table SPM.1) (*high confidence*).[[FOOTNOTE 42] In modelled pathways that return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot [FOOTNOTE 43], GHG emissions are reduced by 23 [0-44%] in 2030 and by 75 [62-91%] in 2050 (C2, Table SPM.1) *(high confidence*). Modelled pathways that are consistent with NDCs announced prior to COP26 until 2030 and assume no increase in ambition thereafter have higher emissions, leading to a median global warming of 2.8°C [2.1-3.4°C] by 2100 (*medium confidence*). [FOOTNOTE 24] (Figure SPM .4). {3.3}

FOOTNOTE 41: In this report, emissions reductions are reported relative to 2019 modelled emission levels, while in SR1.5 emissions reductions were calculated relative to 2010. Between 2010 and 2019 global GHG and global CO_2 emissions have grown by 12% (6.5 $GtCO_2eq$) and 13% (5.0 Gt CO_2) respectively. In global modelled pathways assessed in this report that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot, GHG emissions are projected to be reduced by 37% [28-57%] in 2030 relative to 2010. In the same type of pathways assessed in SR1.5, GHG emissions are reduced by 45% (40-60% interquartile range) relative to 2010. In absolute terms, the 2030 GHG emissions levels of pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot are higher in AR6 (31 [21-36] $GtCO_2eq$) than in SR1.5 (28 (26-31 interquartile range) $GtCO_2eq$). (Figure SPM. 1, Table SPM.1) {3.3, SR1.5}

Pages Intentionally Omitted

ATTACHMENT J

BOARD MEETING DATE: December 5, 2008 AGENDA NO. 31

PROPOSAL: Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans

SYNOPSIS: This action is to adopt a resolution approving the Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans where AQMD is the lead agency. This interim threshold will be used for determining significant impacts for proposed projects. Once CARB adopts the statewide significance thresholds, staff will report back to the Board regarding any recommended changes or additions to the AQMD's interim threshold.

COMMITTEE: Climate Change, September 19, 2008 and October 29 2008

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the attached resolution approving the Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans for use by the AQMD.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

EC:LT:SN:SS

Background
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies in California to analyze potential adverse impacts from proposed projects undertaken by a public agency, funded by a public agency, or requiring discretionary approval by a public agency. To disclose potential adverse impacts from a proposed project, pursuant to CEQA, lead agencies typically prepare a multidisciplinary environmental impact analysis and make decisions based on the analysis regarding the environmental effects of the proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15002[a]).

In the past, air quality analyses tended to focus on potential adverse impacts from criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants. Subsequent to the adoption of Assembly

Bill (AB) 32 – The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, lead agencies have increasingly faced legal challenges to their CEQA documents for failure to analyze greenhouse gases (GHGs) or failure to make a determination of significance regarding GHG emission impacts.

Subsequent to the adoption of AB 32, there had been little regulatory guidance with regard to analyzing GHG emission impacts in CEQA documents until the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) released its Technical Advisory on CEQA and Climate Change (June 19, 2008). Consistent with Senate Bill (SB) 97, OPR's Technical Advisory was developed in cooperation with the Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). According to OPR, the Technical Advisory offers informal interim guidance regarding the steps lead agencies should take to address climate change in their CEQA documents, until CEQA guidelines are developed pursuant to SB 97 on how state and local agencies should analyze, and when necessary, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Because of its expertise in establishing air quality analysis methodologies and comprehensive efforts to establish regional and localized significance thresholds for criteria pollutants, local public agencies have asked the AQMD for guidance in quantifying GHG impacts and recommending GHG significance thresholds to assist them with determining whether or not GHG impacts in their CEQA documents are significant. In response to these requests from the various stakeholders, AQMD established a stakeholder working group to receive input on establishing a GHG significance threshold. In the meantime, AQMD staff has joined many other stakeholders urging CARB to establish a statewide threshold for GHGs. AQMD has been making GHG significance determinations for its CEQA documents on a case-by-case basis. Staff believes it is more prudent to make GHG significance determinations using a GHG significance threshold that has gone through a public process and has been adopted by resolution by the Board than making GHG significance determinations on a case-by-case basis. In the absence of a statewide threshold, AQMD staff recommends its interim approach to the Board for consideration and it will also become part of the AQMD's input to the statewide process. The interim GHG significance threshold proposal recommended by staff to the Board that applies only to industrial (stationary source) projects where the AQMD is the lead agency is a narrower recommendation than the version presented at the October 29, 2008 Climate Change Committee meeting.

GHG Working Group – The GHG significance threshold Working Group was formed to assist staff's efforts to develop an interim GHG significance threshold and is comprised of a wide variety of stakeholders including: state agencies, OPR, CARB, and the Attorney General's Office; local agencies, city and county planning departments, utilities such as sanitation and power, etc.; regulated stakeholders, industry and industry groups; and organizations, both environmental and professional. Working group meetings are also open to the public. Part of the purpose of the Working Group is to

provide a forum to solicit comments and suggestions from the various stakeholders to assist AQMD staff with developing an interim GHG significance threshold that is consistent with CEQA requirements for developing significance thresholds, is supported by substantial evidence, and provides guidance to CEQA practitioners with regard to determining whether GHG emissions from a proposed project are significant. Since April 2008, seven Working Group meetings have been held. Detailed information on the GHG Working Group process is contained in Attachment E to this Board letter – *Draft Guidance Document – Interim Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold*. The staff-proposed interim GHG significance threshold resulting from the Working Group process is described later in this Board letter.

Legal Authority

CEQA Guidelines §15022(a) states that a public agency shall adopt objectives, criteria, and specific procedures consistent with CEQA and these [State] Guidelines for administering its responsibilities under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines §15022(d) states further, "In adopting procedures to implement CEQA, a public agency may adopt the State CEQA Guidelines through incorporation by reference. The agency may then adopt only those specific procedures or provisions described in subsection [15022] (a) which are necessary to tailor the general provisions of the guidelines to the specific operations of the agency." AQMD previously adopted the state guidelines and has since adopted specific provisions such as regional and localized are quality significance thresholds. Adopting GHG significance thresholds would be consistent with the CEQA Guidelines §15022 provision to tailor a public agency's implementing guidelines by adopting criteria relative to the specific operations of the AQMD.

Specifically with regard to thresholds of significance, CEQA Guidelines §15064.7(a) states, "Each public agency is encouraged to develop and publish thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects." Subsection (b) of the same section states further, "Thresholds of significance to be adopted for general use as part of the lead agency's environmental review process must be adopted by ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation, and developed through a public review process and be supported by substantial evidence." Staff's recommended GHG significance threshold has undergone a public review process as part of stakeholder working group meetings that are open to the public. The currently proposed interim GHG significance threshold will be for projects where the AQMD is the lead agency.

Proposal

Policy Objective – The overarching policy objective with regard to establishing a GHG significance threshold for the purposes of analyzing GHG impacts pursuant to CEQA is to establish a performance standard or target GHG reduction objective that will ultimately contribute to reducing GHG emissions to stabilize climate change. Full implementation of the Governor's Executive Order S-3-05 would reduce GHG

emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels or 90 percent below current levels by 2050. It is anticipated that achieving the Executive Order's objective would contribute to worldwide efforts to cap GHG concentrations at 450 ppm, thus, stabilizing global climate.

As described below, staff's recommended interim GHG significance threshold proposal uses a tiered approach to determining significance. Tier 3, which is expected to be the primary tier by which the AQMD will determine significance for projects where it is the lead agency, uses the Executive Order S-3-05 goal as the basis for deriving the screening level. To avoid hindering attaining this goal, new or modified projects will need to be analyzed under CEQA and mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. Specifically, the Tier 3 screening level for stationary sources is based on an emission capture rate of 90 percent for all new or modified projects. A 90 percent emission capture rate means that 90 percent of total emissions from all new or modified stationary source projects would be subject to a CEQA analysis, including a negative declaration, a mitigated negative declaration, or an environmental impact report, which includes analyzing feasible alternatives and imposing feasible mitigation measures.

Therefore, the policy objective of staff's recommended interim GHG significance threshold proposal is to achieve an emission capture rate of 90 percent of all new or modified stationary source projects. A GHG significance threshold based on a 90 percent emission capture rate may be more appropriate to address the long-term adverse impacts associated with global climate change because most projects will be required to implement GHG reduction measures. Further, a 90 percent emission capture rate sets the emission threshold low enough to capture a substantial fraction of future stationary source projects that will be constructed to accommodate future statewide population and economic growth, while setting the emission threshold high enough to exclude small projects that will in aggregate contribute a relatively small fraction of the cumulative statewide GHG emissions. This assertion is based on the fact that staff estimates that these GHG emissions would account for slightly less than one percent of future 2050 statewide GHG emissions target (85 MMTCO2eq/yr). In addition, these small projects may be subject to future applicable GHG control regulations that would further reduce their overall future contribution to the statewide GHG inventory. Finally, these small sources are already subject to BACT for criteria pollutants and are more likely to be single-permit facilities, so they are more likely to have few opportunities readily available to reduce GHG emissions from other parts of their facility.

Staff does not believe a zero threshold, as recommended by some working group members would be feasible to implement. A 90 percent emissions capture rate will assure that all feasible GHG reduction measures will be implemented for a large majority of emissions from new or modified GHG stationary sources, while avoiding overwhelming the AQMD's capabilities to process environmental documents. Implementing the interim GHG significance threshold is expected to at least double or

triple the number of CEQA documents for permit application projects that are prepared by the AQMD each year (from approximately 10 to 15 to more than 45). Based on the number of permit applications received per year, it is likely that a zero GHG significance threshold would require preparing hundreds of additional CEQA documents per year with minimal additional environmental benefits.

Applicability – At this time, staff is recommending consideration of an interim GHG significance threshold that would apply to stationary source/industrial projects where the AQMD is the lead agency under CEQA. The types of projects that the staff proposal would apply to include: AQMD rules, rule amendments, and plans, e.g., Air Quality Management Plans. In addition, the AQMD may be the lead agency under CEQA for projects that require discretion approval, i.e., projects that require discretionary air quality permits from the AQMD. It should be noted that stationary source equipment associated with these projects are either at BACT or must comply with source-specific rules that reduce criteria pollutants and/or air toxics.

Emission Calculations and Significance Threshold Proposal – For the purposes of determining whether or not GHG emissions from affected projects are significant, project emissions will include direct, indirect, and, to the extent information is available, life cycle emissions during construction and operation. Construction emissions will be amortized over the life of the project, defined as 30 years, added to the operational emissions, and compared to the applicable interim GHG significance threshold tier. The following bullet points describe the basic structure of staff's tiered GHG significance threshold proposal for stationary sources.

- **Tier 1 –** consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA. For example, SB 97 specifically exempts a limited number of projects until it expires in 2010. If the project qualifies for an exemption, no further action is required. If the project does not qualify for an exemption, then it would move to the next tier.

- **Tier 2 –** consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan that may be part of a local general plan, for example. The concept embodied in this tier is equivalent to the existing concept of consistency in CEQA Guidelines §§15064(h)(3), 15125(d), or 15152(a). The GHG reduction plan must, at a minimum, comply with AB 32 GHG reduction goals; include emissions estimates agreed upon by either CARB or the AQMD, have been analyzed under CEQA, and have a certified Final CEQA document. Further, the GHG reduction plan must include a GHG emissions inventory tracking mechanism; process to monitor progress in achieving GHG emission reduction targets, and a commitment to remedy the excess emissions if GHG reduction goals are not met (enforcement).

  If the proposed project is consistent with the qualifying local GHG reduction plan, it is not significant for GHG emissions. If the project is not consistent with a local

GHG reduction plan, there is no approved plan, or the GHG reduction plan does not include all of the components described above, the project would move to Tier 3.

- **Tier 3 –** establishes a screening significance threshold level to determine significance using a 90 percent emission capture rate approach as described above.

  The 90 percent capture rate GHG significance screening level in Tier 3 for stationary sources was derived using the following methodology. Using AQMD's Annual Emission Reporting (AER) Program staff compiled reported annual natural gas consumption for 1,297 permitted facilities for 2006 through 2007 and rank-ordered the facilities to estimate the 90th percentile of the cumulative natural gas usage for all permitted facilities. Approximately 10 percent of facilities evaluated comprise more than 90 percent of the total natural gas consumption, which corresponds to 10,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions per year (MTCO2eq/yr) (the majority of combustions emissions is comprised of CO2). This value represents a boiler with a rating of approximately 27 million British thermal units per hour (mmBtu/hour) of heat input, operating at a 80 percent capacity factor. It should be noted that this analysis did not include other possible GHG pollutants such as methane, N2O; a life-cycle analysis; mobile sources; or indirect electricity consumption. Therefore, when implemented, staff's recommended interim proposal is expected to capture more than 90 percent of GHG emissions from stationary source projects.

  If the project exceeds the GHG screening significance threshold level and GHG emissions cannot be mitigated to less than the screening level, the project would move to Tier 4.

- **Tier 4 –** consists of a decision tree approach that allows the lead agency to choose one of three compliance options based on performance standards. *(For the purposes of Board consideration, Tier 4 is not recommended for approval at this time.).*

  The purpose of Tier 4 is to provide a means of determining significance relative to GHG emissions for very large projects that include design features and or other measures to mitigate GHG emissions to the maximum extent feasible, but residual GHG emissions still exceed the interim Tier 3 screening levels. In this situation, since no additional project-related GHG emission reductions are feasible, staff is considering whether it is reasonable to consider that residual emissions are not significant. The intent of the Tier 4 compliance options is to encourage large projects to implement the maximum feasible GHG reduction measures instead of shifting to multiple smaller projects that may forego some design efficiencies that can more easily be incorporated into large projects than small projects. CARB's interim GHG significance threshold proposal incorporates a similar, but modified approach for determining GHG significance along with other suggested approaches that may have merit to consider and incorporate into AQMD staff's recommended

interim proposal. There are also policy and legal questions that need to be further resolved before adopting such an approach.

- **Tier 5 –** under this tier, the project proponent would implement offsite mitigation (GHG reduction projects) to reduce GHG emission impacts to less than the proposed screening level. Any offsite mitigation measures that include purchase of offsets would require the project proponent provide offsets for the life of the project, which is defined as 30 years. If the project proponent is unable to implement offsite GHG reduction mitigation measures to reduce GHG emission impacts to less than the screening level, then GHG emissions from the project would be considered significant. Since it is currently uncertain how offsite mitigation measures, including purchased offsets, interact with future AB 32 Scoping Plan measures, the AQMD would allow substitution of mitigation measures that include an enforceable commitment to provide mitigation prior to the occurrence of emissions. The intent of this provision is to prevent mitigating the same emissions twice.

Mitigation Preference – If a project generates significant adverse impacts, CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 requires identification of mitigation measures to minimize potentially significant impacts. Because GHG emissions contribute to global change, mitigation measures could be implemented locally, nationally, or internationally and still provide global climate change benefits. Because reducing GHG emissions may provide co-benefits through concurrent reductions in criteria pollutants, when considering mitigation measures when the AQMD is the lead agency under CEQA, staff recommends that mitigation measures that are real, quantifiable, verifiable, and surplus be selected in the following order of preference.

- Incorporate GHG reduction features into the project design, e.g., increase a boiler's energy efficiency, use materials with a lower global warming potential than conventional materials, etc.

- Implement onsite measures that provide direct GHG emission reductions onsite, e.g., replace onsite combustion equipment (boilers, heaters, steam generators, etc.) with more efficient combustion equipment, install solar panels on the roof, eliminate or minimize fugitive emissions, etc.

- Implement neighborhood mitigation measure projects that could include installing solar power, increasing energy efficiency through replacing low efficiency water heaters with high efficiency water heaters, increasing building insulation, using fluorescent bulbs, replacing old inefficient refrigerators with efficient refrigerators using low global warming potential refrigerants, etc.

- Implement in-district mitigation measures such as any of the above identified GHG reduction measures; reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through greater rideshare incentives, transit improvements, etc.

- Implement in-state mitigation measures, which could include any of the above measures.

- Implement out of state mitigation measure projects, which may include purchasing offsets if other options are not feasible.

GHG Significance Threshold Components Deferred to the Future
Tier 4 Performance Standards – Based on reasons stated earlier, staff recommends that further evaluation be conducted to address comments raised and to consider other approaches as appropriate. Specifically, CARB staff proposed a hybrid approach in their Draft Proposal that combines the AQMD's Tier 3 and Tier 4 concepts for stationary source projects. If CARB's board does not take final action on their interim GHG significance threshold proposal by February 2009, AQMD staff will report back in the following month regarding the viability of the Tier 4 performance standards and recommended actions, if any.

Residential/Commercial Sectors GHG Significance Threshold – To achieve the same policy objective of capturing 90 percent of GHG emissions from new development projects in the residential/commercial sectors and implement a "fair share" approach to reducing emission increases from each sector, staff discussed with the working group a proposal combining performance standards and screening thresholds. The performance standards primarily focus on energy efficiency measures beyond Title 24 and a screening level of 3,000 MTCO2eq/yr based on the relative GHG emissions contribution between residential/commercial sectors and stationary source (industrial) sectors. Additional analysis is needed to further define the performance standards and to coordinate with CARB staff's interim GHG proposal. Staff, therefore, recommends bringing this item back to the Board for discussion and possible action in March 2009 if the CARB board does not take its final action by February 2009.

A comparison between CARB staff's initial concepts and AQMD staff's recommended interim GHG significance threshold proposal for stationary projects and approaches for residential/commercial sectors is summarized in Table 1 for reference. A more detailed discussion is contained in the Draft Guidance Document in Attachment E.

Table 1
Comparison of CARB's and AQMD Staff's Interim GHG Significance Threshold Approaches

	Stationary/Industrial Sector Projects	
	CARB	AQMD
Policy Objective	Capture 90% of statewide stationary project emissions	Capture 90% of district wide GHG emissions (industrial)
Exemption	Apply applicable exemption	Apply applicable exemption
Regional GHG Reduction Plan	N.A.	Project Consistent with Applicable GHG Reduction Plan with GHG inventorying, monitoring, enforcement, etc.
Thresholds	Project < 7,000 MTCO2eq/yr & meets construction & transportation performance standards	GHG emissions from industrial project is < 10,000 MTCO2eq/yr, includes construction emissions amortized over 30 years & added to operational GHG emissions
Performance Standards	See above	N.A.
Offsets	Offsite substitution allowed	Implement offsite mitigation for life of project, i.e., 30 years, with mitigation preference
Determination	GHG emissions significant, EIR is prepared, if meeting none of the above	GHG emissions significant, EIR is prepared, if meeting none of the above

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Since not recommending specific GHG significance thresholds for residential/commercial sectors at this time, staff will perform its intergovernmental review (IGR) commenting function as a commenting and responsible agency by providing technical assistance in quantifying GHG emissions and making reference materials available to lead agencies. Reference materials from organizations other than AQMD may include the following:

- CAPCOA's *CEQA and Climate Change* white paper (http://www.capcoa.org/ceqa/CAPCOA%20White%20Paper%20-%20CEQA%20and%20Climate%20Change.pdf),

- CARB's Interim GHG significance threshold proposal (http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/localgov/ceqa/meetings/102708/wkspslides102708.pdf), and

Future Activities – To assist other public agencies and CEQA practitioners with preparing a scientifically sound GHG analysis as part of preparing a CEQA document, staff will perform surveys of available data bases to compile GHG emission factors for as many GHG emission sources as possible. Staff has already compiled CO2 and methane emission factors for on-road and off-road mobile sources. Other GHG emission factors would be compiled and listed on the AQMD's CEQA webpages.

In addition to compiling GHG emission factors, staff will compile GHG mitigation measures to the extent specific measures with GHG control efficiencies are available. Mitigation measures will be compiled by source category and uploaded to the AQMD's CEQA webpages. Staff will continue the stakeholder working group process to seek input from working group members.

Finally, to further evaluate and refine the interim GHG significance threshold for residential/commercial projects and evaluate the compliance options in Tier 4, staff will participate in the statewide efforts and continue to work with stakeholders.

Resource Impacts

The AQMD periodically carries out the role of lead agency for permit application projects that have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts. On average, AQMD staff prepares 10 – 15 CEQA documents per year for permit application projects. In addition, all new and amended AQMD rules and regulations and Plans, e.g., Air Quality Management Plan, are evaluated for CEQA applicability and CEQA documents are prepared as necessary. If AQMD staff's proposed interim screening threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./yr is implemented, based on the permitting activities for 2006-2007 it will result in at least 31 additional CEQA documents per year, either MNDs or EIRs, being prepared by the AQMD as the lead agency unless another tier option is selected to demonstrate that the project is exempt or is consistent with a GHG reduction plan.

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Attachments

A. Flow Chart of Staff's Recommended Interim GHG Significance Threshold Proposal
B. Development of Interim GHG Significance Thresholds
C. Resolution
D. GHG Significance Thresholds – Key Issues/Comments
E. Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse (GHG) Significance Threshold Document

ATTACHMENT K

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

HALL OF JUSTICE

TENTATIVE RULINGS - September 21, 2021

EVENT DATE: 09/21/2021 EVENT TIME: 10:30:00 AM DEPT.: C-68

JUDICIAL OFFICER: Richard S. Whitney

CASE NO.: 37-2019-00038820-CU-TT-CTL

CASE TITLE: PETITION OF SIERRA CLUB [E-FILE]

CASE CATEGORY: Civil - ~~Unlimited~~ CASE TYPE: Toxic Tort/Environmental

EVENT TYPE: Hearing on Petition
CAUSAL DOCUMENT/DATE FILED:

TENTATIVE RULING:

(1) PETITIONERS' PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE and PEOPLE'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE IN INTERVENTION is GRANTED.

Petitioners ENDANGERED HABITATS LEAGUE, CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, PRESERVE WILD SANTEE, CALIFORNIA CHAPARRAL INSTITUTE, and SIERRA CLUB's (collectively "Petitioners") Requests for Judicial Notice are granted (Exhibits A, B and C). Intervenor People of the State of California ex rel. Rob Bonta, Attorney General's ("AG") Requests for Judicial Notice are granted. Real Parties in Interest, Jackson Pendo Development Company, et al.'s ("GDCI") Requests for Judicial Notice are granted. The "JOINT OBJECTION BY THE PEOPLE AND PETITIONERS TO REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST'S NOTICE OF "OTHER RELEVANT EVIDENCE" PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 12612 AND SUPPORTING DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH JACKSON" is granted. The AG did not intervene via Government Code section 12612, but 12606. Further, the evidence is extra-record evidence that post-dates Respondents and Defendants COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO and BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO's ("County") decision to approve the Project, defined below, which renders it irrelevant for purposes of this California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") action. (See *Western States Petroleum Assn. v. Superior Court* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 559.)

Background

GDCI's Project is located within the Proctor Valley, approximately one-quarter mile east of Chula Vista and immediately south of the unincorporated community of Jamul. (Administrative Record ["AR"] 1.) "The project is a planned community consisting of 1,119 dwelling units; 10,000 square feet of neighborhood commercial; 2.3 acre joint use Fire Station/Sheriff storefront; 9.7 acre elementary school site; 24 acres of public/private parks; 776 acres of open space and a preserve on 1,284 acres" (the "Project"). (AR 1.) The County's approval of the Project includes a General Plan Amendment ("GPA") of the County's General Plan. (AR 1.) The County approved the Final Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") as to the Project. (AR 1.) Petitioners and the AG challenge the EIR under CEQA as being unsupported by substantial evidence and the approvals as being an abuse of discretion based on a failure to proceed in the manner required by law. Petitioners and the AG also allege the Project is inconsistent with the

General Plan.

Standard of Review Under CEQA and Relevant Law

The issue before this Court is whether the County abused its discretion. "Abuse of discretion is shown if (1) the agency has not proceeded in a manner required by law, or (2) the determination is not supported by substantial evidence." (*County of Amador v. El Dorado County Water Agency* (1999) 76 Cal.App.4th 931, 945 [Citation omitted].)

Under CEQA, courts review quasi-legislative agency decisions for an abuse of discretion. (§ 21168.5.) At both the trial and appellate level, the court examines the administrative record anew. (*Vineyard, supra,* 40 Cal.4th at p. 427, 53 Cal.Rptr.3d 821, 150 P.3d 709.)

An "agency may abuse its discretion under CEQA either by failing to proceed in the manner CEQA provides or by reaching factual conclusions unsupported by substantial evidence." (*Vineyard, supra,* 40 Cal.4th at p. 435, 53 Cal.Rptr.3d 821, 150 P.3d 709, citing § 21168.5.) "Judicial review of these two types of error differs significantly" however. (*Vineyard,* at p. 435, 53 Cal.Rptr.3d 821, 150 P.3d 709.) For that reason, "a reviewing court must adjust its scrutiny to the nature of the alleged defect, depending on whether the claim is predominantly one of improper procedure or a dispute over the facts." (*Ibid.*)

1. Procedural Claims

Courts must "scrupulously enforce all legislatively mandated CEQA requirements." (*Goleta II, supra,* 52 Cal.3d at p. 564, 276 Cal.Rptr. 410, 801 P.2d 1161.) To do so, "we determine de novo whether the agency has employed the correct procedures" in taking the challenged action. (*Vineyard, supra,* Cal.4th at p. 435, 53 Cal.Rptr.3d 821, 150 P.3d 709.)

2. Substantive Claims

Compared with review for procedural error, "we accord greater deference to the agency's substantive factual conclusions." (*Vineyard, supra,* 40 Cal.4th at p. 435, 53 Cal.Rptr.3d 821, 150 P.3d 709.) We apply "the highly deferential substantial evidence standard of review in Public Resources Code section 21168.5" to such determinations. (*Western States, supra,* 9 Cal.4th at p. 572, 38 Cal.Rptr.2d 139, 888 P.2d 1268.) "The agency is the finder of fact and we must indulge all reasonable inferences from the evidence that would support the agency's determinations and resolve all conflicts in the evidence in favor of the agency's decision." (*Save Our Peninsula, supra,* 87 Cal.App.4th at p. 117, 104 Cal.Rptr.2d 326.) That deferential review standard flows from the fact that "the agency has the discretion to resolve factual issues and to make policy decisions." (*Id.* at p. 120, 104 Cal.Rptr.2d 326.)

The CEQA Guidelines define substantial evidence as "enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached." (Guidelines, § 15384, subd. (a).)

(*California Native Plant Soc. v. City of Santa Cruz* (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 957, 984-85.)

"[W]hether a description of an environmental impact is insufficient because it lacks analysis or omits the magnitude of the impact is not a substantial evidence question. A conclusory discussion of an environmental impact that an EIR deems significant can be determined by a court to be inadequate as an informational document without reference to substantial evidence." (*Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* ("*Friant Ranch*") (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502, 514.) "The ultimate inquiry, as case law and the CEQA guidelines make clear, is whether the EIR includes enough detail 'to enable those who did not participate in preparation to understand and to consider meaningfully the issues raised by the proposed project.'" (*Id.*

at 516 [Citation omitted].)

"[T]he petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that the record does not contain sufficient evidence justifying a contested project approval." (*Latinos Unidos de Napa v. City of Napa* (2013) 221 Cal.App.4th 192, 206.) "To do so, an appellant must set forth in its brief all the material evidence on the point, not merely its own evidence. [Citation.] A failure to do so is deemed a concession that the evidence supports the findings." (*Id.* [Citation omitted].)

GDCI asserts Petitioners failed to raise a number of issues, such that the exhaustion of administrative remedies doctrine precludes the claims.

"Exhaustion of administrative remedies is a jurisdictional prerequisite to maintenance of a CEQA action. ... The petitioner is required to have 'objected to the approval of the project orally or in writing during the public comment period provided by this division or prior to the close of the public hearing on the project before the issuance of the notice of determination.' ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21177, subd. (b).) The petitioner may allege as a ground of noncompliance any objection that was presented by any person or entity during the administrative proceedings." (*Bakersfield Citizens for Local Control v. City of Bakersfield* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 1184, 1199, 22 Cal.Rptr.3d 203.)

" 'The petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that the issues raised in the judicial proceeding were first raised at the administrative level.
...
"It is, however, "not necessary to identify the precise statute at issue, so long as the agency is apprised of the relevant facts and issues." (*McPherson v. City of Manhattan Beach* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1264, 93 Cal.Rptr.2d 725.)

(*Center for Biological Diversity v. County of San Bernardino* (2010) 185 Cal.App.4th 866, 889–890.)

Mitigation Measures as to Green House Gases ("GHG")

The EIR recognizes the Project will emit at least 484,770 metric tons of climate pollution over 30 years. (AR 31823.) The EIR acknowledges this is a significant impact that should be mitigated. The EIR contends the impacts will be mitigated to less than significant by implementing, *inter alia*, M-GHG-1 through M-GHG-4. (AR 31819.) Both the AG and Petitioners challenge M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 as being inadequate. Both M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 attempt to address GHGs that will be created from construction and operation of the Project over 30-years. (AR 318-324.)

First, the EIR relies on an estimated 30-year life for the Project to estimate the amount of GHG that must be mitigated. (AR 42057.) The 30-year life span is taken from the South Coast Air Quality Management District's set of GHG thresholds of significance for industrial projects. (AR 121687-88.) However, the District stated that as to "Residential/Commercial Sector Projects" "Not Recommended at this Time" to use the 30-year life span for offsets, as is used by the EIR in this case. (AR 121688.) GDCI asserts the District was not asked to make a recommendation as to Residential/Commercial Sector Projects. This does not support that the evidence the EIR relies upon to use a 30-year life span is substantial. GDCI does not point to any evidence in the record that the EIR relied on specific standards for Residential/Commercial Sector Projects, which is at issue in this action. A 30-year life span for a residential project goes against common sense. As GDCI asserts, the homes will be more advanced, such that they could last longer than other homes which last longer than 30 years. However, comments in the EIR state "30-year project life also is widely used in CEQA documents by expert consultants and lead agencies," "Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 established 2050 as the target year for an 80 percent

reduction in statewide GHG emissions below 1990 levels," and that the incremental implementation the development will result in a later start time for the Project and the "modeling analysis likely overestimates the Proposed Project's GHG emissions because the modeling does not take into account reasonably foreseeable regulatory, programs and other governmental strategies and technological factors that likely would result in further reductions in GHG emissions levels throughout California that are needed to achieve the 2030 and 2050 targets." (AR 33525-26.)

Even if the 30-year life span were accepted as being supported by substantial evidence, the mitigation measures M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 are insufficient under *Golden Door Properties, LLC v. County of San Diego* (2020) 50 Cal.App.5th 467. "An EIR shall describe feasible measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts, including where relevant, inefficient and unnecessary consumption of energy." (California Code of Regulations ("CEQA Guidelines") section § 15126.4(a)(1).) "Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally-binding instruments. In the case of the adoption of a plan, policy, regulation, or other public project, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the plan, policy, regulation, or project design." (CEQA Guidelines section § 15126.4(a)(2).) "Under section 38562, subdivision (d)(1) and (2), cap-and-trade offset credits may be issued only if the emission reduction achieved is "real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, enforceable, and additional to any GHG emission reduction otherwise required by law or regulation, and any other GHG emission reduction that otherwise would occur." (*Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 506.)

" 'Real' means ... that GHG reductions ... result from a demonstrable action or set of actions, and are quantified using appropriate, accurate, and conservative methodologies that account for all GHG emissions sources, GHG sinks, and GHG reservoirs within the offset project boundary and account for uncertainty and the potential for activity-shifting leakage and market-shifting leakage." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 95802.) " 'Permanent' means ... that GHG reductions ... are not reversible, or when GH reductions ... may be reversible, that mechanisms are in place to replace any reversed GHG emissi reductions ... to ensure that all credited reductions endure for at least 100 years." (*Ibid.*) " 'Quantifiable' means ... the ability to accurately measure and calculate GHG reductions ... relative to a project baseline in a reliable and replicable manner for all GHG emission sources ...." (*Ibid.*) " 'Verifiable' means that an Offset Project Data Report assertion is well documented and transparent such that it lends itself to an objective review by an accredited verification body." (*Ibid.*) " 'Additional' means ... greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals that exceed any greenhouse gas reduction or removals otherwise required by law, regulation or legally binding mandate, and that exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative business-as-usual scenario." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 95802.)

(*Id.* at 506-507.)

Similar to the County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) found to be inadequate under CEQA in *Golden Door*, M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 are for the purchase and retirement of carbon offsets that may be issued by "(i) the Climate Action Reserve, the American Carbon Registry, and Verra (previously, Verified Carbon Standard); or (ii) any registry approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to act as a registry under the state's cap-and-trade program." In *Golden Door* the similarly labelled M-GHG-1 provided "the Director may approve offsets issued by any 'reputable registry or entity that issues carbon offsets consistent with ... section 38562[, subdivision] (d)(1).'" (*Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 514.) In both *Golden Door* and here, "M-GHG-1 says nothing about the protocols that the identified registries must implement." (*Id.* at 511.) "Unlike M-GHG-1, under cap-and-trade, it is not enough that the registry be CARB-approved. Equally important, the protocol itself must be CARB-approved." (*Id.*) "The CARB Protocols are the heart of cap-and-trade offsets-but the word "protocol" is not even mentioned in M-GHG-1.... M-GHG-1 is not equivalent to cap-and-trade offset programs because M-GHG-1 does not require the protocol itself to be consistent with CARB requirements under title 17, section 9597 subdivision (a)(1)-(9) of the California Code of Regulations." (*Id.* at 512.) The same is true in this case

the word "protocol" is not even mentioned in M-GHG-1 nor does the EIR require the protocol of the registry be consistent with CARB requirements. (AR 318-320.) The EIR parrots the words of California Health & Safety Code section 38562, subdivision (d)(l), stating "the purchased carbon offsets used to reduce GHG emissions from construction and vegetation removal shall achieve real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable reductions." (AR 319.) More than mere lip service is required – there must be "objective criteria for making such findings." (*Id.* at 521–522.)

GDCI points to the fact the EIR cites to the program manuals for registries in the appendices. However, one of the registries, American Carbon Registry, provides "projects must commit to maintain, monitor, and verify Project Activity for a Minimum Project Term of 40 years...because no length of time, short of perpetual, is truly permanent...," but Permanent, as to GHG reductions, is defined as reductions that "endure for at least 100 years." (AR 75786; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 95802; see also *Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 522 [for example, CARB's forestry protocol requires sequestering carbon "for at least 100 years"].) As discussed above, GDCI's citation to extra-record evidence of actual purchases of offsets is not relevant. (See *Western States Petroleum Assn. v. Superior Court* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 559.) Even if it were considered, the evidence indicates GDCI purchased offsets from American Carbon Registry, which would not meet the permanence requirement under *Golden Door*.

Further, in both the EIR and the County CAP considered in *Golden Door,* M-GHG-1 is silent as to the additionality requirement in Health & Safety Code section 38562, subdivision (d)(2), which provides "the reduction is in addition to any greenhouse gas emission reduction otherwise required by law or regulation, and any other greenhouse gas emission reduction that otherwise would occur." (Health & Saf. Code, § 38562(d)(2); *Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 514.) M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 ignore the requirement that the reductions would not have otherwise occurred – that it would not result from a business-as-usual scenario. (*Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 521.) The EIR's requirement that the offsets achieve reductions that are "not otherwise required," consistent with Guidelines section 15126.4(c)(3) does not equate to requiring compliance with the additionality requirement in Health & Safety Code section 38562, subdivision (d)(2). Also, responses to comments in the EIR as to the acknowledgement of the additionality definition does not equate to a requirement within M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2 that the offsets purchased meet the additionality requirement in Health & Safety Code section 38562, subdivision (d)(2). Finally, reliance on registry protocols is of no avail. As an example, one of the registries relies on the "project proponent" to sign an "Attestation of Legal Additionality form that confirms the mitigation project activity was not required by any law, statute, rule, regulation or other legally binding mandate by any national, regional, state, local or other governmental or regulatory agency having jurisdiction over the project." (AR 75925.) This is essentially the fox guarding the hen house, plus it does not address whether or not the reduction resulted from a business-as-usual scenario.

Petitioners also criticize the EIR's reliance upon forecasted reductions in relation to the purchase of carbon offsets. GDCI cites to the Newhall Ranch project, discussed with approval in *Golden Door*, which utilized estimated reductions and carbon offsets for past reductions. GDCI does not explain how this Project has safeguards to ensure the reduction would occur equivalent to those in the Newhall Ranch EIR. GDCI also relies upon the Climate Forward program, but the Climate Forward Program Manual recognizes it "does not guarantee the use of FMUs [Forecasted Mitigation Units] or CRTs will be accepted as a means to meet CEQA GHG mitigation obligations where required by an approving agency(ies)." (AR 75898.) The Court agrees the Climate Forward Program's reliance on a one-time verification of the mitigation project is troublesome. (AR 75916.) The lack of ongoing verification illustrates the protocols do not ensure that the forecasted reductions are real, additional, permanent, confirmable, and enforceable. "'[O]nce the project reaches the point where activity will have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the mitigation measures must be in place.'" (*King & Gardiner Farms, LLC v. County of Kern* (2020) 45 Cal.App.5th 814, 860 [Citation omitted].) While GDCI must provide proof of purchase of carbon offsets prior to permit issuance, a proper mitigation measure must be in place at that time. (AR 31819, 31822.) Without rigorous protocols to ensure the forecasted reductions

are real, additional, permanent, confirmable, and enforceable, it cannot be concluded the mitigat measures were permissibly implemented at proper times.

Finally, the EIR suffers from enforcement issues as to M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2. In *Golden Door*, the court stated:

The only M-GHG-1 limit on mitigating with international offsets is the Director's unilateral decision that offsets are not feasibly available within (1) the unincorporated county; (2) the County; (3) California; and (4) the United States. The fundamental problem, unaddressed by M-GHG-1, is that the County has no enforcement authority in another state, much less in a foreign country. M-GHG-1 does not require a finding that an out-of-state offset site has laws at least as strict as California's with respect to ensuring the validity of offsets.

At oral argument, the County asserted that the "registries" would be the County's enforcement mechanism to ensure the validity of offsets originating in foreign countries. This argument fails, however, because it is premised on the assumption that the registry's protocol is Assem. Bill No. 32 compliant-and as explained *ante*, M-GHG-1 does not require use of an Assem. Bill No. 32 compliant protocol.

(*Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 512–513.) Similarly, here, the EIR relies upon the registries for enforcement, which is problematic because of their protocols. M-GHG-1 provides "the Director of the PDS shall require the Project applicant or its designee to provide an attestation or similar documentation from the selected registry(ies) that a sufficient quantity of carbon offsets meeting the standards set forth in this measure have been purchased and retired, thereby demonstrating that the necessary emission reductions are realized." (AR 319.) This enforcement mechanism pales in comparison to CARB, which discourages noncompliance "by deterring and punishing fraudulent activities." (AR 75598.) CARB has the enforcement authority to hold a party liable and to take appropriate action, including imposi penalties, if any of the regulations for CARB offset credits are violated. (17 C.C.R. §§ 95802(a), 960 96014.) GDCI does not cite to any evidence in the record that the registries have the same enforcement authority under their protocols.

One of the registries states it "will rely first and foremost on legal requirements within the jurisdiction(s) where the project is implemented." (AR 75909.) As *Golden Door* recognized, such reliance can be a problem in another state or foreign country where the County does not have any enforcement authority. There is nothing in M-GHG-1 or M-GHG-2 that requires the Director of the PDS to follow specific protocols when "offsets are unavailable and/or fail to meet the feasibility factors defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15364 in a higher priority geographic category before allowing the Project applicant or its designee to use offsets from the next lower priority category" to ensure the offsets are ultimately enforced properly. Rather, the Director of the PDS merely needs to issue a written determination that considers information such as "availability of in-State emission reduction opportunities," "geographic attributes of carbon offsets," "temporal attributes of carbon offsets," "pricing attributes of carbon offsets," and "[a]ny other information deemed relevant to the evaluation...." (AR 320, 323-24.) This could allow for the Director to permit purchase of offsets almost entirely from international offsets. As a registry recognizes, "[d]epending on the location of the mitigation project, there may be insufficient compliance and/or enforcement of national, regional, state, local, or other regulations." (AR 75906.) As in *Golden Door*, "M-GHG-1 does not require a finding that an out-of-state offset site has laws at least as strict as California's with respect to ensuring the validity of offsets." (*Golden Door, supra,* 50 Cal.App.5th at 513.)

The EIR is inadequate as to M-GHG-1 and M-GHG-2.

Wildfire Ignition Risk

The AG and Petitioners assert the EIR fails to properly acknowledge the increased risk of wildfire ignition from the additional people who will be in the area as a result of the Project. The EIR states "the Project Area, in its current condition, is considered to be vulnerable to wildfire ignition and spread during extreme fire weather." (AR 32172.) The EIR goes on to states that the "introduction of up to 1,119 new homes would not increase the potential likelihood of arson, off-road vehicle-related fires, or shooting-related fires." (AR 32173.) The body of the EIR does not acknowledge an increase in risk of wildfire ignition as a result of more humans being in the area from the Project. However, a County expert acknowledges "southern California's increasing population will make it more likely that ignitions will occur, which could potentially cause large areas of chaparral to type-convert into grasslands." (AR 104506.) Further, it is known humans are the primary cause of wildfires, especially in Southern California. (AR 89718-23.) The EIR does not address this issue, but notes "[p]ost-construction ignition sources would include vehicles, although roadside FMZs would be provided, reducing the potential for a vehicle-related fire escaping into the Otay Ranch RMP/MSCP Preserve fuels." (AR 32173.) This does not acknowledge or analyze the impact of adding more than 1,100 new homes to the area as to humans being an ignition cause of wildfires. This is combined with the fact the EIR does not clearly, in the body of the EIR, acknowledge the area's designation as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. (AR 32172-77.) The EIR does not includes enough detail to enable those who did not participate in its preparation to understand and to consider meaningfully the issue of wildfire ignition raised by the Project.

The above issue is accompanied by an improper compressing of the analysis. Instead of independently acknowledging all the significant impacts of the Project as to wildfire risks and subsequently discussing mitigating measures to address such impacts, the mitigation measures are characterized in the EIR as being part of the project. (*Lotus v. Department of Transportation* (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 645, 656.) "By compressing the analysis of impacts and mitigation measures into a single issue, the EIR disregards the requirements of CEQA." (*Id.*) Here, the EIR considers the impacts of wildfire to be less than significant because the Project's "landscaped and irrigated areas and FMZs, as well as the paved roadways and ignition-resistant structures, would result in reduced fire intensity and spread rates around the Project Area, creating defensible space for firefighters." (AR 32173.) "Additionally, provisions for a fire station in the area would reduce the response time to wildfire ignitions and increase the likelihood of successful initial attacks that limit the spread of wildfires." (AR 32173.) The EIR also states "[u]nauthorized activities such as off-road vehicles and shooting may still occur, but there will be more 'monitors' (i.e., future residents) in the area to discourage and report such activities, resulting in an anticipated decreased occurrence." (AR 32173.) "'CEQA EIR requirements are not satisfied by saying an environmental impact is something less than some previously unknown amount.'" (*Ukiah Citizens for Safety First v. City of Ukiah* (2016) 248 Cal.App.4th 256, 264 [Citation omitted].) The adoption of the Fire Protection Plan (FFP) and compliance with applicable fire codes do not obviate the need for the EIR to analyze significant impacts that would exist prior to the implementation of any mitigation measures. The EIR fails to comply with *Lotus*.

Multiple Species Conservation Program

The Multiple Species Conservation Program ("MSCP") "is a multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation planning program that involves USFWS, CDFW, the County of San Diego, the City of San Diego, the City of Chula Vista, and other local jurisdictions and special districts...." (AR 31246.) "A total of 85 plant and animal species are 'covered' by the MSCP Plan." (AR 31246.) "Quino checkerspot butterfly *(Euphydryas editha qumo)* is not a covered species under the MSCP." (AR 31191.) "A species that is not an MSCP covered species is not allowed take through the MSCP." (AR 31191.) Normally, "take authorization" can be allowed when incidental to land development and other lawful land uses which are authorized by the County. (AR 31191.) GDCI points to evidence in the record that a previous owner of property that is part of the Project area proposed preserving PV1-3 and other areas of Otay Ranch in

exchange for allowing development of other open spaces within Otay Ranch; however, the par disagree as to whether an agreement was reached. The MSCP and County Subarea Plan designates PV1-3 as "No Take Authorized" areas (AR 115049), or "Otay Ranch Areas Where No 'Take Permits' Will Be Issued," while allowing take in other areas that were previously designated as open space. (AR 82930, 94838-43, 115049, 115051.) The County General Plan calls for implementation of the "MSCP Plans for North and East County in order to further preserve wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, groundwater recharge areas and other open space that provide carbon sequestration benefits and to restrict the use of water for cleaning outdoor surfaces and vehicles." (AR 129683.) The County's EIR cannot ignore mitigation measures in a General Plan, as such failure violates CEQA. (*Sierra Club v. County of San Diego* (2014) 231 Cal.App.4th 1152, 1167.)

"The EIR shall discuss any inconsistencies between the proposed project and applicable general plans, specific plans and regional plans. Such regional plans include, but are not limited to, ...habitat conservation plans...." (CEQA Guidelines § 15125(d).) Petitioners raised the issue as to the Project's consistency with the MSCP, citing *Banning Ranch Conservancy v. City of Newport Beach* (2017) 2 Cal.5th 918. (AR 94708.) GDCI points to the Implementing Agreement between the Wildlife Agencies ("IA") where it states "as outlined in the letter attached to the South County Segment from the Baldwin Company Dated November 10, 1995, will be included if the agreements are reached." (AR 115255.) GDCI does not deny that the IA still includes a map showing PV1-3 as "Otay Ranch Areas Where No 'Take Permits' Will Be Issued." (AR 115285.) This appears to be why the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) concluded "[t]he Implementing Agreement and Subarea Plan are consistent on this point. The Implementing Agreement includes a map as Exhibit F defining the area encompassed by the Subarea Plan." (AR 33276.)

Petitioners do not assert PV1-3 is undevelopable, but that the Project is inconsistent with the MSCP a the EIR does not address this issue. The Court agrees. The Project conflicts with the face of the MSC. While GDCI or the County is free to seek an amendment of the MSCP, the face of the MSCP reflects PV1-3 is subject to no take. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) did not disagree, but explicitly stated "because no take has been authorized in PV 1, 2, 3 we are evaluating approaches for authorizing take in those parcels including the options considered in the County's draft Condition of Approval for the Village 14 project." (AR 33270.)

CEQA does not "permit lead agencies to perform truncated and siloed environmental review, leaving it to other responsible agencies to address related concerns seriatim." (*Banning Ranch Conservancy v. City of Newport Beach* (2017) 2 Cal.5th 918, 941.) Petitioners assert the EIR fails to meaningfully address the issue. GDCI relies on the purported consistency with the MSCP and on the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO) to support that the County did not violate CEQA. As discussed above, the Project is inconsistent with the MSCP as it currently designates PV1-3 as no take. Even though the Project may be consistent with the BMO, the EIR does not recognize nor analyze the consistency between the MSCP and the Project. Rather, the County concluded "the Proposed Project, including development of PV1-3, is consistent with the MSCP, Subarea Plan and Implenting [sic] Agreement" after reviewing findings as to the BMO. (AR 75554.) GDCI does not contest that the EIR failed to consider any Project alternative that would comply with the MSCP and preserve PV1-3.

In *Banning Ranch*, an EIR for a project in the coastal zone subject to the California Coastal Act was found inadequate. (*Banning Ranch, supra,* 2 Cal.5th at 941.) The EIR considered comments that the project would disturb environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), that could not be developed under the Coastal Act, but it did not study the impact, instead deferring that task to the Coastal Commission. (*Id.* at 930-932.) Here, PV1-3 are currently in an analogous state – they cannot be developed given their designation as no take. As in *Banning Ranch*, the EIR improperly avoids the iss because the analysis assumes the Project is not inconsistent with the MSCP. (AR 40428-54.,

32897-900.) Consequently, the EIR fails as an informational document. (*Id.* at 942.)

The Quino Checkerspot Butterfly ("Quino")

The EIR must provide an accurate and complete description of the "baseline" existing environmental conditions against which a project's impacts are evaluated. (*Neighbors for Smart Rail v. Exposition Metro Line Construction Authority* (2013) 57 Cal.4th 439, 447-48; CEQA Guidelines § 15125.) The USFWS lists the Quino as endangered. (62 FR 2313-01.) Petitioners assert that the EIR's conclusion that Quino do not occupy area within the Project is erroneous. The Project is partially located on "Quino Occurrence Complexes" designated as "Unit 8" by the USFWS. (AR 97955, 98619, 98483-85; 74 FR 28776-01.) "The physical and biological features found in Unit 8 may require special management considerations or protection to minimize impacts from loss and fragmentation of habitat and landscape connectivity due to development...." (74 FR 28776-01.) USFWS defines Quino occupancy based on "population-scale occupancy" as "all areas used by adults during the persistence time of a population (years to decades)." (AR 97955.) Thus, "focused distribution studies over multiple years are required [in order] to quantify Quino checkerspot butterfly population distributions." (AR 97955.)

The EIR states Quino were not "detected during protocol surveys and, therefore, the Project Area is not currently considered occupied" by Quino. (AR 31258.) This conclusion was based on survey results in 2015 and 2016, when it was found the "species has been observed within and adjacent to the Project Area." (AR 82940.) "[T]he 2017 spring season, presumably fueled by above-normal rainfall following multiple years of drought, created the most favorable conditions for Quino since 2012. As a result, very high numbers of Quino were observed, particularly in nearby areas. Unfortunately, in 2017, protocol surveys were not performed on Village 14, qualified USFWS biologists were not allowed to survey the property during the peak of the flight season, and an excellent opportunity to obtain better information on the status of Quino on the property was lost." (AR 82940.) Notwithstanding, "in 2017 Service staff documented multiple Quino individuals adjacent to and interspersed within the Project Area," but the EIR "dismisses these sightings as incidental." (AR 82942.) Additionally, "qualified personnel from CDFW observed [Quino] on and around the site in 2018." (AR 76070-71.) Further, the County acknowledged observation during "low rainfall years...may not be considered adequate evidence to conclude a particular site is unoccupied, even if guidelines are followed." (AR 85305.) Nevertheless, the County encouraged "surveys be conducted regardless of rainfall levels because negative adult data can be useful long‐term to support conclusions of population absence." (AR 85305.) Finally, in spring of 2019, a non-drought year, qualified personnel documented Quino "widely throughout the Proctor Valley area, including locations immediately adjacent to the project site." (AR 76072.)

GDCI acknowledges 2016 was a below-average year for rainfall, but defends the EIR's conclusion because the "CDFW's 'limited' survey effort did not conform to any established protocols for surveys of this species." (AR 32944.) "Occurrence complexes are mapped in the Recovery Plan using a 0.6 mile (1 kilometer) movement radius from each butterfly observation, and may be based on the observation of a single individual (Figures 1 and 2)." (AR 98326.) The above 1 kilometer radius measurement is part of the "*only* accepted procedure for delineating [Quino] 'occupied habitat.'" (76074.) The observations where mapped based on GPS coordinates with accuracy within about 3 meters. (AR 94849-50.) Given there are more years of observation of Quino in the area than years of no observation and one of the years of no observation, 2016, was a below-average year for rainfall, the data supporting that Quino occupy at least some areas within the Project is more supported than the conclusion the Project area is not occupied by Quino. Moreover, multiple Quino experts and the CDFW determined that the area is occupied. (AR 82942, 83480-84, 97952-54.) In the context of the available data, the EIR's conclusion is erroneous. Without an accurate conclusion as to occupancy by Quino, the EIR fails "to give the public and decision makers the most accurate and understandable picture practically possible of the project's likely near-term and long-term impacts." (CEQA Guidelines section § 15125(a).) This failure also

affected the EIR's consideration of mitigation measures. (See GDCI's reliance on AR 29165.)

Cumulative Impacts

It is undisputed the EIR must disclose cumulative impacts. "'Cumulative impacts' refer to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." (CEQA Guidelines section § 15355.) "The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time." (CEQA Guidelines section § 15355(b).) "[I]t is vitally important that an EIR avoid minimizing the cumulative impacts. Rather, it must reflect a conscientious effort to provide public agencies and the general public with adequate and relevant detailed information about them. (CEQA, § 21061.)" (*San Franciscans for Reasonable Growth v. City and County of San Francisco* (1984) 151 Cal.App.3d 61, 79.) "The CEQA Guidelines specify that location may be important when the location of other projects determines whether they contribute to an impact. For example, projects located outside a watershed would ordinarily not contribute to cumulative water quality impacts within the watershed." (Kostka, *supra,* § 13:42, p. 651; Guidelines, § 15130, subd. (b)(2).)" (*City of Long Beach v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.* (2009) 176 Cal.App.4th 889, 907.) However, "the geographic context or scope to be analyzed 'cannot be so narrowly defined that it necessarily eliminates a portion of the affected environmental setting.'" (*Id.* at 907.) Petitioners assert the EIR fails to consider the following pending projects in its analysis: Lilac Hills Ranch, Newland Sierra, Harmony Grove, Warner Ranch, Otay 250, and Valiano.

GDCI defends the EIR's exclusion of the six above projects based on geographic location, the assertion some of the projects have not sufficiently crystalized, and the projects were not closely related to this Project. Analysis of an entire air basis may be necessary and "[t[he primary determination is whether it was reasonable and practical to include the projects and whether, without their inclusion, the severity and significance of the cumulative impacts were reflected adequately." (*Kings County Farm Bureau v. City of Hanford* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 692, 722-23.) The six potential projects include the need for General Plan amendments to account for changes in densities. (AR 85509-11.) GDCI does not specifically explain how the potential projects would not impact air quality and GHG considerations, even considering their geographical distance from the Project. Given the enormous potential increase in homes, nearly 10,000, from the potential projects, the Court cannot conclude all of the six projects were properly excluded from the cumulative impact analysis, especially as to wildfire risk, air quality and GHG, unless the projects were not sufficiently crystallized such that it would have been unreasonable and impractical to evaluate their cumulative impacts. (*City of Maywood v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.* (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 362, 397.)

GDCI cites to evidence some of the projects face challenges, such as referendums and rescinding of some approvals. (See GDCI's RJN Exhibits 3-10.) However, GDCI does not point to evidence that the challenges prevented the projects from ultimately going forward at in time in the future and such was known at the time the EIR was being prepared. Further, not all of the projects have faced issues. GDCI merely points to the fact public review did not commence until March, April, and June of 2017 as to some of them. GDCI does not cite evidence that indicates the projects were "merely contemplated or a gleam in a planner's eye." (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 398.) Given the deferential treatment EIRs often receive, the Court cannot conclude projects that have commenced public review of draft EIRs are too speculative. The Court cannot conclude all of the six projects are not closely related to the Project – they are residential developments which could have similar impacts on wildfire risk, air quality and GHG. (See AR 85509-11.) The failure to consid the cumulative impacts from at least some of the potential projects was potentially significant. (An

85522-38, 84687-92, 98681, 90648, 84615-17.) This failure violated CEQA.

Standard of Review as to Inconsistencies with the General Plan

"A project is inconsistent if it conflicts with a general plan policy that is fundamental, mandatory, and clear." (*Endangered Habitats League, Inc. v. County of Orange* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 777, 782.) "[J]udicial review of consistency findings is highly deferential to the local agency." (*Naraghi Lakes Neighborhood Preservation Assn. v. City of Modesto* (2016) 1 Cal.App.5th 9, 18.) "'Reviewing courts must defer to a procedurally proper consistency finding unless no reasonable person could have reached the same conclusion.'" (*Covina Residents for Responsible Development v. City of Covina* (2018) 21 Cal.App.5th 712, 732 [Citation omitted]; *California Native Plant Society v. City of Rancho Cordova* (2009) 172 Cal.App.4th 603, 637.) "[T]he essential question is 'whether the project is compatible with, and does not frustrate, the general plan's goals and policies.'" (*Naraghi Lakes, supra,* 1 Cal.App.5th at 18 [Citation omitted].)

Affordable Housing Component Requirement Within the General Plan

The General Plan states at H-1.9: "Affordable Housing through General Plan Amendments. Require developers to provide an affordable housing component when requesting a General Plan amendment for a large-scale residential project when this is legally permissible." (AR 130098.) GDCI does not seriously dispute that the Project does not include an affordable housing component, but asserts it includes "attainable housing components." However, there is a statutory definition for affordable housing cost, which GDCI does not and cannot contend the Project meets. (Health & Saf. Code, § 50052.5.) Rather, GDCI points to the fact the County has not yet adopted an affordable housing ordinance, focusing on the "when this is legally permissible" portion of H-1.9.

GDCI's argument that the law disfavors ad hoc imposition of affordable housing conditions, citing *San Remo Hotel L.P. v. City And County of San Francisco* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 643, is of no avail because inclusionary housing ordinances do not violate the constitution where "the ordinance does not require a developer to give up a property interest for which the government would have been required to pay just compensation under the takings clause outside of the permit process." (*California Building Industry Assn. v. City of San Jose* (2015) 61 Cal.4th 435, 461.) GDCI cannot point to any requirement GDCI was required to give up a property interest without just taking under an ordinance, as no ordinance exists. GDCI's reliance on the lack of an adopted affordable housing ordinance is also unavailing. The County may not rely upon its failure to follow through in implementing an ordinance to ensure projects conform with the General Plan to justify its failure to conform with the General Plan. As GDCI points out, the County has delayed adopting an ordinance since at least 2012. (GDCI's RJN Exhibits 14-15; AR 135444.).

GDCI does not point to any authority stating an ordinance must be adopted before an agency is required to conform to the General Plan. "[A]n agency's interpretation of a regulation or statute does not control if an alternative reading is compelled by the plain language of the provision." (*Southern California Edison Co. v. Public Utilities Com'n* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 1086, 1088.) H-1.9 unambiguously requires an affordable housing component. Contrary to GDCI's suggestion, the General Plan does not bend to the requirements of ordinances, it is the other way around – ordinances must not be inconsistent with the General Plan. (*Lesher Communications, Inc. v. City of Walnut Creek* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 531, 541.) While the Court is sympathetic that the process to develop affordable housing criteria may not be easy, the evidence and law does not indicate the County is precluded from imposing affordable housing criteria nor that the County is permitted to ignore clear policies and goals in the General Plan based on the

difficulty in implementing them. Finally, GDCI's suggestion that H-1.9 only applies to amendments t. increase density is without support – nothing in H-1.9 nor other policies or goals within the General Plan support that H-1.9 only applies to amendments that increase density. The limitation on applicability of H-1.9 is its application to "large-scale residential project[s]," not density changes. The Project is inconsistent with H-1.9 of the General Plan.

The petition is granted as to the above discussed issues. As to the other issues raised by the AG and Petitioners, the Court finds GDCI's arguments sufficiently persuasive. The County is ordered to vacate its approvals of the Project.

(2) PETITIONERS' *UNOPPOSED* MOTION TO STRIKE DOCUMENTS IN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD is GRANTED

Failure to file an opposition to the motion indicates the other parties' acquiescence that the motion is meritorious. (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.54(c).) Public Resources Code section 21167.6(e) sets forth the types of records to be included in a record of proceedings. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21167.6(e).) "[T]he Legislature intended courts to generally consider only the administrative record in determining whether a quasi-legislative administrative decision was supported by substantial evidence." (*Western States Petroleum Assn. v. Superior Court* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 559, 571.) "[E]xtra-record evidence is generally not admissible in traditional mandamus actions challenging quasi-legislative administrative decisions on the ground that the agency 'has not proceeded in a manner required by law' within the meaning of Pub. Resources Code, § 21168.5." (*Id.* at 561.) The potential exceptions acknowledged in *Western States* do not apply here. (*Id.* at 575, n. 5.) Petitioners explain how the documents included after the fact were considered by GDCI's consultant, but were not presented to the ager decision-makers and did not become part of the record. GDCI does not dispute this. The documents c not fall into a category under Public Resources Code section 21167.6(e). The motion is granted.

ATTACHMENT L

DECLARATION OF DR. MARC FUTERNICK

I, Dr. Marc Futernick, declare as follows:

1. I, Dr. Marc Futernick, am an emergency physician licensed to practice in California. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Biochemistry from the University of California, Los Angeles and graduated from Tulane University, School Of Medicine, in 1996. I completed my Emergency Medicine residency at University of California, San Francisco-Fresno, and have been practicing emergency medicine for 20 years. I also serve on the Board of Directors of the California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians, and am a Past President of the chapter. I am now practicing at California Hospital Medical Center in Los Angeles, and serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Regional Medical Director of VEP Healthcare. As an emergency room clinician, I have two decades of experience in seeing and treating the varied, serious, health impacts of severe heat on a wide variety of patients. I have personal knowledge of the facts contained in this declaration, and if called as a witness I could testify regarding them. While I state my qualifications and professional affiliation, I make this declaration as a private citizen. The views stated here do not necessarily reflect the views of my employers or other professional contacts.

2. The emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) contributes to climate change, which in turn creates serious public health impacts. I, along with others, explained these concerns on a recent KCET program, *SoCal Connected: Heat,* Season 9, Episode 6. (*SoCal Connected: Heat*, available at https://www.kcet.org/shows/socal-connected/episodes/heat ("Heat Video").)

3. I believe that climate change is the biggest threat to human health right now in the world and I am not alone in thinking that.

4. Last year, the World Health Organization released its Top Ten list of global health threats, and air pollution and global climate together were listed as the number one

threat. (World Health Organization, *Ten Threats to Global Health in 2019*, available at https://www.who.int/emergencies/ten-threats-to-global-health-in-2019.)

5. The Third National Climate Assessment, as reported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, states in its Human Health Chapter that "Climate change presents a global public health problem," causing health impacts that include increased respiratory and cardiovascular disease, injuries and premature deaths related to extreme weather events, changes in the prevalence and geographical distribution of food- and waterborne illnesses and other infectious diseases, and threats to mental health."[1]

6. The California Natural Resources Agency, in its report *Safeguarding California: Implementation Action Plans, Public Health Sector Plan*, states that "Climate change is one of the most significant threats to public health of the twenty-first Century. . . The resulting human health impacts [of climate change] are varied and include increases in the risk and occurrence of asthma, allergies, and other respiratory ailments, cardiovascular disease, vector borne diseases, mental health impacts, civil conflicts and migration, malnutrition, injuries, and heat-related illness and death. These challenges disproportionately impact the State's most vulnerable populations. . . . (*Id*. at p. 146, available at http://resources.ca.gov/docs/climate/safeguarding/Public%20Health%20Sector%20Plan.pdf.) I agree with these assessments, and believe that climate change, and the resulting increases in heat and intense heat events, are going to increase mortality (i.e., deaths) and morbidity (i.e., illnesses) significantly.

7. When it is hot outside, I and my colleagues have observed more patients presenting with trauma, heart attacks, cerebral vascular diseases such as stroke, kidney disease, adverse birth outcomes such as premature births and stillbirths, respiratory ailments

[1] (Luber, G., K. Knowlton, J. Balbus, H. Frumkin, M. Hayden, J. Hess, M. McGeehin, N. Sheats, L. Backer, C. B. Beard, K. L. Ebi, E. Maibach, R. S. Ostfeld, C. Wiedinmyer, E. Zielinski-Gutiérrez, and L. Ziska, 2014: Ch. 9: Human Health. Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment, J. M. Melillo, Terese (T.C.) Richmond, and G. W. Yohe, Eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 220-256. doi:10.7930/J0PN93H5; available at https://nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/sectors/human-health.)

such as asthma attacks, and exacerbations of mental illness. Based on my and others' observations, I conclude that climate change is causing more deaths and illness.

8. As I stated in the KCET program *SoCal Connected*, "climate change is currently impacting the health of our community. People are dying at an increased rate and suffering all kinds of other illness related to the changes that are a result of global warming. (Heat Video at 23:34.) We need to start to reverse [the effects of climate change] to protect the health of our patients…. This is not theoretical… This is real." (Heat Video at 25:18.)

9. The health impacts of extreme heat and climate change are well established in peer-reviewed, scientific literature. A list of some of these papers is attached to this Declaration as Exhibit A; each paper's citation is followed by a short summary of its main conclusion(s). Health impacts of heat include increases in overall mortality, cardiovascular mortality, respiratory ailments, pre-term labor and delivery, low birth weight and fetal death, mental illness including more suicidal ideation and completed suicides, trauma and interpersonal violence, and hospital arrivals and length of visit. I will summarize these impacts in the next few paragraphs.

10. Research has shown that, for every 10 degree increase in temperature, the rate of deaths increases 2.3%. (Basu et al., *Characterizing Temperature and Mortality in Nine California Counties* (2008) 19 Epidemiology 138, 140.) According to Dr. Rupa Basu, an epidemiologist at CalEPA/OEHHA, "people are dying at epidemic levels because of climate change." (Heat Video at 6:38; see also Basu, *High Ambient Temperature and Mortality: a Review of Epidemiologic Studies from 2001 to 2008* (2009) 8 Envtl. Health 40.) In fact, heat caused the greatest number of weather-related fatalities and injuries in the United States, according to the National Weather Service. (National Weather Service, *Summary of Natural Hazard Statistics for 2018 in the United States*, available at https://www.weather.gov/media/hazstat/sum18.pdf.)

11. The California Department of Public Health has sponsored an assessment of the public health impacts of climate change to guide local health departments. (American Public

Health Association, the Public Health Institute, Center for Climate Change and Health, *Climate Change, Health, and Equity: A Guide for Local Health Departments* (2018), available at https://www.apha.org/-/media/files/pdf/topics/climate/guide_section4.ashx?la=en&hash=118F4FD2E4719EF51A76C0B0865BAEF57BEB7EDB ("*Climate Change, Health, and Equity*").) It states that "[h]eat already causes more deaths than any other natural disaster," noting that from 1999–2010, 7,415 people died from heat-related illness in the U.S., an average of 618 per year. Among the health effects of extreme heat it lists are "excess death and illness through heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and exacerbation of chronic illness. In addition, heat exposure triggers multiple physiological mechanisms that cause damage to the brain, heart, intestines, kidneys, liver, lungs, and pancreas. Increased ozone levels from extreme heat exacerbate asthma, respiratory disease, and cardiovascular disease. Heat stress and associated dehydration can exacerbate renal disease and may be linked to new epidemics of chronic kidney disease." (*Id*. at p. 24.) Further, increased apparent temperature has been associated with diagnoses of cardiovascular diseases, such as cardiac dysrhythmia, ischemic stroke, ischemic heart disease, and hypotension. (Basu et al., *The Effect of High Ambient Temperature on Emergency Room Visits* (2012) 23 Epidemiology 813, 817.)

12. In a 2014 study, hospital admissions for respiratory diseases were shown to be increased during a heat wave. (Guirguis and Gershunov, *The Impact of Recent Heat Waves on Human Health in California* (2014) 53 J. Applied Meteorology and Climatology 3, 10.)

13. Increased heat is associated with impacts to fetal development. Most disturbingly, researchers have found "positive associations between apparent temperature and stillbirth during the warm season in California." (Basu et al., *Association Between High Ambient Temperature and Risk of Stillbirth in California* (2016) 183 Am. J. Epidemiology 894, 899.) For every 10 degree Fahrenheit increase in apparent temperature, researchers found a 10.4% increase in the "excess risk of fetal death during the warm season." (*Id.* at p. 897.) Additionally, increased exposure to heat is connected to increased risk of pre-term

delivery (Basu et al., *High Ambient Temperature and the Risk of Preterm Delivery* (2010) 172 Am. J. Epidemiology 1108, 1111), as well as increased risk of low birth weight when exposed to higher temperatures during the full gestational period (Basu et al., *Temperature and Term Low Birth Weight in California* (2018) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 2306, 2309).

14. Increased temperature is also significantly associated with an increase in mental illness. During the warm season, a 10 degree Fahrenheit increase in mean apparent temperature was associated with a 4.8% increase in risk of emergency room visits for overall mental health events; during the cold season, the same temperature increase is associated with a 5.3% increase in such visits. (Basu et al., *Examining the Association Between Apparent Temperature and Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits in California* (2017) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 726, 728.) A 10 degree Fahrenheit increase is also associated with a 5.8% increase in the risk of ER visits for self-injury/suicide during the warm season and a 7.2% risk of such visits during the cold season. (*Ibid.*)

15. Increased heat is also correlated with increases in interpersonal violence. During the warm season, a 10 degree Fahrenheit increase in temperature was associated with a 7.9% increase in risk for ER visits for inflicted injury/homicide; during the cold season, the same temperature increase was associated with a 10.6% increase in risk for such visits. (Basu et al., *Examining the Association Between Apparent Temperature and Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits in California* (2017) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 726, 728.)

16. Finally, increased heat is correlated with increases in hospital visits. Sustained increases in the heat index are associated with an increased volume of patients arriving to the emergency department, as well as an increase in patient length of stay. (Levy et al., *An Analysis of the Relationship Between the Heat Index and Arrivals in the Emergency Department* (2015) 7 PLoS Currents.) Another study found that the 2006 California heat wave "had a substantial impact on morbidity through California," noting an increase in emergency department visits and hospitalizations statewide. (Knowlton et al., *The 2006*

California Heat Wave: Impacts on Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits (2009) 117 Envtl. Health Persp. 61, 63–64.)

17. The effects of climate change and associated temperature increases do not affect all populations equally. Communities in urban environments, as well as socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, unfortunately bear the brunt of such effects.

18. The heat island effect is particularly severe in urban areas, since blacktop and concrete absorb heat. "When days and nights get too hot, city dwellers are the first to run into trouble." (Aimee Cunningham, *Are We Ready For the Deadly Heat Waves of the Future*, Science News, Apr. 3, 2018, available at https://www.sciencenews.org/article/are-we-ready-deadly-heat-waves-future.) *Climate Change, Health, and Equity, supra*, describes urban heat islands as "dense urban areas with fewer trees, less green space, more buildings, higher energy use, and more impervious asphalt and concrete. These characteristics create urban heat islands where nighttime temperatures may be as much as 22°F higher than surrounding areas." (*Id.* at p. 24.) This increased temperature exacerbates heat-related health impacts. Further, *Climate Change, Health, and Equity* reports that "Low income and communities of color are more likely to be located in 'urban heat islands'." (*Ibid*.) As stated in the KCET program, "Los Angeles is particularly impacted just because of the urban heat island effect." (Heat Video at 8:53.)

19. I believe that climate change's effects are particularly hard on socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. Across the nation, *Climate Change, Health and Equity* notes that as of 2013, African Americans were 52% more likely, Asian Americans 32% more likely, and Hispanics 21% more likely to live in heat vulnerable areas of the U.S. compared with non-Hispanic Whites. (*Climate Change, Health, and Equity, supra* at p. 24.)

20. Many of the health effects described in Paragraphs 10 through 16 are particularly pronounced in communities of color. (See Basu, *High Ambient Temperature and Mortality: a Review of Epidemiologic Studies From 2001 To 2008* (2009) 8 Envtl. Health 40.) Researchers have found that communities of color bear higher risks of heat-related mortality

(Basu and Ostro, *A Multicounty Analysis Identifying the Populations Vulnerable to Mortality Associated with High Ambient Temperature in California* (2008) 168 Am. J. Epidemiology 632, 635), pre-term delivery (Basu et al., *High Ambient Temperature and the Risk of Preterm Delivery* (2010) 172 Am. J. Epidemiology 1108, 1111, 1113), and low infant birth weight (Basu et al., *Temperature and Term Low Birth Weight in California* (2018) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 2306, 2309). These results demonstrate that climate change and life-threatening heat disproportionately impact communities of color, which is an environmental injustice.

21. Exhibit A is a list of each of the scientific studies described in this declaration, with a short summary of each, and a copy of each study attached.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on February 3, 2020, at Pasadena, CA.

Dr. Marc Futernick

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit A
Supporting Studies for Dr. Marc Futernick Declaration

1. American Public Health Association, the Public Health Institute, Center for Climate Change and Health, *Climate Change, Health, and Equity: A Guide for Local Health Departments* (2018), available at https://www.apha.org/-/media/files/pdf/topics/climate/guide_section4.ashx?la=en&hash=118F4FD2E4719EF51A76C0B0865BAEF57BEB7EDB.

This source summarizes the health impacts that result from climate change, including extreme heat, drought, wildfires, air quality, allergens, sea level rise, storms and flooding, and nutrition and food security.

2. Basu, *High Ambient Temperature and Mortality: a Review of Epidemiologic Studies from 2001 to 2008* (2009) 8 Envtl. Health 40.

This paper is a review of epidemiological studies from 2001 to 2008 examining the relationship between high ambient temperature and mortality. The review examined thirty-six total studies from locations all over the world, and identified subgroups that may experience increased heat-related risk of mortality, including those at risk for cardiovascular or respiratory disease, members of the "Black racial/ethnic group, women, those with lower socioeconomic status, and all age groups, particular the elderly over 65 years of age as well as infants and young children."

3. Basu and Ostro, *A Multicounty Analysis Identifying the Populations Vulnerable to Mortality Associated with High Ambient Temperature in California* (2008) 168 Am. J. Epidemiology 632.

This study reviewed data on mortality in nine California counties from 1999-2003, and found that "[e]ach 10°F (~4.7°C) increase in mean daily apparent temperature corresponded to a 2.6% (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.3, 3.9) increase for cardiovascular mortality, with the most significant risk found for ischemic heart disease." The study also found elevated risk for "persons 65 years of age . . . infants 1 year of age or less . . . and the Black racial/ethnic group."

4. Basu et al., *Temperature and Term Low Birth Weight in California* (2018) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 2306.

This study examined the relationship between temperature and term low birth weight among 43,629 full-term low birth weight infants and 2,032,601 normal-weight infants in California from 1999-2013. The study found that long-term apparent temperature exposure, specifically full gestational exposure driven largely by the third trimester of pregnancy, was positively associated with term low birth weight in

California. The study also observed greater risks among mothers who were Black, older, gave birth to male infants, or gave birth in the warm season.

5. Basu et al., *Examining the Association Between Apparent Temperature and Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits in California* (2017) 187 Am. J. Epidemiology 726.

This study examined the association between temperature and mental health-related outcomes in California during emergency room visits from the period between 2005-2013. The study found that during the warm season, a 10°F increase in mean apparent temperature was associated with:

- a 4.8% increase in risk of overall mental health events,
- a 2.9% increase in risk of psychotic events,
- a 5.7% increase in risk of neurotic events,
- a 5.8% increase in risk of self-injury/suicide ER visits and
- a 7.9% increase in risk of inflicted injury/homicide.

During the cold season, a mean apparent temperature increase of 10°F was associated with

- a 5.3% increase in risk of all mental health events,
- a 3.9% increase in risk of psychotic events,
- a 6.0% increase in risk of neurotic events,
- a 7.2% increase in risk of self-injury/suicide and
- a 10.6% increase in risk of inflicted injury/homicide visits.

6. Basu et al., *Association Between High Ambient Temperature and Risk of Stillbirth in California* (2016) 183 Am. J. Epidemiology 894.

This study examined the association between temperature and fetal death after 20 weeks of gestation during the warm season in California from 1999-2009, with a study population of 8,510 stillbirths. The study found that for every 10°F increase in apparent temperature over a cumulative average of lags 2-6 days, there was a 10.4% increase in the excess risk of fetal death during the warm season.

7. Basu et al., *The Effect of High Ambient Temperature on Emergency Room Visits* (2012) 23 Epidemiology 813.

This study examined 1,215,023 emergency room visits in California during the warm seasons of 2005-2008. The study found positive associations between same-day increases in temperature and ischemic heart disease, ischemic stroke, cardiac dysrhythmia, hypotension, diabetes, intestinal infection, dehydration, acute renal failure, and heat illness.

8. Basu et al., *High Ambient Temperature and the Risk of Preterm Delivery* (2010) 172 Am. J. Epidemiology 1108.

This study analyzed 58,681 preterm births in California between May and September, from 1999-2006. The study found that an 8.6% increase in preterm delivery was associated with a 10°F increase in weekly average apparent temperature. The study also found greater associations between preterm birth and increased temperature in younger mothers, as well as in Black and Asian mothers.

9. Basu et al., *Characterizing Temperature and Mortality in Nine California Counties* (2008) 19 Epidemiology 138.

This study examined the association between mean daily apparent temperature and nonaccidental mortality in nine California counties, from May to September in the years between 1999-2003. Researchers examined 248,019 deaths during that time period. The study found that each 10°F increase in same-day mean apparent temperature was associated with a 2.3% increase in mortality.

10. Guirguis et al., *The Impact of Recent Heat Waves on Human Health in California* (2014) 53 J. Applied Meteorology and Climatology 3.

This study reviewed hospitalization data in California during the warm season (May-September) between 1999-2009. The study found significant increases in hospitalizations during heat waves, particularly hospital admissions due to cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, mental health, acute renal failure, dehydration, and heat illness.

11. Knowlton et al., *The 2006 California Heat Wave: Impacts on Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits* (2009) 117 Envtl. Health Persp. 61.

This study investigated the impacts of the 2006 California heat wave on emergency room visits and hospitalizations in hospitals across California. The study found that there were 501,951 emergency department visits during the 2006 heat wave period, resulting in a statistically significant excess of 16,166 visits when compared with a non-heat-wave reference period. The main causes of these visits were heat-related illness, electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The study also found that there were 1,182 excess hospitalizations during the heat wave period, though this figure was not statistically significant.

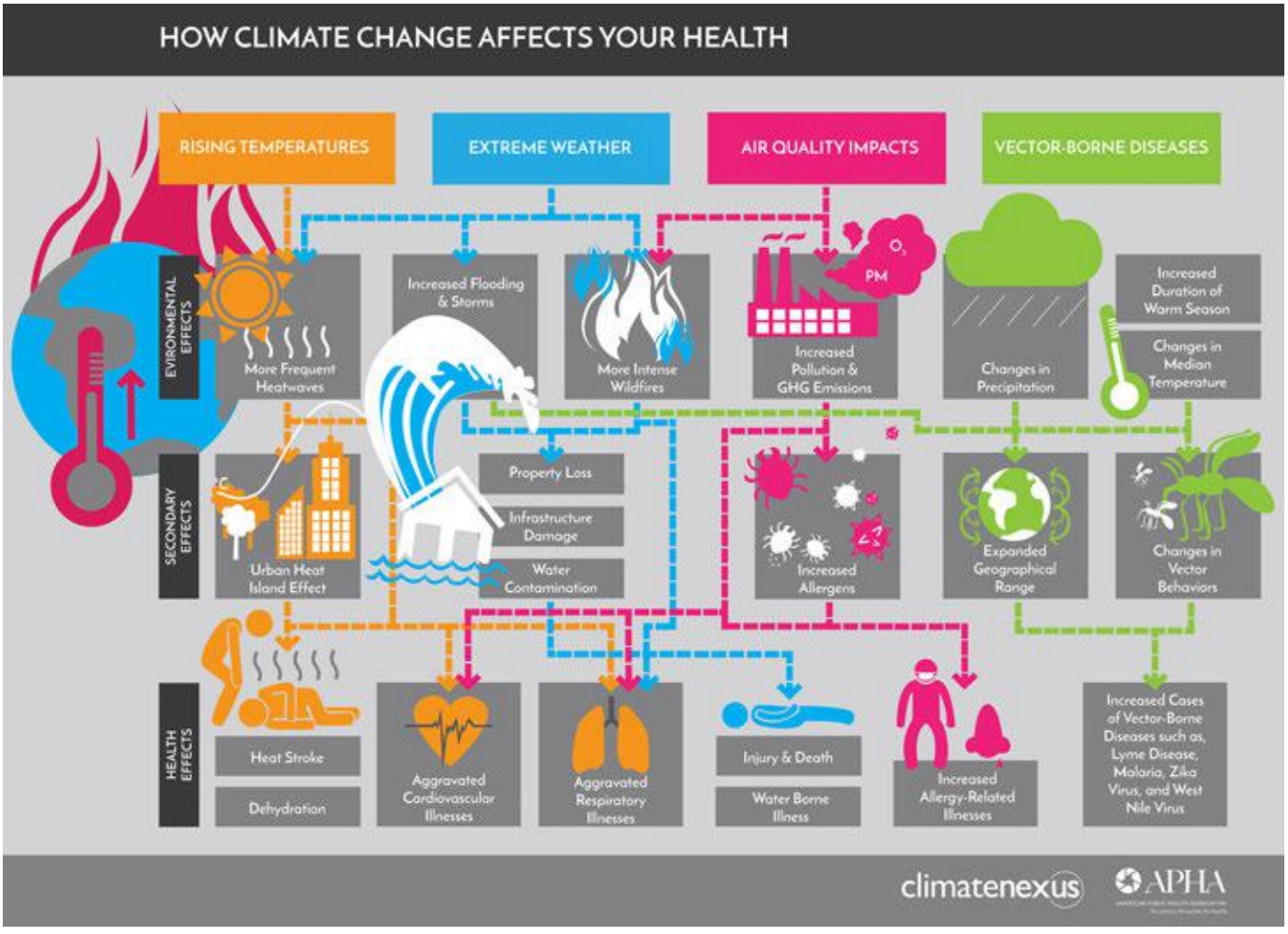
12. Levy et al., *An Analysis of the Relationship Between the Heat Index and Arrivals in the Emergency Department* (2015) 7 PLoS Currents.

This study reviewed all emergency department arrivals at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, MD that occurred from April 15 through August 15 during 2008-2013 to determine the potential relationship between the heat index and emergency department visits, as well as the length of hospital stay. The study found a significant correlation between elevated heat index over a three day period and increased volume of patients arriving to the emergency department. The study also found an increase in length of hospital stay of approximately 5% when the mean heat index exceeded 100°F over three days. The study also found that during a 2012 heat wave, increase in the heat index was correlated with an approximately 10% increase in the length of hospital stay.

ARTICLE 1

Health Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change threatens the fundamentals that sustain life and health—fresh water, food, clean air, shelter, and security—and thus threatens the health and possibly the very survival of the communities that local health departments serve. Climate change is a global phenomenon, but it is people and communities at the local level that experience its consequences. Climate change exacerbates local and global health inequities because some people and communities bear an unfair burden of these health harms, including low-income communities, communities of color, native and tribal communities, the very young and very old, and those with chronic illnesses. This Section provides an overview of the health impacts of climate change.



APHA, Climate Nexus 2016

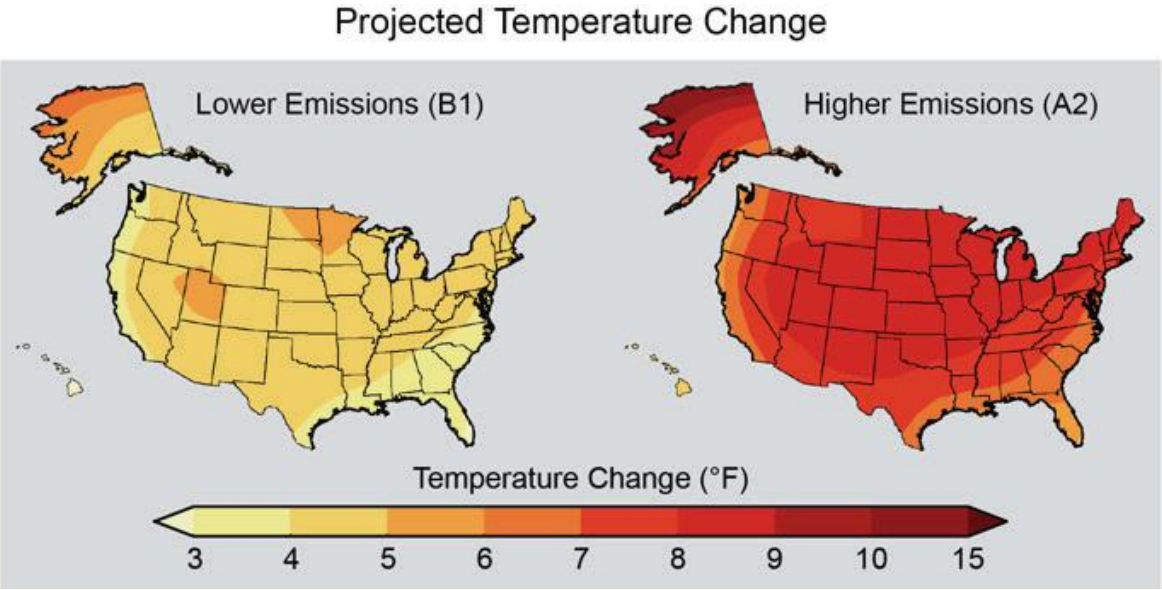
4.1 Extreme Heat

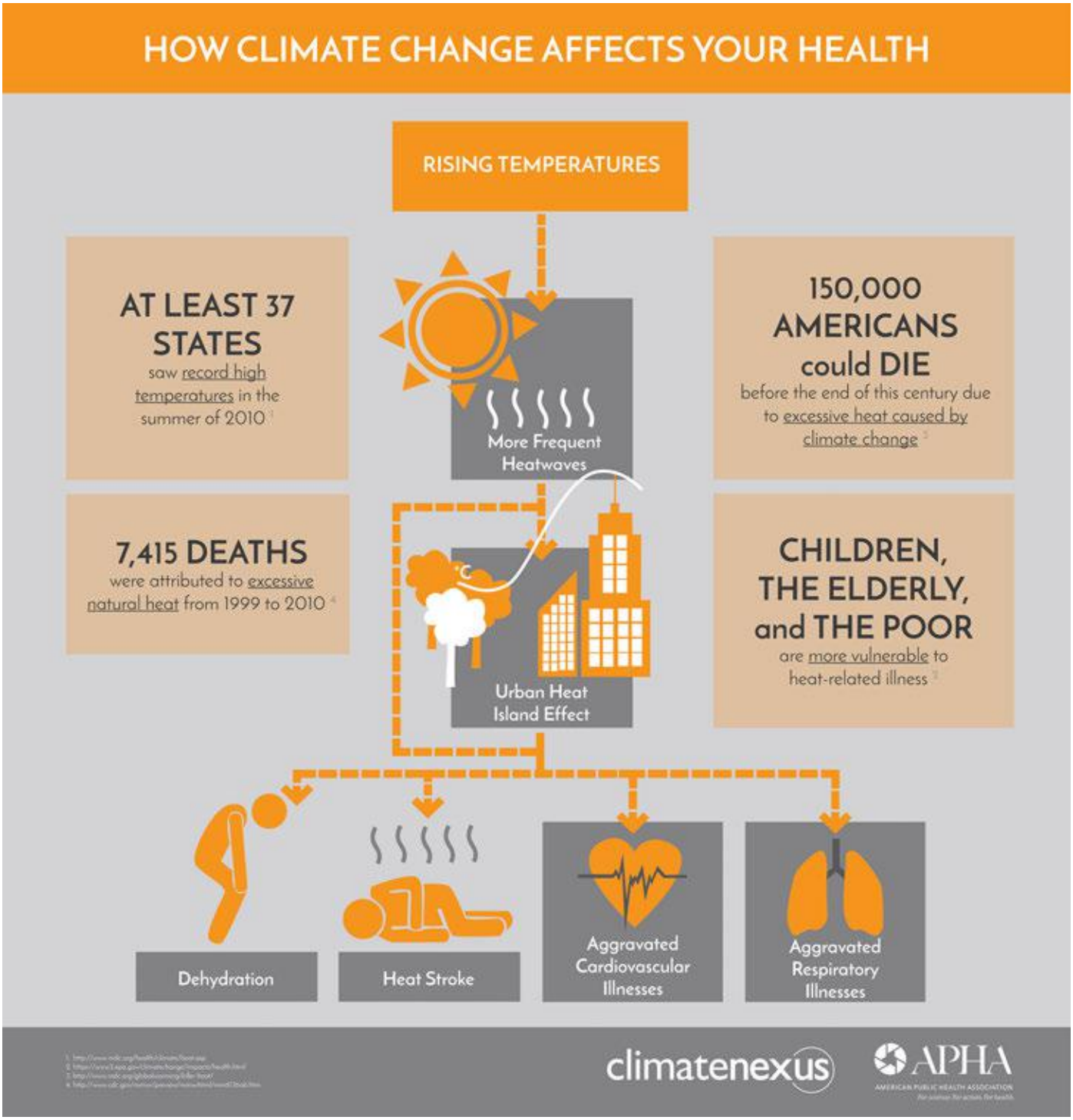
The CDC defines extreme heat as "summertime temperatures that are substantially hotter and/or more humid than average for that location at that time of year."[1] *Climate change increases extreme heat exposure.*

Climate Change Worsens Extreme Heat

- Seventeen of the country's eighteen warmest years on record have occurred since 2001.[2]
- In 2017, periods of extreme heat broke state records throughout the summer and fall. Every state had an annual average temperature that was warmer than usual.[3] Arizona, Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, and South Carolina had the warmest year on record.[4] There has been a dramatic increase in hot night-time temperatures in the U.S., reducing critical hours of relief during heat waves.[5]
- Different regions of the U.S. are expected to see varying levels of temperature increase due to climate change; average temperature is projected to increase by 3–5°F by the mid-2030s and 2.8–10.8°F by the end of the century.[6] See Figure 4.1.1.

Figure 4.1.1: Projected change in average surface air temperature from 2071 to 2099 relative to 1970–1999 temperatures under a scenario that assumes substantial reductions in GHGE (B1) and a higher emissions scenario that assumes continued increases in global GHGE (A2)[7]





APHA, Climate Nexus 2016

Health Impacts of Extreme Heat

Heat already causes more deaths than any other natural disaster.[8]

- From 1999–2010, 7,415 people died from heat-related illness in the U.S., an average of 618 per year.[9] Extreme heat results in excess death and illness through heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and exacerbation of chronic illness. In addition, heat exposure triggers multiple physiological mechanisms that cause damage to the brain, heart, intestines, kidneys, liver, lungs, and pancreas.[10]
- Increased ozone levels from extreme heat exacerbate asthma, respiratory disease, and cardiovascular disease.[11]
- Heat stress and associated dehydration can exacerbate renal disease and may be linked to new epidemics of chronic kidney disease.[12]
- Exposure to extreme heat impacts mental health through increased incidence of disease, death, violence, aggression, suicide and higher rates of admission for those with a psychiatric condition. Persons with mental illness may have triple the risk of death during a heat wave.[13] In the U.S., there is an association between periods of extreme heat and increased rates of violent crimes in cities.[14]
- Some medications are sensitive to heat and may lose effectiveness or cause harmful side effects when exposed to heat.[15] Other medications alter individual tolerance to extreme heat, increasing the risk of heat illness.[16]
- Heat waves contribute to crop and livestock loss, resulting in rising food prices and increased food insecurity.[17,18]

Extreme Heat and Health Equity

- **Urban heat islands:** Low income and communities of color are more likely to be located in "urban heat islands"—dense urban areas with fewer trees, less green space, more buildings, higher energy use, and more impervious asphalt and concrete. These characteristics create urban heat islands where nighttime temperatures may be as much as 22°F higher than surrounding areas. These vulnerabilities often map onto areas of historical residential segregation.[19]
- **Race and ethnicity:** As of 2013, African Americans were 52% more likely, Asian Americans 32% more likely, and Hispanics 21% more likely to live in heat vulnerable areas of the U.S. compared with non-Hispanic Whites.[20]
- **Rural communities:** The risk of heat-related mortality may be about 3% higher in rural areas when compared to urban areas, potentially linked with less access to health care services, greater proportions of elderly people, many outdoor occupations, fewer media to share heat information, and less access to air conditioning and transportation.[21]
- **Working conditions:** Outdoor farmworkers are at greater risk of exposure to extreme heat, and from 1992–2006, heat-related deaths were 20 times higher among crop workers than the general U.S. population.[22] Occupational heat stress and chronic dehydration may lead to chronic kidney disease in outdoor workers.[23]

LHD Spotlight: Cooling Centers in Maricopa County, Arizona

In 2005, 35 individuals died over a 9-day period of extreme heat in Maricopa County.[29] MCDPH partnered with the Arizona Department of Health Services and Arizona State University to evaluate community access to and perceptions of cooling centers by surveying facility visitors and managers and observing use during an extreme heat event.

There are 58 private and public cooling centers in Maricopa County—locations that are air-conditioned or cooled and have been designated as a site individuals can go to during heat events.[30] The evaluation found that many cooling centers were open only on weekdays, primarily in community centers, senior centers, and religious institutions without clear or visible signs notifying the public of the availability of a cooling center.[31] Eighty-four percent of visitors were unemployed, 33% had no permanent residence, and 11% of those who indicated a permanent residence had no air conditioning at their place of living.[32]

Maricopa County subsequently developed a Heat Relief Regional Network—a partnership of municipalities, nonprofit organizations, and faith-based organizations—to mitigate heat health risks. The Network maintains a list of cooling centers and services on available maps and hosts trainings on heat illness prevention for facility managers.[33]

- **Social isolation:** Social, cultural, and linguistic isolation are all risk factors for heat illness.[24] In the European heat wave of 2003, elders living alone had the highest mortality rates.[25]
- **Physical or cognitive impairments:** Limited mobility increases the risk of isolation, and the ability to move to a cooler location. Cognitive impairment may limit the ability to recognize risk or seek assistance during an extreme heat event.
- **Age:** The very young and the elderly are less able to sense and adapt to changes in temperature, due to limitations in body temperature regulation.
- **Chronic Illness:** Those with conditions such as obesity, diabetes or renal, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases are at higher risk of heat illness, including exacerbation of complications related to their underlying illness.[26]
- **Air Conditioning Access:** A 2005 study found that African American households had 5.3% higher heat-related mortality rate than White households, and had half the access to central AC.[27]
- **Evolving Extreme Heat Geography:** People living in some regions of the U.S., such as coastal communities, may be especially vulnerable to extreme heat because they are not currently acclimatized to increased temperatures but will experience increased high heat days.[28]

World Health Organization's Core Elements of Heat–Health Action Plans[43]

1. Agreement on a lead body to coordinate a multi-purpose collaborative mechanism between bodies and institutions and to direct the response if an emergency occurs.
2. Accurate and timely alert systems.
3. A heat-related health information plan (what is communicated, to whom and when).
4. A reduction in indoor heat exposure, including medium- and short-term strategies and advice on how to keep indoor temperatures low during heat episodes.
5. Particular care for vulnerable population groups.
6. Preparedness of the health- and social-care systems (staff training and planning, appropriate health care and the physical environment).
7. Long-term urban planning to address building design and energy and transport policies that will ultimately reduce heat exposure.
8. Real-time surveillance and evaluation.

What Local Health Departments Can Do

See Sections 6—Programs and 7—Functions

Assessment and Surveillance

- Conduct a heat vulnerability assessment for your jurisdiction:
    - Use available data to identify and map vulnerable populations, neighborhoods with characteristics that increase temperatures, and the location and availability of cooling centers.
    - Share this information with partners including health care providers and institutions, community based organizations, schools, emergency management agencies, and social services agencies.
    - Share this information with residents and community-based organizations to foster awareness of heat illness prevention and to elicit suggestions for steps the community and local agencies might take to address heat vulnerability.
    - Use the heat vulnerability assessment to demonstrate the need for preferential greening in tree and park poor neighborhoods, urban heat islands, and areas with high numbers of people with individual or household risk factors for heat illness.
- Initiate heat illness syndromic surveillance and partner with local health care facilities to implement reporting on heat-related illness (See the Section 7.1—Surveillance).

Intersectoral Collaboration

Collaborate with parks, public works, sustainability offices, and community groups to support and fund the expansion of green space and green infrastructure that reduces ambient temperatures and provides access to cooler spaces, including tree canopy, parks, water features, and urban streams.

- Ensure preferential planting of less allergenic trees and plants.[34]
- Implement cool and green roofs programs and support related rebates for homes and businesses.[35]

Following are example recommendations for intragency initiatives to combat heat:

- Provide shading for transit stops, bike lanes, and sidewalks; provide access to cooling buses by working with transit agencies and public works.[36]
- Collaborate with law enforcement and emergency services to train police and first responders to recognize heat-related illness in vulnerable populations and ensure that heat response plan includes strategies to reach homebound individuals.
- Ensure that local codes require facilities such as assisted-living establishments monitor and automate air-cooling systems to remain within comfortable temperatures in all living and communal areas.[37]
- Establish relationships with local OSHA officials and employers to ensure that outdoor workers and others vulnerable to heat are informed, and that employers are aware of their responsibilities to prevent occupational heat-related illness, especially providing plenty of drinking water, shaded cool areas, and extended breaks for workers.[38] Adjust work schedules to reduce physical demands during the hottest times of day.[39]
- Use home visits to assess housing conditions and vulnerability of household members, provide heat health information, and make referrals to social service agencies and programs that provide financial support (rebates, bill-paying subsidies) for services that could prevent heat-related illness (air conditioning, tree planting, weatherization).
    - Work with utilities and other agencies to inform residents about and ensure enforcement of "disconnection rules" that prohibit electricity cut-offs.[40]
    - Connect clients and communities to resources for financial support in coping with heat, such as Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).[41]
- Work with housing and social service agencies to integrate extreme heat assessments and education into home visiting programs.

Prepare for Extreme Heat Events

Implement early warning systems for extreme heat events by collaborating with local weather forecasters to use a standard terminology for heat health and agree on the threshold used. In addition, consider the following:

- Broadcast extreme heat conditions with information on preventing heat illness, checking on neighbors and family members, and access to cooling centers.
- Set up a phone line and webpage in multiple languages with information on cooling centers and heat illness prevention. Ask the media to publicize these outlets.



Extreme Heat Warning in Death Valley
Graeme Maclean, 2014



Outdoor Farmworkers
Andrew Reding, 2012

- Contact local facilities that serve vulnerable populations (e.g. nursing homes, senior centers, schools and child care providers, homeless services) to ensure protocols for extreme heat are in place and facilities are prepared for activation.
- Establish and evaluate cooling centers to assess the availability of cooling centers and cool sites in your jurisdiction. Ensure there is adequate outreach to communities and vulnerable populations informing them of facilities and cooling sites open during extreme heat events.
    - Work with public agencies and local businesses to make more air conditioned spaces available for extended hours during extreme heat events and make sure that cooling site facilities have adequate power to continue air conditioning.
    - Survey visitors and facility managers of cooling centers to evaluate services, utilization, capacity, and accessibility, including via public transit.[42]

Community Engagement and Education

Integrate climate change in materials and media messages for the public to increase awareness that climate change is a health issue. Here is an advisory from a webpage warning of extreme heat and health issues:

Extreme Heat

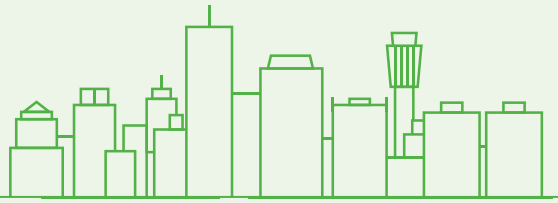
Original: Hot and humid summer weather can cause heat illness and even death. More Americans die from heat waves than all other natural disasters combined.[44]

Modified: Hot and humid summer weather can cause heat illness and even death. ***As climate change causes increasing temperatures around the world, our area can expect to experience more heat events like this.*** More Americans die from heat waves than all other natural disasters combined.

- Conduct public awareness campaigns in multiple languages and via various media to educate communities about strategies to reduce neighborhood heat and prevention of heat illness. See the CDC's Tips for Preventing Heat Illness for more information.[45]
- Inform clients to check with their doctor about medications that increase the risk of heat illness (e.g. psychotropic medications, diuretics, tranquilizers, some medications for Parkinson's disease) and whether prescribed medications (e.g. insulin) may lose effectiveness if exposed to high temperatures. See Polk County, Iowa's medications and heat handout for an example.[46]
- Educate local clinicians on the health impacts of heat and how they can protect patients and community health during extreme heat, and provide materials for patient waiting rooms. See *A Physician's Guide on Climate Change, Health and Equity*.

For More Information

- CDC Extreme Heat Preparedness:
  - English site and materials
  - Spanish site and materials
- US EPA Heat Island Effect Website
- *US Climate and Health Assessment*, Chapter 2: Temperature-Related Death and Illness
- APHA and CDC's *Extreme Heat Can Impact Our Health in Many Ways*



From Surveillance to Engagement: Maricopa County Department of Public Health

Maricopa County Department of Public Health (MCDPH) engaged with diverse partners to host a series of workshops, Bridging Climate Change and Public Health, elevating the health and equity impacts of climate change for numerous partners.

Maricopa County might be considered "heat central" in the U.S. Phoenix, the largest city in the county, has an average of 110 days with temperatures over 100°F and 19 days over 110°F. Average daily temperatures in the Southwest are projected to rise 2.5–8°F by 2100. Maricopa County Department of Public Health (MCDPH) conducts surveillance of heat illness, including syndromic surveillance. From 2006 to 2014, Maricopa County experienced 691 heat-associated deaths. A 2015 rapid epidemiologic assessment of households revealed that although 95% of residents have central air conditioning, high electricity and maintenance costs prevent many from using it.

MCDPH maintains public cooling centers and hydration stations throughout heat season, and partners with community organizations to promote their use and warn the public about heat risks. Although the 2015 Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the likelihood of increased intensity and duration of extreme heat days due to climate change, MCDPH did not refer to climate change in its public communications on heat.

MCDPH recognized that the homebound population is exceptionally vulnerable to extreme heat, and in early 2016 launched a project to assess their needs. In partnership with the Area Agency on Aging, the City of Phoenix Home Delivered Meals program, Arizona State University (ASU), and Maricopa County Human Services Department, MCDPH created a survey that was distributed to homebound individuals by meal delivery staff. Of the 1300 surveys distributed, 472 people responded. The survey identified the need to increase awareness of heat-related services, simplify the process for obtaining services, and make transportation to cooling centers more accessible for homebound individuals.

From Surveillance to Community Engagement

In November 2016, MCDPH convened a wide array of stakeholders for the first "Bridging Climate Change and Public Health" summit. MCDPH presented the results of the homebound survey and information on impacts of climate change on extreme heat and health. With 45 participating organizations, it set the stage for further discussion about collaborative efforts to address the challenges of climate change. Staff found a very high level of receptivity to the discussion. *"Most importantly, we no longer hesitate to use the term climate change—it has proven to be much more acceptable in our community than we had anticipated."*

Following a second summit in May 2017, MCDPH convened stakeholders to develop a formal Bridging Climate Change and Public Health Strategic Plan for Maricopa County. In a series of three meetings, community partners identified five strategic directions, including:

- Celebrate incremental success and climate and health champions.
- Promote community awareness and public education about climate and health.
- Foster environmental and climate action for a healthier community.
- Coordinate research and collaborative efforts to catalyze change.
- Develop a strategic and targeted communication plan.

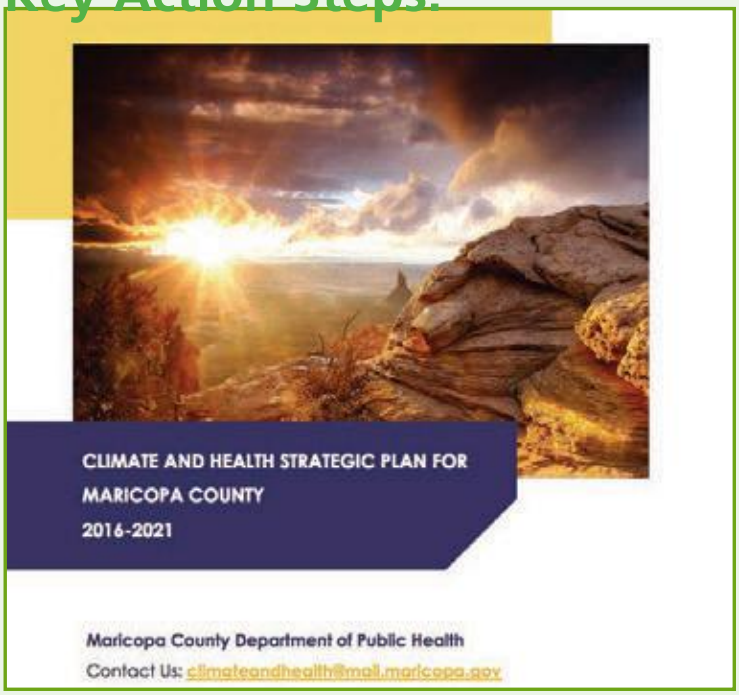
Future Work

MCPDH has received funding from the Arizona Department of Health Services Building Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) program that will be used to implement the first Strategic Plan action step. Celebrating Success and Champions, will recognize Climate and Health Champions—local youth, citizens, schools, organizations, or businesses that are implementing sustainable solutions and/or ecofriendly practices or policies that promote health in the face of climate change. MCDPH sees the recognition of positive action as one more way to spread awareness about climate and health in Maricopa County.

Learn More

- Bridging Climate Change and Public Health Strategic Plan
- Bridging Climate Change and Public Health
- Maricopa County Heat Surveillance

Key Action Steps:



- Conduct surveillance on climate-related health impacts.
- Identify a vulnerable population of focus and work with diverse partners to more effectively reach that population, including assessing climate-related health needs.
- Utilize surveillance results to engage the public on climate and health.
- Host a summit or workshop to talk about climate, health, and equity connections; provide a structure for community and stakeholder input to identify actions to protect health.
- Develop a Climate and Health Strategic Plan with other local agencies and stakeholders.

ARTICLE 2

Environmental Health

BioMed Central

Review

Open Access

High ambient temperature and mortality: a review of epidemiologic studies from 2001 to 2008

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Abstract

Background: This review examines recent evidence on mortality from elevated ambient temperature for studies published from January 2001 to December 2008.

Methods: PubMed was used to search for the following keywords: temperature, apparent temperature, heat, heat index, and mortality. The search was limited to the English language and epidemiologic studies. Studies that reported mortality counts or excess deaths following heat waves were excluded so that the focus remained on general ambient temperature and mortality in a variety of locations. Studies focusing on cold temperature effects were also excluded.

Results: Thirty-six total studies were presented in three tables: 1) elevated ambient temperature and mortality; 2) air pollutants as confounders and/or effect modifiers of the elevated ambient temperature and mortality association; and 3) vulnerable subgroups of the elevated ambient temperature-mortality association. The evidence suggests that particulate matter with less than 10 um in aerodynamic diameter and ozone may confound the association, while ozone was an effect modifier in the warmer months in some locations. Nonetheless, the independent effect of temperature and mortality was withheld. Elevated temperature was associated with increased risk for those dying from cardiovascular, respiratory, cerebrovascular, and some specific cardiovascular diseases, such as ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, and myocardial infarction. Vulnerable subgroups also included: Black racial/ethnic group, women, those with lower socioeconomic status, and several age groups, particularly the elderly over 65 years of age as well as infants and young children.

Conclusion: Many of these outcomes and vulnerable subgroups have only been identified in recent studies and varied by location and study population. Thus, region-specific policies, especially in urban areas, are vital to the mitigation of heat-related deaths.

Background

Although many studies of temperature have been conducted in other disciplines such as climatology, they have received greater attention in epidemiology in the past few years. In 2002, a comprehensive epidemiologic review by Basu and Samet [1] summarized the findings from studies examining mortality from elevated ambient temperature and heat waves. Most of the evidence at that time was based on studies following heat waves. Several studies have been conducted more recently using modern statistical approaches, consisting primarily of the time-series and case-crossover approaches. While other reviews have been

conducted more recently on heat and mortality, the focus has been on methodological issues and approaches [2] and on climatology [3], leaving a number of important epidemiologic studies excluded. Many studies of ambient temperature and mortality did not account for air pollutants, and in the previous review [1], it was not clear from the few studies conducted whether air pollutants acted as confounders, effect modifiers, or both. It is critical to separate the independent effects of both ambient temperature and air pollutants, since they may often influence each other on a daily basis. Thus, the actual association between ambient temperature and mortality can be observed, only after accounting for pollutants in the models with ambient temperature. Furthermore, demographic characteristics, such as poverty and age, can modify the severity of heat effects through various physiological and behavioral pathways. Thus, certain subgroups may be particularly vulnerable to heat effects, and identifying them for specific locations would be beneficial for targeting public health interventions.

Here, the epidemiologic evidence from the past decade of high ambient temperature and mortality is summarized, with a closer examination of studies of the potential effect of air pollution on the temperature-mortality association, as well as vulnerable subgroups. A general discussion of mortality displacement on the association between temperature and mortality is also included. Mortality displacement (also known as harvesting) refers to the phenomena suggesting that observed deaths from some environmental exposure, such as ambient temperature, occur in the most frail individuals whose deaths have only been brought forward by a few days.

Methodological issues

Inclusion/exclusion criteria

All studies included in this review were published in peer-reviewed journals between January 2001 and December 2008. PubMed was used to search for the following keywords: temperature, apparent temperature, heat, heat index, and mortality. In addition, Table 2 had the keyword "air pollutants," "ozone," or "particulate matter" added, and Table 3 had "vulnerable", "susceptible subgroups/groups" added. The search was limited to the English language and epidemiologic studies. The review focused primarily on quantitative studies of ambient temperature, consisting of studies using the time-series and/or case-crossover methods. The outcomes from these studies generally reported a regression coefficient, relative risk (time series), odds ratio (case-crossover), or percent change in mortality, along with corresponding standard errors or confidence intervals. Studies that reported mortality counts or excess deaths following heat waves were excluded so that the focus remained on general ambient temperature exposure, rather than on short time periods. Review articles or studies focusing on cold temperature effects were also excluded. Thirty-six studies published in peer-reviewed journals were selected for this epidemiologic review, with 52 total studies in the references that included a general discussion of temperature and mortality.

Exposure assessment

Temperature data are often measured near airport monitoring stations, and analyzed at the city or county level. Thus, misclassification of exposure may occur, especially for larger geographic areas. Also, measuring ambient temperature outside of urban areas may artificially reduce the temperature measurement, since urban areas often have higher temperatures than suburban or surrounding areas because of heat absorbed by buildings and roadways (known as the urban heat-island effect). However, since the bias should be non-differential (i.e., not different by county or other unit of analysis), the bias in the estimate would be toward the null, where the results would be underestimated. Misclassification of exposure may be reduced in future studies by using smaller buffer zones, such as five or ten kilometers around each monitor, if sufficient data are available.

Exposure to ambient temperature is often defined as some combined metric of temperature and relative humidity or dew point temperature, such as heat index, humidex, or apparent temperature, depending on the study location and author's preference. In addition, other variables, such as day of the week, time trend, and barometric pressure, are often added to the model. In some studies, air pollutants have been assessed as confounders or effect modifiers in an attempt to tease apart the independent effect of temperature. A monitor or an average of monitors is often used to characterize exposure for a county, or a given distance from the home address using geospatial coding. Many investigators relied on mean daily average to classify exposure, although others used maximum or minimum temperature to capture daytime and nighttime exposures, respectively, since those have also been shown to play a role in heat-related mortality. Because the effect of temperature has been found to be immediate (i.e., same lagged day), exposure can be characterized by the place of death.

Case selection

Heat-related mortality is often underestimated, and since a systematic definition still does not exist, it may only be indicated when heat waves occur, resulting in a signal detection bias. Thus, investigators often use all-cause mortality excluding mortality due to accidents, or other related outcome, such as mortality from cardiovascular or respiratory diseases in epidemiologic studies of heat or elevated ambient temperature. The underlying cause of

death is usually used for epidemiologic studies and should be sufficient for characterizing the temperature-mortality association, although associated causes of death can also be used.

The studies to date are often limited by information provided by the death certificate data. For example, information on income level, poverty, or air conditioning use is not offered on the individual level, so it is difficult to examine socioeconomic status. Thus, gathering data on individual characteristics, as has been done in a previous study [4], would be informative. In addition, medication use, time-activity patterns, and biologic mechanisms could be further understood.

Study design

Most of the studies conducted in the past decade rely on the time-series or case-crossover study designs, with the exception of the studies of the 2003 European heat wave, which are not included in this review. Regardless of the method chosen, the time-series and case-crossover study designs should yield similar results, as has been shown in some temperature-mortality studies [5-7].

The time-series is a widely accepted approach in both air pollution and temperature studies. The time-series study generally encompasses large populations in multiple geographic areas over a given time period. Mortality counts or rates are compared to exposure measurements collected at regular time intervals (e.g., daily, weekly). Seasonality and other confounding factors that fluctuate over time are accounted for by adding the covariates to the model (i.e., day of the week, air pollutants) and using smoothing functions to the model using specified degrees of freedom.

The case-crossover design has been employed more recently, gaining widespread popularity for studying air pollution and temperature in the past decade. This study design is similar to a matched case-control study; however, each case in the case-crossover study serves as his/her own control. Thus, biases due to measured and unmeasured confounders, such as genetics, health behaviors, and physiologic differences, are controlled for by study design. The case-crossover study design has been refined since its introduction in 1991, from the unidirectional, to the bidirectional, and most recently, to the time-stratified approach. The time-stratified approach limits the bias from selecting control periods only previously to the case period (unidirectional), or from not selecting control periods at random from the time at which the case occurred (bidirectional). Most commonly, control periods are selected within the same month and the same year that the case period occurred in the time-stratified approach to inherently minimize biases that may occur from time trends. Day of the week is also matched for by study design by choosing control periods every seven days, or may be added to the model as an indicator variable, especially if data are sparse (e.g., if using particulate matter in the model, data are often collected every third day, and thus, would warrant control periods to be selected every third day). In the studies listed in the following tables, all case-crossover studies used the time-stratified approach.

Multi-city analyses are preferred, since bias from a single city analysis may result and the findings from multiple areas may be more generalizable [6]. Thus, city or county-level estimates are usually combined into one overall estimate using meta-analytic techniques using a random effects model.

Mortality displacement

In epidemiologic studies of temperature or air pollution and mortality or morbidity, mortality displacement/harvesting have been addressed using several methods [8-13]. Among the more intuitive approaches, one can examine very long cumulative averages (i.e., 20 to 40 days of exposure) to determine whether a positive association found over the first few days is offset by a negative association over subsequent days. This would suggest that a pool of frail individuals was the only or major subgroup that was impacted by the exposure. However, if harvesting is not found, then the exposure under study is a real public health issue.

In studies of temperature and mortality, very few studies have addressed the harvesting issue. The evidence is mixed and may depend on: (1) whether one is examining heat waves versus a more general rise in temperature; (2) the study design and lag structure used for temperature effects; (3) the potential interactions with air pollution; (4) the baseline health status of the population; (5) the population at risk; and (6) other local factors that might determine vulnerability.

Summary of Studies

Fourteen studies were epidemiologic studies of ambient temperature and mortality, while 14 other studies considered air pollutants as potential confounders/effect modifiers, and six considered vulnerable subgroups. Most of these studies used either the time-series method (n = 29), while fewer used the case-crossover approach (n = 10). Eleven studies were conducted in the US. Ten studies were published using European data, three in Latin America, three in Australia, two in Canada, and elsewhere. The studies are all summarized in the following Tables 1 to 3 by year of publication, with the most recent studies first, followed by alphabetical order of the first author's last name. Since some studies included an examination of

general ambient temperature and mortality, accounted for air pollutants, and/or identified vulnerable subgroups, the same study may be listed in multiple tables with the relevant results.

General Ambient Temperature and Mortality

In Table 1, the recent studies of high ambient temperature and mortality are summarized. To focus on the effects of warmer temperatures, most investigators limited their data above a threshold value, or have compared effect estimates from temperatures above a threshold value to another lower value. The threshold value is often based on some percentile of the data (i.e., 90th or 95th percentile), after visual inspection of the exposure-response curves or by mathematical (i.e., through derivatives) or statistical (i.e., by maximum likelihood) methods. The data are often limited to the summer months or warm season to establish heat effects. Limiting the data to summer months or the warm season is also employed to exclude possible (negative or positive) effects from cold temperatures on mortality in the attempt to estimate the actual risk from heat effects. Because of these several classifications of temperature exposure, it is difficult to directly compare the values resulting from these studies. However, few comparisons can be made. For example, in Europe and Korea, where different levels of temperature and humidity were experienced, the mortality estimates above a threshold of (23.3-29.7°C) resulted in different effect estimates [12]. With similar threshold values in the Mediterranean (29.4°C) and Korea (27-29.7°C), a 1°C increase of apparent temperature corresponded to a 3.12% increase in daily mortality in Mediterranean cities, and a much higher effect in Korea (6.73%-16.3% in six cities) for a similar time period. Two recent studies conducted by Basu et al. [6,14] and Zanobetti and Schwartz [7] using identical methods suggested that the effect estimates throughout California and other parts of the US are similar, even with different ranges of apparent temperature. They both found approximately a 2% increase in mortality associated with a 10°F increase in apparent temperature.

Air Pollutants as Confounders/Effect Modifiers

Table 2 includes recent studies that have evaluated air pollutants as a potential confounder and/or effect modifier of the high ambient temperature and mortality association. The pollutants that have been examined include ozone (O_3), particulate matter less than 10 μg/m3 in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). Most investigators who considered pollutants evaluated PM and O_3, since these pollutants have been found to be associated with mortality and are often correlated with high temperature.

Although the effect estimates changed with pollutants in the model, no significant confounding [15] or effect modification by pollution on the association between temperature and mortality was reported in some recent studies conducted in the US [6,7]. The studies conducted by Bell et al. and Zanobetti and Schwartz considered PM_{10} (as well as $PM_{2.5}$ in the Zanobetti and Schwartz study) and O_3, while the study by Basu et al. considered O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, NO_2, CO, and SO_2. Stafoggia [16] and Rainham and Smoyer-Tomic [17] also reported no confounding by O_3 in Italy and Canada, respectively, and Pattenden did not find confounding by markers of PM in both Sofia (total suspended in particulates) and London (black smoke). However, PM_{10} was found to be confounder in Monterrey, Mexico [18], Sydney, Australia [19], and in regions throughout the United States, especially in the summer [5]. Ren and Tong [20] also observed PM_{10} to modify the association in their study conducted in Brisbane, Australia. O_3 was found to be a confounder especially on hot days [18,21], and other investigators also showed O_3 to be a positive effect modifier of temperature and mortality, at least in some study locations [22,23].

The results for confounding and/or effect modification by air pollutants on the temperature-mortality association remain mixed; as stated, some investigators reported air pollutants as confounders or effect modifiers while others found no significant confounding or effect modification in their studies.

Cause-specific Outcomes and Vulnerable Subgroups

Much of the focus of epidemiologic studies has been identifying cause-specific outcomes and vulnerable subgroups of mortality from high ambient temperature (Table 3).

Cause-specific outcomes

Some investigators have reported greater risks for deaths from cardiovascular (CVD) [5,14,24], respiratory [5,12,24-26], cerebrovascular [16], diabetes [27,28], or pre-existing psychiatric disorders [16,29,30]. Other studies also showed elevated risk from mortality subcategories of CVD diseases, such as myocardial infarction [8,14,31], ischemic heart disease [14], and congestive heart failure [14,30,32],

Age

Age has been found to modify the association between ambient temperature and mortality. The elderly have been reported to be at greater risk from mortality following heat waves, as well as ambient temperature. In addition to the elderly who were at least 75 years [12], 70 years [31] or 65 years [5,14,15,19,24-26,33,34] of age, children under 15 years [18,33], children five years and younger [14], and infants one year of age and under [14,35] have been iden-

Table 1: Recent Studies of High Ambient Temperature and All-Cause Daily Mortality*

Reference	Study population	Method	Exposure	Result: effect estimate (95% CI)
Baccini 2008 [12]	15 European cities, April-September 1990-2000 (5-11 years depending on data availability for city)	Time-series; % change	Maximum apparent temperature (threshold 29.4°C Mediterranean cities and 23.3°C north-continental cities)	1°C increase above threshold 3.12 (0.60-5.72) in Mediterranean and 1.84 (0.06-3.64) in north-continental region Lag: 3 days prior
Basu 2008 [6]	9 California counties, May to September 1999-2003	Time-series and case-crossover; % change	Daily apparent temperature (minimum, mean, maximum); daily mean O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, NO_2, CO, SO_2	Per 10°F increase mean temperature, 2.3 (1.0-3.6), similar results for minimum and maximum temperatures Lag: 0
Bell 2008 [15]	Sao Paulo, Brazil, Santiago, Chile and Mexico City, Mexico, 1998-2002	Case-crossover; % change	Same day apparent temperature compared with days at 75th percentile, O_3, PM_{10}	2.69 (-2.06, 7.88) for Santiago, 6.51% (3.57, 9.52) for Sao Paulo and 3.22% (0.93, 5.57) for Mexico City Lag: 0
McMichael 2008 [45]	Delhi, Monterrey, Mexico City, Chiang Mai, Bangkok, Salvador, Sao Paulo, Santiago, Cape Town, Ljubljana, Bucharest, Sofia, 2 to 5-year series (1991-1999)	Time-series; % change	Daily maximum threshold (16°C-31°C) temperature, relative humidity, precipitation data, PM_{10}, BS, or TSP	1°C increase above threshold increased death rates with increasing heat in all cities: (ranging from 0.77-18.8) except Chiang Mai 2.39 (-0.49-5.35) and Cape Town 0.47 (-0.31-1.24) Lag: 2-day average
Vaneckova 2008a [46]	Sydney, Australia, October to March 1993-2001	Time-series; ratio of highest 10% mortality days within air mass and % frequency of air mass occurrence	Temporal Synoptic Index (TSI)	1.64 and 2.64 (both significant)for warmest TSIs, no CI provided
Zanobetti and Schwartz 2008 [7]	9 U.S. counties, May to September 1999-2002	Time-series and case-crossover; % change	Daily apparent temperature (minimum, mean, maximum); daily mean O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}	Per 10°F increase mean temperature, 1.8 (1.09-2.5) case-crossover and 2.7 (2.0-3.5) time-series; similar results for minimum and maximum temperatures Lag: 0
Barnett 2007 [47]	107 U.S cities using data from the National Morbidity and Mortality Study, 1987-2000	Case-crossover; % change	Daily temperature	Per 10°F, summer 1987 average increase in cardiovascular deaths was 4.7 (3.0-6.5). By summer 2000, the risk with higher temperature had disappeared (-0.4, -3.2-2.5) Lag: 04
Medina-Ramon 2007 [21]	50 US cities in cold (November to March) and warm (May to September) seasons	Case-crossover; % change	Binary variable as extreme heat (range 22-32°C) and continuous; O_3	5.74 (3.38-8.15) for extreme heat Lag: 2-day average
Kolb 2007 [32]	Montreal, Canada 1984-1993	Case-crossover; odds ratio	Mean daily and maximum temperature, barometric pressure, relative humidity, adjusted for O_3 and both NO_2 and O_3	1.20 (1.14-1.38) for 25-30°C maximum temperature; strong nonlinear association with a threshold at 25°C Lag: average 02; no association after 3 days

Table 1: Recent Studies of High Ambient Temperature and All-Cause Daily Mortality* *(Continued)*

Carson 2006 [48]	London, England, 4 time periods, winter: December-March; non-winter: April-November	Time-series; ratio of winter to non-winter deaths	Daily mean temperature	1.24 (1.16-1.34) from 1900-10,; 1.54 (1.42, 1.68) from 1927-37, 1.48 (1.35,-1.64) from 1954-64, 1.22 (1.13-1.31) from 1986-96; heat deaths diminished overall in the century
Kim 2006 [40]	6 cities in South Korea, summer 1994-2006	Time-series; % change	Daily mean temperature thresholds (27-29.7°C)	1°C above threshold 16.3 (14.2, 18.4), 9.10 (5.12, 13.2), 7.01 (4.42, 9.66), 6.73 (2.47, 11.2) for Seoul, Daegu, Incheon and Gwangiu, respectively
Michelozzi 2006 [49]	4 Italian cities, June to September 2003 & 2004 and reference period (Roma, Torino, Milano: 1995-2002 and Bologna: 1996-2002)	Time-series; % change	Daily maximum apparent temperature thresholds (28-32°C)	1°C above threshold 3.2 (1.9-4.6), 5.0 (3.8-6.1), 5.4 (4.3-6.5), 3.8 (2.5-5.0) for Bologna, Milano, Roma, and Torino, respectively
Stafoggia 2006 [16]	Bologna, Milan, Rome, Turin, 1997-2003	Case-crossover; odds ratio	30°C mean apparent temperature relative to 20°C; odds ratio	1.34 (1.27, 1.42) Lag: 01
Basu 2005 [5]	20 US metropolitan areas, seasonal analysis 1992	Time series (relative risk) and case-crossover (odds ratio)	Mean daily temperature per 10F adjusted for dew point temperature; daily O_3	Per 10°F, 1.15 (1.07-1.24), 1.10 (0.96-1.27), 1.08 (0.92-1.26), 1.08 (1.02-1.15), and 1.01 (0.92-1.11) in the Southwest, Southeast, Northwest, Northeast, and Midwest, respectively, in the summer from the time-stratified case-crossover Lag: 0,1
El-Zein 2004 [34]	Greater Beirut, Lebanon, 1997-1999	Time-series; % change	Mean daily temperature, mean daily humidity, minimum mortality temperature (TMM) = 27.5°C	1°C above TMM 12.3 (5.7, 19.4%) increase in annual mortality Lag: 0
Goodman 2004 [26]	Dublin, Ireland, April 1980 to December 1996	Time-series; % change	Daily minimum temperature, daily mean relative humidity	1°C increase 0.4 (0.3-0.6) increase Lag: 0
Pattenden 2003 [50]	Sofia, Bulgaria (1996-1999) and London, England (1993-1996)	Time-series; % change	Daily mean temperature, relative humidity and PM (black smoke for London and total suspended particulates for Sofia)	1°C increase above 90th % 1.9 (1.4 to 2.4) in London, and 3.5 (2.2 to 4.8) in Sofia Lag: 2 day average
Curriero 2002 [39]	11 Eastern US cities, 1973-1994	Time-series; % change	Daily mean temperature, dew point temperature; minimum mortality temperature (MMT) range: 65.2-90.3	Per 10°F above MMT range 1.4-6.7 Lag: 0
Braga 2001 [11]	12 US cities. 1986-1993	Time-series; % increase	Mean daily temperature, relative humidity	4% increase (no CI given); Lag: 0 or 1 Harvesting effect for hot temperatures

* Exceptions: El-Zein 2004 and Carson 2006 reported annual and weekly deaths, respectively.

Table 2: Recent Studies of High Ambient Temperature and Mortality Examining Air Pollutants as Potential Confounders and/or Effect Modifiers

Reference	Study location	Method	Exposure	Causes of death	Result
Basu 2008 [6]	9 California counties, May to September 1999-2003	Time-series and case-crossover	Same day mean apparent temperature; daily mean O_3, also $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, NO_2, CO, SO_2, lag 0 for PM, lag01 for gases	All-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: none found
Bell 2008 [15]	Sao Paulo, Brazil, Santiago, Chile and Mexico City, Mexico, 1998-2002	Case-crossover	Same day apparent temperature compared with days at 75th percentile, same day lag O_3, same-day lag PM_{10} except Santiago lag 1 PM_{10}	All-cause daily mortality	Confounders: O_3, PM_{10} Effect modifiers: not studied
McMichael 2008 [45]	Delhi, Monterrey, Mexico City, Chiang Mai, Bangkok, Salvador, Sao Paulo, Santiago, Cape Town, Ljubljana, Bucharest, Sofia, 2 to 5-year series (1991-1999)	Time-series	Daily maximum threshold (16°C-31°C) temperature, relative humidity, precipitation data, PM_{10}, BS, or TSP	All-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: not studied
Ren 2008 [22]	US 95 NMMAPS counties, June to September 1987-2000	Time-series	Daily maximum temperature (same-day, lag 1), maximum hourly O_3	CVD mortality	Confounders: not studied Effect modifier: O_3
Vaneckova 2008a [46]	Sydney, Australia, October to March 1993-2001	Time-series	Temporal Synoptic Index (TSI) on the highest 10% mortality days, O_3, PM_{10}	All-cause, circulatory, cerebrovascular	Confounders: O_3 on warm, humid days and PM_{10} on hot, dry days Effect modifiers: not studied
Vaneckova 2008b [19]	Sydney, Australia, October to March 1993-2004	Time-series	Daily maximum temperature, maximum O_3	Underlying and associated causes of death	Confounders: O_3, PM_{10} Effect modifiers: not studied
Zanobetti and Schwartz 2008 [7]	9 U.S. counties, May to September 1999-2002	Time series and case-crossover	Daily apparent temperature (minimum, mean, maximum); daily mean O_3, $PM_{2.5}$	All-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: none found
Kolb 2007 [32]	Montreal, Canada 1984-1993	Case-crossover	Mean daily and maximum temperature, barometric pressure, relative humidity, adjusted for O_3 and both NO_2 and O_3	Daily all-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: not studied
Medina-Ramon 2007 [21]	50 US cities in cold (November to March) and warm (May to September) seasons	Case-crossover	Binary variable as extreme temperature and continuous; O_3	All-cause and CVD mortality	Confounder: O_3 Effect modifiers: not studied

Table 2: Recent Studies of High Ambient Temperature and Mortality Examining Air Pollutants as Potential Confounders and/or Effect Modifiers *(Continued)*

Filleul 2006 [23]	9 French cities, all year and heat wave August 2003	Time-series	Minimum and maximum temperature, 8-hour maximum O_3	Daily all-cause mortality	Confounders: not studied Effect modifier: O_3 for some cities
Ren 2006 [51]	Brisbane, Australia (all year January 1996 to December 2001)	Time-series	Minimum temperature, daily PM_{10} as modifier	Cardiorespiratory mortality	Confounders: not studied Effect modifier: PM_{10}
Stafoggia 2006 [16]	Bologna, Milan, Rome, Turin, 1997-2003	Case-crossover	30°C mean apparent temperature (lag01) relative to 20°C, O_3	All-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: not studied
Basu 2005 [5]	20 US metropolitan areas, seasonal analysis 1992	Time series (and case-crossover	Mean daily temperature per 10°F adjusted for dew point temperature; daily O_3	Individual and daily cardiorespiratory mortality	Confounders: PM_{10} in summer Effect modifiers: not studied
O'Neill 2005 [18]	Mexico City (1996-98) and Monterrey (1996-99)	Time series; % change	Heat (35-36°C for Monterrey), mean temperature (25°C Monterrey, 15°C Mexico City), daily O_3	Daily all-cause mortality	Confounders: O_3 and PM_{10} on hot days Effect modifiers: not studied
Rainham and Smoyer-Tomic 2003 [17]	Toronto, May 1 to September 30, 1980-1996	Time-series; relative risk (RR)	Humidex, O_3, also CO, NO_2, SO_2	Daily all-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: not studied
Pattenden 2003 [49]	Sofia, Bulgaria (1996-1999) and London, England (1993-1996)	Time-series; % change	Daily weather (2-day mean) and PM (black smoke for London and total suspended particulates for Sofia)	Daily all-cause mortality	Confounders: none found Effect modifiers: not studied

tified to be at increased risk for mortality from high ambient temperature. One investigator also reported 15 to 64 years of age to be at a significantly increased risk, although still lower than the elderly or young children [33].

Gender

Modifications by gender has also been studied, and some investigators reported no difference by gender [14], while others found men in Santiago and Sao Paulo [15] specifically for circulatory causes [35] or women in various locations [15-17,19,24,36] to be at higher risk for mortality.

Race/ethnic group

Other recent epidemiologic studies also reported Black racial ethnic group [14,37] and non-Whites [28] to be at greater risk than Whites in the US. Hispanic subgroups, however, have not been identified as being at greater risk in one study, partially explained by more social networking among this ethnic group [14].

Socioeconomic factors

Other factors that provoked greater risk included indicators for lower socioeconomic status, including the less educated, persons living in lower income areas [16] and dying out of the hospital [14,27,38]. Also, increased poverty [39], and lack of air conditioner [11,37,39] were observed risk factors. However, lower socioeconomic status [33] and education level were not found to be a risk factor in all studies [14].

Latitude Variations

Some studies reported variation by latitude, supporting the evidence for acclimatization. People who live in cities where the temperatures are generally elevated in the summer were found to have higher minimum mortality temperatures, or less risk given the same level of temperature, than people who live in cities with milder climates [7,21,39]. A similar finding was reported in California, where slightly higher estimates were found for coastal

Table 3: Recent Studies Identifying Vulnerable Subgroups of Mortality from High Ambient Temperature

Reference	Study location	Study design	Exposure	Causes of death	Result
Baccini 2008 [12]	15 European cities, April-September 1990-2000 (5-11 years depending on data availability for city)	Time-series	Maximum apparent temperature (threshold 29.4°C Mediterranean cities and 23.3°C north-continental cities)	Daily all-cause mortality	Respiratory diseases among 75+ years
Basu and Ostro 2008 [14]	9 California counties, May to September 1999-2003	Case-crossover	Mean daily apparent temperature	Cause-specific mortality; all-cause mortality by age, race/ethnicity, gender, education level	Cardiovascular, higher specifically for ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure, ≤ 1 year, ≤ 5 years, elderly, Black race, out of hospital death; no elevated risks for cerebrovascular, diabetes, respiratory; no difference by gender or high school graduation
Bell 2008 [15]	Sao Paulo, Brazil, Santiago, Chile and Mexico City, Mexico, 1998-2002	Case-crossover	Same day apparent temperature	Daily all-cause mortality	65+ years, women in Mexico City, but men in Santiago and Sao Paulo, less educated in Sao Paulo
Ishigami 2008 [24]	Budapest, London and Milan, 2003	Time-series	Mean daily temperature (lag0 and lag1), PM_{10} (TSP in Budapest), ozone	Daily all-cause mortality	Increased age, females 65+ years greater risk in London and Milan and non-elderly adults in Milan; mortality from external causes, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases
Stafoggia 2008 [30]	4 Italian cities, 1997-2004	Case-crossover	Apparent temperature 30°C compared to 20°C	Deaths in hospitals for those with 2+ days in hospital	Increased age, single general medicine compared to high and intensive care units, history of psychiatric disorders, cerebrovascular diseases, heart failure, stroke, chronic pulmonary diseases
Vaneckova 2008a [46]	Sydney, Australia, October to March 1993-2001	Time-series	Temporal Synoptic Index (TSI); ratio of highest 10% mortality days within air mass and % frequency of air mass occurrence	Daily all-cause mortality	65+ years, women
Yip 2008 [52]	Maricopa County, Arizona, June to September 2000-2005	Time-series	Heat index	Heat-related deaths	Young and old outdoors, but greater risk for elderly indoors
Hajat 2007 [25]	England and Wales, 1993-2003	Time-series	Heat (> 95th %) and cold (< 5th %) thresholds	All-cause mortality	Elderly, those in nursing care homes respiratory and external causes, women; not modified by deprivation in London

Table 3: Recent Studies Identifying Vulnerable Subgroups of Mortality from High Ambient Temperature *(Continued)*

Medina-Ramon 2007 [21]	50 US cities in cold (November to March) and warm (May to September) seasons	Case-crossover	Binary variable as extreme temperature and continuous; ozone	All-cause and CVD mortality	Cities with milder summers, less air conditioning and higher population density
Diaz 2006 [35]	Madrid, January 1986-December 1997	Time-series	T(hwave) = Tmax-36.5C if Tmax>36.5C; 5th % to 95th % temperature, NO_2	AR = (RR-1)/RR for daily mortality	Circulatory causes, males 45-64 years
Stafoggia 2006 [16]	Bologna, Milan, Rome, Turin, 1997-2003	Case-crossover	30°C mean apparent temperature (lag01) relative to 20°C; odds ratio	All-cause mortality and previous hospitalization	Increased age and greater for women, widows and widowers, psychiatric disorders, depression, heart and circulatory disorders
Hajat 2005 [48]	Delhi, Sao Paulo, London, January 1991-December 1994	Time-series	Daily temperature (lag 0,1) greater than 20°C	Daily all-cause mortality	Respiratory deaths in Sao Paulo and London; children in Delhi
O'Neill, Zanobetti and Schwartz 2005 [37]	Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, 1988-1993 for Chicago and 1986-1993 for other cities	Time-series	Percent change daily mean temperature 29°C relative to 15°C (lag0), barometric pressure, day of the week, PM_{10}	Mortality, prevalence of air conditioner (AC)	Black race, lack of air conditioner
Gouveia 2003 [33]	Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1991-1994	Time-series	Daily mean temperature (lag01), SO_2, PM_{10}, CO, O_3, NO_2, day of the week, season, humidity	Daily all-cause mortality, excluding violent deaths, cardiovascular and respiratory mortality	Greatest for 65+years and < 15 years, also increased for15-64 years; elderly cardiovascular, respiratory for adults and elderly; no modification by socioeconomic status
O'Neill 2003 [38]	7 US cities, 1986-1993	Time-series	Mean daily apparent temperature (% change 29°C and -5°C), PM_{10}	Daily all-cause mortality, looking at effect modification by demographics & other variables	Black race, less educated, and outside hospital
Rainham and Smoyer-Tomic 2003 [42]	Toronto, May 1 to September 30, 1980-1996	Time-series	Humidex, CO, O_3, NO_2, SO_2	Daily all-cause mortality	Females
Curriero 2002 [39]	11 Eastern US cities, 1973-1994	Time-series	Daily mean temperature, dew point temperature; minimum mortality temperature (MMT) range: 65.2-90.3	Daily all-cause mortality, excluding accidents	Higher latitude, more poverty, less air conditioning or heating

counties where milder temperatures are generally experienced [6]. Although coastal areas in California are usually more expensive, many of the homes lack air conditioning, since they have not been needed. Therefore, air conditioning prevalence is not an indicator of socioeconomic status in California, as it is in the remainder of the U.S. outside of California in two separate studies using the same methods [6,7]. In Europe and Korea, however, the effect estimates were larger [12,40], further supporting the need to conduct temperature-mortality studies for specific areas. The results from future studies can be more readily compared if estimates are reported per degree Celsius or Fahrenheit per unit change in temperature (assuming linearity), or if a regression coefficient is given, rather than selecting a threshold value for temperature. In addition, investigators should consider accounting for air pollutants and identifying vulnerable subgroups in their epidemiologic studies.

Discussion

In the past few years, several epidemiologic studies have been conducted in various locations to characterize temperature and mortality. In the US, similar effects were found in nine counties in California and in nine counties

The recent epidemiologic evidence suggests that PM and O_3 may be confounders, and some studies also found O_3 to be an effect modifier in the warmer months. In other words, the association between temperature and mortality is partially a result of the effect of PM and O_3. However, this confounding effect is relatively small, and there is clearly an independent effect of both temperature and air pollution on mortality. Others have reported that temperature has a greater effect on mortality with higher levels of O_3 (i.e., synergism). Some of the conflicting evidence for confounding and effect modification by air pollutants may be due to high correlations between pollutants and temperature, making it difficult to tease apart the independent effects of either exposure. Also, different sources, chemistry, size distribution of particles, compositions and patterns of exposure [41] of gases and particles are observed throughout the US and elsewhere. Although O_3 generally peaks in the summer throughout the US, for example, particulate matter peaks in the winter in California and in the summer on the East Coast. Thus, there would more likely be an impact of PM on elevated ambient temperature and health outcomes on the East Coast. Acclimatization may also play a critical role in the temperature-mortality association. People who live in areas where high ambient temperatures or heat waves are typically experienced may be less affected than people who reside in areas where high ambient temperatures are less commonly observed. Thus, even if there is effect modification between ambient temperature and a pollutant, such as O_3, the influence on mortality may be minimal, but synergistic in areas where heat waves are uncommon.

Several vulnerable subgroups have been identified in the past decade of epidemiologic research, and were often dependent on study location and study population. Thus, region-specific policies, especially in urban areas, are vital to the mitigation of heat-related deaths. Specifically, those dying from cardiovascular, respiratory, and some specific cardiovascular diseases, such as ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, and myocardial infarction were at greater risk for heat-related mortality. Other vulnerable subgroups included: Black racial/ethnic group, women, those with lower socioeconomic status, and all age groups, particularly the elderly over 65 years of age as well as infants and young children.

Infants, young children, and the elderly should be specifically targeted in future studies to prevent heat-related mortality. With the elderly increasing in urban environments, an important research goal is the identification of clinical patterns of chronic diseases that increase the susceptibility to heat. Furthermore, vulnerable subgroups need to be further identified by cause-specific outcomes or demographics, such as racial/ethnic group. Furthermore, adverse birth outcomes have been found to be associated with air pollutants in previous studies, but have not been investigated, specifically for ambient temperature. Although previous studies of air pollution and birth outcomes have not accounted for temperature, some investigators have suggested seasonal associations, implying that temperature could also play a role with adverse birth outcomes and warrants further investigation.

Several biological mechanisms have been postulated for susceptible populations to heat-related mortality, particularly the elderly [42]. When body temperatures rise, blood flow generally shifts from the vital organs to underneath the skin's surface in an effort to cool down. The body's ability to regulate its temperature (also known as thermoregulation) may be impeded when too much blood is diverted, putting increased stress on the heart and lungs. Increased blood viscosity, elevated cholesterol levels associated with higher temperatures, and higher sweating threshold may also trigger heat-related mortality [43]. The body's ability to adapt to high ambient temperature can be influenced by acclimatization. People who live in areas where high ambient temperatures are not generally experienced are more likely to be affected by a heat wave. The synergistic impact of high ambient temperature along with high levels of air pollutants, such as O_3 and PM, may also play a role in increasing the mortality effect. Furthermore, heat waves occurring earlier in the year may have a greater impact on mortality since the population has not had the chance to adapt to hotter temperatures.

This review is timely as climate change receives more global attention, and more epidemiologic studies have been recently conducted. It, however, has several limitations. While it includes the most recent epidemiologic studies using time-series and case-crossover methods, it does not include studies of heat waves or studies using other approaches in an effort to focus on general ambient temperature over longer time periods. Both methods rely on ecologic exposure variables for temperature, and the time-series analysis also uses aggregated counts of mortality. Thus, an advantage of the case-crossover study is that differences by individual-level characteristics such as age, race/ethnic group, gender can be analyzed. Although the methods used across studies were similar, it was still often difficult to compare estimates between studies because of the analysis type (e.g., different threshold values). There were also not a sufficient number of studies to conduct a meta-analysis of the results, or other more substantial quantification. Finally, there may be some publication bias in the studies that were chosen, but by using PubMed, the bias may be limited, as it includes most scientific journals.

Further studies need to be conducted in more urban locations so that policies can be implemented for specific

areas rather than for an entire geographic area. These studies would be helpful to the National Weather Service, health care institutions, and governmental agencies to implement policies to prevent heat-related mortality and also create a better heat warning system based on current studies. They will also be helpful to establish policy guidelines for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (personal communication), and could be used for economic analyses. Although no formal evaluation of heat-health watch warning systems has been performed to date, some city-based heat-health watch warning systems have already been implemented appear to be successful in greatly reducing mortality following heat waves [44]. For example, the 2003 heat wave in Western Europe resulted in 35,000 deaths, but the World Health Organization's project, EuroHEAT, collected information about existing warning systems and defined guidelines for prevention so that subsequent heat waves do not produce such devastating results http://www.euro.who.int/document/e91347.pdf.

Conclusion

In the past few years, several epidemiologic studies have been conducted in various locations to characterize temperature and mortality. These studies have consisted primarily of time-series and case-crossover studies, and were summarized this review. The recent epidemiologic evidence suggests that PM and O_3 may be confounders, and some studies also found O_3 to be an effect modifier in the warmer months. However, this confounding effect is relatively small, and there is clearly an independent effect of both temperature and air pollution on mortality. Several vulnerable subgroups have been identified, including those dying from cardiovascular, respiratory, and some specific cardiovascular diseases, such as ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, and myocardial infarction. Other vulnerable subgroups included: Black racial/ethnic group, women, those with lower socioeconomic status, and all age groups, particularly the elderly over 65 years of age as well as infants and young children.

Thus, infants, young children, and the elderly should be specifically targeted in future studies to prevent heat-related mortality. Many of these outcomes and vulnerable subgroups have only been identified in recent epidemiologic studies of ambient temperature and were dependent on the location and study population. Thus, region-specific policies, especially in urban areas, are vital to the mitigation of heat-related deaths.

Abbreviations

CO: (carbon monoxide); NO_2: (nitrogen dioxide); O_3: (ozone); PM: (particulate matter); $PM_{2.5}$: (particulate matter with less than 2.5 μg/m^3 in aerodynamic diameter); PM_{10}: (particulate matter with less than 10 μg/m^3 in aerodynamic diameter); SO_2: (sulfur dioxide); °C: (degree Celsius); °F: (degree Fahrenheit); CI: (confidence interval).

Competing interests

The author declares that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

RB conducted the literature search for this review, specified the inclusion and exclusion criteria, constructed the tables, and drafted and revised the manuscript for consideration for publication.

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Original Contribution

A Multicounty Analysis Identifying the Populations Vulnerable to Mortality Associated with High Ambient Temperature in California

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The association between ambient temperature and mortality has been established worldwide, including the authors' prior study in California. Here, they examined cause-specific mortality, age, race/ethnicity, gender, and educational level to identify subgroups vulnerable to high ambient temperature. They obtained data on nine California counties from May through September of 1999–2003 from the National Climatic Data Center (county-wide weather) and the California Department of Health Services (individual mortality). Using a time-stratified case-crossover approach, they obtained county-specific estimates of mortality, which were combined in meta-analyses. A total of 231,676 nonaccidental deaths were included. Each 10°F (~4.7°C) increase in mean daily apparent temperature corresponded to a 2.6% (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.3, 3.9) increase for cardiovascular mortality, with the most significant risk found for ischemic heart disease. Elevated risks were also found for persons at least 65 years of age (2.2%, 95% CI: 0.04, 4.0), infants 1 year of age or less (4.9%, 95% CI: −1.8, 11.6), and the Black racial/ethnic group (4.9%, 95% CI: 2.0, 7.9). No differences were found by gender or educational level. To prevent the mortality associated with ambient temperature, persons with cardiovascular disease, the elderly, infants, and Blacks among others should be targeted.

California; effect modifiers (epidemiology); heat; mortality; temperature; vulnerable populations

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ICD-10, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, Tenth Revision.

Elevated ambient temperature has been linked with increased mortality in five continents throughout the world (1–5). Researchers investigating the 2003 heat wave in Western Europe have indicated an excess of up to 35,000 deaths (6–8). Many of these deaths occurred prematurely among the elderly living in urban areas. With climate change and a rapidly growing elderly population particularly in larger cities, mortality from heat waves and other extreme weather events is a significant public health burden that may only continue to worsen in the future.

From previous case reports following heat waves, several high-risk populations have been identified, including the elderly who have some specific preexisting disease or who take certain medications (i.e., beta-blockers, major tranquilizers, and diuretics), people with lower socioeconomic status (e.g., those engaging in outdoor occupations), and socially isolated populations (e.g., living alone, especially on higher floors of apartment buildings) (2). Few epidemiologic studies have focused on identifying subgroups vulnerable for mortality associated with ambient temperature using modern statistical methods. Models of the relation between ambient temperature exposure and mortality are needed to prevent heat-related deaths that may occur from exposure to elevated ambient temperature. No epidemiologic study has identified high-risk groups specifically for California, where the temperature and humidity levels are generally lower than those of the rest of the country and pollutant levels tend to be higher with distinct sources and

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patterns of exposure (9). In addition, temperature effects may differ from those of other areas because individuals are likely to spend more time outdoors, and there may be a lower prevalence of air conditioning, especially in coastal areas.

In this study, we evaluated specific causes and subgroups vulnerable to ambient temperature-related mortality using data from nine counties in California. We used the time-stratified case-crossover approach, while limiting our data to the warmer months of 1999–2003 to focus on heat effects.



FIGURE 1. Schematic diagram of the time-stratified case-crossover design. CASE, case period; R1–R10, referent periods 1–10; T0, time that the case occurred (death date), with referent periods occurring every third day.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Death certificate data

The Health Data and Statistics Branch, California Department of Health Services, provided data on daily mortality for all California residents for our study period from May 1, 1999, to September 30, 2003. We used data from the same nine counties that were used in previous mortality studies to examine the effects of fine particulate matter and temperature (10, 11): Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, and Santa Clara. These counties were originally chosen, because they account for approximately 65 percent of the state's population and had sufficient data available during our study period for analysis.

The data abstracted from death certificates included the date, county, and underlying cause of death, as well as up to five secondary causes of death. We analyzed deaths from all causes, excluding accidents, suicides, and homicides (i.e., nonaccidental deaths). Causes of death were categorized by using *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), codes as follows (12): cardiovascular disease (codes I00–I99), respiratory disease (codes J00–J98), and diabetes (codes E10–E14). We evaluated specific cardiovascular diseases, including ischemic heart disease (ICD-10 codes I20–I25), acute myocardial infarction (codes I21–I22), conduction disorders, cardiac dysrhythmia, and congestive heart failure (codes I44–I50), cerebrovascular disease (codes I60–I69), stroke (code I64), and atherosclerosis (code I70). We also considered the following secondary respiratory causes of death to assess comorbidities with cardiovascular disease deaths as the primary underlying cause: all respiratory causes, all chronic lower respiratory mortality (including asthma, other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchitis, and emphysema) (ICD-10 codes J40–J47), and mortality from other COPD (code J44), asthma (codes J45–J46), and chronic bronchitis (codes J41–J42).

Additional variables abstracted from death certificates included age ($\leq$1 year, $\leq$5 years, $\geq$65 years, $\geq$75 years, $\geq$85 years), racial/ethnic group (White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic), gender (male, female), educational level (high school graduates, non-high school graduates), and place of death (in or out of the hospital).

Weather data

Hourly weather data were obtained from the National Climatic Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (13). We calculated the mean daily apparent temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F), also known as the heat index, to incorporate the effects of both temperature and relative humidity using formulas published previously (10).

We used one centrally located meteorologic monitor that recorded both temperature and relative humidity exposure for each county for the entire study period, except for Orange County where the monitor was relocated to another nearby location in the same city in 2003. Only monitors that recorded at least 18 hours of daily observations were included for each county so that we could ensure that the meteorologic data were based on at least three quarters of the day rather than relying on only a few sparse measurements. Because heat-related mortality has been reported to be an acute event in previous reports (2), county of death served as the index for assessing the effects of ambient temperature.

Study design and data analysis

We used the case-crossover study design for our analysis, using the time-stratified approach as described by Levy et al. (14). This design is similar to a matched case-control study; however, in a case-crossover study, each case serves as his/her own control. Thus, individual-level differences are inherently controlled for by design. In this study, each case period (death) was matched with up to 10 referent periods for the same individual (example shown in figure 1). Referent periods were selected every third day of the same month and year as the case period. The time-stratified referent selection minimizes confounding by time-varying factors, since referent periods were selected within a short period of time from the case period. Furthermore, the estimate for mortality risk would not be biased by referent period sampling as could occur with bidirectional sampling, since referent periods were selected at random with respect to the time that the case occurred. Day of the week was added to the model as an indicator variable to account for potential confounding. Thus, every model had mortality (total nonaccidental or cause specific) as the outcome variable and mean daily apparent temperature and indicators for the day of the week as the independent variables. In models examining age, race, gender, or educational level, total nonaccidental mortality served as the outcome, and we stratified by each demographic variable to assess its potential effect modification. All analyses were conducted using the PHREG procedure for conditional logistic regression in SAS software (15). Odds ratios and 95 percent confidence

TABLE 1. Descriptive characteristics by county, California, May through September, 1999–2003

County (city*)	No. of nonaccidental deaths†	Mean apparent temperature, degrees Fahrenheit‡ (SD§)	Mean age, years (SD)	Race/ethnicity			High school graduates (%)	Male (%)	Cardiovascular disease deaths (%)	Respiratory deaths (%)
				White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)				
Contra Costa (Concord)	12,306	66.8 (7.7)	75.7 (15.7)	79.8	9.7	4.5	79.2	47.0	46	12
Fresno (Fresno)	9,452	75.4 (8.5)	73.6 (17.5)	70.2	5.8	18.3	59.2	49.6	44	10
Kern (Bakersfield)	8,353	78.1 (8.6)	72.8 (17.3)	76.9	5.7	14.5	59.9	49.1	47	12
Los Angeles (downtown Los Angeles)	92,250	69.2 (6.0)	73.0 (18.5)	61.4	14.5	15.3	72.9	48.7	40	8
Orange (Anaheim)	19,445	72.6 (6.8)	75.4 (17.2)	81.3	1.3	8.7	77.0	46.2	31	6
Riverside (Riverside)	20,234	75.7 (8.1)	75.1 (16.0)	83.3	4.8	10.0	72.5	49.7	46	11
Sacramento (Sacramento)	17,974	70.7 (7.8)	72.6 (18.3)	78.5	8.4	5.4	72.9	48.6	49	12
San Diego (Escondido)	34,714	71.1 (7.3)	74.6 (17.6)	80.0	4.5	10.2	77.0	48.5	41	10
Santa Clara (San Jose)	16,948	64.8 (6.4)	72.9 (19.2)	71.6	3.1	11.1	74.1	49.4	35	11
Total study	231,676	70.6 (7.6)	73.7 (17.9)	71.8	8.7	11.9	71.8	48.6	41	9

* Cities where monitors were located.

† "Nonaccidental deaths" are defined as all deaths excluding deaths from homicides, suicides, and accidents according to *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), codes.

‡ To convert values given in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C): (°F – 32) × 0.556 = °C.

§ SD, standard deviation.

intervals were reported per 10°F (~4.7°C) increase in mean daily apparent temperature. The results are presented as the percent change in mortality to ease their interpretation using the following calculation: (odds ratio − 1) × 100 percent. All analyses were conducted in two steps: We first obtained county-specific estimates using the same model for each county and then combined the estimates from all nine counties in a meta-analysis using the random effects model (16).

Air pollutants were not considered in these analyses, since we found no indication of significant confounding or effect modification by ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, or carbon monoxide using the same data as in a previous study (10). We had also found that unlagged (i.e., lag 0) apparent temperature provided the best fit with nonaccidental mortality and for cause-specific mortality relative to other lags (i.e., 4-day and 3-day cumulative lags). Thus, all results are provided using models with unlagged apparent temperature in this study. Furthermore, the mean apparent temperature provided a better fit than simply using dry bulb temperature, and the linear assumption was sustained in the warm season.

RESULTS

A total of 231,676 nonaccidental deaths were included in our analysis, with 41 percent of these deaths classified as cardiovascular, 9 percent as respiratory, 8 percent as cerebrovascular, and 3 percent as diabetes (cardiovascular disease and respiratory deaths by county are shown in table 1). Table 1 also depicts the means and standard deviations for overall apparent temperature (70.6°F; standard deviation, 7.6) and age (73.7 years; standard deviation, 17.9), as well as the overall percentages for race (71.8 percent White, 8.7 percent Black, and 11.9 percent Hispanic), high school graduates (71.8 percent), and males (48.6 percent) in our study by county and for the overall study population.

As shown in table 2, mortality from all cardiovascular diseases combined had a significant association with apparent temperature, with a 2.6 percent (95 percent confidence interval (CI): 1.3, 3.9) per 10°F increase in mean daily apparent temperature. A further analysis of disease-specific mortality among cardiovascular disease deaths (table 2) demonstrated that congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and acute myocardial infarction had elevated risks.

Mortality risk for both diabetes and cerebrovascular diseases was elevated, although neither finding was significant (table 2). No elevated association was found specifically for stroke (result not shown), and none of the respiratory mortality outcomes was elevated when considered as a primary (table 2) or a secondary cause of death (all respiratory deaths as secondary cause of death: 0.03 percent increase per 10°F increase in mean daily apparent temperature, 95 percent CI: −5.36, 6.46) ($n = 67{,}393$ cases). Similarly, none of the respiratory disease subcategories considered (i.e., all chronic lower respiratory mortality or COPD), listed as an underlying or a secondary cause of death, was associated with apparent temperature (results not shown). During our study period, sufficient numbers of cases of asthma ($n = 958$ for all nine counties) or chronic bronchitis ($n = 147$ for all nine counties) mortality were not available for analyses as secondary causes of death.

We also evaluated effect modification by several demographic characteristics for all nonaccidental deaths. When we examined various age groups, we found elevated mortality among infants 1 year of age or less, children aged 5 years or less, and the elderly at least 65 years of age, as shown in figure 2. The increased mortality risk was especially pronounced in infants and young children aged 5 years or less. The elderly subgroups all had nearly equal risk,

TABLE 2. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F increase* in mean daily apparent temperature and risk of disease-specific mortality† in nine counties, California, May through September, 1999–2003

Disease (ICD-10‡ codes)	Percent change	95% confidence interval
All cardiovascular (I00–I99)	2.6	1.3, 3.9
Congestive heart failure (I44–I50)	5.4	−8.2, 21.1
Ischemic heart disease (I20–I25)	2.5	0.4, 4.6
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	2.7	−0.4, 5.9
All respiratory (J00–J98)	0.9	−1.8, 3.5
All cerebrovascular (I60–I69)	1.2	−1.7, 4.2
Diabetes (E10–E14)	2.7	−4.0, 10.0

* Equivalent increase: 4.7°C.
† Listed as the primary underlying cause on death certificate.
‡ ICD-10, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, Tenth Revision.

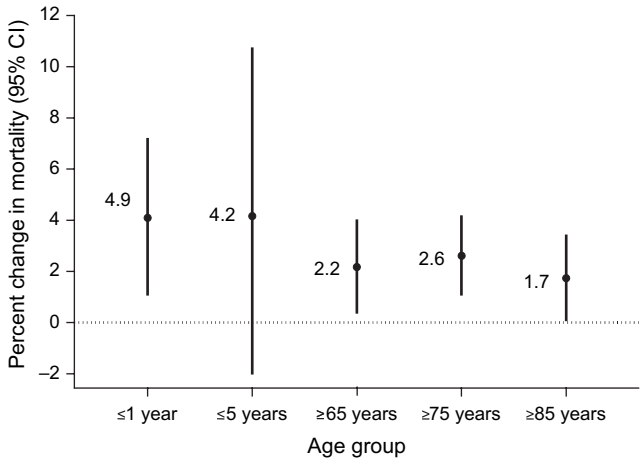


FIGURE 2. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (4.7°C) increase in mean daily apparent temperature and nonaccidental mortality by age group in nine counties, California, May through September, 1999–2003. CI, confidence interval.

regardless of age cutoff. The estimates for the elderly subgroups were slightly higher compared with all age groups combined in our previous study (2.3 percent, 95 percent CI: 1.0, 3.6) (10), because most deaths occurred among the elderly. When we examined various other age groups (e.g., 5–17 years, 18–64 years), we did not find significant risks. As demonstrated in figure 3, Blacks had the most elevated risk of the racial/ethnic groups examined. Whites and Hispanics also had increased risks, although the association was not significant for Hispanics. Dying out of the hospital (3.8 percent, 95 percent CI: 1.3, 6.3) had a significantly greater risk than dying in a hospital (1.5 percent, 95 percent CI: 0.3, 2.7). However, no significant difference was found between males (2.8 percent, 95 percent CI: 1.1, 4.6) and females (2.6 percent, 95 percent CI: 1.2, 3.9) or between those who graduated from high school (3.1 percent, 95 percent CI: 2.0, 4.1) and those who did not (2.7 percent, 95 percent CI: 1.2, 4.3).

DISCUSSION

We found several populations that appeared to be particularly vulnerable to mortality from ambient temperature exposure in California, including people who died from cardiovascular disease, the elderly, infants, young children, and Blacks.

We further examined cardiovascular disease deaths by disease and found that congestive heart failure had the highest, although nonsignificant mortality estimate. The estimates for ischemic heart disease and acute myocardial infarction were also elevated, although ischemic heart disease was the only significant disease subcategory. Investigators using data from 50 US cities also reported elevated risks for cardiovascular disease risks, specifically cardiac arrest and acute myocardial infarction, from exposure to cold or hot extreme ambient temperatures (4). Revich et al. (17) found mortality from coronary heart, cerebrovascular, and especially respiratory diseases to be associated with ambient temperature above 18°C. This study was conducted in Moscow, Russia, and further supports the importance of examining subgroups in specific locations, since risk factors may vary. In this study, mortality from any respiratory disease was not significantly associated as the underlying cause or secondary causes of deaths, probably because of the low number of respiratory deaths that occurred during the warm season. In future analyses incorporating the full year or focusing on the cold season, respiratory mortality may play a larger role with temperature-related mortality. It would also be interesting to consider morbidity, by examining the association between apparent temperature and hospitalizations or emergency

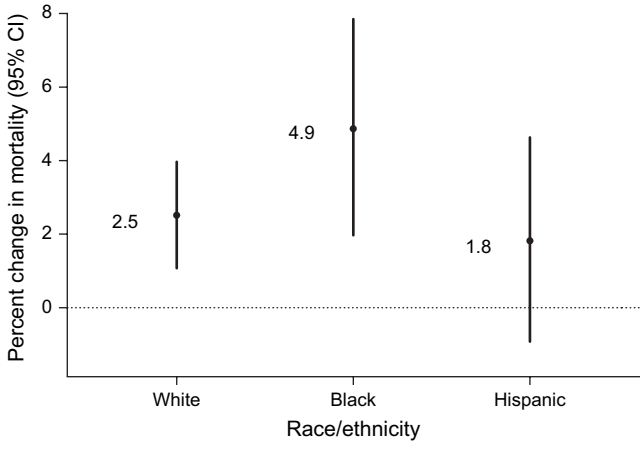


FIGURE 3. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (4.7°C) increase in mean daily apparent temperature and nonaccidental mortality by race/ethnic group in nine counties, California, May through September, 1999–2003. CI, confidence interval.

room visits, specifically for respiratory disease outcomes. The risk for diabetes was elevated, although not significantly, since we considered only diabetes as the primary underlying cause of death, and mortality for diabetics may often result from other primary causes. With additional years of data, we may find diabetics to be at increased risk, as was reported in two other recent epidemiologic studies (4, 18).

Although a higher risk was found for Blacks, we did not find a higher risk for Hispanics compared with Whites. One explanation may be that Hispanics are generally likely to live with extended families and place a high value on social networks (19), and those who are isolated are more vulnerable to heat-related mortality and other adverse health outcomes, particularly among the elderly (20). Another possibility is that Blacks in our study sample may have comorbidities that enhance their susceptibility to higher temperatures. An additional factor could be the availability and use of air conditioning and environmental justice issues, since some minority populations may use air conditioning less because of lower access and/or lower income and, therefore, experience higher levels of temperature exposure. In a study of four US cities, for example, Black households were found to be significantly less likely to have air conditioners in their homes compared with White households (21). We did not have information on air conditioning use, because we were limited to variables provided on the death certificates. However, air conditioning use may be less of a marker of socioeconomic status in California, because people with higher socioeconomic status generally live in coastal areas but may not have air conditioners (22) since temperatures are mild and air conditioners have generally not been needed. In our previous study, we found the mortality estimate for coastal areas to be slightly higher than that of inland areas, which may provide some indication of acclimatization. People living in inland areas are more exposed to hotter temperatures and, therefore, have developed some biologic adaptation and have more air conditioners in their homes. Finally, there may be some differential misclassification by location of the meteorologic monitors; for example, if some ethnic groups are more likely to live closer to the monitors, their exposures could be better characterized.

Previous reports on heat waves and high ambient temperature exposure have identified the elderly to be at increased risk (2, 4, 23–25), but very few studies have considered infants and young children (26), although investigators have established that health effects of children must be considered in climate change research (27). It would be interesting to further analyze infants and young children by cause-specific outcomes or demographics, such as racial/ethnic group, using a larger data set including additional years. Similar mechanisms may be involved for these vulnerable subgroups, who may not be able to thermoregulate efficiently. When body temperatures rise, blood flow generally shifts from the vital organs to underneath the skin's surface in an effort to cool down (28). Inadequate thermoregulation may occur when too much blood is diverted, putting increased stress on the heart and lungs (28). Increased blood viscosity, elevated cholesterol levels associated with higher temperatures, and a higher sweating threshold may also trigger heat-related mortality (29).

Although we did not find a differential effect by gender or education, two recent epidemiologic studies (23, 24) and several studies following heat waves (2) have identified women to be at higher risk, while others showed no difference by gender (5). In our study, a difference between males and females may not have been observed because we focused on ambient temperature, rather than on heat waves. Other researchers have reported differences in vulnerability by lower socioeconomic status (2, 5) and by economic development of a country (30). We relied on educational attainment as a proxy for socioeconomic status, since we did not have any information on household income from the death certificate data. Perhaps a measure based on only having completed at least a high school education, however, may not have been a good proxy for socioeconomic status. We attempted to examine socioeconomic status by other subgroups (i.e., racial/ethnic group by education, elderly subgroups, or cardiovascular disease) and still did not find any key difference by subgroup (results not shown).

Dying outside of the hospital had a greater risk than dying in the hospital, as was reported in two other recent epidemiologic studies of ambient temperature (4, 5). This finding, however, may have other implications rather than being a risk factor for death, such as serving as a surrogate for disease severity, accessibility to care, socioeconomic factors, and/or hospital distance.

Our study has some limitations generally present in semi-ecologic analyses. With personal monitoring, as was done in a previous study (31), we could obtain individual exposure data and gather information on key time-activity factors. In the study presented here, one monitor was used to represent apparent temperature exposure for the entire county. Although the monitor was centrally located to areas where many people reside, the potential for misclassification of apparent temperature exposure could be greater for those persons who died farther away from a monitor, particularly for larger counties, such as Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego. Our study also did not consider the effect of harvesting to determine whether mortality may have been advanced by only a few days. Previous studies have addressed the issue of harvesting (3, 30), and the methods presented can be used in a future study.

This study adds to the growing body of evidence of the association between short-term ambient temperature and mortality, while identifying vulnerable subgroups. People with preexisting cardiovascular disease, the elderly, infants, young children, and Blacks among others should be especially targeted to prevent heat-related mortality. In several cities, group-watch alerts have been implemented and have been successful at reducing mortality during heat waves, especially when they are based on city-specific exposures and have considered differences in adaptability. We found that temperature-related mortality was elevated for specific subgroups during exposure to ambient temperature exposure and, in a preliminary analysis, have observed that the effect estimates are likely to be at least three times higher during heat waves. As the frequency, duration, and intensity of heat waves are likely to increase in the future, the implications

for heat-related mortality may be considerably worse, particularly for high-risk groups.

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Original Contribution

Temperature and Term Low Birth Weight in California

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Few investigations have explored temperature and birth outcomes. In a retrospective cohort study, we examined apparent temperature, a combination of temperature and relative humidity, and term low birth weight (LBW) among 43,629 full-term LBW infants and 2,032,601 normal-weight infants in California (1999–2013). The California Department of Public Health provided birth certificate data, while meteorological data came from the California Irrigation Management Information System, US Environmental Protection Agency, and National Centers for Environmental Information. After considering several temperature metrics, we observed the best model fit for term LBW over the full gestation (per 10-degrees-Fahrenheit (°F) increase in apparent temperature, 13.0% change, 95% confidence interval: 4.1, 22.7) above 55°F, and the greatest association was for third-trimester exposure above 60°F (15.8%, 95% confidence interval: 5.0, 27.6). Apparent temperature during the first month of pregnancy exhibited no significant risk, while the first trimester had a significantly negative association, and second trimester, last month, and last 2 weeks had slightly increased risks. Mothers who were black or older, delivered male infants, or gave birth during the warm season had infants at the highest risks. This study provides further evidence for adverse birth outcomes from heat exposure for vulnerable subgroups of pregnant women.

adverse birth outcomes; apparent temperature; California; epidemiology; humidity; low birth weight; temperature; term low birth weight

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; LBW, low birth weight; LMP, last menstrual period; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm; WIC, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; ZCTA, zip code tabulation area.

While the associations between temperature and several health outcomes have been well-documented (1, 2), only recently have epidemiologic investigations considered adverse birth outcomes such as preterm delivery, stillbirth, and low birth weight (LBW; <2,500 grams) from temperature (3). Results from previous studies have varied depending on locations, metrics and windows of exposure, covariables, and outcomes (3). In the United States, the rates of preterm delivery, stillbirth, and low birth weight are 12% (4), <1% (5), and 8% (6), respectively. While the rates for preterm delivery and stillbirth have remained stable (4, 5), the rate for LBW continues to rise steadily (6). Many specific risk factors remain largely unknown for LBW, although air pollution exposure, smoking, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy, maternal body mass index (BMI) and weight gain during pregnancy, and high blood pressure and other chronic health conditions have been reported in previous studies (7). The link between ambient temperature or extreme heat and LBW specifically remains largely unexplored. However, heat exposure causes damage to the placenta, developing cells, and vascular system (8).

Our study objective was to evaluate LBW from both long- and short-term temperature exposure in California from 1999 to 2013. Because many LBW infants may be premature with other risk factors, we limited our study population to term infants. As with all LBW infants, term LBW infants (defined as both less than 2,500 grams and delivered between 37 and 44 gestational weeks) also present severe public health challenges, affecting almost 2% of births (6), as they have greater risks for infant mortality (9) as well as lifelong consequences, ranging from respiratory difficulties throughout childhood (10) to psychological distress in adulthood (11). We also considered the following maternal factors as effect modifiers to identify high-risk groups: age, educational attainment at the time of giving birth,

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race/ethnicity, prepregnancy BMI, enrollment in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), poverty level, and smoking. Because prior evidence supports the link between long-term exposure to criteria air pollutants and increased risk of LBW (12), we considered them as potential confounders and effect modifiers.

METHODS

Study population

Prior to beginning this study, the California Health and Human Services Agency's Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects approved the research protocol. We abstracted data from all full-term normal and LBW births occurring in California between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2013. Using birth certificate data from the Center for Health Statistics and Informatics Birth Data File (13), we included singleton births with data available for the following infant characteristics: birth date (month, day, and year), birth weight (in grams), gestational age (37–44 weeks), and sex (male or female). The difference between the date of birth and the date of the last menstrual period (LMP) defined gestational age. If only the month of LMP was available, LMP was assigned as the 15th day of the month. To ensure that births with shorter gestations were not overrepresented in the last year of data, we limited our study to births with LMP before February 28, 2013. We also abstracted data on the following maternal characteristics: age (in years, categorized as 11–18, 19–24, 25–29, 30–39, and ≥40), race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white; non-Hispanic black; Hispanic; non-Hispanic Asian; or other non-Hispanic, which included American Indian, Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islander), educational attainment at the time of giving birth (less than high school, some college, or college graduate or beyond), and residential zip code. For data after 2007, we also examined WIC enrollment status, prepregnancy BMI (calculated as weight (kg)/height $(m)^2$: underweight, <18; normal, 18–24; or overweight/obese ≥25), and cigarette use 3 months prior to pregnancy (yes or no).

Meteorological and air pollution data

Meteorological data were obtained from 3 different sources: the California Irrigation Management Information System (http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/), the US Environmental Protection Agency Air Quality System Data Mart (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart/), and the National Centers for Environmental Information (http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/). As described previously (14), we calculated mean apparent daily temperature, a combination of temperature and relative humidity, in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). A weather station within 10 km of the maternal zip code tabulation area (ZCTA) in the same climate zone for each birth was chosen to assign exposure based on proximity and coverage of possible pregnancies. The 16 climate zones were previously defined by the California Energy Commission based on weather patterns, energy use, and other factors related to climate (15). Each meteorological monitor had to include enough data to cover 95% of possible pregnancies during the study period. The US Environmental Protection Agency provided air pollution data for the 14-year study period. We evaluated potential confounding and effect modification using maximum daily 1-hour measurements for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide, as well as 8-hour averages for ozone. Carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide measurement had to be located within a 5-km radius of each mother's residential ZCTA to be included, while ozone and sulfur dioxide monitors had to be within a 20-km radius. We also considered confounding or effect modification by daily mean particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm ($PM_{2.5}$). Air pollutant monitors had to include at least 90% of possible pregnancies during the study period to be included.

For each mother, we calculated apparent temperature exposure for the entire pregnancy, defined as the period between the conception date (estimated as 2 weeks after the LMP date) and the delivery date, as well as during the 3 trimesters of pregnancy, first month, month prior to birth, and 2 weeks prior to birth. First trimester was defined as the period from conception through 13 gestational weeks, the second trimester as gestational weeks 14–26, and the third trimester from the 27th week of gestation to delivery. For each trimester and the entire pregnancy, we used the weekly exposure mean value, calculated as the mean of all of the readings taken during that week, provided there were at least 5 measurements. Monthly averages were combined using weekly data, where at least 3 weeks of data were available. These monthly averages were then used to estimate exposure for the entire pregnancy. Data for at least 75% of the weeks during each trimester and 75% of the months for the entire pregnancy were required in order to be included in the analysis. Monthly, trimester, and entire-pregnancy exposure means for each gaseous pollutant and for $PM_{2.5}$ were calculated using the same method. However, because $PM_{2.5}$ was often monitored every third or sixth day, only 1 reading was required to create a weekly exposure.

Statistical analysis

Using a retrospective cohort design and logistic regression models, we examined the association between apparent temperature and term LBW, while adjusting for season and year of delivery, maternal age, maternal education, maternal race/ethnicity, and infant sex. Each of these variables was tested for confounding separately using the base model containing apparent temperature and term LBW. We also abstracted data from the US Census Bureau to examine neighborhood socioeconomic status, specifically percentage of families living below the poverty level (https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html; https://www.census.gov/census2000/sumfile3.html).

To better account for nonlinearity for apparent temperature during the entire year and long-term trends over time, we stratified by a cutoff value for apparent temperature based on dose-response curves for each temperature metric. We added an apparent temperature squared term to the model with each apparent temperature exposure metric to check for linearity and also ensured that there was no remaining nonlinearity after stratification by the lower and higher cutoff values. All results are first presented by climate zone then combined using meta-analyses to produce an overall estimate. They are expressed as a percent change in odds of term LBW per 10-degree increase (°F), along with corresponding 95% confidence intervals. We used SAS, version 9.3 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina), to perform all analyses.

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To further analyze effect modification according to maternal factors (age, education, race/ethnicity, prepregnancy BMI, and cigarette use), season of birth, infant sex, and poverty level, we used the model including the apparent temperature exposure metric with the best model fit as determined by Akaike information criterion. Additionally, using the same final model, we adjusted for air pollutants to assess potential confounding by adding each pollutant separately, and considered effect modification by adding an interaction term containing apparent temperature and each pollutant to the final model. Presence of confounding was determined if $P < 0.05$ for the added variable, while effect modification was based on a significant result (also $P < 0.05$) for an interaction term.

RESULTS

A total of 43,629 full-term LBW infants and 2,032,601 normal-weight infants constituted our final study population. As shown in Table 1, the distributions between the 2 groups were similar according to maternal factors (age, education, and race/ethnicity), region, and season of delivery. However, LBW infants were more likely to be female or younger in gestational age than those who were of normal weight. Table 2 depicts the mean and standard deviation for apparent temperature and criteria air pollutants according to climate zone. Apparent temperatures were generally higher in noncoastal areas than in coastal areas. Pearson correlation coefficients were generally low between apparent temperature and air pollutants (data not shown), with the highest correlation between apparent temperature and ozone ($r = 0.32$). Generally, annual apparent temperature and LBW were stable throughout the study period, although 2013 had slightly fewer births; December 2013 was the end of the study period, so the number of births tapered off.

We used various cutoff values for apparent temperature based on deflection points shown in Figure 1: 55°F (12.8°C) for full gestation, last month, and last 2 weeks of exposure; 60°F (15.6°C) for first-trimester exposure; and 65°F (18.3°C) for first month and third-trimester exposure. Because associations above these cutoff values produced results that were more consistent according to exposure metric, we focused our study on models using apparent temperature values above the cutoff values. Because our results suggested second-trimester exposure was linear, we did not use a cutoff value for apparent temperature for this exposure period. Apparent temperature squared was no longer significant for models stratified by the lower or upper values for cutoff points, and a linear model was now sufficient for all exposure periods considered.

Table 3 lists the overall results according to apparent temperature metric above designated cutoff values. The best model fit was found for full gestational exposure. Third-trimester exposure had the greatest association (per 10°F increase in apparent temperature, change of 15.8%, 95% confidence interval 5.0, 27.6), and was largely responsible for the significant associations found during full gestational exposure (13.0% change, 95% confidence interval: 4.1, 22.7). Meanwhile, first month had no association (−0.8% change, 95% confidence interval: −4.9, 3.5), first trimester had a significantly negative association (−7.4% change; 95% confidence interval: −12.5, −2.0), and second trimester, last month, and last 2 weeks all had slightly positive associations (changes ranging from 1.7% to 2.7%).

Table 1. Summary Characteristics of Term Infants (%) According to Birth Weight, California, 1999–2013

Characteristic	Low Birth Weight (n = 43,629)	Normal Birth Weight (n = 2,032,601)
Gestational week		
37	30.7	8.4
38	27.6	19.1
39	20.5	30.0
40	11.7	24.5
41	5.4	11.7
42	2.2	3.6
43	1.2	1.7
44	0.7	0.9
Infant sex		
Male	43.3	51.0
Female	56.7	49.0
Maternal age, years		
11–18	8.1	5.4
19–24	28.0	25.5
25–29	25.1	27.1
30–39	25.0	38.9
≥40	3.8	3.2
Maternal educational level		
Less than high school	29.5	26.5
High school	27.3	25.9
Some college	20.8	21.7
College or beyond	22.3	25.8
Maternal race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	23.1	30.8
Non-Hispanic black	8.4	4.5
Hispanic	49.7	51.7
Non-Hispanic Asian	17.7	12.1
Other non-Hispanic	1.1	1.1
Region		
Noncoastal	74.9	71.6
Coastal	25.1	28.4
Season of delivery		
Cold	48.7	48.0
Warm	51.3	52.0

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate results of possible effect modifiers of the apparent temperature-term LBW association based on full gestational exposure at or above 55°F. Figure 2 depicts variations according to maternal demographics: age, education, and race/ethnicity. As shown, older and more educated mothers generally had greater risk. Although the age group ≥40 years

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Table 2. Mean (Standard Deviation) of Exposure Metrics for Full Gestation According to Climate Zone and Region in California, 1999–2013

Climate Region/ Representative City	Climate Zone No.	Apparent Temperature		$PM_{2.5}$, μg/m^3	Ozone, ppm	Nitrogen Dioxide, ppb	Carbon Monoxide, ppm
		<55°F	≥55°F				
Coastal							
Eureka	1	48.3 (2.1)					
San Francisco	3	51.9 (2.0)	56.2 (0.8)		0.022 (0.004)		
Santa Maria	5	52.6 (1.5)	56.3 (1.0)		0.032 (0.003)		
Los Angeles Airport	6	54.0 (0.8)	59.4 (2.5)	10.1 (1.3)	0.027 (0.003)	14.7 (6.7)	0.39 (0.16)
San Diego	7	54.3 (0.6)	61.0 (3.0)	11.7 (1.8)	0.032 (0.004)	15.2 (3.6)	
Noncoastal							
Napa	2	50.9 (2.5)	56.5 (1.0)		0.020 (0.003)	11.0 (2.3)	0.45 (0.12)
San Jose	4	53.0 (1.4)	58.4 (1.8)		0.025 (0.006)		
Long Beach	8	54.4 (0.4)	62.2 (3.4)	13.4 (3.2)	0.024 (0.005)		0.69 (0.26)
Los Angeles Civic Center	9	54.6 (0.3)	62.0 (3.5)	13.8 (3.0)	0.028 (0.006)		0.73 (0.33)
Riverside	10	53.9 (0.9)	61.4 (3.6)	16.8 (4.5)	0.030 (0.006)		0.72 (0.29)
Red Bluff	11	52.5 (1.6)	61.7 (3.6)	7.9 (3.8)	0.030 (0.007)		
Stockton	12	52.6 (1.6)	60.3 (3.1)	10.2 (2.8)	0.027 (0.006)	16.4 (4.2)	0.41 (0.18)
Fresno	13	53.1 (1.3)	62.6 (4.3)	16.9 (4.1)	0.037 (0.007)	18.1 (3.7)	0.43 (0.11)
Barstow	14	51.9 (1.9)	61.5 (3.7)		0.041 (0.007)	21.0 (3.9)	0.19 (0.07)
Brawley	15		71.0 (6.0)	8.2 (1.1)	0.037 (0.009)	12.5 (4.1)	0.29 (0.13)
Bishop	16	47.6 (5.3)	58.9 (2.3)		0.032 (0.003)		

Abbreviation: $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm.

had a large negative association, this finding was not significant because of a relatively small number of births in this oldest age category. Black mothers, followed by white mothers, had infants at the greatest risks, while Hispanic and Asian mothers also had increased positive associations, although the latter 2 findings were not statistically significant. Figure 2 also includes results for other modifiers (season of birth and infant sex). Warm season of birth had a greater association than cold season, and this difference was more pronounced during the third trimester (data not shown). Male infants had slightly greater risk than did female infants. Figure 3 shows the results for variables available from 2007 through 2013. Cigarette use did not make a difference in our study, but only 3% of women smoked 3 months prior to pregnancy. Not being enrolled in WIC was associated with a greater risk, as was being underweight. Percentage in poverty was a confounder but not an effect modifier.

No criteria air pollutant examined confounded the apparent temperature and term LBW association (Figure 4), but ozone was an effect modifier.

DISCUSSION

We found that long-term apparent temperature exposure, specifically full gestational exposure driven largely by the third trimester, was positively associated with term LBW in California. Recent studies evaluating other outcomes, such as mortality and hospital or emergency visits, have found that acute temperature exposure resulted in adverse health outcomes (14, 16–18). Previous birth outcome studies focusing on preterm delivery and stillbirth in California have also suggested that the week prior to birth represented a critical window of exposure (19, 20). Because air pollutants were found to be associated with adverse birth outcomes from longer-term exposures in previous studies (21–23), we ensured that they were not confounders or effect modifiers here.

Few previous studies have addressed temperature or heat index and LBW, as summarized in a recent review in which investigators reported slight decreases or no associations between ambient temperature and LBW (3). However, several of these studies reported associations during the second trimester, where we found only a slight positive association relative to third-trimester or full-gestation exposures. The previous studies also did not limit the exposures to warmer temperatures and have other methodological differences. In one prior study, investigators examined term LBW specifically and its relationship with apparent temperature in the United States, and they observed similar results for increases during the third trimester and full gestational exposure (24). Another recent study conducted in Massachusetts also found that greater third-trimester exposure was associated with decreased birth weight and that higher full-gestational exposures increased the association with LBW (25). However, this latter study did not exclude preterm LBW, so there may have been other factors related to preterm delivery that were not adjusted for in the analysis.

Results varied according to maternal demographics and other factors. Black mothers were at greatest risk from higher

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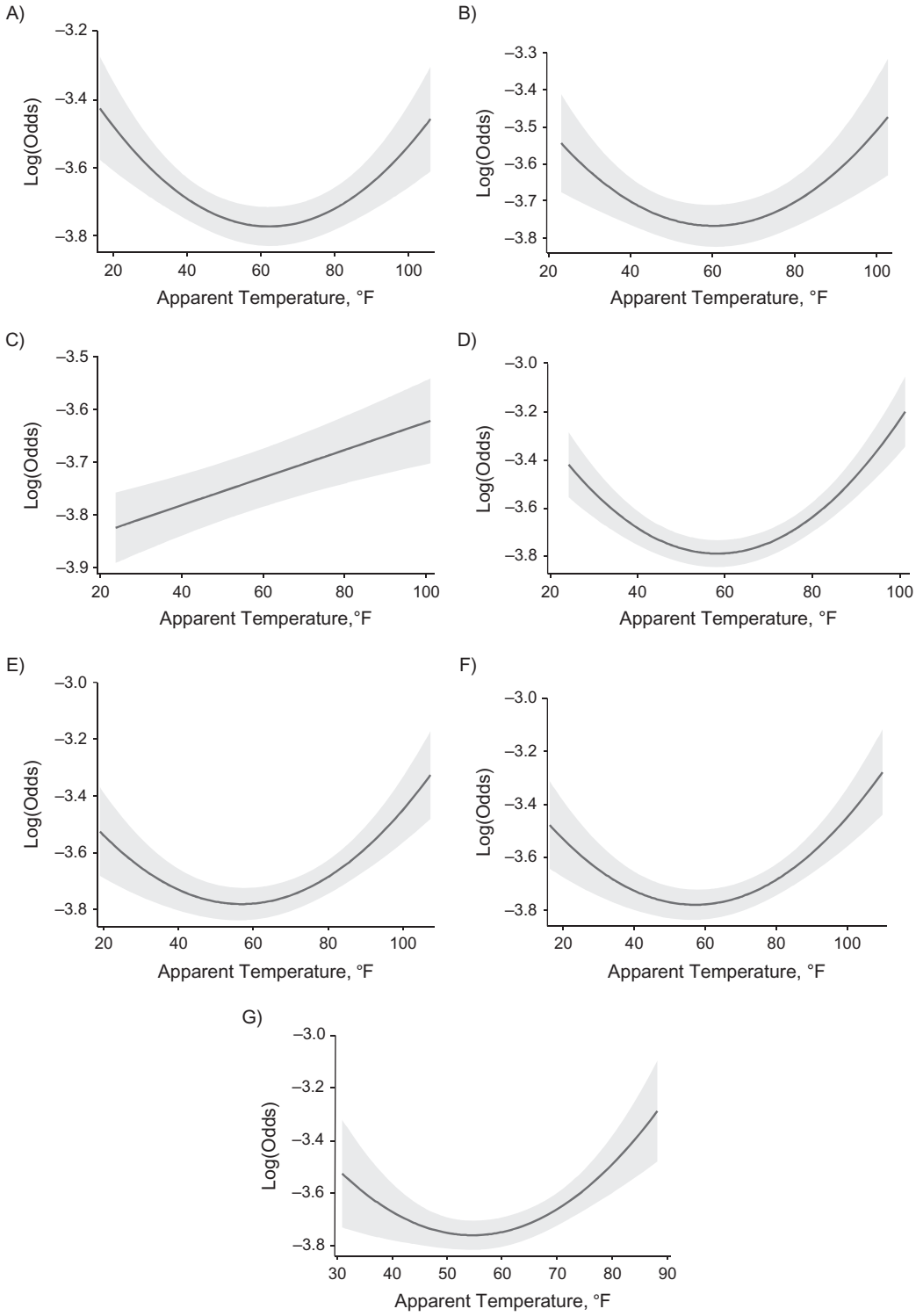


Figure 1. Apparent temperature metrics and log(odds) of term low birth weight according to exposure period, in California, 1999–2013. A) First month of pregnancy; B) first trimester; C) second trimester; D) third trimester; E) 1 month prior to birth; F) 2 weeks prior to birth; G) full gestation. All models included apparent temperature and apparent temperature squared (with one exception: no apparent temperature squared term for second trimester) assuming specific baseline values. Covariables included maternal race/ethnicity, maternal age group, maternal education, infant sex, and year and season of birth.

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Table 3. Estimated Percent Change in Odds of Term Low Birth Weight per 10°F Increase in Apparent Temperature According to Exposure Period, California[a], 1999–2013

Exposure Period	Apparent Temperature Cutoff Value, °F	No. of Births Above Cutoff Value	% Change Above Cutoff Value	95% CI
Full gestation	55	1,553,780	13.0	4.1, 22.7
First month	65	564,493	−0.8	−4.9, 3.5
First trimester	60	831,621	−7.4	−12.5, −2.0
Second trimester	N/A[b]	1,980,970	1.7	0.3, 3.2
Third trimester	65	611,413	15.8	5.0, 27.6
Last month	55	1,241,616	2.7	−0.1, 5.5
Last 2 weeks	55	1,245,687	2.6	0.2, 5.0

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; N/A, not applicable.

[a] Climate zone 1 was excluded in all analyses; climate zones 1, 2, 3, and 5 were excluded in third-trimester analyses because of insufficient sample sizes.

[b] A cutoff value was not needed for second-trimester apparent temperature because our results suggested that this exposure period was linear.

temperatures, while Hispanic mothers fared the best, despite the 2 groups having similar socioeconomic status, age distributions, and educational attainment at the time of giving birth. This difference was most likely due to Hispanic mothers having strong family support and networking, access to state or federally funded programs, and better nutrition during pregnancy. In California, 75% of WIC enrollees are Hispanic while only 5% are black (26). Mothers who do not qualify for the WIC program, but who are poor, may not be able to afford maternity care. Higher maternal education resulted in greater risks for term LBW following high apparent temperature exposure. Highly educated mothers tend to bear children at older ages, but Hispanic mothers tend to be younger, and while there have been several studies linking younger age with adverse birth outcomes, older maternal age (ages ≥45 years) has also been associated with adverse birth outcomes (27) and greater racial disparities (28). Older and more highly educated mothers were mostly white or Asian, which could explain why white mothers are the group at second-highest risk for term LBW. These findings support strong connections among socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment, as well as maternal age. Finally, because maternal cigarette use based on self-report was so low in our study population, it could not be evaluated as a modifying risk factor for term LBW and did not serve as a valid marker for socioeconomic status. We were able to consider neighborhood poverty level, but we found that it also did not modify our results.

Because LBW generally has multiple etiologies, a clear biological mechanism or cause is unknown. The critical window of exposure appears to be the third trimester, particularly for births occurring during the warm season. With heat exposure, decreased uterine blood flow and increased pituitary secretion of antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin may induce labor (29).

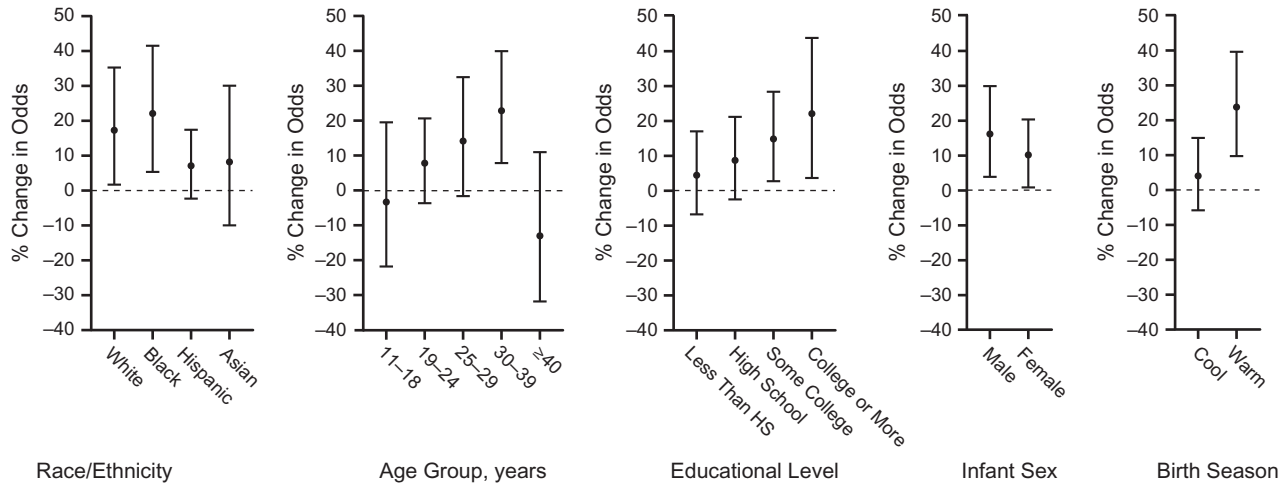


Figure 2. Estimated percent change in odds of term low birth weight per 10°F increase in full-term apparent temperature above 55°F, stratified by maternal demographics, infant sex, and birth season, in California, 1999–2013. All models adjusted for maternal race/ethnicity, maternal age group, maternal education, infant sex, and year and season of birth. HS: high school.

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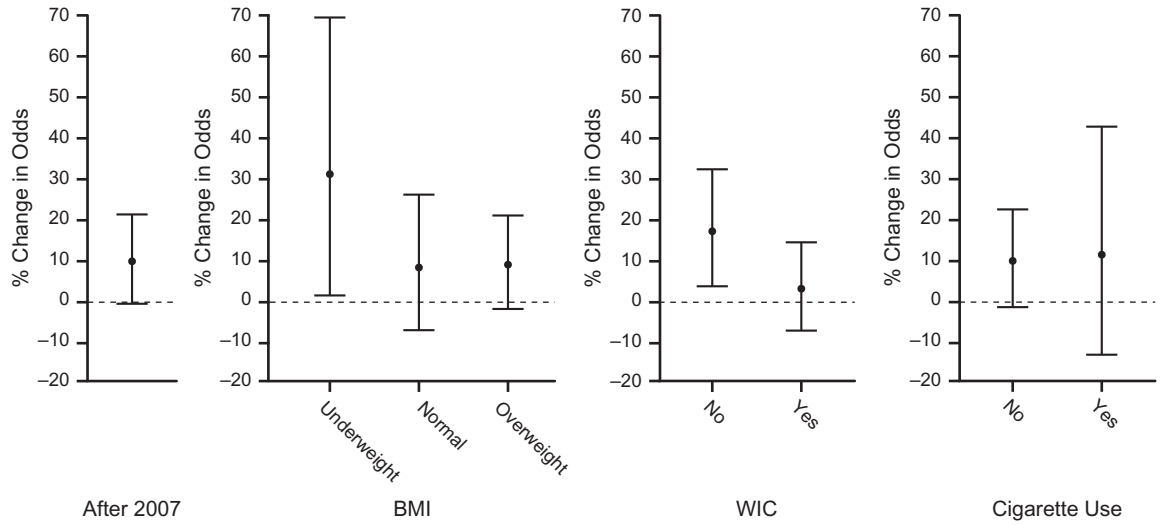


Figure 3. Estimated percent change in odds of term low birth weight per 10°F increase in full-term apparent temperature above 55°F, stratified by body mass index (BMI), enrollment in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, and Children (WIC), and cigarette use 3 months prior to pregnancy, in California, 2007–2013. All models adjusted for maternal race/ethnicity, maternal age group, maternal education, infant sex, and year and season of birth.

There is also evidence that pregnant women may not be able to thermoregulate efficiently. When body temperatures rise, the body generally shifts blood flow from the vital organs to the skin's surface in an effort to cool down (30). Thermoregulation may be inadequate when too much blood is diverted from the vital organs of the mother and the developing fetus, depriving the fetus of adequate nutrition (30). A sudden rise in temperature or extreme heat also causes heat stress (31). Increased prenatal inflammation may be another factor contributing to LBW or other adverse birth outcomes (32). Increased blood viscosity, elevated cholesterol levels associated with higher temperatures, and a higher sweating threshold have also been reported in susceptible subgroups (33).

There are several limitations to this study. We relied on ambient monitoring data rather than on individual monitoring to assign exposures. By limiting the study to mothers whose residential ZCTAs were within 10 km of a meteorological monitor, we attempted to reduce exposure misclassification, but there could have been some residual misclassification. We assigned full gestational exposure based on the residential ZCTA at the time of giving birth because we did not have information on previous addresses. A previous study reported that although 15%–30% of pregnant women reportedly changed residences during their pregnancy, the impact on health associations were relatively low (34). Thus, using the ZCTA of the residential address at the time of giving birth should have been sufficient

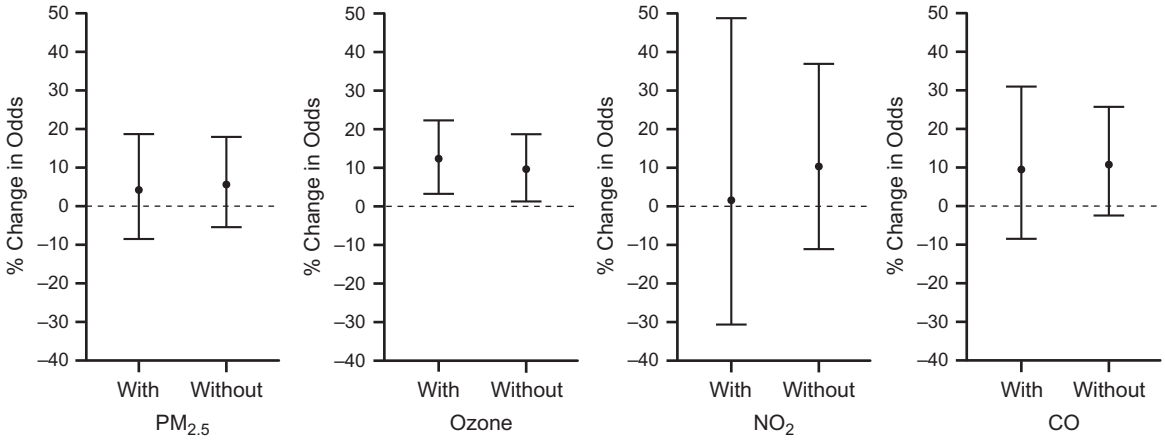


Figure 4. Estimated percent change in odds of term low birth weight per 10°F increase in full-term apparent temperature above 55°F, with and without each specified air pollutant, in California, 1999–2013. All models adjusted for maternal race/ethnicity, maternal age group, maternal education, infant sex, and year and season of birth. CO, carbon monoxide; NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm.

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to characterize exposure for most women. Although we had data on several maternal factors, we did not have information on multiple pregnancies for the same mother so we could not consider repeated outcomes. We also did not have data on occupational addresses, air conditioning use, or daily time-activity patterns, so we could not account for them. Maternal smoking data were based on self-report, and because it is not socially desirable to smoke, mothers may have inaccurately reported less or no exposure. Along with prepregnancy BMI and WIC enrollment, maternal cigarette smoking data were available only for birth records beginning in 2007 (7 years in our study), making the estimates less reliable. Adjustments for multiple hypothesis testing were not conducted, because corrections would likely widen our confidence intervals, but the effect estimates would remain similar. The results that were produced were consistent according to each exposure metric, and thus, very unlikely due to chance.

This study adds to the growing body of literature that suggests that pregnant women and their fetuses are vulnerable populations following ambient heat exposure. During heat advisory warnings, pregnant women should be included as a vulnerable subgroup for extra precautions, particularly specific subgroups found to be at greatest risk. The results from this study will not only be informative to pregnant women and their health-care professionals, but also other caretakers, family members, and employers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has stated that hot days, elevated nighttime temperatures, and heat waves have become more frequent in recent years, and their duration and intensity are likely to increase in the future (35); thus, adverse health outcomes from heat exposure are more likely as well. The present study focused on apparent temperature, although the association during a heat wave is likely to be substantially greater. Given the significant associations for apparent temperature and LBW found in this study, more large-scale studies of temperature and LBW, including modifiers of the association, in other locations are warranted.

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Original Contribution

Examining the Association Between Apparent Temperature and Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits in California

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The association between ambient temperature and morbidity has been explored previously. However, the association between temperature and mental health-related outcomes, including violence and self-harm, remains relatively unexamined. For the period 2005–2013, we obtained daily counts of mental health-related emergency room visits involving injuries with an external cause for 16 California climate zones from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development and combined them with data on mean apparent temperature, a combination of temperature and humidity. Using Poisson regression models, we estimated climate zone-level associations and then used random-effects meta-analyses to produce overall estimates. Analyses were stratified by season (warm: May–October; cold: November–April), race/ethnicity, and age. During the warm season, a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in same-day mean apparent temperature was associated with 4.8% (95% confidence interval (CI): 3.6, 6.0), 5.8% (95% CI: 4.5, 7.1), and 7.9% (95% CI: 7.3, 8.4) increases in the risk of emergency room visits for mental health disorders, self-injury/suicide, and intentional injury/homicide, respectively. High temperatures during the cold season were also positively associated with these outcomes. Variations were observed by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, with Hispanics, whites, persons aged 6–18 years, and females being at greatest risk for most outcomes. Increasing mean apparent temperature was found to have acute associations with mental health outcomes and intentional injuries, and these findings warrant further study in other locations.

ambient temperature; apparent temperature; California; emergency room visits; homicide; mental health; Poisson regression; suicide

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ER, emergency room; ICD-9, *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*; SES, socioeconomic status.

The association between elevated ambient temperatures and morbidity from heat stroke and dehydration has been well established (1). The mentally ill have been identified as being at risk from extreme heat, especially those taking medications that interfere with physiological homeostasis; extreme heat has been associated with higher mortality (2, 3), heat-related illnesses (4), and physiologically impaired heat tolerance (5). Very few studies have examined the direct impact of temperature on mental health-related outcomes (6–8), which would identify specific populations at enhanced risk and help providers anticipate health-care utilization for mental disorders. Violence and self-harm, which are more prominent during hotter weather (9–13), may also be related to mental states of aggression. There is limited evidence that the relationship between temperature and mental disorders, violence, and self-harm is mediated by individual factors such as age, sex, and education (6, 7, 14), and the issue warrants further investigation.

In this study, we examined the association between apparent temperature and emergency room (ER) visits for mental health-related outcomes in California from 2005 to 2013. We had data on a large number of ER visits, so we were able to examine effect modification by race/ethnicity, age, sex, and region. Additionally, we explored specific mental disorder categories, specifically psychosis and neurotic disorders, and violent outcomes possibly related to mental health, including self-inflicted injury/suicide and inflicted injury/homicide. Though the latter two outcomes are not directly documented as mental health outcomes, exploring their association with temperature could be indicative of overall trends in mental health as they relate to outdoor temperature.

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METHODS

Study population

We obtained data on daily numbers of ER visits in 16 California climate zones from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development for the period 2005–2013. Climate zone boundaries were classified on the basis of weather and energy-use factors (15). We focused on primary diagnoses and limited our analyses to visits involving injuries with external causes, to focus on high-risk groups. The outcomes examined included all mental disorders (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) codes 290–319) and subcategories of psychosis (ICD-9 codes 290–299) and neurotic disorders (ICD-9 codes 300–316), including all neurotic, personality, and other nonpsychotic mental disorders. We also examined ER visits with external causes of injury identified as self-inflicted injury/suicide (ICD-9 codes E950–E959) or being a victim of intentionally inflicted injury/homicide (ICD-9 codes E960–E969), regardless of primary diagnosis. Data on race/ethnicity (white non-Hispanic (white), black non-Hispanic (black), Asian non-Hispanic (Asian), or Hispanic), age (6–18, 19–64, or ≥65 years), and sex (male, female) were also abstracted. To examine potential seasonal effect modification, we stratified ER visits by season (warm (May 1–October 31) or cold (November 1–April 30)) for all analyses. We were unable to differentiate between incident and prevalent visits, and multiple visits may have occurred for the same person.

Exposure data

Because previous studies have shown that temperature, rather than humidity, sunshine, or other meteorological factors, is most associated with mental health-related outcomes such as self-injury and suicide (14, 16), we considered mean, minimum, and maximum apparent temperature to take into account the combined exposure of temperature and humidity. Apparent temperature data were provided by the Environmental Protection Agency through the Air Quality System Data Mart (17), the California Irrigation Management Information System (18), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (19). These data were restricted to December 2004 (1 month prior to the study period) to account for lagged temperature for ER visits occurring from the beginning of January 2005 to December 31, 2013. In total, 401 meteorological monitors had daily temperature and humidity data for the study period, and we restricted the data to monitors with at least 98% completeness.

For each population-weighted zip-code tabulation area centroid in a climate zone, we estimated daily apparent temperature using monitored data in the same climate zone, weighting by distance from each monitor. These values were combined to create an estimate of daily apparent temperature for each climate zone, while also weighting by the US Census population count associated with the zip-code tabulation area centroid. Distance calculations were completed with Geospatial Modelling Environment software (Spatial Ecology LLC, Marshfield, Wisconsin) (20), with additional data manipulation done using SAS, version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina) (21). The final data set consisted of variables for apparent temperature lags of 0–30 days for mean, maximum, and minimum apparent temperature.

Data analysis

We analyzed the data using a 2-stage time-series method with Poisson regression in R, version 3.2.2 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) (22) to estimate the association of mean, maximum, or minimum daily apparent temperature with daily numbers of ER visits, adjusting for holidays, day of the week, and seasonal/long-term trends using a natural spline smoothing function of time, measured in days with 2 degrees of freedom per season, for long-term temporal adjustment. Effect estimates were first calculated for each climate zone and then combined using random-effects models for meta-analyses to obtain an overall estimate (23). Daily temperature data were merged with ER daily count data and binomial (0/1) indicators for holidays (New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas). Day of the week was included because homicides and suicides have been shown to vary by day of the week (11, 24). We excluded the last month, to avoid the issue of counts declining from the inclusion of persons admitted to the ER in 2013 who were not discharged until 2014.

The final model was chosen on the basis of Akaike's Information Criterion, comparing models with mean, maximum, and minimum apparent temperatures. Several lag times were considered: the same day (lag 0), the previous day (lag 1), the average of the same day and the previous 6 days (lag 0–6), and the average of the same day and the previous 29 days (lag 0–29), and the metric of apparent temperature with the best model fit was used. We tested an additional squared term for apparent temperature in the final model with the best lag fit. Results were further stratified by race/ethnicity, age group, sex, and region (coastal/noncoastal). The race/ethnicity recorded for inflicted injury/homicide is typically that of the victim(s), since this was the person(s) admitted to the ER; but the race/ethnicity of the victim(s) is usually that of the perpetrator(s) as well (27). All main results are reported as the percent change in the risk of ER visits per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in apparent temperature.

We also considered extreme apparent temperatures, defined as the bottom 10th percentile and the upper 90th percentile of the distribution for each climate zone, using indicator variables (0/1). Additionally, we evaluated heat waves, which were defined as 2 or more consecutive days of apparent temperature above the 95th percentile for each climate zone.

Prior to beginning this study, we obtained institutional review board approval from California's Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects.

RESULTS

Our study population consisted of 219,942 ER visits for mental health-related external-cause injuries, 62,812 of which were categorized as psychosis visits and 157,050 of which were neurosis visits (Table 1). Additionally, there were 322,478 self-injury/suicide visits and 1,041,433 inflicted injury/homicide visits recorded (Table 1). White patients made 56% of mental disorder visits, while 26% of such visits were made by Hispanic patients, 8% by black patients, and 3% by Asian patients. Most

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Table 1. Characteristics of the Study Population (%) in a Study of Apparent Temperature and Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits, California, 2005–2013

Characteristic	Mental Health Outcome				
	All Mental Disorders (n = 219,942)	Psychosis (n = 62,812)	Neurotic Disorders (n = 157,050)	Self-Injury/ Suicide (n = 322,478)	Inflicted Injury/ Homicide (n = 1,041,433)
Racial/ethnic group					
White	56	63	53	55	34
Black	8	8	8	8	18
Asian	3	3	3	4	3
Hispanic	26	20	28	25	36
Age group, years					
0–5	<1	<1	1	<1	1
6–18	13	7	16	21	18
19–64	74	67	76	75	79
≥65	13	26	7	3	2
Region					
Coastal	28	28	29	23	25
Noncoastal	72	72	71	77	75
Sex					
Male	56	54	56	41	68
Female	44	46	44	59	32

patients were 19–64 years of age (74%), with smaller percentages of cases being aged 6–18 years and ≥65 years (13% each). Fewer than 1% of mental disorder visits were made by children under age 6 years (an insufficient number for analysis). The majority of visits (56%) were made by males.

Climate-zone-specific mean apparent temperature distributions are listed in Table 2. Noncoastal climate zones had the majority of ER visits, with 71%–77% of visits, while coastal climate zones had the remaining 23%–29% of visits. The overall mean apparent temperature was 65.5°F (18.6°C) during the warm season and 48.9°F (9.4°C) during the cold season. During the warm season, individual zone mean apparent temperatures ranged from 51.9°F (11.1°C) to 83.5°F (28.6°C), while mean apparent temperatures ranged from 37.3°F (2.9°C) to 56.1°F (13.4°C) during the cold season.

After analyzing several lag times, we found that same-day lags most frequently had the best model fit according to Akaike's Information Criterion (Figure 1). While some elevated risks were also observed for lag 1 and lag 0–6, lag 0–30 had all significant associations for the cold season (see Web Figure 1, available at https://academic.oup.com/aje). After comparing associations between mean, minimum, and maximum apparent temperatures (Figure 2, Web Figure 2), we found mean apparent temperature to have the best model fit. Squared terms were generally not statistically significant when data were stratified by season (warm or cold), implying that the linear term was sufficient. Thus, our final model included mean apparent temperature for lag 0, and all results were stratified by season.

We observed significant associations between same-day mean apparent temperature and overall and specific categories of mental health-related ER visits (Table 3). During the warm season, a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature was associated with a 4.8% (95% confidence interval (CI): 3.6, 6.0) increase in risk of overall mental health events, a 2.9% (95% CI: 0.7, 5.2) increase in risk of psychotic events, and a 5.7% (95% CI: 3.8, 7.6) increase in risk of neurotic events. Increased temperatures during the cold season were associated with 5.3% (95% CI: 4.0, 6.7), 3.9% (95% CI: 1.6, 6.3), and 6.0% (95% CI: 4.5, 7.5) increases in the risk of all mental health events, psychotic events, and neurotic events, respectively. During the warm season, a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature was associated with a 5.8% (95% CI: 4.5, 7.1) increase in the risk of self-injury/suicide ER visits and a 7.9% (95% CI: 7.3, 8.4) increase in risk of inflicted injury/homicide. During the cold season, a mean apparent temperature increase of 10°F (5.6°C) was associated with a 7.2% (95% CI: 5.7, 8.8) increase in risk of self-injury/suicide and a 10.6% (95% CI: 9.8, 11.4) increase in risk of inflicted injury/homicide visits.

Figure 3 and Web Figure 3 show results stratified by racial/ethnic group, age, sex, and region for all mental health events (Figure 3) and for the subcategories of psychosis (Web Figure 3a), neurotic disorders (Web Figure 3b), self-injury/suicide (Web Figure 3c), and inflicted injury/homicide (Web Figure 3d), respectively. Since the results for warm and cold seasons were similar, only warm-season results are shown in these figures. Per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature, the greatest associations were observed for whites and Hispanics for all mental health outcomes during the warm season (whites: 4.7% (95% CI: 3.1, 6.4); Hispanics: 6.3% (95% CI: 3.7, 9.1)) (Figure 3). Similar results were observed during the cold season. For all mental health outcomes, as well as psychosis and neurotic

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Table 2. Mean Apparent Temperature Exposure (°F) by Region, Climate Zone, and Season, California, 2005–2013

Region and Representative Location	Climate Zone	Temperature Measure and Season[a]									
		Mean (SD)		Lower 5th Percentile		Lower 10th Percentile		Upper 90th Percentile		Upper 95th Percentile	
		Warm	Cold	Warm	Cold	Warm	Cold	Warm	Cold	Warm	Cold
Coastal		59.9 (7.2)	49.6 (6.4)	48.7	38.8	50.9	41.1	69.6	57.6	72.7	59.7
Eureka	1	51.9 (4.3)	43.5 (5.5)	45.0	34.8	46.4	36.6	57.5	50.6	59.4	52.5
San Francisco	3	57.5 (4.1)	48.0 (5.0)	50.7	39.7	52.1	41.4	62.7	54.3	64.3	56.3
Santa Maria	5	58.7 (4.7)	48.9 (5.4)	51.1	40.4	52.5	42.0	64.0	55.3	66.7	57.7
LAX Airport	6	64.0 (4.8)	53.3 (4.9)	56.6	45.3	58.2	46.8	70.3	59.2	71.9	61.2
San Diego	7	67.3 (5.9)	54.0 (4.9)	58.7	45.9	60.3	47.4	75.6	60.0	77.8	61.7
Noncoastal		68.0 (10.4)	48.6 (8.7)	52.2	34.5	55.4	37.4	81.3	59.5	86.5	62.8
Napa	2	59.9 (6.3)	44.2 (6.3)	49.6	34.0	51.4	36.1	67.4	52.3	70.2	54.9
San Jose	4	61.5 (5.6)	47.9 (5.9)	52.4	38.1	54.2	40.3	68.8	55.3	71.0	57.7
Long Beach	8	68.8 (5.9)	55.2 (5.3)	59.9	47.0	61.7	48.4	76.9	61.6	78.7	63.5
LA Civic Center	9	67.8 (7.2)	53.8 (6.8)	56.5	43.3	58.6	45.1	77.4	62.7	80.1	65.4
Riverside	10	69.5 (8.3)	52.1 (6.5)	56.3	41.8	58.8	43.5	80.5	60.4	83.2	62.8
Red Bluff	11	69.9 (9.4)	47.2 (7.5)	54.0	35.7	57.1	37.9	81.4	57.0	84.5	60.0
Stockton	12	66.7 (7.7)	47.0 (7.1)	54.0	36.2	56.3	38.0	76.2	56.0	79.4	58.8
Fresno	13	71.5 (9.3)	48.0 (7.8)	55.8	35.9	58.3	37.9	82.4	58.0	85.6	61.3
Barstow	14	69.7 (9.7)	45.7 (7.6)	52.4	34.6	55.5	36.5	81.3	55.5	83.2	59.1
Brawley	15	83.5 (10.9)	56.1 (7.9)	64.8	43.8	67.3	46.3	97.1	66.7	98.9	69.5
Bishop	16	59.5 (9.0)	37.3 (6.8)	43.9	26.9	46.8	28.8	70.0	46.3	72.1	49.3

Abbreviations: LA, Los Angeles; LAX, Los Angeles International; SD, standard deviation.
[a] Warm season: May–October; cold season: November–April.

disorder visits, estimates for black and Asian patients showed no significant associations with temperature increases.

When results were stratified, risk of self-injury/suicide (cold season) and inflicted injury/homicide (warm season) appeared to be highest for Hispanics. For self-injury/suicide, a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature was associated with a 6.9% (95% CI: 4.3, 9.6) increase during the warm season and a 10.5% (95% CI: 7.3, 13.7) increase during the cold season. These risks were more increased in comparison with whites during both the warm season (5.1%, 95% CI: 3.4, 6.8) and the cold season (6.1%, 95% CI: 4.7, 7.5). Blacks also had significantly elevated risk during both seasons, while Asians had greater risk for the cold season only. Risk of being a victim of inflicted injury/homicide was also highest for Hispanics in both seasons. During the warm season, a 9.9% (95% CI: 9.0, 10.9) increase in inflicted injury/homicide was found for Hispanics, as compared with a 7.0% (95% CI: 6.0, 7.9) increase among whites and a 6.0% (95% CI: 4.6, 7.4) increase among blacks.

Risks were relatively the same across age categories during both the warm and cold seasons. During the warm season, mental health disorders had the highest association with apparent temperature for 6- to 18-year-olds, with a 7.3% (95% CI: 4.0, 10.8) increase in the risk of ER visits per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature. The association between temperature and self-inflicted injury/suicide was also highest in 6- to 18-year-olds (6.7%, 95% CI: 4.5, 8.9). The increase in inflicted injury/homicide was highest among persons aged 19–64 years (8.3%, 95% CI: 7.7, 9.0). Cold-season estimates followed a similar pattern, with all mental health and self-inflicted injury/suicide associations being highest for the age group 6–18 years. During the cold season, however, inflicted injury/homicide had the highest association with temperature for 6- to 18-year-olds, at 15.4% (95% CI: 13.7, 17.2) greater risk.

Effect modification by region was not found, except for psychosis, which had a greater association in noncoastal areas during the warm season (Web Figure 3a). Inflicted injury/homicide showed fairly similar associations with apparent temperature by region. During the cold season, significant associations were found among coastal and noncoastal populations for neurotic disorders, self-inflicted injury/suicide, and inflicted injury/homicide, but no significant differences between regions were observed.

In analyses that considered extreme temperatures, results for the upper 90th percentile and heat-wave exposure were similar to our estimates for temperature increments of 10°F (5.6°C) (Figure 4). Most estimates had slightly less magnitude for the 90th percentile but a slightly higher association with heat waves for inflicted injury/homicide, overall mental health, and neurotic outcomes. The lowest decile (10th percentile) had all negative associations.

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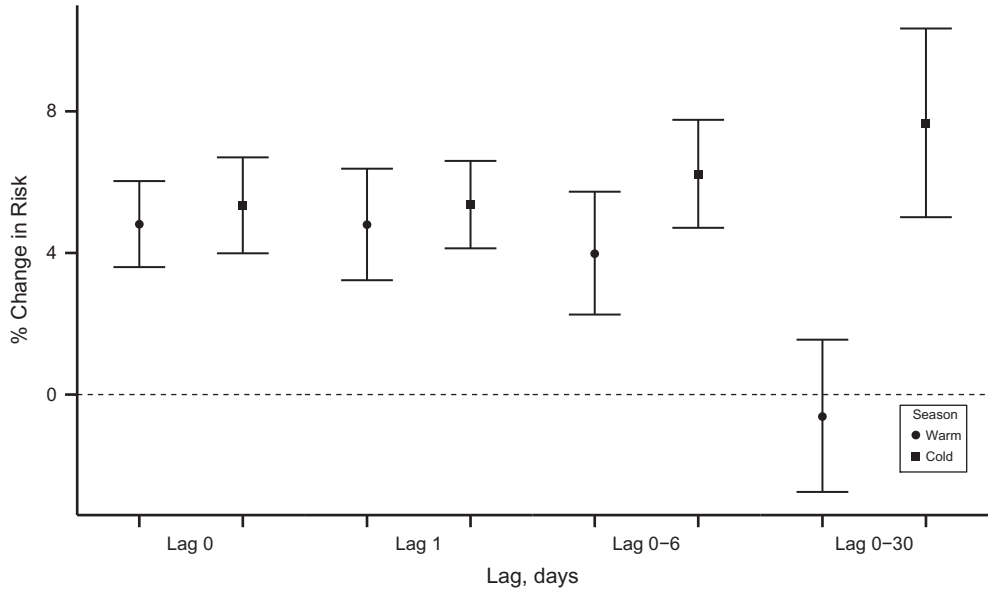


Figure 1. Percent change in the risk of mental health-related emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature, by lag period and season, California, 2005–2013. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

DISCUSSION

We found associations between increasing apparent temperature and risk of all mental health disorders in California, as well as for the subcategories of psychotic and neurotic events, and inflicted injury/homicide and self-injury/suicide. While very few prior studies showed increased associations with mental health-related outcomes primarily during the warm season or following heat waves (6, 7), we observed greater risk of the mental health outcomes examined with increasing temperature during both the warm and cold seasons. Because temperatures in California are relatively mild, particularly in the more densely populated coastal areas, there was not a drastic difference between mean cold-season and warm-season temperatures. Extremes in hotter temperatures or heat waves were similar to the magnitude of the effect estimates for temperature

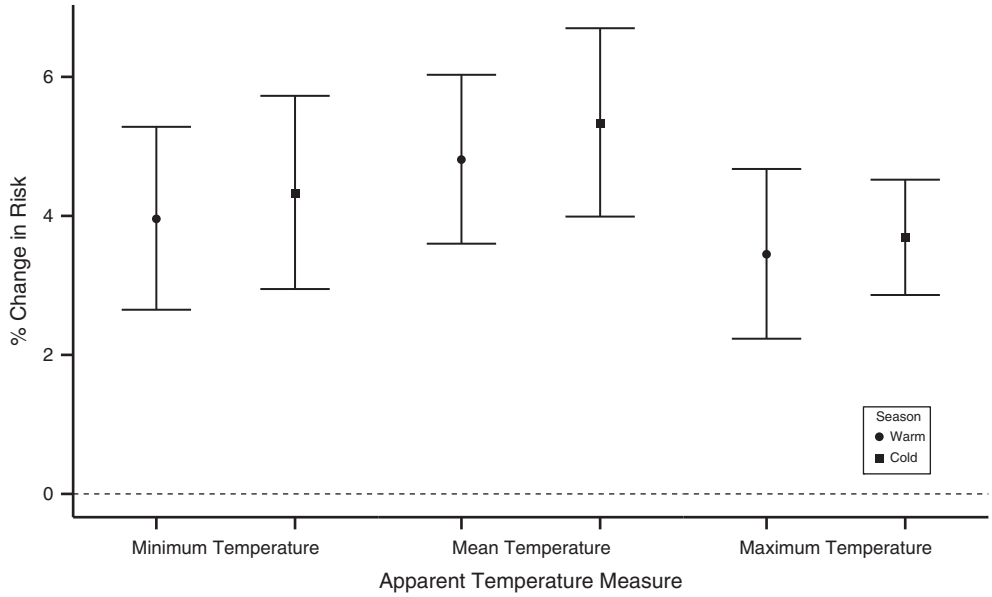


Figure 2. Percent change in the risk of mental health-related emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in minimum, mean, or maximum apparent temperature (lag 0), by season, California, 2005–2013. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

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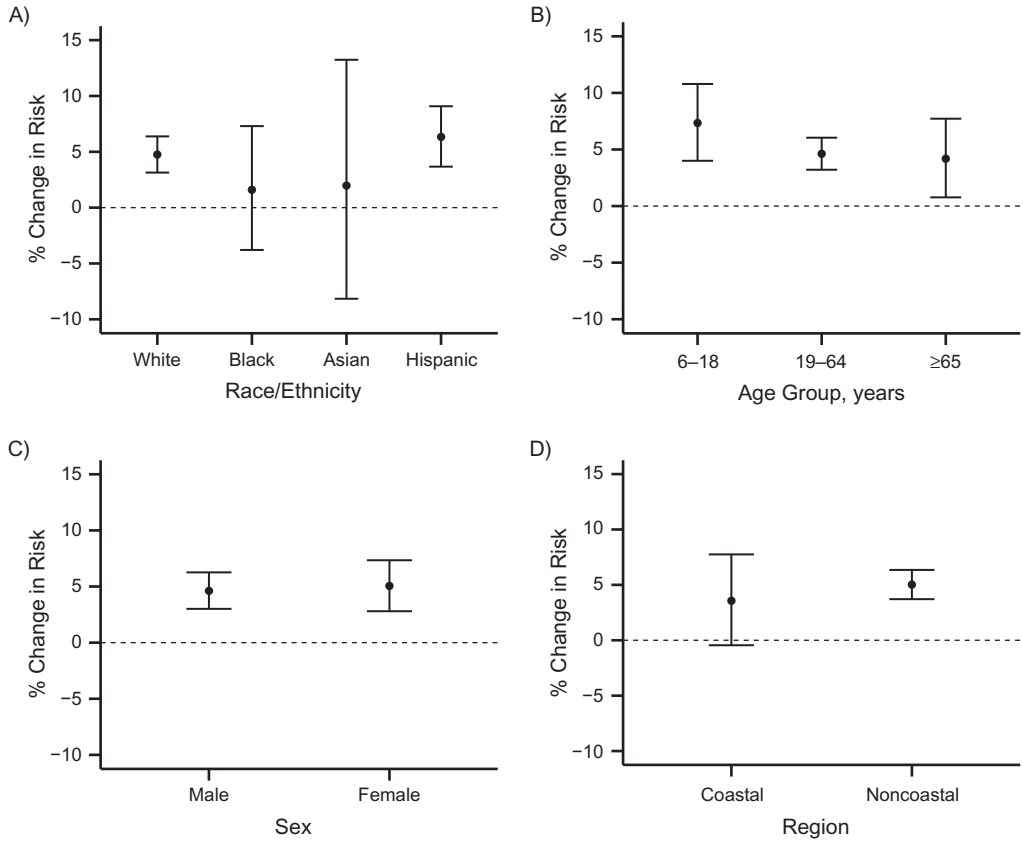


Figure 3. Percent change in the risk of mental health-related emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature during the warm season, by race/ethnicity (A), age group (B), sex (C), and region (D), California, 2005–2013. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

per 10°F (5.6°C). Higher associations were observed in noncoastal areas for psychosis only, while other outcomes had similar risks by region. Poorer mental health-related outcomes in noncoastal areas could be related to lower socioeconomic status (SES) in comparison with coastal areas. For example, use of air conditioning is typically correlated with higher SES; however, in California, coastal regions have higher SES but lower air conditioner ownership due to relatively milder temperatures. Furthermore, low SES is also a risk factor for mental disorder itself, particularly for children and adolescents (25), as is being a victim of a violent crime, chronic stress, crowding, noise pollution, and discrimination (26).

ER visits in our study were often made for the victims of violence, not necessarily the perpetrators, unless the perpetrators were also admitted to the ER. For homicides, the victim's race/ethnicity may be a good predictor of the perpetrator's (27). Temperature may have also affected the mental state and aggressiveness of both the perpetrator and the victim, resulting in a higher likelihood of physical altercation and injury. Our results support the hypothesis that higher temperatures may lead to more violence, including suicides and homicides, particularly for Hispanics and whites during both seasons. During the warm season, Hispanics displayed the greatest risks for all mental health-related outcomes except psychosis, for which whites had a higher association. However, sample sizes were small for some outcomes for Asians and blacks, so we may not have captured accurate risk estimates for those racial/ethnic groups. There may be a cultural stigma regarding mental illness in some communities, so it may be underreported from lack of diagnosis. Some populations may be more likely to use the ER for primary care (28), and they would have received better coverage in this study. Prior studies did not examine disparities among racial/ethnic groups specifically for temperature and mental health-related outcomes.

Although risks were similar by age, the greatest risk was observed for 6- to 18-year-olds, except for inflicted injury/homicide, where the greatest risk was for adults aged 19–64 years. Previous studies found elevated risk of psychological emergency calls for persons aged 15–44 years (29) and elevated risk of ER admissions due to mental and behavioral disorders (8). Unlike the majority of prior studies, which focused on medication use in the elderly, we were able to evaluate both overall and specific mental health outcomes for all age groups. In a previous Australian study (6), the elderly were also found to be at increased risk for mortality during heat waves, but not for hospitalization (except those aged ≥75 years). We did not observe increased risk for the elderly, partly because we examined ER visits rather than mortality or hospital visits. Elderly persons with mental health disorders in California typically reside in medical care facilities where they spend most of their time indoors

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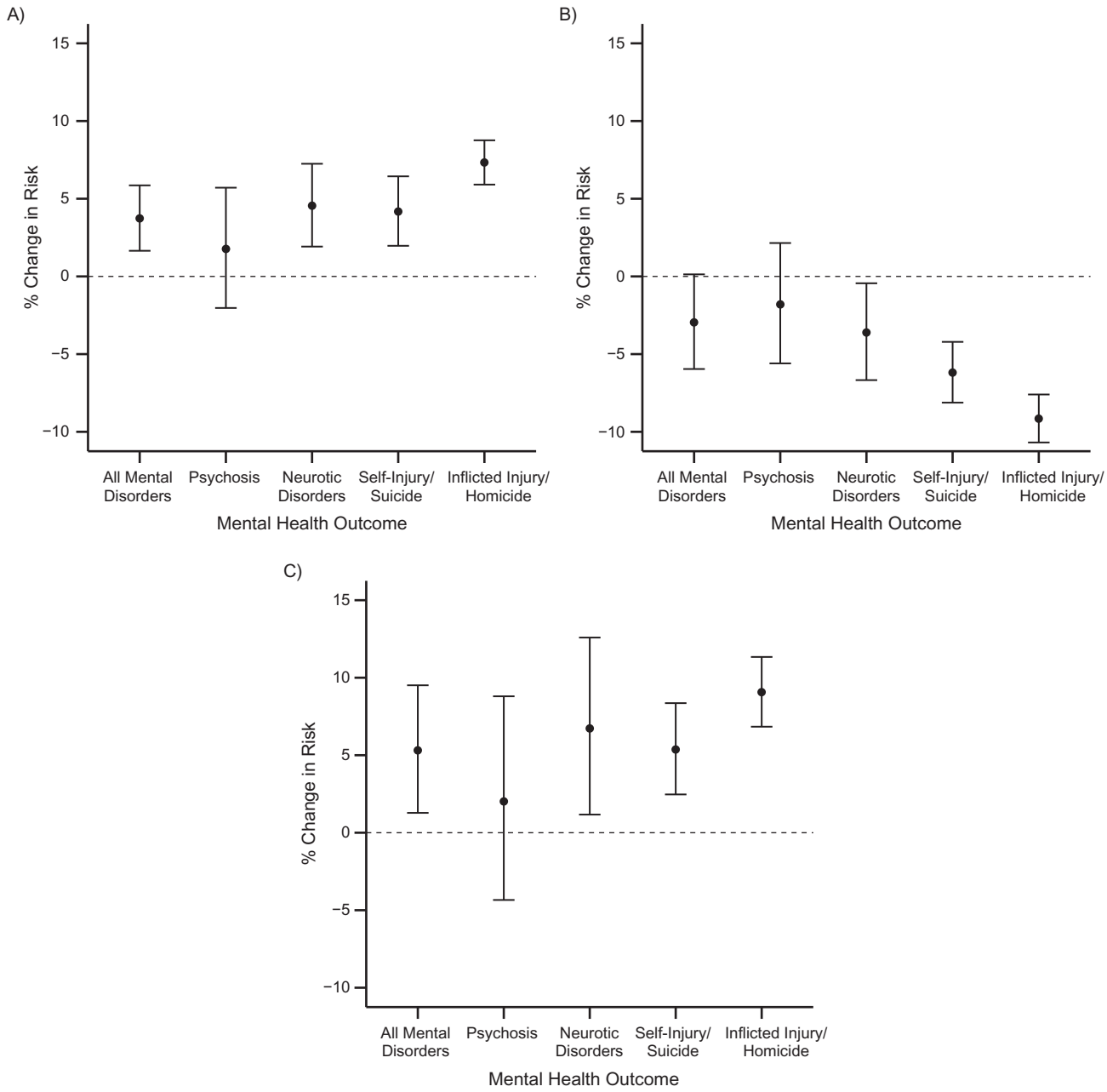


Figure 4. Percent change in the risk of mental health-related emergency room visits in the bottom 10th percentile of apparent temperature (A), in the upper 90th percentile of apparent temperature (B), and during heat waves (≥2 days in the 95th percentile for climate zone) (C), California, 2005–2013. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

under supervision and in climate-controlled environments, with lower risk of morbidity/mortality following heat waves compared with younger age groups (30).

Apart from homicides, females had greater or similar risk as males during both the warm and cold seasons. In the Australian study (6), adult males had greater risk of dementia and schizophrenic disorders following heat waves, but females had greater risk of disorders due to psychoactive substance use. In a study in Vietnam, males aged ≥60 years were more sensitive to seasonal fluctuations for mental disorder hospital admissions (31). In a South Korean study (12), males also had slightly greater risk for suicide than females, although the finding was not statistically significant.

The biological mechanisms for temperature-related increases in mental health-related outcomes are multifactorial. As temperatures rise, stresses from everyday life in the home, social networks, and the workplace are likely to be exacerbated, particularly for persons with acute or chronic mental problems. During extended periods of heat, irritability and psychological distress (including risky behaviors such as alcohol

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Table 3. Percent Change in the Risk of Mental Health-Related Emergency Room Visits per 10°F (5.6°C) Increase in Mean Apparent Temperature, by Season[a], California, 2005–2013

Outcome	Warm Season			Cold Season		
	No. of ER Visits	% Change[b]	95% CI	No. of ER Visits	% Change[b]	95% CI
All mental disorders	115,962	4.8	3.6, 6.0	103,980	5.3	4.0, 6.7
Psychosis	32,959	2.9	0.7, 5.2	29,853	3.9	1.6, 6.3
Neurotic disorders	82,962	5.7	3.8, 7.6	74,088	6.0	4.5, 7.5
Suicide	168,596	5.8	4.5, 7.1	153,882	7.2	5.7, 8.8
Homicide	561,891	7.9	7.3, 8.4	479,542	10.6	9.8, 11.4

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ER, emergency room.
[a] Warm season: May–October; cold season: November–April.
[b] Percent change in the risk of ER visits.

consumption), violence, and aggression are more common (32). In one study, daytime temperature was found to be a risk factor for episodes related to schizophrenia (33), possibly because of increased stress on the nervous system (34). Medications such as beta blockers (35), benzodiazepines (36), and antidepressants (37), used to treat hypertension, schizophrenia, and depression, respectively, have been shown to increase risk of suicide, while antipsychotic medications for schizophrenia (38), as well as psychoactive substances (39), have been related to increased violence and homicides. Impaired thermoregulation and suppressed thirst, noted side effects of medications associated with mental health disorder treatment, may contribute to greater mental health admissions during periods of increased heat (40). Mental illness is also a predominant risk factor for heat-related illnesses. In animal models, specific neurotransmitters that may be involved in thermoregulation may be compromised, particularly for schizophrenic patients (41). Some antipsychotic medications, especially those commonly prescribed for dementia (42), may disrupt normal thermoregulation due to their particular pharmacological properties (4). Furthermore, persons with specific conditions such as dementia, as well as those who take particular types of medications, may lack the awareness or cognitive function to avoid going outdoors or to wear appropriate clothing during periods of heat exposure (6).

There were several limitations in this study. The most severe cases would not have been captured because they resulted in death before the person reached the ER. On the other hand, other cases may not have been severe enough for a person to visit the ER and may have been treated at the scene or in other treatment facilities. In either scenario, ER visits capture a specific subset of mental health morbidity. While we were able to evaluate some specific mental health-related outcomes, we could not look at several others in more detail because of inadequate numbers. We relied on information provided by the databases and could not consider changes in individual factors that may be on the noncausal pathway, such as medication use, SES, activity patterns, trends in seeking care for mental health issues, or comorbidity, that may have contributed to spurious false-positive associations. Since we used time-series data, these confounders should not have affected our results, unless they changed on a daily level, and other time-variant sources of confounding may exist. Race/ethnicity may be a valid measure of SES effect modification and could not account for the other factors. However, the results were generally consistent by lag period, outcome, and geographic region, providing further credibility for our findings. We also relied on ecological exposure data but tried to minimize misclassification by weighting climate zone temperature estimates on the basis of population and temperature monitor proximity. It is not feasible to conduct personal temperature exposure assessment for each individual (43) in studies with large populations, given the great amount of time and expense involved, and monitored data provided a good proxy for population-weighted exposure.

As global temperatures continue to rise and heat waves are predicted to become more intense and frequent in the future (44), it will become necessary to consider all outcomes rather than just mortality from all causes or cardiovascular and/or respiratory diseases (45) in order to target high-risk populations and prevent heat-associated deaths and illnesses. To our knowledge, this study is among the first to have quantified the association between temperature and mental health-related outcomes, and the first to do so in California. We examined both warm and cold seasons and considered extreme temperatures.

Through identification of subgroups that are most vulnerable, morbidity related to temperature exposure can be alleviated. The results of this study could be invaluable to mental health patients and their caretakers, as well as policy-makers. This study focused on short-term exposures, with the longest lag being 30 days. In future studies, longer exposure averages should also be examined for associations between temperature and mental health-related outcomes, particularly in colder climates.

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Environmental Protection Agency or the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

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Original Contribution

Association Between High Ambient Temperature and Risk of Stillbirth in California

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Recent studies have linked elevated apparent temperatures with adverse birth outcomes, such as preterm delivery, but other birth outcomes have not been well studied. We examined 8,510 fetal deaths (≥20 weeks' gestation) to estimate their association with mean apparent temperature, a combination of temperature and humidity, during the warm season in California (May–October) from 1999 to 2009. Mothers whose residential zip codes were within 10 km of a meteorological monitor were included. Meteorological data were provided by the California Irrigation Management Information System, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Climatic Data Center, while the California Department of Public Health provided stillbirth data. Using a time-stratified case-crossover study design, we found a 10.4% change (95% confidence interval: 4.4, 16.8) in risk of stillbirth for every 10°F (5.6°C) increase in apparent temperature (cumulative average of lags 2–6 days). Risk varied by maternal race/ethnicity and was greater for younger mothers, less educated mothers, and male fetuses. The highest risks were observed during gestational weeks 20–25 and 31–33. No associations were found during the cold season (November–April), and the observed associations were independent of air pollutants. This study adds to the growing body of literature identifying pregnant women and their fetuses as subgroups vulnerable to heat exposure.

ambient temperature; California; case-crossover studies; environmental factors; fetal death; mortality; stillbirth

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in diameter; ppb, parts per billion; ppm, parts per million; SES, socioeconomic status.

The relationship between apparent temperature and adverse birth outcomes has only recently been explored. Most previous studies have linked temperature or seasonality with low birth weight and preterm birth in the United States and worldwide (1–3). Other adverse birth outcomes, such as stillbirth (also known as fetal death), have only rarely been considered, and only outside of the United States; both cold temperatures in Sweden (4) and hot temperatures in Australia (5) have been examined. Although there is no standardized definition of stillbirth, it is typically defined as death of a fetus at ≥20 weeks of gestation or ≥28 weeks of gestation, depending on geographic location. The rate of stillbirth has been fairly consistent in the past decade, and in California in 2010 it was reported to be 5.1/1,000 births (6). Stillbirth may be associated with higher monetary costs than livebirth (7) and can contribute to symptoms of depression and anxiety that may continue through subsequent pregnancies (8). Common causes of stillbirth include obstetrical conditions, placental abnormalities, fetal genetic/structural abnormalities, infection, umbilical cord abnormalities, hypertensive disorders, and other maternal medical conditions (9), but important risk factors for stillbirth remain largely unknown.

In this study, we examined the relationship between apparent temperature and stillbirth in California during the warm season from 1999 to 2009. California's large and diverse population and its vast network of meteorological and air pollution monitors provide an ideal setting in which to study temperature-related health outcomes while targeting vulnerable subgroups. We considered potential seasonal differences, as well as variations in associations by maternal demographic factors such as age, education, race/ethnicity, and fetal sex. We also examined potential confounding and effect modification according to a number of criteria air pollutants.

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METHODS

Exposure classification

Meteorological data were obtained from 3 different sources: the California Irrigation Management Information System (10), the US Environmental Protection Agency (11), and the National Climatic Data Center (12). As described previously (13), we calculated mean apparent daily temperature, a combination of temperature and relative humidity, in degrees Celsius (°C) and then converted the data to degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Since we were interested in warm-season associations, we limited our main analysis to May through October 1999–2009. We considered the number of stillbirths with maternal zip codes located within 10 km, 10–20 km, and 20 km of a meteorological monitor in the same climate zone to maximize the number of cases as well as refine our exposure assessment to reduce potential misclassification. Sixteen climate zones have been previously defined by the California Energy Commission, based on weather, energy use, and other factors related to climate (14), as shown in Figure 1.

Using data provided by the California Air Resources Board (15), we evaluated potential confounding by maximum 1-hour measurements for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) in separate models along with apparent temperature. These analyses were restricted to case mothers living within 5 km of a carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide monitor, within 10 km of an ozone monitor, and within 20 km of a sulfur dioxide monitor.

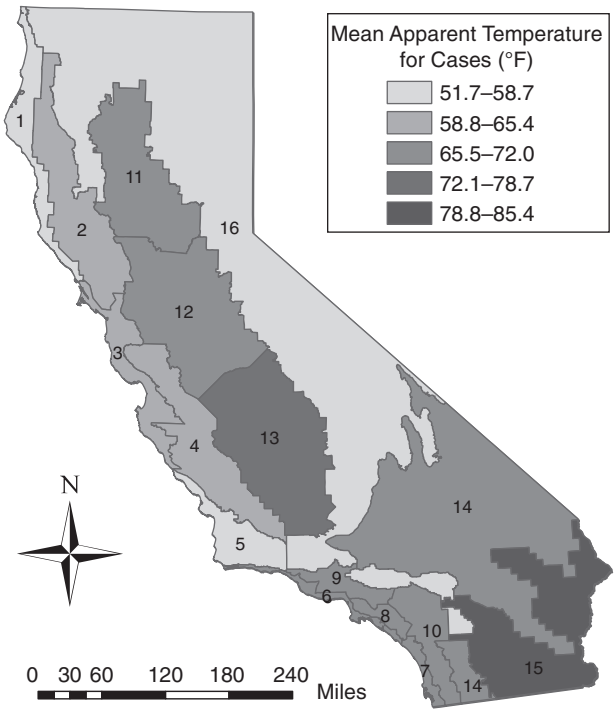


Figure 1. Mean apparent temperature for stillbirth cases (°F) in the 16 climate zones defined by the California Energy Commission, California, May–October 1999–2009. °C = (°F − 32) × 5/9.

Identification of cases

The study population consisted of stillbirths occurring between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2009, in California. Fetal Death Statistical Master Files data were provided by the Office of Health Information Research of the California Department of Public Health (16). The State of California defines stillbirth as the death of a fetus whose development has advanced to the 20th week of gestation or beyond, prior to complete expulsion or extraction from the mother (California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 916). The following information was abstracted from fetal death certificates: sex of the fetus, date of stillbirth, gestational age of the fetus, date of the last menstrual period, maternal residential zip code, maternal age, maternal education, and maternal race/ethnicity. When information on the last menstrual period was missing from the original data, it was estimated by taking the difference between the date of delivery and gestational age given in days. To avoid the potential for the fixed cohort bias (17), we limited the data to a cohort conceived between 20 weeks prior to January 1, 1999, and 44 weeks prior to December 31, 2009.

Statistical analysis

The time-stratified case-crossover method was used to analyze the data (18). This study design is ideal for short-term exposures with acute relationships, and it controls for both known and unknown confounders by using each woman as her own control. Since control periods were selected every seventh day during the same month as the stillbirth (i.e., case period), we were able to inherently control for day of the week and long-term time trends. There could be a maximum of 4 control periods per case, with a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of 28 days before or after the case period occurred.

We conducted univariate conditional logistic regression analysis, using a continuous measure of apparent temperature, to obtain an effect estimate. These analyses were performed using the PHREG procedure in SAS statistical software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina) (19). We calculated an odds ratio and corresponding 95% confidence interval for each estimate. The results were scaled to represent percent change in mortality risk per 5.6°C (equivalent to 10°F) increase in apparent temperature, using the calculation (odds ratio − 1) × 100%. We combined the estimates calculated for each climate zone with at least 50 stillbirth cases into 1 overall estimate for California via meta-analytical techniques in a random-effects model, using the `rmeta` package for R statistical software (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) (20, 21).

Because previous literature has suggested that it may take an average of 48 hours in the third trimester or 70 hours during an entire pregnancy (with median 7 hours) for a deceased fetus to be expelled from the womb (22, 23), we considered several lag periods for apparent temperature, beginning with lag 2 (2 days prior to the date on which fetal death was recorded). We considered previous days 3, 4, 5, and 6 and cumulative lag periods of 2–3, 2–4, 2–5, and 2–6 days (an average of 2, 3, 4, 5, and/or 6 days prior), as was done in a previous study of air pollution and stillbirth (24). For these analyses, cases were restricted to days for which apparent

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Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population by Climate Zone, California, May–October 1999–2009

California Climate Zone[a]	No. of Stillbirths	Maternal Ethnicity, %				Maternal Age Group, %			Maternal Education, %		Fetal Sex, % Male
		Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Asian	<25 Years	25–34 Years	≥35 Years	High School or Less	At Least Some College	
1	15	73	0	20	7	47	47	7	60	40	40
2	121	48	2	46	2	30	46	24	64	36	49
3	743	22	20	38	18	31	46	22	56	44	57
4	389	25	3	46	25	23	53	24	51	49	51
5	93	26	5	65	4	33	55	12	64	36	48
6	342	42	4	46	7	23	46	31	48	52	50
7	506	26	12	51	10	37	43	20	57	43	53
8	1,389	10	26	57	6	34	46	20	65	35	53
9	1,530	19	5	67	10	27	47	26	66	34	50
10	886	25	14	54	5	36	46	18	64	36	54
11	181	63	2	25	7	37	46	17	54	46	54
12	1,166	35	16	37	11	36	44	20	63	37	53
13	778	22	12	59	5	43	41	16	73	27	53
14	230	35	22	40	2	45	41	14	69	31	53
15	156	15	5	77	3	33	36	31	64	36	54
16	17	59	0	35	0	35	41	24	71	29	65
Total	8,542	24	13	52	9	33	46	21	63	37	52

[a] Climate zones 1 and 16 did not have enough cases to be included in any analysis.

temperature data were available for all of the lags considered. We tested for nonlinearity by evaluating the significance ($P < 0.05$) of an additional squared term for apparent temperature added to our models.

We stratified the results by maternal demographic factors and fetal sex (male, female) to assess potential effect modification in separate models. Specifically, we analyzed maternal age (<25, 25–34, or ≥35 years), highest level of maternal education completed at the time of giving birth (high school graduation or less, at least some college), and maternal race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, or non-Hispanic Asian). We also examined whether effect estimates differed by length of gestation (20–25, 26–30, 31–33, 34–36, or 37–44 weeks) or between preterm (20–36 weeks' gestation) and full-term (37–44 weeks' gestation) births.

For all pollutants examined, lag times of an average of 2–6 days were used. To investigate confounding by air pollutants, we conducted bivariate analyses using a subset of the data in which we had both the relevant data for each pollutant and apparent temperature. We evaluated potential effect modification by the same pollutants by adding an interaction term with apparent temperature and each pollutant in separate models.

Finally, we compared our results for women living within 10 km of a meteorological monitor with results for women living within 20 km of a monitor and women living between 10 km and 20 km to see whether obtaining more cases by going further from the monitor influenced the effect estimates. We also considered the cold season of November through April for 1999–2009 to compare the findings with our warm-season results.

Prior to initiation of this study, the California Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects approved the research protocol.

RESULTS

A total of 26,355 stillbirths occurred in California between 1999 and 2009. Of these, the mothers of 22,580 stillborn infants had a meteorological monitor within 20 km of their residence. During the warm season, there were 8,542 stillbirths with monitors within 10 km of maternal residential zip codes; descriptive statistics are provided in Table 1. Since climate zones 1 and 16 did not have at least 50 stillbirth cases for data analyses, we excluded them. Our final study population of 8,510 stillbirths in 14 California climate zones comprised participants who were primarily Hispanic (52%), were most commonly between 25 and 34 years of age (46%), and were mostly not educated beyond high school (63%). Most fetuses were male (52%). Table 2 gives the apparent temperature and air pollution exposures for lag 2–6 of the case periods. For the entire study population during the warm season, average apparent temperatures were 68.4°F (5th and 95th percentiles, 55.9°F, 82.2°F). The average ambient carbon monoxide concentration was 1.0 parts per million (ppm) (5th and 95th percentiles, 0.3 ppm, 2.5 ppm), the nitrogen dioxide concentration was 34.0 parts per billion (ppb) (5th and 95th percentiles, 10.5 ppb, 69.5 ppb), the ozone concentration was 57.0 ppb (5th and 95th percentiles, 29.5 ppb, 96.5 ppb), and the sulfur dioxide concentration was 4.0 ppb (5th and 95th percentiles, 0.5 ppb, 11.5 ppb). Pearson correlation coefficients

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Table 2. Mean Apparent Temperature and Mean Air Pollutant Concentrations (Cumulative Average of Lags 2–6 Days) for Stillbirth Cases, by Climate Zone, California, May–October 1999–2009

Climate Zone[a]	Apparent Temperature, °F[b]		Case-Control Difference in Apparent Temperature,[c] °F	Carbon Monoxide, ppm		Nitrogen Dioxide, ppb		Ozone, ppb		Sulfur Dioxide, ppb	
	Mean	5th and 95th Percentiles		Mean	5th and 95th Percentiles	Mean	5th and 95th Percentiles	Mean	5th and 95th Percentiles	Mean	5th and 95th Percentiles
1	51.7	44.4, 55.9	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0, 0
2	59.4	51.2, 67.9	3.8	0.6	0.3, 1.2	18	11, 34	37	27, 58	5	1, 15
3	59.3	51.8, 66.3	3.3	0.7	0.2, 1.8	18	6, 38	38	22, 54	3	1, 8
4	63.3	54.2, 72.1	4.4	0.9	0.4, 1.8	28	13, 53	45	28, 68	1	0, 1
5	57.9	52.3, 63.5	2.5	0.4	0.2, 0.7	13	5, 24	38	28, 49	7	0, 23
6	65.2	57.3, 72.7	3.1	0.7	0.1, 1.7	24	10, 56	52	39, 67	4	1, 12
7	67.7	58.9, 76.4	3.6	0.9	0.4, 1.7	24	12, 41	50	37, 65	6	2, 12
8	69.0	60.1, 78.2	3.7	1.1	0.2, 3.2	37	18, 64	50	30, 73	6	1, 14
9	69.8	58.7, 80.5	4.8	1.2	0.4, 2.4	47	24, 82	66	41, 95	3	0, 7
10	71.7	59.3, 84.2	5.3	1.1	0.4, 2.3	41	16, 71	75	45, 112	3	0, 8
11	71.0	58.0, 83.5	6.2	0.6	0.2, 1.5	25	12, 44	61	41, 80	2	0, 5
12	68.0	55.7, 79.4	5.7	0.7	0.3, 1.8	25	11, 50	59	37, 87	4	1, 9
13	73.6	58.2, 87.4	6.5	0.8	0.2, 2.0	33	15, 60	76	50, 102	4	1, 6
14	70.4	56.0, 82.7	6.0	0.7	0.2, 1.4	43	25, 62	74	51, 105	2	0, 5
15	85.4	67.4, 102.5	6.5	0.9	0.0, 1.5	31	13, 58	72	44, 100	1	0, 7
16	58.7	39.3, 79.1	4.2	0.7	0.7, 0.7	14	11, 17	67	50, 103	NA	NA
Overall	68.4	55.9, 82.2	4.7	1.0	0.3, 2.5	34	11, 70	57	30, 97	4	1, 12

Abbreviations: NA, not available; ppb, parts per billion; ppm, parts per million.
[a] Climate zones 1 and 16 did not have enough cases to be included in any analysis.
[b] °C = (°F – 32) × 5/9.
[c] Difference between absolute values.

for correlations between apparent temperature and the gaseous pollutants are shown in Table 3. The greatest correlation between apparent temperature and any gaseous pollutant was with ozone at $r = 0.44$. Carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide had the greatest correlation at $r = 0.73$ but were never included in the same model, as only one gaseous pollutant at a time was included in the model with apparent temperature.

We did not find any consistent evidence of nonlinearity in the apparent warm-season temperature-stillbirth association; thus, all reported results were based on linear models. Figure 2 depicts the meta-analysis results for all lags examined during the warm season. We chose to focus on the cumulative average of lags 2–6 days to account for possible lag times from exposure to fetal death and from death to expulsion. For every 10°F increase in apparent temperature (average of lags 2–6 days), we found a 10.4% (95% confidence interval (CI): 4.4, 16.8) increase in the excess risk of fetal death during the warm season.

We found some variability according to maternal demographic factors, including age, education, and race/ethnicity, as well as by fetal sex (Figure 3). Younger mothers under age 25 years had an increased risk of stillbirth associated with apparent temperature during the warm season (11.8%, 95% CI: 1.5, 23.2) in comparison with mothers aged 25–34 years (10.1%, 95% CI: 0.8, 20.2) and mothers aged ≥35 years

Table 3. Pearson Correlation Coefficients for Correlations Between Mean Apparent Temperature and Mean Air Pollutant Concentrations Among Stillbirth Cases (Cumulative Average of Lags 2–6 Days), California, May–October 1999–2009

	Apparent Temperature ($n = 8,542$)	Carbon Monoxide ($n = 7,389$)	Nitrogen Dioxide ($n = 7,710$)	Ozone ($n = 8,280$)	Sulfur Dioxide ($n = 4,785$)
Apparent temperature	1	−0.03	0.13	0.44	0.01
Carbon monoxide		1	0.73	0.05	0.30
Nitrogen dioxide			1	0.28	0.26
Ozone				1	−0.08
Sulfur dioxide					1

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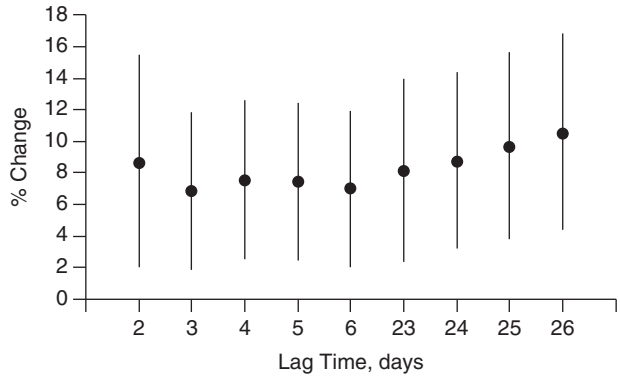


Figure 2. Estimated percent change in stillbirth risk associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature, by lag time, California, May–October 1999–2009. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

(4.9%, 95% CI: −8.8, 20.6). Greater risk was also found for mothers who had a high school education or less (10.6%, 95% CI: 2.9, 18.8) as compared with those who had completed at least some college (7.4%, 95% CI: −4.9, 21.4). While most of the maternal racial/ethnic groups examined had similar risks (ranging from a 9.4% increase to a 10.8% increase per 10°F), Asians had a lower risk, with a 4.8% increase (95% CI: −16.5, 31.5), while risk for Hispanics was statistically significantly increased (10.5%, 95% CI: 2.1, 19.5). Male fetuses exhibited greater risk, with an estimate of 13.3% (95% CI: 4.8, 22.4), than did female fetuses (9.8%, 95% CI: −1.9, 22.9).

Additionally, we examined gestational week, distance from a meteorological monitor, and season as effect modifiers and evaluated air pollutants as both possible confounders and effect modifiers. Although the risks for preterm and full-term births were similar (not shown), the association was not

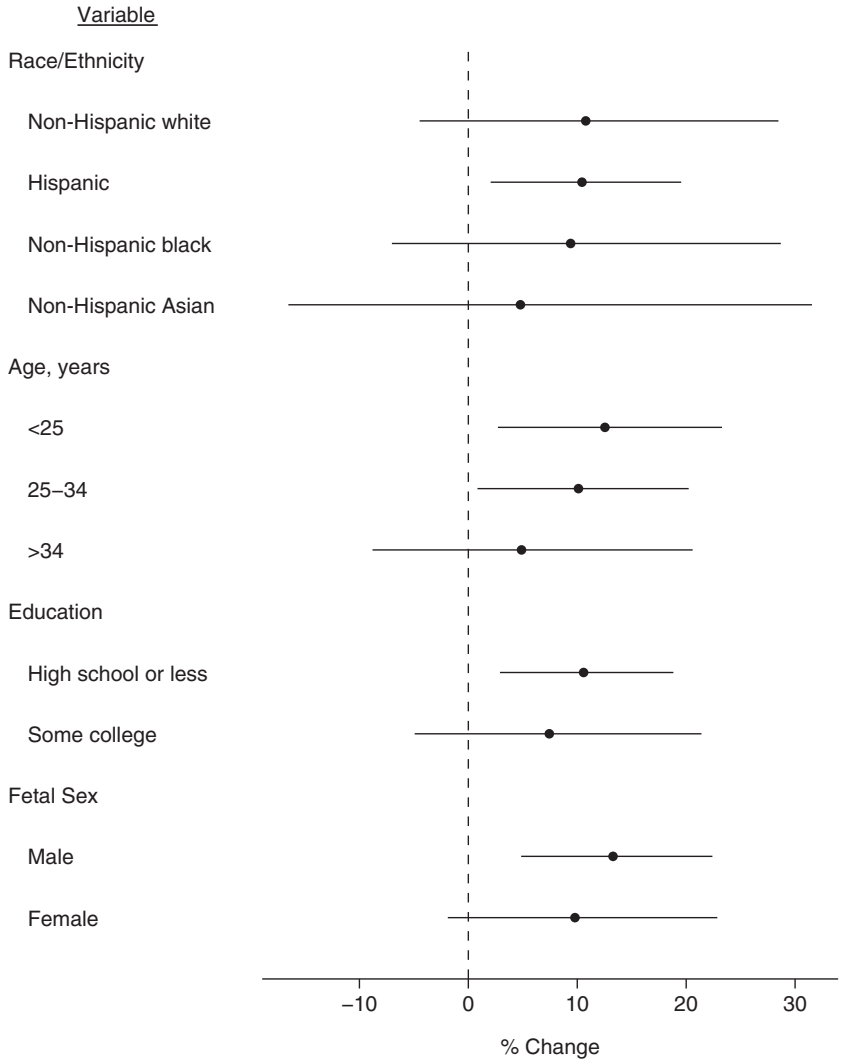


Figure 3. Estimated percent change in stillbirth risk associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature (cumulative average of lags 2–6 days), by maternal race/ethnicity, maternal age, maternal education, and fetal sex, California, May–October 1999–2009. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

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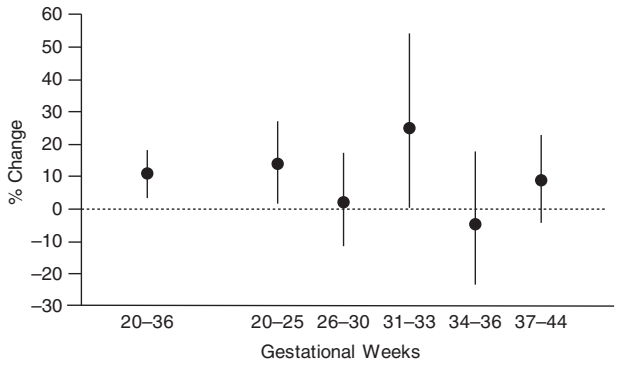


Figure 4. Estimated percent change in stillbirth risk associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean apparent temperature, by gestational period, California, May–October 1999–2009. Bars, 95% confidence intervals.

significant for full-term births. As shown in Figure 4, the associations for stillbirth were most elevated during gestational weeks 20–25 and gestational weeks 31–33. Associations were also more pronounced for mothers who lived within 10 km of a meteorological monitor, as was used in our study, compared with those living within 10–20 km of a monitor (not shown). Finally, no confounding or consistent effect modification was found for any air pollutant examined (not shown). There were no statistically significant associations for the cold season, and the effect estimates ranged from −0.93% for an average lag of 2–3 days to 2.74% for a lag of 6 days, using the various lag periods that were considered for the main analysis.

DISCUSSION

We found positive associations between apparent temperature and stillbirth during the warm season in California. Although we had approximately 8,500 cases in our main analyses, the numbers in our stratified analyses, such as those stratified by gestational week, were relatively small. We observed higher temperature-related stillbirth risks for preterm births, with the greatest risks observed at 20–25 weeks of gestation, which is also the window of highest overall stillbirth risk in this population, as well as 31–33 weeks of gestation. In a previous study, increasing temperature increased the hazard ratio for stillbirth specifically for preterm births but not for full-term births (5). Another study examining stillbirths found that among full-term stillbirths, the greatest risk of small size for gestational age occurred between 31 and 33 weeks of gestation (22).

Younger mothers and less educated mothers had greater risks of stillbirth, while whites, blacks, and Hispanics also exhibited greater risk than Asians in our study. Previous investigators found general disparities in birth outcomes by race/ethnicity for black and Hispanic infants (25) and specifically during periods of heat exposure (26). Some of the racial/ethnic disparity may be due to lack of access to prenatal care for some Hispanic women or to nutrient deficiencies in African-American women (5, 25). Race/ethnicity may also serve as a proxy for socioeconomic status (SES) in the United States, specifically for heat and health outcomes, as described in a recent review (27). While older maternal age has been generally associated with increased risk of stillbirth (28), younger mothers generally have lower SES, have less education, and exhibit more risky behavioral patterns (29). Thus, these maternal demographic factors may all be markers of SES, implying that pregnant women with lower SES are at greater risk from outdoor heat exposure and may spend more time outdoors. Older mothers, in particular, could have other competing risk factors that overpower the risk from ambient temperature exposure.

There was a greater proportion of stillbirths among male fetuses in our study, and they appeared to be at slightly greater risk from heat exposure than female fetuses. Males are typically at higher risk of stillbirth, with differences in development and metabolic rates being posited as reasons why they would be physiologically more vulnerable to stressors (30). Maternal stressors during pregnancy have been linked to increased male fetal losses and reduced male:female birth sex ratios, and stress from temperature exposure appears to act similarly (31). Increased male fetal loss with stress may represent a biological unwillingness to support less resilient offspring during times of hardship, an adaptation possibly favored by natural selection (31).

To our knowledge, only 2 previous studies have examined the association between temperature and stillbirth (4, 5). In Brisbane, Australia, Strand et al. (5) found that risk of stillbirth increased with higher temperature exposures during the prior week up to temperatures of 21°C and that there was no increased risk at the highest temperatures. In a historical cohort study in Uppsala, Sweden, Bruckner et al. (4) found that colder average temperatures during the entire gestation period were linked to increased fetal death, using data collected at a time when indoor heating and shelter were less protective than they are now. In a recent review, Strand et al. (1) summarized data on the association between seasonality and stillbirth and found evidence of a link during the winter months in New York, Minnesota, and Switzerland. A higher rate of stillbirth was also found in the fall in Minnesota and in the spring in Switzerland (1). Only 1 previous study in this review found a peak of stillbirth during the summer in Australia (32), where the climate is similar to that of California.

Recent studies of air pollutants and stillbirth have been conducted in California, New Jersey, Taiwan, South Korea, and England. Depending on the location and the window of pregnancy exposure, fine particulate matter (particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$)) (33), particulate matter less than 10 μm in diameter (PM_{10}) (34, 35), ozone (33), nitrogen dioxide (33, 36), carbon monoxide (36), and sulfur dioxide (34, 36) have all been reported to be associated with stillbirth, while black smoke was not found to be related in 1 study (37). In a previous short-term study, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide exposures were significantly related to stillbirth, with elevated risks from nitrogen dioxide and $PM_{2.5}$ being reported as well (24). The lack of studies on both temperature and air pollutants indicates that more work is needed to better characterize these relationships.

Various mechanisms have been postulated to support the association between apparent temperature and stillbirth. If sweating efficiency is inadequate, the body cannot cool down and can become dehydrated. With dehydration, uterine blood

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flow to the fetus can decrease and induce labor, often prematurely (38). Heat exposure may cause damage to cells, the placenta, and vascular systems, resulting in insufficient fetal nutrition (39). Khamis et al. (40) found that applying heat to the abdominal wall during labor increased uterine activity. Further evidence comes from heat-induced miscarriages in a study of pregnant women who used a hot tub (39). Women who used hot tubs more frequently and at greater water temperature were at increased risk, particularly during early stages of gestation. Heat has also been shown to be teratogenic in animals (41) and has been linked to birth defects such as congenital cataracts from outdoor heat exposure (42) or heart defects during extreme heat events (43), which could lead to unviability of the fetus. Recent evidence suggests that maternal vitamin D deficiency may result in shorter gestation periods (44), lower birth weights (45), greater risk of fetal musculoskeletal problems (46), and lower offspring serum calcium concentrations and bone mass (45). Even in areas where there is adequate sun exposure, mothers may be deficient in vitamin D (47).

There were several limitations in our study. We were restricted by the birth certificate database with regard to the variables that we could evaluate as effect modifiers. We relied on maternal race/ethnicity, age, and education as markers of SES but did not have information on health insurance or use of air conditioning. Typically, persons with lower SES use air conditioners less because of concerns about cost. However, many houses in the more expensive coastal areas of California, particularly in Northern California, do not have air conditioners, since they have not been needed because of milder climates. We also could not examine medical conditions during pregnancy, so we did not have the ability to exclude mothers with these prior risk factors in our study. We were not able to examine confounding by $PM_{2.5}$, since it is only measured every third or sixth day, and our control periods for data analysis were selected daily. However, in a previous California study of air pollution and stillbirth that used the same data (34), air pollutants were found to have long-term associations with stillbirth as measured by full-pregnancy and trimester average exposures, and we only considered short-term relationships in this study. In another short-term study, Faiz et al. (24) reported associations with $PM_{2.5}$, but the findings were not significant. Finally, we based exposure on residential zip codes, since we did not have information on occupation or occupational addresses. However, we attempted to refine exposure assessment by limiting residential zip codes to those within 10 km of a meteorological monitor, which was found to make a difference in comparison with the estimates including mothers who lived within 20 km of a meteorological monitor. We did not have information on where the majority of time was spent, but mothers who spent more time outdoors during the warm season could inevitably have had greater heat exposure.

There is a growing body of evidence that pregnant women and their fetuses are vulnerable to seasonal influences and ambient temperatures (1). To our knowledge, our study is the first large-scale epidemiologic study conducted anywhere in the United States to have specifically examined the association between apparent temperature and stillbirth. Combined with evidence from other studies, the findings from this study will inform health-care practitioners about the increased risk of heat for pregnant women and their fetuses and help them be more vigilant about providing adequate care, especially during the warm season. Furthermore, the emotional and financial burdens placed on families by stillbirth, as well as the economic stress on the health-care system, can be partially relieved. Since research on temperature and stillbirth is still relatively new, further studies in other locations are warranted. Databases with more information on maternal risk factors and medical conditions would be beneficial.

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ARTICLE 7

The Effect of High Ambient Temperature on Emergency Room Visits

Rupa Basu,[a] *Dharshani Pearson,*[b] *Brian Malig,*[a] *Rachel Broadwin,*[a] *and Rochelle Green*[a]

Background: The association between temperature and mortality has been widely researched, although the association between temperature and morbidity has been less studied. We examined the association between mean daily apparent temperature and emergency room (ER) visits in California.

Methods: We used a time-stratified case-crossover design, restricting our data to the warm seasons of 2005–2008 in 16 climate zones. The study population included cases residing within 10 km of meteorologic monitors. Conditional logistic regression models with apparent temperature were applied by climate zone; these models were then combined in meta-analyses to estimate overall effects. Our analyses considered the effects by disease subgroup, race/ethnic group, age group, and potential confounding by air pollutants.

Results: More than 1.2 million ER visits were included. Positive associations were found for same-day apparent temperature and ischemic heart disease (% excess risk per 10°F = 1.7 [95% confidence interval = 0.2 to 3.3]), ischemic stroke (2.8 [0.9 to 4.7]), cardiac dysrhythmia (2.8 [0.9 to 4.9]), hypotension (12.7 [8.3 to 17.4]), diabetes (4.3 [2.8 to 5.9]), intestinal infection (6.1 [3.3 to 9.0]), dehydration (25.6 [21.9 to 29.4]), acute renal failure (15.9 [12.7 to 19.3]), and heat illness (393.3 [331.2 to 464.5]). Negative associations were found for aneurysm, hemorrhagic stroke, and hypertension. Most of these estimates remained relatively unchanged after adjusting for air pollutants. Risks often varied by age or racial/ethnic group.

Conclusions: Increased temperatures were found to have same-day effects on ER admission for several outcomes. Age and race/ethnicity seemed to modify some of these impacts.

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The association between mortality and ambient temperature,[1,2] particularly during heat waves,[3] has been well documented in the past decade over several continents. To adequately characterize health effects of heat exposure, nonfatal morbidity must also be considered because fatal events constitute only a portion of acute health effects. However, the association between temperature or heat waves and morbidity has been far less studied, with much of the evidence coming from studies of hospital visits,[4–12] and much less from studies of emergency room (ER) visits.[4,9,10,13] Associations between temperature or heat-wave and hospital admissions for respiratory diseases,[5–7,12,13] cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), heat-related causes,[9,13] diabetes and circulatory diseases[10] have been reported. Many studies have assessed associations with broad categories of health outcomes such as cardiovascular or respiratory diseases, rather than specific cardiorespiratory diseases[4,7,9,14] that could give insight to the mechanisms involved and appropriate interventions. It is also useful to study ER visits specifically, as they represent the more immediate, acute effects and may identify vulnerability among specific populations.[15] Identifying even the basic demographic predictors of vulnerability to heat effects would help target health education and interventions toward those who are most susceptible.

We examined the association between temperature during the warm season in California and health conditions using more than 1 million ER visit records. The large number of ER visits allowed us to explore broadly defined categories of cardiovascular and respiratory disease typically studied, as well as a number of specific cardiorespiratory outcomes to help address specific hypotheses on the mechanisms of heat-related cardiorespiratory health effects. The body's effort to thermoregulate effectively involves changes in heart rate, blood flow, and breathing rate; advanced heat stress results in inflammatory responses and coagulation abnormalities.[16] To assess whether the poor management of these processes manifests clinically during heat exposure, we examined ischemic events (ie, ischemic heart disease), dysrhythmia, blood pressure-related disease (ie, hypertension), and respiratory illness (ie, pneumonia). In addition, we looked at conditions commonly associated with heat exposure, such as heat stroke and dehydration as well as intestinal infections and diabetes. We also evaluated potential effect modification by age and race/ethnicity and possible confounding by air pollutants.

METHODS

Health Outcome Data

We obtained ER visit data from two sources provided by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Records from the California Emergency Department Data were combined with records from the California Hospital Patient Discharge Data to create a dataset of both outpatient and inpatient hospital visits from 2005 to 2008. Because we were interested only in emergency visits, we restricted Patient Discharge Data records to those hospitalizations originating with an ER visit. We assumed that, for subjects in the Patient Discharge Data database, hospitalization occurred on the same day as the visit to the ER. We defined each ER visit as a case; thus, a patient could be in the dataset more than once if the person experienced multiple visits to the ER. We restricted our analysis to the warm season of 1 May to 30 September to focus on the effects of high temperatures.

We retrieved information on each patient's residential zip code, date of visit, principal diagnosis, and whether the patient was later admitted to a hospital. We analyzed several disease outcomes, including some that have been previously investigated for hospital visits[8,11]: all CVDs (International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision [ICD-9] codes 390–459) and several CVD subgroups (acute myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, cardiac dysrhythmias, heart failure, hypertension, hypotension, hemorrhagic stroke, aneurysm, and ischemic stroke); all respiratory illnesses (ICD-9 codes 460–519) and several respiratory disease subgroups (pneumonia, asthma, and chronic bronchitis/emphysema); diabetes (ICD-9 code 250); dehydration (ICD-9 code 276.51); heat illness, including heat stroke (ICD-9 code 992); intestinal infectious diseases (ICD-9 codes 001-009); and acute renal failure (ICD-9 code 584). We also retrieved secondary diagnoses of diabetes to determine whether preexisting diabetes modified the effect of apparent temperature on other outcomes. Age and race/ethnicity information was also derived from this dataset.

Weather and Air Pollution Data

Two monitoring datasets, the California Irrigation Management Information System[17] and the US Environmental Protection Agency,[18] provided weather data for our analyses. We calculated mean apparent daily temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F), as previously described in Basu et al,[19] to account for the effects of both temperature and relative humidity. Monitors are located throughout all 16 California climate zones, which are designated by the California Energy Commission based on weather, temperature, energy use, and other factors related to climate (eFigure, http://links.lww.com/EDE/A606).

The California Air Resources Board[20] provided daily 1-hour maximum concentrations for ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and daily average data for particulate matter <2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). We assigned temperature and air pollution data from the closest monitor to each case, with the requirements that the temperature monitor is located within 10 km and the air pollution monitor within 20 km of the population-weighted centroid of the residential zip code of each case. Because California is such a geographically and climatically diverse state, we attempted to increase the validity of the assigned exposures by also requiring the monitors to be in the same climate zone as each case's zip code centroid. This geographical assignment was performed using ArcGIS, version 9.2[21] and the Hawth's Tools add-on.[22] We restricted the analyses to climate zones with at least 20 cases in each subgroup of interest.

Study Design

We used a time-stratified case-crossover study design, a statistical technique well suited to examining short-term exposures with acute outcomes.[23] The approach is a modification of the matched case-control study, where each case serves as his or her own control, so that known and unknown time-invariant confounders are inherently adjusted for by study design. We compared the temperature on the day of the ER visit (case) with up to four control periods on the same weekday within the same month and year to control for time trends and day of week. (ERs often become the first option for primary care on weekends when physicians' offices are closed.)

In previous studies of apparent temperature and mortality[19] and hospital visits,[11] acute effects of same-day temperature were found to have the best model fit. Thus, our a priori focus for this analysis was the effect of same-day apparent temperature (lag_0) and ER visits because ER visit effects would be expected to coincide with or precede mortality or hospital visits. We did, however, examine other single-day lags up to 6 days before the ER visit (lag_1 through lag_6), and cumulative effects using averages of apparent temperature for the same day and previous day (lag_{01}), the same day and the previous 3 days (lag_{03}), and the same day and the previous 6 days (lag_{06}). Model fits for these various lag times were compared using the deviance.

Statistical Analysis

We first conducted univariate conditional logistic regressions, using a continuous measure of apparent temperature as our predictor of interest, to obtain an effect estimate for each climate zone. These analyses were performed using the PHREG procedure in SAS statistical software.[24] In the second stage, we created an overall effect estimate by combining the climate zone effect estimates in a random-effects meta-analysis using the *rmeta* package in R statistical software.[25] We calculated an odds ratio (OR) and its 95% confidence interval (95% CI). The results are scaled to represent a percent excess risk in ER visits per 10°F change in apparent temperature using the calculation: $(OR - 1) \times 100\%$.

To test whether the effects of apparent temperature were greater at higher levels of exposure, we conducted analyses using separate piecewise regression models[26] for each climate

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zone with apparent temperature at lag_0 and a continuous term denoting degrees of apparent temperature above the 90th percentile (apparent temperature—90th percentile), where apparent temperatures at or below the threshold were assigned a zero value. The climate zone estimates for the additional term were combined to produce overall effect estimates using random-effects meta-analysis and assessed for significance. The following outcomes were considered because they were found to be significant in the main analyses: dysrhythmia, essential hypertension, ischemic heart disease, ischemic stroke, dehydration, primary diabetes, renal failure with secondary diabetes, and respiratory disease.

To evaluate the possible influence of confounding by air pollutants, we included each air pollutant in the model with apparent temperature. An average of same-day and previous-day levels (lag_{01}) was used for the pollutants. Because we were interested in whether any observed association may have been modified by age group (younger than 5 years, 5–18, 19–64 [adults], and 65 and older [elderly] years) or race/ethnicity group (black, white, Hispanic, and Asian), we conducted stratified analyses for these specific demographic categories. Significant differences based on *t* tests between groups were identified, using the 19- to 64-year age group and whites as the reference for the age and race/ethnic group analyses, respectively. We also noted instances where the magnitude of effect in the stratified age or race/ethnic group was either twice or half the effect of the comparison group. Stratified analyses were also performed to compare estimates for coastal climate zones with those located inland.

RESULTS

Using a buffer of 10 km, we gathered data for 1,215,023 cases. Descriptive information by climate zone can be found in eTable 1 (http://links.lww.com/EDE/A606). Daily mean apparent temperature for cases during the study period ranged from an average of 56.8°F (14°C) in the northern and primarily coastal climate zone 1 to 86.2°F (30.1°C) in the more southern and arid climate zone 15. The mean absolute differences between case and control apparent temperatures ranged from 3.8°F to 7.9°F (2.1° to 4.4°C). The overall ranges of means for gaseous pollutants were as follows: O_3 (31.6–81.6 ppb), CO (0.3–0.9 ppm), SO_2 (0.3–4.8 ppb), and NO_2 (6.0–39.7 ppb). Among the climate zones with daily $PM_{2.5}$ measurements available, means ranged from 9.6 to 18.2 $\mu g/m^3$.

As shown in eTable 2 (http://links.lww.com/EDE/A606), we observed no correlation or only weak correlations between apparent temperature and air pollutants, with the exception of O_3 ($r^2 = 0.59$). eTable 3 (http://links.lww.com/EDE/A606) describes climate-zone-specific study population demographics, by race/ethnic group, as well as the percentage of ER patients who were later admitted to the hospital. The study population was predominantly 19–64 years of age and white. Approximately one-third of the ER visits resulted in an admission to the same hospital. The pooled results for all lags considered are presented in Figure 1 for the association between apparent temperature and dehydration. Same-day mean apparent temperature most often produced the best model fit, and we focus on this lag when reporting the results. The climate-zone-specific estimates for dehydration are included in eTable 4 (http://links.lww.com/EDE/A606). Zone 5, a coastal region, and zone 16, a mountainous semi-arid region, had the strongest effect for dehydration during the study period.

In the Table, we summarized the percent excess risk per 10°F increase in apparent temperature for various categories: CVD and disease subgroups, respiratory diseases and subgroups, and other diseases including diabetes and some heat-related illnesses for lag_0 for all 16 climate zones combined. We did not find important associations between same-day apparent temperature and all CVD combined (excess risk = 0.2% [95% CI = −0.9% to 1.3%]) or all respiratory diseases combined (−0.7% [−1.7% to 0.3%]). However, a number of specific cardiorespiratory disease visits were associated with temperature, including ischemic stroke, ischemic heart disease, cardiac dysrhythmia, hypotension, and pneumonia. Negative associations were found for high blood-pressure-related outcomes, specifically essential hypertension, hemorrhagic stroke, and aneurysm. Some cardiorespiratory outcomes exhibited negative associations at later lags. Not surprisingly, known heat-related morbidities (ie, dehydration, heat illness, and renal failure) had the strongest associations with apparent temperature, although diabetes and intestinal infections were also associated. Risks of dehydration and renal failure were similar for cases with and without a secondary indication of diabetes (not shown). We found little evidence of a difference in effect at apparent temperatures above the 90th percentile, with the exception of an increased effect on dehydration and a weaker effect on heat illness at those levels.

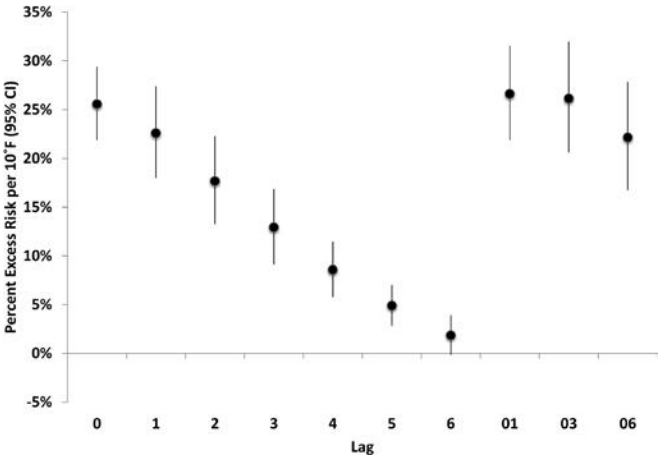


FIGURE 1. Meta-analysis results for percent excess risk of emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) change in mean same-day apparent temperature and dehydration for various lag times (as described in the "Methods"' section).

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TABLE. Meta-analysis Results for Number of ER Visits, Percent Excess Risk per 10°F, and I^2 Statistic by Diagnosis, 1 May Through 30 September 2005–2008

Diagnosis	ICD-9 Code	No. of Visits	% Visits With Hospital Admission	% Excess Risk per 10°F (95% CI)	I^2 statistic
Cardiovascular diseases					
All cardiovascular disease	390–459	388,316	31.2	0.2 (−0.9 to 1.3)	51
Ischemic heart disease	410–414	68,888	86.9	1.7 (0.2 to 3.3)	0
Acute myocardial infarction	410	32,890	91.8	1.7 (−0.5 to 4.0)	0
Cardiac dysrhythmias	427	68,130	46.2	2.8 (0.9 to 4.9)	26
Heart failure	428	62,048	77.8	−1.5 (−4.2 to 1.3)	54
Hypotension[a]	458	10,088	53.2	12.7 (8.3 to 17.4)	3
Essential hypertension	401	40,488	10.4	−10.0 (−13.1 to −6.7)	54
Hemorrhagic stroke[a]	430–432	10,482	73.7	−8.4 (−14.9 to −1.4)	58
Aneurysm[b]	441–442	2,119	65.3	−13.6 (−22.5 to −3.8)	22
Ischemic stroke	433–436	49,914	76.6	2.8 (0.9 to 4.7)	3
Respiratory diseases					
All respiratory disease	460–519	660,460	20.1	−0.7 (−1.7 to 0.3)	68
Pneumonia	480–486	93,066	53.2	1.9 (0.6 to 3.3)	0
Asthma	493	112,345	14.8	−0.4 (−2.9 to 2.2)	70
Chronic bronchitis/emphysema	491–492	34,663	54.7	1.8 (−0.9 to 4.6)	27
Other diseases					
Diabetes	250	80,769	37.9	4.3 (2.8 to 5.9)	3
Intestinal infectious disease	001–009	26,797	36.6	6.1 (3.3 to 9.0)	10
Dehydration	276.51	31,626	31.7	25.6 (21.9 to 29.4)	37
Acute renal failure[a]	584	21,650	96.8	15.9 (12.7 to 19.3)	7
Heat illness and heat stroke[a]	992	5,405	10.2	393.3 (331.2 to 464.5)	72

Results based on all 16 climate zones, except where indicated. I^2 statistic refers to test for heterogeneity.
[a]Based on 15 climate zones.
[b]Based 13 climate zones.

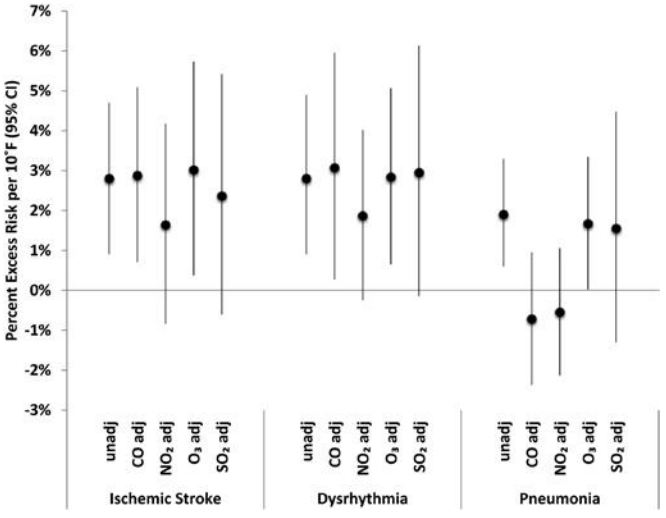


FIGURE 2. Meta-analysis results for percent excess risk of emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) change in mean same-day apparent temperature adjusted (adj) for gaseous pollutants.

When we adjusted for air pollutants in separate models, most of the strong associations we observed remained stable (Fig. 2). One exception was pneumonia; when either NO_2 or CO was included in the model with apparent temperature, the positive association disappeared. Adding NO_2 to the model also reduced the strength of the associations for ischemic stroke and cardiac dysrhythmia by ~40%. The strength of the association for hemorrhagic stroke was reduced when either O_3 or SO_2 were added to the model.

We stratified by age group for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as for outcomes that were most clearly associated with apparent temperature in the primary analysis (Figs. 3 and 4). Compared with adults 19–64 years of age, those 65 years and older showed weaker associations between apparent temperature and ischemic heart disease (1.1% [−1.0% to 3.2%]) and hypotension (7.4% [0.7% to 14.5%]). However, a more strongly negative relationship was found for hypertension (−15.5% [−20.5% to −10.2%]), while more strongly positive associations were observed for both primary diabetes (7.0% [2.9% to 11.3%]) and heat illness (595% [424% to 821%]). For young children up to 4 years of age, associations were lower for dehydration (11.7% [5.6% to 18.1%]) and negative for any respiratory visit (−2.6% [−4.1% to −1.0%]). Children up to 4 years (7.4% [2.2% to 13%]) and 5–18 years (14.7% [16.8% to 29.4%]) were more susceptible to ER visits for intestinal infections.

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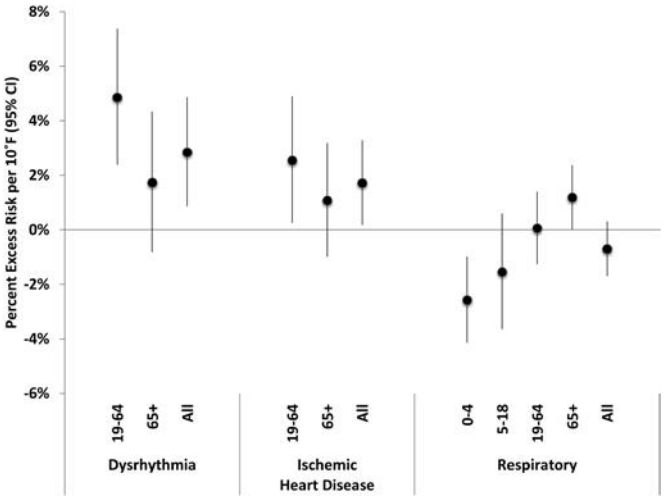


FIGURE 3. Meta-analysis results for percent excess risk of emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) change in mean same-day apparent temperature for selected cardiorespiratory outcomes, stratified by age. All climate zones were used.

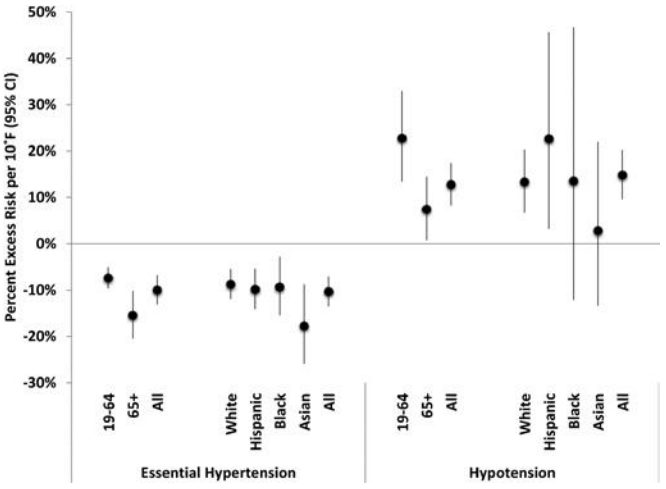


FIGURE 4. Meta-analysis results for percent excess risk of emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) change in mean same-day apparent temperature for essential hypertension and hypotension, stratified by age or race/ethnicity. Number of climate zones analyzed: for hypertension, 15 for age-stratified analysis and 9 for race/ethnicity-stratified analysis; for hypotension, 15 for age-stratified analysis and 7 for race/ethnicity analysis.

The outcomes that were statistically significant in the initial analyses were investigated further by race/ethnicity (Figs. 4 and 5). Compared with whites, Hispanics showed greater associations between apparent temperature and ischemic stroke (7.2% [2.7% to 11.9%]), ischemic heart disease (5.2% [−0.1% to 10.7%]), acute renal failure (21.8% [14.6% to 29.5%]), and intestinal infections (10.4% [6.1% to 15.0%]). The estimate for blacks was notably weaker for dysrhythmia (−1.4% [−7.4% to 5.0%]). For Asians, associations were larger for dehydration (37.4% [24.9% to 51.1%]), primary

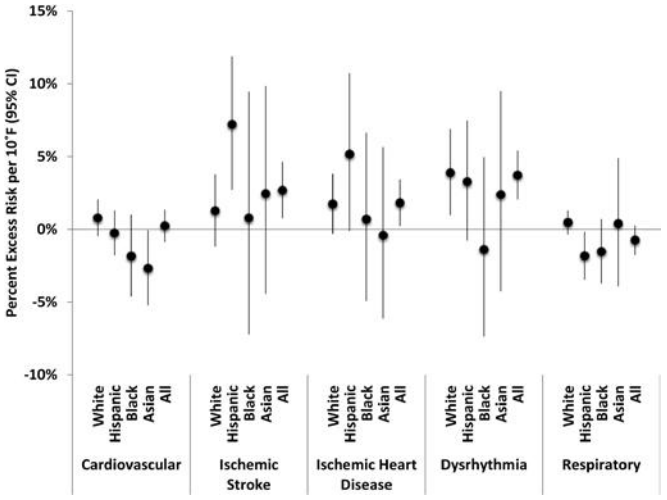


FIGURE 5. Meta-analysis results for percent excess risk of emergency room visits per 10°F (5.6°C) change in mean same-day apparent temperature for selected cardiorespiratory outcomes, stratified by race/ethnicity. Number of climate zones analyzed: 14 for cardiovascular outcomes; 10 for ischemic stroke; 11 for ischemic heart disease; 10 for dysrhythmia; and 14 for respiratory outcomes.

diabetes (7.6% [−0.1% to 17.0%]), and hypertension (−17.8% [−25.9% to −8.8%]), but weaker for hypotension (2.8% [−13.4% to 22.0%]). The broader CVD and respiratory visit categories also showed differences in the direction of association between race/ethnicities.

We investigated the effects of temperature on nonrespiratory and non-CVD outcomes in coastal regions (4 climate zones) versus noncoastal regions (11 climate zones) (not shown). The effects of apparent temperature on ER visits for diagnoses such as dehydration, renal failure, and heat illness were more pronounced among the coastal regions. In contrast, outcomes such as diabetes showed a stronger association in noncoastal regions. These regional differences, however, were not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

We found increased apparent temperature to be associated with several CVD diagnoses including cardiac dysrhythmia, ischemic stroke, ischemic heart disease, and hypotension. Aggregating all CVD outcomes masked these individual effects because of the negative associations for aneurysm, hemorrhagic stroke, and hypertension. This reveals the importance of understanding the specific mechanisms of heat-related morbidity and the need to focus on cause-specific diseases to better understand how heat affects health. Heat was also associated with diabetes, intestinal infectious disease, dehydration, and heat illness independent of air pollutants.

We found the elderly and racial/ethnic minorities to have greater risks for several outcomes, including ischemic stroke, ischemic heart disease, diabetes, and dehydration. The elderly,

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however, had lower risk for other CVD outcomes, which may be attributable to treatment and surveillance administered to the most vulnerable. For example, the elderly population is more likely to be monitored for dysrhythmia and the most severe cases would likely have pacemakers. If their illness is mechanically controlled,[27] they would be less likely to need an ER visit. Younger adults, in contrast, may be less likely to be under treatment or surveillance. In addition, occupation or general activity patterns may result in more time spent outdoors by younger adults, increasing their exposure and, consequently, their risk. We also observed children to be at greater risk for gastrointestinal illnesses, but young children to be at lower risk for dehydration. This lowered risk for dehydration could be a result of increased surveillance, because young children may drink more fluids while under adult supervision, especially during periods of heat exposure. For several outcomes, we found Hispanics as well as Asians and blacks to be at higher risks. This could reflect less preventive care and greater use of the ER among racial/ethnic minorities.[15]

In California, studies of apparent temperature and mortality[19,28] and morbidity[8,11] have been recently conducted. Basu and Ostro[28] reported the greatest risk of mortality among persons with CVD, particularly congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, and ischemic heart disease. Blacks, Asians, infants, young children, and the elderly were also found to be more vulnerable. Green et al,[11] however, did not find apparent temperature to be associated with hospital admissions for all CVD combined. Instead, they reported excess risk for hospitalizations from ischemic stroke, pneumonia, dehydration, renal failure, and heat illness during the warm season. Several of the same associations were found using ER visit data. However, NO_2 and CO confounded the association between apparent temperature and pneumonia in our study, but neither was considered in the hospitalization study, where they may have also been confounders. Green et al[11] and Ostro et al[8] found positive associations between temperature and overall respiratory disease, a finding not observed in our study. However, this discrepancy could be attributable to differences in the specific respiratory diseases between ER visitors and hospital admission cases. It is possible that less serious illnesses dominated respiratory visits in our ER database, for which hospital admission followed only 20% of visits. In studies examining hospitalization, some age groups were at higher risk for specific outcomes, but no race/ethnic group was identified as having increased risk, as we found.

Previous investigators also reported stronger associations in the elderly between increased ambient temperature and CVD outcomes,[29,30] such as acute myocardial infarction[31–34] and congestive heart failure.[31] The threshold for myocardial infarction admissions was lower in the least disadvantaged area (81°F or 27°C) than the most disadvantaged area (86°F or 30°C) in the study by Loughnan et al.[34] Ischemic stroke[35,36] and hemorrhagic stroke[36] were also found to have higher risks with greater ambient temperature in Scotland and Australia. However, Wang et al[36] found increased risk only in those younger than 65 years for both categories of stroke. Although age-specific results were not given by Dawson et al,[35] the average age for stroke admission was 71 years. Some negative associations have been reported between temperature and CVD outcomes such as hypertension[30] and myocardial infarction.[37] There was no effect of extreme heat in the study by Wolf et al,[37] but this may have been attributable to the relatively temperate climate in Germany, which is not comparable to California or southern Europe.[38]

Outcomes other than CVD have also been reported with high ambient temperature. Lin et al[30] reported a positive association between summer heat and respiratory admissions in New York City. These investigators also observed greater risk for respiratory disease among Hispanics and the elderly. Although this study controlled for O_3, other gaseous pollutants were not considered. Following the Chicago heat wave in July 1995, Semenza et al[29] found an excess risk of dehydration and heat illness as primary diagnoses and renal disease and diabetes as underlying causes. Hansen et al[39,40] also found an association with renal disease and mental health in Australia. Heat-related mortalities associated with mental and behavioral disorders were higher in people aged 65–74 years. The association with renal disease was stronger in women aged 50–54 years and 85+ years with comorbid diabetes. In our study, we also found associations with dehydration, heat illness, and renal disease.

To fully understand the mechanism of heat exposure and associated morbidity, more studies are needed that assess personal heat exposure.[41] Physiologic efforts to thermoregulate efficiently seem to be at the root of many of the effects we observed. One of the primary responses, vasodilation, reduces blood pressure,[42] which could explain the reductions in ER visits owing to hypertension and the hypertension-associated blood vessel rupture outcomes, and the increase in hypotension visits. Indeed, opposite effects in cold weather have been observed.[43] Increasing the volume of blood flow to extremities involves increasing heart rate, which could also overstress the heart, leading to cardiac problems. We observed increased visits for arrhythmia, consistent with that hypothesis, but did not see an increase for heart failure, possibly owing to contrasting influence from vasodilation. We observed strong associations in independent analyses of ischemic stroke and heart disease. This might be explained by increased blood viscosity and increased cholesterol levels[38] or changes in coagulation leading to increased thrombosis.[44] A higher sweating threshold in vulnerable populations may also trigger these and other adverse health outcomes with heat exposure.[45]

Some limitations in our study may be addressed in future studies. The most severe cases would not have been captured in our study because they resulted in deaths before reaching a hospital. Our ability to analyze vulnerable subgroups was limited by the lack of information reported on the

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ER records. Because we did not have data on socioeconomic status, we used race/ethnic group as a surrogate. In addition, even though we were able to use a secondary diagnosis of diabetes as evidence of preexisting disease, we were unable to evaluate other preexisting conditions. Future studies may be able to use more complete data and better assess factors that best predict vulnerability.

The study design also had a few limitations. The design uses individual data for the outcome but ecologic data for exposure, resulting in a semiecologic design. Because there were 1 million study participants, it is not feasible to monitor individual persons. The 7-day interval for selecting controls allowed us to control for day of the week, but this is appropriate only for non-heat-wave periods and for heat waves that last for 6 or fewer days. With longer lag times, the referent and case periods would overlap, so the true effect would be diminished. Consequently, the study design was not ideal for investigating the possibility of a harvesting phenomenon. However, we did observe negative associations at longer lag times for some health outcomes, which suggests that the possibility of harvesting should be explored further.

Although we examined the possibility that the effect would change at apparent temperatures above the 90th percentile of each climate zone, we could have missed a more absolute threshold effect, especially if some of the cooler climate zones did not often reach such a threshold. In addition, we chose to explore effects above the 90th percentile because it offered a combination of relatively high temperatures and a sufficiently high number of cases, although deviations of the effect from linearity may have been observed at other points. Future studies should address nonlinearity issues; if there are threshold effects, this could inform public health mechanisms about when to issue heat warnings and deploy mitigation measures.

Our investigation into $PM_{2.5}$ as a possible confounder was limited to seven climate zones where daily monitoring was available. However, in a statewide dataset of monitors that recorded $PM_{2.5}$ every third or sixth day, we found little correlation between statewide apparent temperature and $PM_{2.5}$ from the same monitor during the warm season (median monitor correlation = −0.03), making $PM_{2.5}$ an unlikely confounder in this analysis. We relied on short-term 24-hour averages to characterize exposure. However, the critical exposure period could have been <24 hours. Because we had only the hospital admission date, we assumed that ER visits occurred on that date. We believe this is a valid assumption.

This study adds to the growing body of information on increased ambient temperature and morbidity and is the first to focus on ER visits in California capturing both heat-wave and non-heat-wave periods. Associations are found even during non-heat-wave periods in relatively mild climates, when temperature exposures are within the usual range of mean apparent temperatures ranging from 60°F to 85°F. In other areas of the United States, similar effect estimates for temperature and mortality were observed using parallel methods, suggesting that the results tend to be generalizable.[46] During heat-wave periods, mean apparent temperatures range from 80°F to 110°F (27°C to 43°C). Therefore, heat-wave periods are likely to demonstrate much larger effects for the health outcomes studied, as was found in a study examining mortality following the 2006 heat wave in California.[47] We limited exposure assignment to monitors within a 10-km buffer area and within the same climate zone. This minimizes exposure measurement error that may arise when using larger areas, such as metropolitan area or counties, which may be climatically heterogeneous. Because we did not have individual occupational history or addresses, or time-activity diaries, using residential addresses was the logical choice for assessing exposure. We grouped results by climate zones, so that we could readily make comparisons between coastal and noncoastal areas.

Global warming models continue to predict increases in mean temperature and more extreme heat events. Although we found both negative and positive associations with heat, the outcomes reduced with high temperature seemed to be either rare or less serious (Table). A thorough economics evaluation would help quantify the potential risks and benefits of increased apparent temperatures on ER visits.

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ARTICLE 8

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Original Contribution

High Ambient Temperature and the Risk of Preterm Delivery

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With temperatures expected to increase because of climate change, it is essential to study the health outcomes of elevated temperature in vulnerable populations, such as expectant mothers. In this study, the authors estimated the association between heat and humidity, as measured by apparent temperature, and preterm delivery. They conducted a case-crossover analysis of almost 60,000 births spanning 16 counties in California that occurred from 1999 to 2006 between May and September. The authors identified cases of preterm birth from a state registry of births, which were combined with meteorologic and air pollution monitoring data based on residential zip code. High ambient temperature was significantly associated with preterm birth for all mothers, regardless of maternal racial/ethnic group, maternal age, maternal education, or sex of the infant. Results indicated that an 8.6% increase (95% confidence interval: 6.0, 11.3) in preterm delivery was associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in weekly average (lag06) apparent temperature. Greater associations were observed for younger mothers, blacks, and Asians. These associations were independent of air pollutants. Given the significant associations for apparent temperature and preterm delivery found in this study, more large-scale studies of temperature and preterm delivery are warranted.

air pollution; California; hot temperature; pregnancy outcome; premature birth; temperature

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter.

Editor's note: *An invited commentary on this article appears on page 1118, and the authors' response is published on page 1121.*

Preterm delivery of an infant before 37 gestational weeks occurred in 12.8% of all livebirths in the United States in 2006 (1). Preterm infants are more likely to experience adverse health outcomes, such as death (2), respiratory distress during hospitalization at birth, and hospital readmission after birth (3). Families of preterm infants also bear a substantial economic burden, including inpatient hospital costs (4) and long-term health care costs during the first year (5) and through early childhood (6, 7). Infants born preterm can suffer lifelong impacts including decreased motor and cognitive functioning, increased behavioral disorders, and lower educational attainment in adulthood when compared with those born at full term (8, 9). Thus, researchers need to identify risk factors for preterm delivery and work toward prevention.

The etiology of the majority of preterm births remains unknown. Maternal risk factors that have been identified include chronic infections and hypertension (10). More recently, preterm delivery has been linked to environmental factors such as air pollution and traffic exposure (11–16). In a recent investigation of preterm delivery, a peak was observed in August and September (17). Only a few studies have focused on the associations between temperature or other meteorologic variables and preterm delivery, and the findings from these studies have been inconclusive (18, 19).

We studied the association between elevated ambient temperature and preterm delivery during the warm season in California from 1999 to 2006. In addition, several demographic subgroups were examined.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Exposure classification

Meteorologic data consisting of daily mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures and relative humidity were provided by the California Irrigation Management Information System (20) and the US Environmental Protection Agency Air Quality System (21) for the warm season, designated as May 1 to September 30, from 1999 to 2006. Temperatures in California generally rise sharply in May and June, level off in July and August, and start to decline in September. Apparent temperature was calculated using the following formula: $-2.653 + (0.994 \times$ temperature in °C) $+ 0.0153 \times$ (dew-point temperature in °C)^2. Each mother was assigned the resulting apparent temperature value from the weather monitor closest to the reported residential zip code centroid at the time she gave birth. Only those cases residing in zip codes with centroids located within 10 km of a weather monitor, as identified by Hawth's Tools for ArcGIS 9.3 (22), were eligible for this study.

Since previous investigators have reported an association between preterm delivery and several air pollutants, such as particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) (15), sulfur dioxide (13), and carbon monoxide (12), potential confounding or effect modification by these pollutants was considered. Nitrogen dioxide was also examined, since traffic measures were found to be associated with preterm delivery in some studies (16, 23), and nitrogen dioxide serves as a proxy for traffic (16). Potential confounding or effect modification by ozone was assessed, since ozone levels are generally elevated during the warm season in California, and ozone has been found to be associated with intrauterine growth retardation (24).

Mean daily data from air pollution monitors were provided by the California Air Resources Board (25). The pollution monitor closest to each mother's residential zip code centroid was used to assign exposure, restricting cases to those residing within 10 km of an air pollution monitor. The daily 1-hour maximum was used for all pollutants except $PM_{2.5}$, which was based on a 24-hour average.

Outcome measure

California's Office of Vital Records supplied information on infants born between 1999 and 2006 (26). To focus on heat exposures, births were restricted to those occurring from May 1 to September 30. Length of gestation was abstracted from birth certificate data, with preterm delivery defined as births from 20 to 36 gestational weeks. Other variables collected from the birth certificate included date of infant's birth, infant's sex, mother's age, mother's years of completed education, mother's race/ethnicity, and mother's residential zip code at the time she gave birth. Only singleton births in counties with at least 20 preterm births for which data on the demographic variables of interest were available were included in the analyses. Deliveries induced prematurely because of pregnancy complications were excluded. Births at an improbable gestational age and/or birth weight were also excluded, using cutoffs as described previously (27).

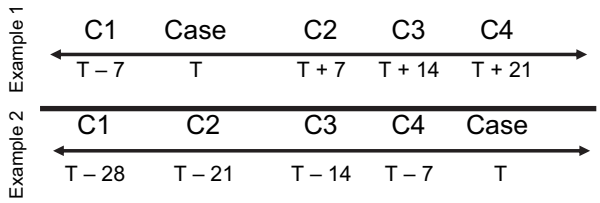


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of a time-stratified case-crossover study design. C1, C2, C3, C4: control periods 1, 2, 3, and 4; Case: case period; T: time that the case (preterm birth) occurred; T – 7, T – 14, T – 21, T – 28, T + 7, T + 14, T + 21: time that the control periods occurred (7, 14, 21, and 28 days prior to the case period and 7, 14, and 21 days following the case period, respectively).

Statistical analysis

The case-crossover method, a statistical technique ideally suited to examine short-term exposures with acute outcomes, was used for the analysis. The case-crossover study is a modification of the matched case-control study, where each person serves as his or her own control so that known and unknown time-invariant confounders, such as body mass index, are inherently adjusted for by study design. In this study, exposures for up to 1 week before a birth were compared with exposures for the same mother at other times in the infant's birth month and year. Confining the control periods to the month of birth reduces the influence of long-term time trends. Control periods were also limited to the same day of the week as for the case to adjust for day of the week. Consequently, there could be a maximum of 4 control periods per case occurring a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of 28 days before or after the case period.

Two sampling schemes using single-day lags are demonstrated in Figure 1. If a case of preterm delivery occurred in the middle of the month, control periods would have occurred both before and after the case period, as shown in the first example. In the second scenario, a case of preterm delivery occurred at the end of the month, so that all control periods occurred prior to the case. Similarly, if a case of preterm delivery occurred at the beginning of the month, all control periods would be selected after the case. If a case occurred on the first of the month, the lag period could be selected from the last week of the previous month. This sampling scheme is known as the time-stratified design, the most current methodology used in studies with the case-crossover design; bidirectional and unidirectional sampling of control days may introduce bias (28). For the time-stratified design to be valid, it is essential for control periods to be selected at random with respect to when the case of preterm delivery occurred. As mentioned above, this design may use postevent control periods, even though a pregnant woman is theoretically no longer at risk of giving birth. However, any bias from using control periods after the risk period is small if the event is rare (29). In our birth cohort, giving birth on a specific gestational

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day was a rare occurrence, never exceeding a 4% probability.

A linear term for apparent temperature was included in a conditional logistic regression model, and the log(odds) of preterm delivery (yes/no) served as the outcome measure. Nonlinear associations at higher temperatures were explored (i.e., adding a term for the 90th percentile for apparent temperature to the model), but such terms were not significant and were excluded from subsequent analyses. All analyses were performed in 2 steps: first, we calculated the county-level estimate based on residential zip codes; second, we combined the county-level estimates to produce an overall estimate using meta-analytical techniques (30). In this paper, all estimates are reported as percent change per 10°F (5.6°C) increase in apparent temperature with corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Estimates with 95% confidence intervals that do not include zero are considered statistically significant. PROC PHREG in SAS version 9.1 software (31) was used to conduct the first stage of the analysis, and version 2.6.2 of the R program (32) was used for the meta-analyses.

Several lag periods of mean, maximum, and minimum apparent temperature were examined to determine which metric demonstrated the best model fit according to *t* tests. The exposure periods tested included same-day lag (lag 0), 6 single-day lags (lag 1, lag 2, lag 3, lag 4, lag 5, and lag 6), and 3 cumulative average lag periods (lag01, lag03, lag06). The single-day lags referred to apparent temperature on the previous day (lag 1), 2 days prior (lag 2), and so forth, whereas the cumulative lag periods were averages of several days, such as the exposure on the same day and the previous 3 days (lag03).

We used the apparent temperature metric and lag period with the best model fit to examine potentially vulnerable subgroups of high ambient temperature and preterm delivery. In separate models, we stratified by maternal racial/ethnic group (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Asian), maternal age (<20, <25, 25–34, ≥ 35 years), infant's sex (male, female), and highest level of maternal education completed at the time of giving birth (high school graduation or less vs. some college). We also examined whether effect estimates differed between earlier (20–33 gestational weeks) and later (34–36 gestational weeks) preterm births, for all full-term births (37–44 gestational weeks), and specifically for 37 and 38 gestational weeks. Differential impacts among demographic groups were evaluated using *t* tests (33).

We assessed the potential confounding or effect modification of the apparent temperature and preterm delivery association by air pollutants. Bivariate models with a weekly average of each air pollutant considered in addition to the weekly average apparent temperature term were used to assess potential confounding. An interaction term incorporating apparent temperature and each air pollutant was added when assessing potential effect modification.

Effect estimates were compared by month and by year to examine whether any month or year influenced the overall estimate. For the same reason, we also compared effect estimates between inland (Fresno, Kern, Merced, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Tulare) and coastal (Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Santa Clara, Solano, Ventura) areas and between northern and southern (designated as Kern and San Bernardino counties and below) California. Finally, we restricted the control periods to 2 weeks instead of 1 month since baseline risk for preterm delivery changes by gestational week.

Before this study was conducted, the research protocol was approved by the California Department of Public Health Internal Review Board.

RESULTS

The study population included 58,681 preterm births throughout 16 counties in California from May to September, 1999–2006 (Table 1). Mothers who were Hispanic (55%), who were between 25 and 34 years of age (47%), or whose educational attainment had not exceeded high school (62%) constituted most of the study population. In Table 2, the overall study mean, 5th percentile, and 95th percentile values for case mean apparent temperature (overall mean: 70.4°F (1°F = 0.56°C)), case maximum apparent temperature (88.7°F), case minimum temperature (57.6°F), carbon monoxide (1.0 ppm), nitrogen dioxide (37 ppb), $PM_{2.5}$ (15.3 $\mu g/m^3$), ozone (63 ppb), and sulfur dioxide (5 ppm) are listed by county. The ranges for mean and maximum apparent temperature were larger than those for minimum apparent temperature. Although the probability of birth rises with increasing gestation, the design is valid if the probability of giving birth does not change throughout the month at the aggregate level. We found that approximately the same number of births occurred every week (21% the first week, 22% the second week, 22% the third week, and 25% the fourth week).

The cumulative average weekly lag (lag 06) provided the best model fit for mean, minimum, and maximum apparent temperatures (Figure 2), although all temperature metrics were associated with significant elevated risks. Mean and minimum apparent temperature had higher per-unit effect estimates than maximum apparent temperature, although ranges for these metrics varied. Scaling by the difference between the 5th and 95th percentiles in each metric yielded virtually identical excess risks. Because mean apparent temperature consistently supplied the best overall model fit, this temperature metric with lag06 was used in subsequent analyses.

Figure 3 is a map of California with county-level estimates for the 16 counties studied. As shown, most counties had elevated risks, except for Merced and Solano, the 2 smallest, which had nonsignificant negative risks. In meta-analyses, northern California (12.1%, 95% confidence interval (CI): 7.5, 16.8) had a higher association than southern California (6.9%, 95% CI: 3.7, 10.1) ($P = 0.07$ for the difference), whereas coastal (7.9%, 95% CI: 4.1, 11.9) and inland (8.7%, 95% CI: 5.5, 13.1) areas had similar associations ($P = 0.72$). When considering associations by month of exposure, we found that the months May–July were associated with elevated risks, whereas August and September were not. We did not find a significant differential impact by year.

As demonstrated in Figure 4, all racial/ethnic groups analyzed had significantly elevated risks for weekly apparent

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Table 1. Demographics (%) of the Study Population, by California County, May–September, 1999–2006

County	No. of Preterm Births	Maternal Race/Ethnicity				Maternal Age, Years				Maternal Education		Infant Sex Male
		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	<20	<25	25–34	≥35	≤High School	Some College	
Alameda	2,812	19	23	32	24	10	29	50	21	53	47	55
Contra Costa	1,107	40	6	35	14	9	27	49	24	49	51	54
Fresno	3,100	24	10	54	7	15	44	43	14	67	33	53
Kern	2,570	24	8	63	4	18	46	42	12	72	28	54
Los Angeles	20,900	13	10	65	11	12	33	47	19	65	35	54
Merced	422	23	5	61	6	19	51	37	12	73	27	55
Orange	3,560	20	2	58	18	10	30	49	21	61	39	53
Riverside	2,828	27	6	61	4	13	39	46	16	67	33	54
Sacramento	3,165	43	15	26	12	11	36	47	17	57	43	54
San Bernardino	4,869	21	15	58	5	14	42	44	14	70	30	55
San Diego	6,006	32	9	41	13	10	33	49	19	53	47	55
San Joaquin	2,240	22	11	45	18	16	42	43	15	67	33	55
Santa Clara	1,231	30	2	36	29	7	23	53	24	35	65	56
Solano	474	31	19	33	14	13	36	46	17	57	43	52
Tulare	998	24	2	67	5	20	49	40	10	71	29	56
Ventura	2,399	31	2	55	7	11	31	48	21	55	45	54
Total	58,681	22	10	55	11	12	35	47	18	62	38	52

temperature and preterm delivery. Black mothers had the highest risk, followed by Asians, Hispanics, and whites. Differences between the estimates for any racial/ethnic group were not significant ($P = 0.17$ between blacks and whites).

Elevated risk was found across all maternal age group categories (Figure 5). A slightly higher risk was found for the younger age groups, specifically for mothers less than 20 years of age ($P = 0.04$ compared with mothers at least 35 years of age). A significant risk was also found for mothers between the ages of 25 and 34 years, whereas mothers who were at least 35 years of age had a slightly elevated but nonsignificant risk.

No significant differences were found by either infant's sex or maternal education. Female infants (10.1%, 95% CI: 5.9, 14.4 per 10°F increase in apparent temperature) had a slightly more elevated risk, but it was not significantly different from that for male infants (7.8%, 95% CI: 4.2, 11.6; $P = 0.44$). Mothers who completed at most a high school education yielded slightly higher estimates (9.7%, 95% CI: 6.2, 13.2) than mothers who had some college education (7.0%, 95% CI: 2.7, 11.6), but this difference was not significant ($P = 0.36$).

For a sufficient number of cases, nitrogen dioxide and ozone data were available for all 16 counties, as in the primary analysis. However, some counties did not have enough cases with carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or $PM_{2.5}$ data for analysis, and these counties were excluded (refer to Table 2 for counties with missing data). No significant confounding was found for any pollutant examined; the estimates for apparent temperature did not decrease with any air pollutant in the model (not shown). In the same models, no pollutant demonstrated an independently significant positive association with preterm delivery. There was also no consistent significant interaction between apparent temperature and any air pollutant.

In the analysis of preterm delivery by gestational week, the strongest impacts were observed for preterm births from 34 to 36 gestational weeks (13.5%, 95% CI: 10.2, 16.9). For earlier preterm births, however, the association was significantly negative (−5.2%, 95% CI: −9.9, −0.4). When the data were limited to only full-term births, a relatively small but significant association (1.8%, 95% CI: 0.8, 2.7) was found for the same-day lag of mean daily apparent temperature. No association was found for full-term births when weekly apparent temperature was considered (0.0%, 95% CI: −0.9, 0.9). A significantly negative association was found for both gestational weeks 37 and 38.

DISCUSSION

A significant positive association was found between apparent temperature and preterm delivery during the warm season in California. Mean, maximum, and minimum apparent temperatures all had significantly elevated associations for lag days up to 1 week. When we considered vulnerable subgroups, all studied showed increased risks regardless of maternal age, racial/ethnic group, level of educational attainment, or infant's sex. A stronger association observed earlier in the warm season could be explained by different conception patterns. Temperatures earlier in the season may also have greater impacts than those later in the season because of acclimatization.

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Table 2. Exposure Metrics for Weekly Average (Lag06) Apparent Temperature and Air Pollutants, by California County, May–September, 1999–2006

County	Case Mean Apparent Temperature, °F[a] (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case-Control Difference in Mean Apparent Temperature, °F	Case Maximum Apparent Temperature, °F (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Minimum Apparent Temperature, °F (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Mean O_3 Level, ppb (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Mean CO Level, ppm (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Mean NO_2 Level, ppb (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Mean SO_2 Level, ppb (5th, 95th Percentile)	Case Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Level, $\mu g/m^3$ (5th, 95th Percentile)
Alameda	61.3 (53.2, 68.0)	2.5	77.9 (64.7, 91.7)	50.2 (43.6, 55.5)	35 (19, 52)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	23 (12, 36)	3 (1, 6)	
Contra Costa	64.0 (54.2, 74.3)	2.9	84.8 (68.1, 100.5)	49.5 (42.5, 55.0)	51 (37, 71)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	17 (10, 28)	5 (1, 12)	
Fresno	75.7 (62.5, 87.5)	4.4	95.9 (78.4, 109.1)	57.9 (47.6, 68.4)	80 (57, 104)	0.6 (0.2, 1.1)	28 (16, 44)	3 (1, 5)	10.6 (6.3, 16.4)
Kern	76.9 (62.3, 89.3)	4.4	93.8 (75.6, 107.7)	61.1 (48.6, 73.6)	79 (60, 98)	1 (0.5, 1.6)	40 (19, 58)	5 (3, 7)	12.1 (8.3, 16.2)
Los Angeles	70.3 (59.7, 80.6)	2.9	87.6 (70.7, 104.3)	59.0 (49.9, 66.6)	60 (40, 85)	1.2 (0.5, 2.1)	46 (27, 73)	6 (1, 14)	18.1 (10, 27.9)
Merced	69.9 (58.5, 81.4)	3.3	95.0 (79.2, 107.7)	49.6 (42.2, 58.3)	79 (57, 99)		23 (13, 36)		
Orange	70.3 (59.6, 80.2)	2.5	86.2 (70.6, 99.6)	59.4 (50.4, 68.4)	62 (46, 78)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	27 (14, 44)	3 (1, 6)	14.4 (9, 21.5)
Riverside	77.1 (61.3, 94.4)	3.9	98.9 (78.8, 113.7)	59.9 (48.0, 76.0)	82 (58, 105)	1.1 (0.3, 2.3)	33 (16, 56)	4 (0, 11)	24.9 (14.2, 38.3)
Sacramento	71.6 (59.9, 82.0)	4.1	93.6 (75.7, 107.4)	55.3 (47.1, 63.0)	64 (46, 86)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	24 (12, 43)	4 (1, 9)	8.5 (4.9, 14.6)
San Bernardino	73.9 (59.7, 85.7)	3.8	96.2 (75.4, 111.6)	57.7 (47.9, 67.5)	84 (57, 109)	1 (0.4, 1.7)	50 (32, 70)	3 (1, 7)	23.7 (13.6, 37.7)
San Diego	68.4 (58.3, 78.0)	2.4	83.4 (67.3, 101.5)	58.4 (48.2, 66.9)	52 (38, 67)	1 (0.5, 1.7)	25 (15, 37)	6 (2, 12)	12.9 (7.6, 18.1)
San Joaquin	70.7 (59.0, 81.2)	3.8	91.9 (75.2, 104.3)	54.6 (45.1, 64.0)	58 (43, 78)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	27 (17, 43)		
Santa Clara	63.9 (53.6, 71.5)	2.7	83.0 (67.4, 96.5)	50.7 (41.5, 56.6)	43 (26, 66)	1.1 (0.6, 1.6)	33 (19, 50)		
Solano	65.1 (55.7, 74.9)	2.9	86.4 (70.7, 100.7)	49.8 (41.8, 55.3)	46 (34, 61)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	17 (10, 26)	3 (1, 6)	
Tulare	74.4 (60.7, 85.5)	4.1	96.8 (77.7, 110.1)	55.6 (45.2, 65.4)	80 (59, 100)	0.7 (0.3, 1.2)	31 (20, 48)		
Ventura	65.0 (56.6, 73.4)	2.5	77.7 (65.6, 91.7)	54.6 (46.8, 62.1)	59 (43, 84)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	21 (13, 38)	3 (0, 11)	
Overall	70.4 (58.1, 83.1)	3.1	88.7 (70.2, 106.7)	57.6 (47.1, 67.2)	63 (37, 95)	1.0 (0.3, 1.9)	37 (15, 65)	5 (1, 12)	15.3 (7.5, 26.7)

Abbreviations: CO, carbon monoxide; NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; O_3, ozone; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter; SO_2, sulfur dioxide.
[a] 1°F = 0.56°C.

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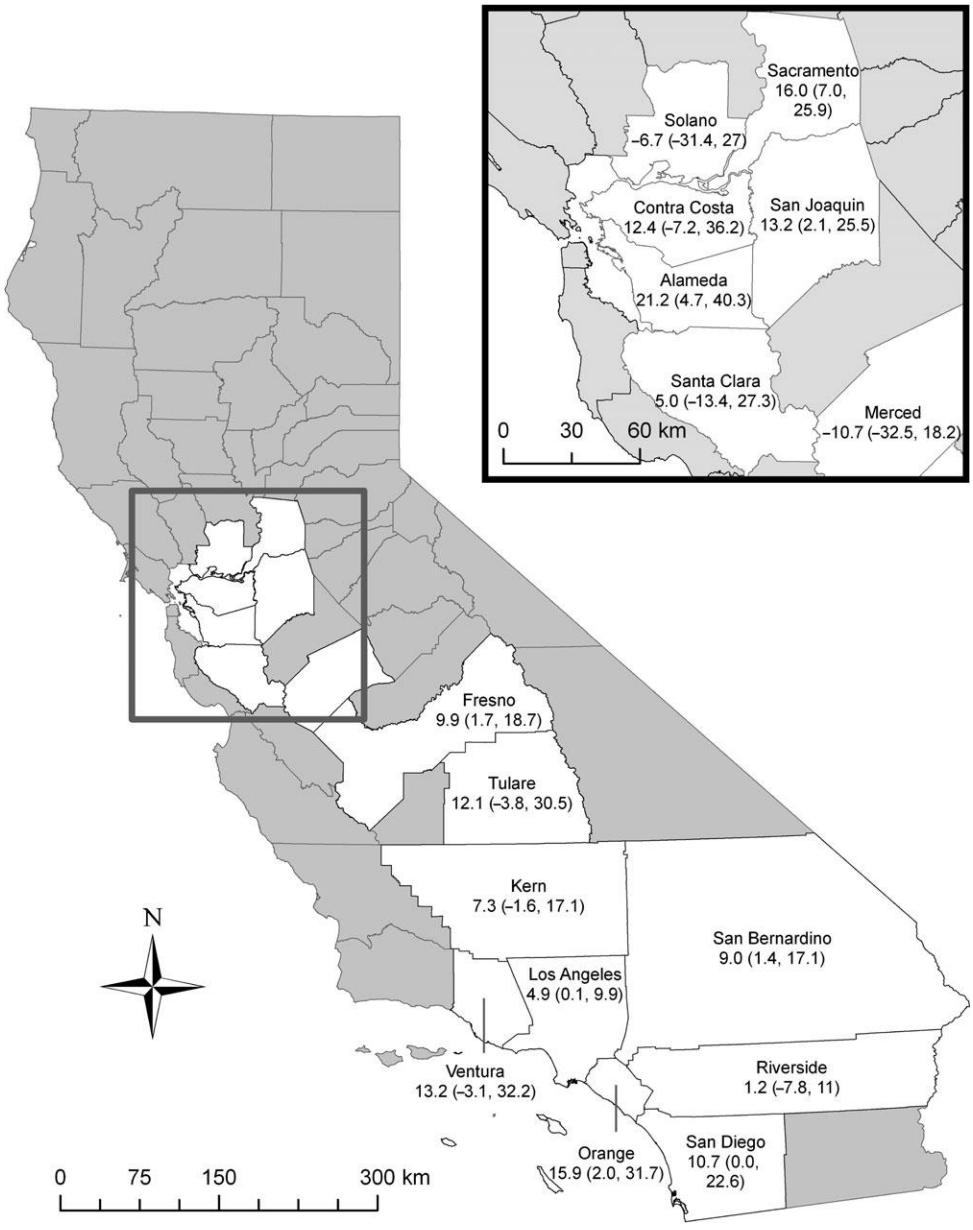


Figure 2. Map of California showing county-level estimates for the estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in weekly average apparent temperature (lag06) and preterm birth, May–September, 1999–2006. For each county, 95% confidence intervals are given in parentheses.

No significant difference by infant's sex or maternal education was observed. Although a distinction by infant's sex was not expected, maternal education was used as a proxy for socioeconomic status. Maternal race/ethnicity and maternal age may have served as better markers of socioeconomic status, since younger mothers had greater risks. Younger mothers are generally of lower socioeconomic status, have completed less education, and exhibit more risky behavioral patterns (34), particularly mothers of preterm infants (35–37). Our findings were significant across all racial/ethnic groups, with the strongest associations for black and Asian mothers. Previous investigators have also indicated disparities in birth outcomes by race/ethnicity for black (38–40), Hispanic (39), and Native American (41) infants.

Among preterm births, the effect estimates were all significantly elevated for up to 6 days, with a weekly average of apparent temperature being the best predictor. The same magnitude of association and statistical significance was not found for full-term births at 37–44 gestational weeks. The estimates tapered off after the first day for the full-term births and became significantly negative after a few days,

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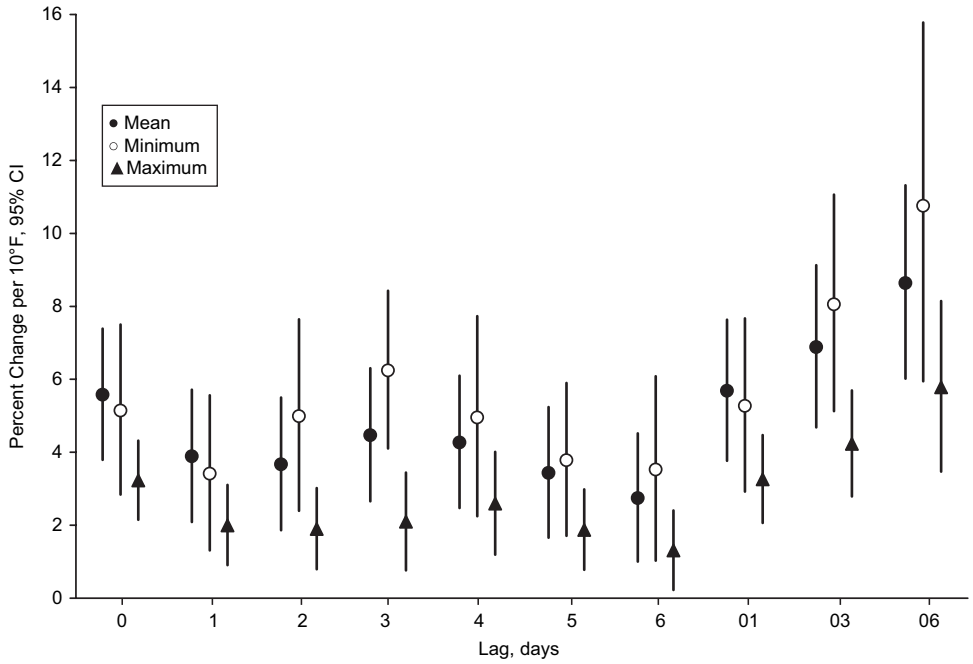


Figure 3. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in mean, minimum, and maximum apparent temperature and preterm birth by lag time for 16 counties in California, May–September, 1999–2006. CI, confidence interval.

suggestive of a harvesting pattern not observed in the preterm delivery analysis. Harvesting refers to the phenomenon by which an exposure merely accelerates the occurrence of an outcome by a few days. In other analyses, we found that preterm births occurring later in the pregnancy had greater associations with apparent temperature than those occurring earlier. However, there may have been some misclassification of gestational age, since it was based on the date of the last menstrual period, which may be unknown for some women. A broader definition for preterm delivery such as 20–36 weeks, as used in our main analyses, is subject to less error.

Much of the prior evidence for preterm delivery from environmental exposures has been based on air pollutants

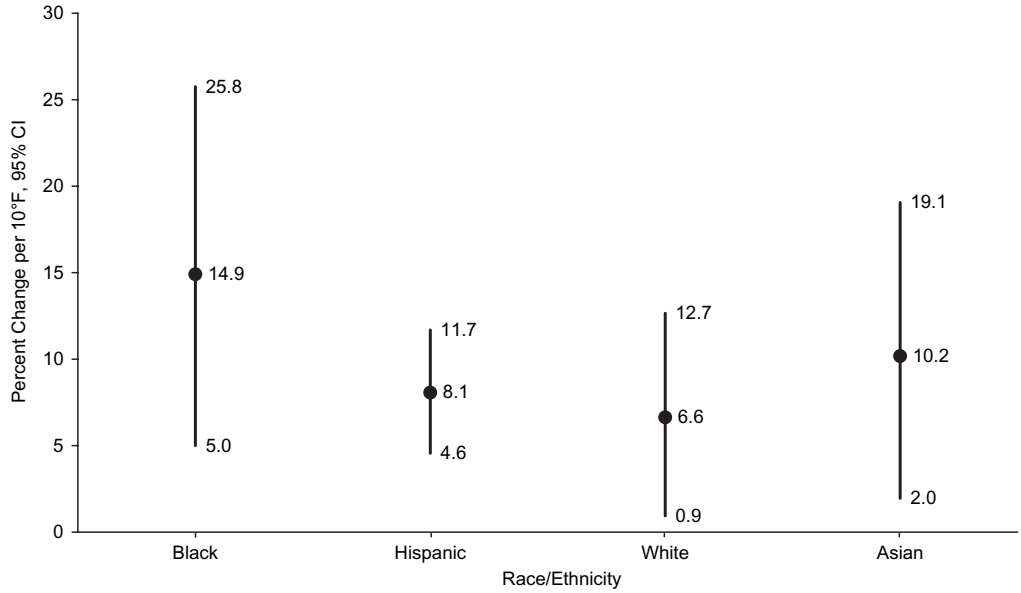


Figure 4. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in weekly average apparent temperature and preterm birth by maternal race/ethnicity for 16 counties in California, May–September, 1999–2006. CI, confidence interval.

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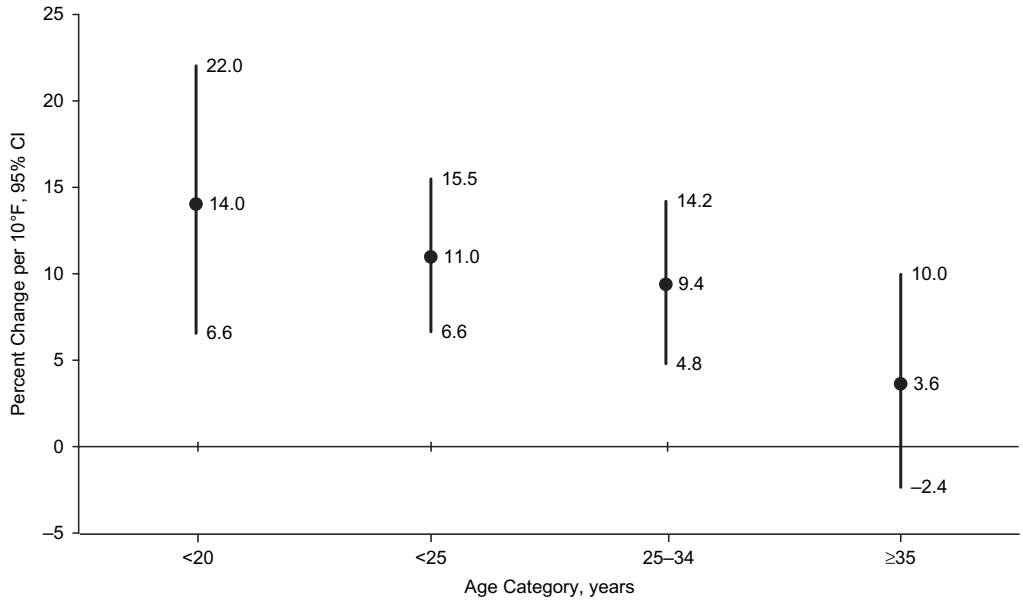


Figure 5. Estimated percent change associated with a 10°F (5.6°C) increase in weekly average apparent temperature and preterm birth by maternal age (years) for 16 counties in California, May–September, 1999–2006. CI, confidence interval.

(11–16). In this study, temperature was found to be associated with preterm delivery independent of air pollutants. Because this analysis was restricted to the warm season and short-term associations of up to 1 week, any association with air pollutants may have been masked by ambient heat exposure. Air pollutants, on the other hand, may have had a larger impact if longer-term exposure windows, such as trimester averages, were considered (14, 42).

To our knowledge, only 2 previous investigations have focused on preterm labor or delivery and ambient temperature (18, 19). In a large time-series study recently conducted in London, United Kingdom, no associations were reported between preterm delivery and short-term meteorologic or air pollution variables (18). In a preliminary analysis in New York examining heat-humidity index, an association with preterm labor was found, but not with preterm delivery (19). With only a few cases in the study, it is possible that potentially small associations may have been missed. Investigators from both studies found that a weekly lag, as used in our study, was most relevant in terms of preterm delivery. Single dates could result in misclassification bias since labor may last more than 1 day, or a mother may not be admitted until a day following the high heat-humidity index (19). These 2 previous studies did not analyze specific subgroups. Health effects from ambient temperature are based primarily on studies of mortality (43, 44).

Since preterm delivery has multiple etiologies, a clear biologic mechanism or cause is unknown. One possible explanation may be increased dehydration with heat exposure, which could decrease uterine blood flow and increase pituitary secretion of antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin to induce labor (45). Pregnant women may not be able to thermoregulate efficiently. When body temperatures rise, the body generally shifts blood flow from the vital organs to the skin's surface in an effort to cool down (46). Thus, thermoregulation may be inadequate when too much blood is diverted from the vital organs of the mother and the developing fetus (46). Increased blood viscosity, elevated cholesterol levels associated with higher temperatures, and a higher sweating threshold have also been reported in susceptible subgroups (47).

There are several limitations to this study. We relied on ecologically monitored data rather than on individual monitoring to assign exposure. By limiting the study to mothers whose residential zip codes were within 10 km of a meteorologic monitor, we minimized exposure misclassification, but it still could have been a problem, especially in coastal areas. We had to rely on data provided on the birth certificates, and we did not have information on several characteristics, such as individual income level, to adjust for socioeconomic status more efficiently than relying on maternal age and racial/ethnic group. We also did not have information on occupational address or air conditioning status, so we could not account for these variables in our analysis. For most cases, utilizing the zip code for the residential address reported on the birth certificate should be sufficient to characterize exposure for the week prior to birth.

This is the first known large-scale, population-based epidemiologic study of ambient temperature and preterm delivery in the United States covering an extensive time period. It is also the first study known to find significant positive associations and to examine potentially vulnerable subgroups. All demographic subgroups examined had elevated risks, although some differences were found between groups. This study focused on high ambient temperature, and the association during a heat wave is likely to be substantially greater, as was found in a recent mortality study (48). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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states that hot days and nights, as well as heat waves, have become more frequent in recent years, and their duration and intensity are likely to increase in the future (49). Given the significant associations for apparent temperature and preterm delivery found in this study, more large-scale studies of temperature and preterm delivery are warranted. Biologic acclimatization and susceptible subgroups should be considered.

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ARTICLE 9

Characterizing Temperature and Mortality in Nine California Counties

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Background: Elevated temperature has been associated with increased mortality. Few epidemiologic studies, however, have considered air pollutants as potential confounders or effect modifiers. None has focused on California, where the climate is generally mild and pollution levels tend to be high—an ideal setting to examine the independent effect of temperature from air pollution.

Methods: We examined the association between mean daily apparent temperature and nonaccidental mortality in 9 counties throughout California from May to September 1999–2003. Data were obtained from the National Climatic Data Center (temperature and relative humidity), the California Department of Health Services (mortality), and the California Air Resources Board (particulate matter, ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide). We conducted a time-stratified case-crossover study, with a time-series analysis as a sensitivity analysis, adjusting for day of the week using both methods and adjusting for time trend in the time-series analysis. We first obtained county-specific estimates and then combined them using meta-analytic methods.

Results: A total of 248,019 deaths were included. Each 10° (Fahrenheit) increase in same-day mean apparent temperature corresponded to a 2.3% increase in mortality (95% confidence interval = 1.0%–3.6%) in the case-crossover analysis for all 9 counties combined, with nearly identical results produced from the time-series analysis. No air pollutant examined was found to be a significant confounder or effect modifier.

Conclusions: Even without extremes in apparent temperature, we observed an association between temperature and mortality in California that was independent of air pollution.

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An association between elevated ambient temperature and mortality has been documented in previous studies—particularly among the elderly and other vulnerable subgroups who may not be able to thermoregulate efficiently.[1] When body temperature rises, blood flow shifts to subcutaneous areas and away from the vital organs in an effort to cool the body.[2] Inadequate thermoregulation may occur when too much blood is diverted, putting increased stress on the heart and lungs.[2] Increased blood viscosity, elevated cholesterol levels associated with higher temperatures, and a higher sweating threshold in the elderly may also trigger heat-related mortality in susceptible individuals.[3] Recent studies of heat-related mortality have used data from the 2003 heat wave in Western Europe, where investigators have reported an excess of up to 35,000 deaths.[4–6] Many of these deaths occurred prematurely among the elderly living in urban areas. Thus, with climate change and a rapidly growing elderly population, particularly in larger cities, mortality from heat waves and other extreme weather events is a significant public health burden that may continue to worsen in the future.

Previous epidemiologic studies across 5 continents have examined the relationship between temperature and mortality over a wide range of temperatures.[7–16] Apart from a few recent epidemiologic studies,[8–10,14,17] however, air pollutants have not been considered as confounders or as effect modifiers of the association. While no confounding by pollution was reported in 2 studies,[7,14] particulate matter with less than 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}) was found to be an effect modifier in Australia[8] and a confounder in Monterrey, Mexico, and in regions throughout the United States, especially in the summer.[10,17] In a study of 9 French cities, the effect of ozone (O_3) and temperature was found to be heterogeneous across cities.[9] Because of these sparse and conflicting results, it is difficult to extrapolate the independent effect of either temperature or air pollution. Furthermore, no studies of temperature and mortality have focused on California, an ideal setting in which to examine the independent effect of temperature from air pollution; because temperature and humidity are generally mild and vary little throughout the year, the population can theoretically adapt readily to ambient temperature exposure in the normal range, but may be more affected by a heat wave.[18] Pollution levels, on the other hand, tend to be higher than in other areas of the United States, with distinct sources, chemistry, size distribution, and patterns of exposure.[19]

We characterized the temperature-mortality relationship for 9 counties throughout California. We examined

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temperature exposure only during the warm season, rather than considering the full year (which may contribute to confounding) or limiting our data to only periods of extremely high temperatures or heat waves. We also accounted for the potential confounding and effect modification of several air pollutants, so that we could investigate whether there is an independent effect of relatively low levels of ambient temperature exposure. We applied the case-crossover design for our main analysis and the time-series as a sensitivity analysis to ensure the robustness of our findings.

METHODS

Death Certificate Data

The California Department of Health Services, Health Data, and Statistics Branch provided data on daily mortality for all causes of death in California for the study period from May 1, 1999 to September 30, 2003.[20] The 9 counties selected for our analysis included: Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, and Santa Clara. The same 9 counties were used in an earlier investigation of fine particulate pollution and mortality using a subset of the same data through 2002.[21] These counties represent heavily populated metropolitan areas, encompassing approximately 65% of the state's population. They include both inland and coastal counties throughout Northern and Southern California. Thus, we were able to capture widespread temperature and air pollution exposures with some variation by region. We retrieved information on date, cause, and county of death, and considered deaths from all causes, excluding accidents, suicides, and homicides (V01-Y98), as listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*.[22] Since heat-related mortality has been reported to be an acute event,[1] temperature exposure was based on the county of death for each individual.

Weather and Pollutant Data

Hourly weather data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Climatic Data Center[23] for the study period. Only one monitor was used to represent temperature and relative humidity exposure for each county, except for Orange County where the monitor had been relocated within the same city in 2003. We pooled data from the 2 Orange County sites by subtracting the means of each monitor from each daily observation and then adding the average of means from the 2 monitors to each observation. Only monitors that recorded at least 18 hours of daily observations were included for each county. Mean daily mean apparent temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F), also known as the heat index, was calculated to incorporate temperature and relative humidity using the following formulas:

$$\text{Saturation vapor pressure} = 6.112 \times 10^{(7.5 \times \text{temperature °C}/(237.7 + \text{temperature °C})} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Actual vapor pressure} = (\text{relative humidity (\%)} \times \text{saturation vapor pressure})/100 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Dew point temperature °C} = (-430.22 + 237.7 \times \ln(\text{actual vapor pressure}))/(-\ln(\text{actual vapor pressure}) + 19.08) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Apparent temperature °C} = -2.653 + (0.994 \times \text{temperature °C}) + 0.0153 \times (\text{dew point temperature °C})^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Apparent temperature °F} = (9/5) \times \text{apparent temperature °C} + 32 \quad (5)$$

Daily air pollutant data were merged with daily weather data by county and date of death to assess potential confounding and effect modification by 5 air pollutants. The California Air Resources Board[24] provided daily data for gaseous pollutants, including carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and O_3, as well as particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) and PM_{10}. All pollutants were reported as 24-hour averages, except O_3, which was reported as both an 8-hour average and as a 1-hour maximum, and NO_2, which was reported as a 1-hour maximum. For counties with multiple air pollution monitors, we calculated a daily average using all available data. We also accounted for missing data for some of the monitors using a method described previously.[21]

Study Design and Data Analysis

As our primary method of analysis, we used the case-crossover approach, which is well suited to minimize the effects of time trend and seasonality. We also conducted additional analyses using the time-series approach to observe the sensitivity of our results. In a previous study of temperature and mortality in the United States, investigators demonstrated that these methods produced similar results.[10] Nevertheless, we wanted to ensure that our results were also robust for California specifically, and thus we used both statistical approaches.

The case-crossover study is a modification of the matched case-control study, in which each person serves as his or her own control; the temperature on the day of death (case period) is compared with temperature on different days when death did not occur (referent periods). We used the time-stratified approach[25] to select referent periods every third day of the same month and same year as the case period. The estimate for mortality risk would not be biased by using this referent period sampling scheme because we allowed for referent periods to be selected at random with respect to the time that the case occurred. In addition to a linear term for

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apparent temperature, day of the week was added to the model as an indicator variable. In some analyses, each pollutant was added separately as a linear term to assess confounding and as an interaction term with apparent temperature to evaluate effect modification. To reduce the possibility of residual confounding that may have resulted from simply adding each pollutant to the model, we examined the effects of mean daily apparent temperature only on those days when O_3 was relatively constant (within 2 ppb), using a methodology similar to that described in a previous study.[26] All case-crossover analyses were conducted in SAS (SAS Institute, Cary, NC) using the PHREG procedure for conditional logistic regression. A unique identifier was created for each individual so that each case period could be matched with up to 10 referent periods for the same individual.

The time-series approach has been widely applied to the analysis of air pollution and several health outcomes[21,27–29] and, more recently, of temperature.[10–12] We used generalized additive models with a quasi-Poisson link function including a cubic regression spline smoothing function for time trend with 2 degrees of freedom (*df*) per warm season, with a separate spline fit for every year. As in the case-crossover analysis, day of the week was added as an indicator variable, while apparent temperature, each air pollutant (when applicable), and an effect modifier term for each pollutant and apparent temperature (when applicable) were included as a linear term. Seasonality was not adjusted for in the analyses because we limited our models to the warmer months. All time-series analyses were conducted using gam models in R software.[30]

To conduct the data analyses, we used individual deaths in the case-crossover study and aggregated daily deaths by county in the time-series analysis. We calculated percent change in mortality per 10°F increase in mean daily apparent temperature, and associated 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Both analyses were accomplished by first obtaining county-specific mortality estimates and then combining all 9 county-specific estimates to establish a mean estimate of effect. We used a meta-analysis approach incorporating random effects models,[31] although significant heterogeneity between the county estimates was rare according to χ^2 tests.

Sensitivity Analyses

We conducted several sensitivity analyses. First, in an exploratory analysis, several lag times were analyzed to determine which of the following had the best model fit according to the deviance: a single-day effect of same-day temperature exposure (lag-0), or moving averages over the same day and previous 3 days (lag-03) or the previous 3 days (lag-13). Second, we considered a shorter summer season (ie, June to August) as well as minimum temperature and maximum temperature, both adjusted for mean dew point temperature to account for humidity, in separate models. Third, we compared inland effects (Kern, Fresno, Riverside, and Sacramento) with coastal effects (Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and Santa Clara) and possible differences between northern counties (Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Sacramento, and Santa Clara) and southern counties (Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego). Finally, tests for linearity of the temperature-mortality association were performed considering apparent temperature models that included apparent temperature and day of the week with a squared or a cubic term for apparent temperature in separate models. Different cut-points for apparent temperature were also considered in which we limited the data to above 65°F and again to above 75°F to see how the coefficients from these models compared with the entire distribution for apparent temperature during the warm season. We also placed an indicator variable for apparent temperatures above the 98th and 99th percentiles to see whether there was a differential effect of mortality observed at the higher end of apparent temperature exposure.

RESULTS

Our study population consisted of 248,019 individuals who died in 9 California counties in the warmer months of 1999 to 2003, and for whom we had temperature and relative humidity data from the same monitor as their county of death. Table 1 depicts the estimated county population in the year 2000 (range: 662,000 to 2,846,000), total number of days with apparent temperature data (range: 522 to 765), mean daily number of all-cause deaths (range: 10.6 to 136.9), and total number of deaths from all causes (range: 8088 to 104,688) by county. As demonstrated in Table 2, the mean values for the 9 counties ranged over the study period from 64.7°F to 78.5°F for apparent temperature, from 45.6 to 86.4 ppb for maximum O_3, from 7.6 to 28.4 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$, from 0.5 to 1 ppm for CO, and from 20.4 to 50.1 ppb for NO_2.The correlations between the various meteorologic variables and pollutants are shown in Table 3. There is a modest range of correlations between dry bulb temperature and pollutants (0.11–0.51), similar to that between apparent temperature and pollutants (0.15–0.47).

In exploratory analyses, we found that lag-0 apparent temperature had the best model fit using either study design, based on the deviance. The meta-analysis results for the 3 lags tested are shown in Figure 1, by study design. All of the results presented hereafter are only shown for lag-0. In Figure 2, the results are shown for each county, followed by the meta-analyses estimates for all 9 counties. We found a 2.3% increase in mortality (95% CI = 1.0%–3.6%) from the case-crossover analysis and a 2.3% increase in mortality (1.0%–3.7%) from the time-series analysis, per 10°F increase in mean daily apparent temperature. Although single county estimates are shown, the results from the meta-analysis combining multiple areas may be more reliable because the combined analysis reduces the likelihood of spurious results that may result from analyzing a single county.[32] Thus, in the following figures, we present results from our meta-analyses only.

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TABLE 1. Descriptive Statistics by County, May–September 1999–2003

County*	Population in 2000 (×1000)	No. Days With Apparent Temperature Data	Deaths From All Causes	
			Mean Daily No.	Total No.
Contra Costa (Concord)	949	765	14.5	11,100
Fresno (Fresno)	799	686	12.2	9366
Kern (Bakersfield)	662	704	10.6	8088
Los Angeles (downtown Los Angeles)	9519	643	136.9	104,688
Orange (Anaheim)	2846	522	37.1	28,369
Riverside (Riverside)	1545	758	26.4	20,161
Sacramento (Sacramento)	1223	762	20.4	15,614
San Diego (Escondido)	2814	715	46.1	35,294
Santa Clara (San Jose)	1683	734	20.1	15,339

*Cities where weather monitors were located are in parentheses.

TABLE 2. Mean (25th Percentile, 75th Percentile) for Temperature and Pollutants by County, May–September 1999–2003

County Name and Abbreviation	Apparent Temperature (°F)	1-hr O_3 (ppb)	$PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	CO (ppm ×10)	NO_2 (ppb)
Contra Costa (CCO)	66.8 (61.7,72.2)	51.8 (39.0,62.0)	8.6 (5.8,10.1)	5.0 (3.9,5.5)	20.4 (13.5,25.0)
Fresno (FRE)	75.5 (70.5,81.2)	86.4 (71.8,100.4)	7.6 (3.8,9.8)	4.7 (3.3,5.5)	28.3 (20.2,34.8)
Kern (KER)	78.5 (73.8,84.0)	83.0 (71.5,94.4)	11.3 (8.0,13.5)	6.8 (4.6,8.3)	31.9 (25.9,37.9)
Los Angeles (LA)	69.2 (65.5,73.3)	64.5 (51.7,74.2)	19.8 (14.7,23.3)	10.2 (7.4,12.4)	50.1 (37.9,59.9)
Orange (ORA)	72.3 (68.2,76.8)	57.2 (47.5,65.0)	17.0 (11.8,21.0)	6.3 (4.4,7.5)	29.1 (20.0,35.0)
Riverside (RIV)	75.4 (70.4,81.6)	82.7 (70.5,94.0)	28.4 (17.9,36.1)	10.6 (7.8,12.9)	41.9 (32.3,51.3)
Sacramento (SAC)	70.7 (65.6,76.1)	65.6 (53.2,77.2)	8.8 (5.8,10.1)	5.2 (3.3,6.2)	24.9 (15.5,31.0)
San Diego (SD)	71.0 (66.4,76.1)	54.8 (47.2,61.9)	13.4 (10.3,15.8)	8.0 (6.0,9.0)	27.0 (20.5,31.4)
Santa Clara (SC)	64.7 (61.1,68.5)	45.6 (35.5,51.6)	10.8 (7.2,13.8)	7.0 (4.7,8.1)	30.1 (19.3,36.3)

TABLE 3. Correlations Between Meteorologic Variables and Pollutants for All 9 Counties in California, May–September 1999–2003

	Temperature	Apparent Temperature	Dew Point Temperature	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	Ozone (1 hr)	Ozone (8 hr)	CO	NO_2
Temperature	1.00	0.83	0.20	0.12	0.29	0.51	0.47	0.11	0.29
Apparent temperature		1.00	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.47	0.43	0.15	0.28
Dew point temperature			1.00	0.28	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.19	0.11
$PM_{2.5}$				1.00	0.45	0.28	0.22	0.45	0.43
PM_{10}					1.00	0.31	0.28	0.38	0.38
Ozone (1 hr)						1.00	0.87	0.16	0.30
Ozone (8 hr)							1.00	0.11	0.24
CO								1.00	0.54
NO_2									1.00

In separate models, we evaluated confounding and effect modification by each air pollutant. An average of lag-0 and lag-1 (lag-01) was used for the gaseous pollutants, while lag-0 had the best model fit, based on the deviance for $PM_{2.5}$. Meta-analysis results for all counties using either lag-0 or lag-1 pollutant produced virtually the same effect estimates as lag-01; some counties showed that lag-0 had a better fit while others showed a better fit for lag-1, and so either of these lag times could have been used. Adding maximum O_3, NO_2, CO, and $PM_{2.5}$ separately to the model with apparent temperature and day of the week did not change the result in either the case-crossover (Table 4) or the time-series analyses (not shown), with each estimate resulting in a 2%–3% increase in mortality. In the case-crossover analysis in which the effect of apparent temperature was considered only on days within the same 2 ppb O_3, we found a similar estimate effect (2.9%;

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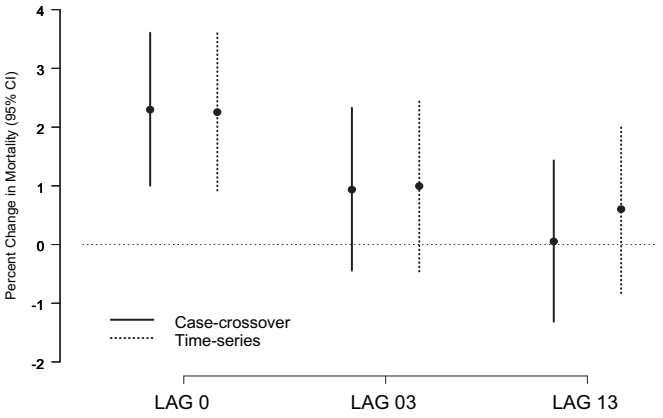


FIGURE 1. Meta-analysis results for various lag periods for mean daily apparent temperature (per 10°F) and percent change in nonaccidental daily mortality. Lag-0 = same day apparent temperature exposure; Lag-03 = cumulative average of same day apparent temperature exposure and all 3 days prior; Lag-13 = cumulative average of previous day apparent temperature exposure and both days prior.

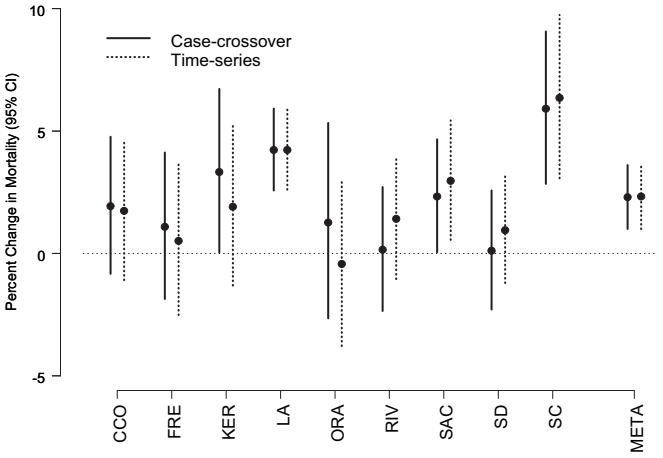


FIGURE 2. County-specific and meta-analysis results for mean apparent temperature (per 10°F) and percent change in nonaccidental daily mortality in 9 California counties. County abbreviations listed in Table 2.

CI = 1.8–4.0) as in the original analysis. Thus, none of these pollutants appeared to confound the apparent temperature-mortality association. These pollutants also did not appear to modify the association between apparent temperature and mortality. Of all analyses examining effect modification by pollutants, the lowest 2-sided P values were 0.05 for Fresno and 0.09 for Riverside for O_3, although there was no evidence of effect modification by O_3 in a combined analysis of all 9 counties ($P = 0.55$). The results for 8-hour O_3 and PM_{10} were virtually identical to daily 1-hour maximum O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$, respectively, and thus are not shown. The results for $PM_{2.5}$ and mortality have been presented previously.[21]

TABLE 4. Meta-Analysis Results for Apparent Temperature and Nonaccidental Mortality, Adjusted by Individual Pollutant for 9 California Counties. Percent Increases (95% CI) per 10°F Using Case-Crossover Approach

Model	
Base model: apparent temperature + day of week	2.3 (1.0–3.6)
+ 1-hr maximum ozone	2.8 (1.4–4.2)
+ 8-hr average ozone	2.8 (1.3–4.2)
+ Particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 μm	2.9 (1.7–4.0)
+ Particulate matter less than or equal to 10 μm	2.0 (0.4–3.6)
+ Carbon monoxide	2.2 (1.2–3.2)
+ Nitrogen dioxide	2.3 (1.3–3.4)
Matched by 1-hr ozone	2.9 (1.8–4.0)

After exploring various models in sensitivity analyses, we confirmed that there was no evidence for nonlinearity for apparent temperature and mortality in the warmer months in California. Specifically, we did not find an overall improvement to the goodness of fit with a temperature-squared term added to the model or a cubic term in any of the counties or in the meta-analysis result. Also, the 98th and 99th indicator variables for apparent temperature were not significant for any county, further supporting the hypothesis of no change in slope at higher levels of apparent temperature exposure, and therefore, a linear association.

The estimates using mean apparent temperature remained robust to various temperature definitions. For example, examining the association between apparent temperature and mortality for a shorter summer season produced nearly identical results (not shown). A 2%–4% increase in risk per 10°F was produced for both maximum and minimum temperatures adjusted for mean dew point temperature in separate models (Fig. 3). Mean dry bulb temperature adjusted for mean dew point temperature also had results similar to apparent temperature with pollutants (not shown) and without pollutants (Fig. 3). In some counties, apparent temperature provided a better model fit, while in others, mean dry bulb temperature adjusted for dew point temperature had a better fit ($P = 0.95$ for lag-0 comparing the deviance between the 2 models). In regional analyses, we found that coastal counties (3.4%; CI = 2.3%–4.5%) had a greater risk per 10°F than inland counties (2.0%; 0.7%–3.3%) and that the estimates for northern (3.1%; 1.8%–4.3%) and southern (2.6%; 1.5%–3.8%) counties were slightly different per 10°F. These latter results were from the case-crossover analysis, with similar findings in the time-series study.

DISCUSSION

We found a 2.3% increase in mortality from nonaccidental causes per 10°F increase mean daily apparent temperature. Consistent with previous studies, we found the same-day lag of apparent temperature to have the strongest association

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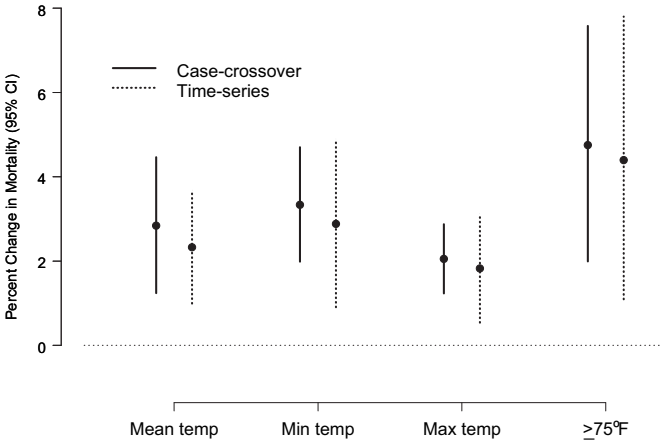


FIGURE 3. Meta-analysis results for various temperature definitions (per 10°F) and percent change in nonaccidental daily mortality in 9 California counties. Mean temp = mean dry bulb temperature adjusted by mean dew point temperature; min temp = minimum dry bulb temperature adjusted by mean dew point temperature; max temp = maximum dry bulb temperature adjusted by mean dew point temperature; ≥75°F = analysis limited to temperatures 75°F and above.

with mortality.[1] The case-crossover and time-series analyses produced similar results regardless of whether we analyzed mean, maximum or minimum temperature, adding to the validity of our findings. We found a slightly higher increase in the effect for minimum temperature, suggesting that nighttime temperatures may have a larger impact that could be further investigated with higher ambient temperatures. Furthermore, no pollutant appeared to be a confounder or effect modifier, and we found similar associations between apparent temperature and mortality even after adjusting for each pollutant in separate models. Because we restricted our data to the warmer months, during which temperatures were generally mild in California, and because we used data for a 5-year period the estimate for mortality represents the average ambient temperature exposure that is commonly experienced, not the worst-case scenario that may occur in years with unusual weather patterns, such as extreme temperatures and heat waves (which might result in nonlinearity and higher estimates for mortality.)

A preliminary investigation of the July 2006 heat wave, during which mean daily apparent temperatures ranged from 81°F to 100°F in 6 counties throughout California, the combined effect estimates were 3 times higher (unpublished data) compared with the results we report here. We found some evidence of this stronger effect in the present data after limiting apparent temperature data to higher cut-offs. While a slightly higher risk was observed for apparent temperatures 65°F and greater in our study (3.5%; CI = 2.4%–4.6% from the case-crossover analysis), a higher risk was found for apparent temperatures 75°F and greater (4.8%; 2.0%–7.6% from the case-crossover analysis). We could not evaluate thresholds above 75°F for all 9 counties because we were limited by the range of mean apparent temperature in our data. However, a threshold model was not necessary for our main analysis, and, as we have discussed above, using a linear model was justified.

It is difficult to directly compare our results with other epidemiologic studies because of the various definitions used to classify temperature in previous investigations. Earlier studies have used lower and higher percentiles, temperature cut-offs, or extreme temperatures,[14–16,33,34] rather than reporting estimates effects for mortality per degree increase in mean temperature. Previous studies found 2.2%, 1.6%, and 1.4% increases (equivalent to about a 11%, 8%, and 7% increases per 10°F, respectively) in all-cause mortality per degree Celsius (°C) above 20°C in New Delhi, Sao Paolo, and London, respectively,[15] and a 1% increase (about 5% per 10°F) in all-cause mortality above 20.5°C in Christchurch.[14] Although the cut-off temperatures in these studies were near the minimum mean temperature in our study, the temperature ranges varied. In an analysis using similar methods, researchers conducted a study of 20 US metropolitan areas that included 4 counties from California, and found summer estimates per 10°F that were also slightly higher than what we found.[10] The primary purpose of that study, however, was to compare methods, and the estimates were based on only one year of data; thus, the results may not be indicative of a longer time period. A recent analysis of 9 US counties, in which investigators used the same methods as in our study, also found a 2%–3% increase in nonaccidental mortality per 10°F increase apparent temperature, even though the range of mean apparent temperature was higher in their study and populations throughout the United States may exhibit different acclimatization patterns (Zanobetti A, 2007, personal communication). Thus, the relationship between temperature and mortality appears to be linear in these temperature ranges depicting average exposure, and the estimates produced from this study appear to be generalizable.

This study has some limitations generally present in ecologic analyses. The use of personal monitoring, as in a previous study,[35] provides individual exposure data as well as information on key time-activity factors. In this study, one monitor (centrally located to areas where many people reside) was used to represent apparent temperature exposure in the entire county. Thus, the potential for misclassification of apparent temperature exposure would be greater for those persons who died further away from a monitor, particularly for larger counties, such as Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties. Similarly, residual confounding may have also resulted from imperfections in pollution measures, and people residing closer to the pollution monitors that were used may have had their exposures better characterized. Our analysis was limited to variables that we could retrieve from death certificate data; thus, we could not assess personal

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characteristics such as income level or air conditioning use. Air conditioning use may be less of a marker of socioeconomic status in California than elsewhere because many homes in coastal areas do not have air conditioners simply because they have not been needed; coastal temperatures are mild in the summer and generally lower than in inland areas. There may also be some acclimatization for people living in inland areas, where higher temperatures are typically experienced in the summer months, partially explaining the lower estimate compared with the coastal areas. We also could not determine the years of life lost per temperature-related death. Previous analyses have addressed this issue of harvesting, to determine whether mortality may have been merely advanced by a few days.[12,15]

This study adds to the growing body of evidence of the association between short-term ambient temperature and mortality independent of the effects from air pollution. Much of the concern for global warming in California has been based on climatologic models and ecologic consequences. Epidemiologic studies can also help to evaluate the human impact of climate change. From documented studies of heat waves, we know that high ambient temperatures can lead to human morbidity and mortality.[1] Less is known, however, about the effect of ambient background increases in temperature on human populations, especially in California where lower temperature and humidity are generally observed and more time is spent outdoors. We found significant associations between mean ambient temperature and mortality in California. Region-specific analyses may also be important because of possible regional differences in acclimatization and patterns of air conditioning use. With the possibility of increasing severity and duration of heat waves in the future, the association with mortality may be even worse, as suggested by the preliminary results of the 2006 heat wave.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ARTICLE 10

The Impact of Recent Heat Waves on Human Health in California

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the health impacts of recent heat waves statewide and for six subregions of California: the north and south coasts, the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert, southern deserts, and northern forests. By using canonical correlation analysis applied to daily maximum temperatures and morbidity data in the form of unscheduled hospitalizations from 1999 to 2009, 19 heat waves spanning 3–15 days in duration that had a significant impact on health were identified. On average, hospital admissions were found to increase by 7% on the peak heat-wave day, with a significant impact seen for several disease categories, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, dehydration, acute renal failure, heat illness, and mental health. Statewide, there were 11 000 excess hospitalizations that were due to extreme heat over the period, yet the majority of impactful events were not accompanied by a heat advisory or warning from the National Weather Service. On a regional basis, the strongest health impacts are seen in the Central Valley and the north and south coasts. The north coast contributes disproportionately to the statewide health impact during heat waves, with a 10.5% increase in daily morbidity at heat-wave peak as compared with 8.1% for the Central Valley and 5.6% for the south coast. The temperature threshold at which an impact is seen varies by subregion and timing within the season. These results suggest that heat-warning criteria should consider local percentile thresholds to account for acclimation to local climatological conditions as well as the seasonal timing of a forecast heat wave.

1. Introduction

The devastating effects of extreme-heat events have been seen in recent years. The 2003 European heat wave and the 2010 Russian heat wave each resulted in tens of thousands of deaths (Agence France-Presse 2013; Robine et al. 2007), and the 2006 California heat wave killed more than 600 (Trent 2007; Ostro et al. 2009) and resulted in over 16 000 excess hospital emergency-department visits (Knowlton et al. 2009). Adding to the tragedy of these losses is the fact that most heat-related deaths are preventable with adequate warning tools and effective emergency planning. Since climate change has the potential to increase the frequency of these types of events (Meehl and Tebaldi 2004; Solomon et al. 2007; Allen et al. 2012), improved heat-warning systems are urgently needed. This would require a better knowledge of the full impact of extreme heat on morbidity and mortality.

California has unique challenges for heat-wave preparedness owing to its diversity of population and climate zones. Some residents live in desert conditions just inland of coastal populations who are used to relatively mild temperatures. In addition, many residents lack air conditioning, especially along the coast, making them particularly vulnerable during extreme-heat events (Sailor and Pavlova 2003; Reid et al. 2009). This vulnerability was apparent during the 2006 California heat wave that affected most of the state. Health-impact

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studies of that heat wave showed that although temperatures were hotter inland the health impacts were stronger along the coast (Knowlton et al. 2009; Gershunov et al. 2011). The 2006 heat wave was unusually humid and nighttime temperatures were unprecedented; therefore, the nighttime recovery that is typical for California was stifled. Recent work shows a clear trend in humid heat waves in the western United States, with a disproportionate increase in nighttime temperatures (Gershunov et al. 2009; Bumbaco et al. 2013). In fact, California coastal communities are becoming increasingly susceptible to midsummer, humid heat waves to which they are not accustomed (Gershunov and Guirguis 2012, hereinafter GG12). Thus, coastal populations may be at a higher risk for heat-related illness in the short- and long-term future since they are neither physiologically nor technologically acclimatized to this type of heat.

California heat-alert criteria rely on the heat index, which is based on empirical relationships between temperature/humidity thresholds and mortality in a few major U.S. cities. The national heat index threshold of 105 used by the National Weather Service (NWS) to issue a heat warning does not work well in California. Desert communities regularly exceed this threshold, but residents are well adapted to extreme heat. Coastal communities rarely exceed this threshold but are much more vulnerable to heat illness because they are accustomed to much milder conditions. For effective weather warnings, events posing a danger to health should be identified locally with higher or lower thresholds directed at populations living in hotter or cooler climates, respectively (Robinson 2001). In addition, mortality only accounts for a small portion of acute health effects; therefore, for effective preparedness nonfatal illness should also be considered. Local NWS offices typically modify the alert criteria to better suit California conditions, but these decisions are put in place with only limited information about local heat–health relationships. Such information would be highly beneficial for making informed decisions about when to issue a warning, which could prevent heat-related illnesses and save lives.

There have been many studies investigating the impacts of extreme heat on human health (e.g., Basu and Samet 2002; Martiello and Giacchi 2010). Most of this work has focused on health impacts that are related to daily ambient apparent temperatures observed throughout the summer (e.g., Basu 2009; Basu et al. 2008, 2012), however, with much less attention given to health outcomes from one heat wave to another. Health-impact studies of heat waves (multiple days of hot weather) have primarily focused on a few notorious heat waves such as those in Chicago in 1995 (e.g., Kaiser et al. 2007), Europe in 2003 (e.g., Le Tertre et al. 2006), or California in 2006 (e.g., Knowlton et al. 2009). Long-term heat-wave studies require some definition of a heat wave, and there is no universal definition. Heat waves are usually defined by magnitude as days exceeding a set temperature or percentile threshold and may also include a duration requirement (e.g., Hajat et al. 2006; Mastrangelo et al. 2007; Son et al. 2012; Vaneckova and Bambrick 2013) or by synoptic weather type (e.g., Sheridan et al. 2012; Sheridan and Kalkstein 2010; Vaneckova et al. 2008), and the impact of heat on health is subsequently quantified. Our method takes a new approach by using health and meteorological data simultaneously to identify dangerous historical heat waves that occurred in California between 1999 and 2009. The advantage is that we make no a priori assumption about the kinds of conditions that affect human health. This approach leaves open the possibility of detecting a health impact during events that might not typically be considered as extreme. Coastal communities that are not well acclimated to heat, for example, may be adversely impacted during a heat wave at lower temperatures than would inland communities.

In addition to statewide impacts, this study also investigates regional impacts using six regions defined empirically on the basis of heat-wave expression over the state's complex geography. These are the north and south coasts, the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert, southern deserts, and northern forests. Heat-risk warnings issued by the NWS during specific heat waves are considered in the context of actual health risks as measured by excess hospitalizations. Beyond improved understanding of the meteorological impacts on heat illness, we aim for the results presented below to be practical and useful for optimizing the effectiveness of regional heat warnings.

2. Data

a. Climate and weather data

The daily maximum temperatures (Tmax) are from Maurer et al. (2002) and are composed of daily station data interpolated onto a regular 12 km $\times$ 12 km grid with temperature lapsed to gridcell center elevations. The source station data are from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) first-order Automated Surface Observing System and cooperative observer (coop) summary of the day (NCDC 2009). Grid-to-station differences would depend on location, with larger differences seen in areas of complex elevation or strong spatial temperature gradients over relatively short distances. For example, the 1999–2009 summertime temperature record from the downtown San Francisco coop station is approximately

TABLE 1. Average daily increase in hospital admissions with confidence intervals for HHE span and peak from a two-sample *t* test. An asterisk indicates a nonsignificant health impact (at the 95% level). Also shown are the daily average number of hospitalizations in California over the 1999–2009 record and the excess admissions seen on peak heat-wave days, expressed as percent above normal. ICD is an acronym for International Classification of Diseases.

Outcome category	ICD code	Daily avg hospitalizations 1999–2009	Avg excess daily morbidity (count)		Avg excess daily morbidity (percent above normal) for HHE peak
			HHE span	HHE peak	
All causes		2519	102.2 (101.6–102.6)	172.8 (171.5–174.2)	6.9
Cardiovascular diseases					
All cardiovascular diseases	390:459	1042	36.1 (35.8–36.3)	48.7 (48.1–49.3)	4.7
Ischemic heart disease	410:414	312	14.8 (14.7–15.0)	19.1 (18.7–19.6)	6.1
Acute myocardial infarction	410	137	3.9 (3.8–3.9)	6.8 (6.6–7.0)	5.0
Cardiac dysrhythmias	427	127	2.9 (2.8–3)	6.4 (6.3–6.6)	5.0
Essential hypertension	401	15	0.2 (0.17–0.22)*	0.4 (0.4–0.4)*	2.6
Ischemic stroke	433:436	151	5.9 (5.8–5.9)	7.4 (7.3–7.6)	4.9
Other diseases					
Respiratory diseases	460:519	541	19.7 (19.5–19.9)	41.6 (41.1–42.1)	7.7
Acute renal failure	584	57	4.5 (4.4–4.5)	10.1 (9.9–10.3)	17.7
Mental health	290:319	64	2.1 (2.1–2.2)	6.3 (6.2–6.4)	9.8
Dehydration	276.5	71	7.9 (7.8–7.9)	15.9 (15.7–16.0)	22.5
Heat illness	992	2	4.3 (4.2–4.3)	10.1 (9.8–10.4)	505

0.13°C warmer than that of its nearest grid cell. This is because the grid cell represents temperatures over a larger area, including parts immediately on the coast. For this study, grid cells that were collocated with the zip-code-level health data (described below) were averaged over six predefined California subregions to give regional daily maximum temperatures from 1999 to 2009. These subregions were defined empirically using principal components analysis applied to temperature data, as described in GG12. As a result of the regionalization, localities grouped within a given region exhibit a similar temporal variability in heat-wave activity. These six regions are shown in Fig. 2b, which is described in more detail below.

Daily specific humidity (SH) data are from the North American Regional Reanalysis (Mesinger et al. 2006). The SH data were processed just as for Tmax to give daily, regional averages of specific humidity.

b. Health-outcome data

Data were compiled from the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development patient discharge (PD) data for the warm season (May–September) spanning 1999–2009. These data were limited to include only hospitalizations at acute-care facilities that were designated as unscheduled so that they would represent a subset of emergency-department visits in which conditions were serious enough to require hospitalizations. The data were aggregated to zip-code level to protect patient privacy and include zip code, date of hospital admission, day of week, counts for each health outcome category, and stratification by age and race/ethnicity. The outcome categories (Table 1) included all cardiovascular diseases and cardiovascular subcategories (ischemic heart disease, acute myocardial infarction, cardiac dysrhythmias, and essential hypertension), all respiratory diseases, acute renal failure, mental health, dehydration, and heat illness. We also considered ''all causes'' as an outcome category, which was taken as the sum of all outcome categories listed in Table 1.

For the purposes of this study, the PD data were aggregated regionally in the same regions as for Tmax. The regional PD data were then filtered to remove periodic signals and long-term trends. Because of annual variation in viral activity and other causes, morbidity is higher in spring and autumn than in midsummer. This annual and semiannual harmonic seasonal cycle was removed using least squares regression analysis. Hospitalizations are notably lower on weekends and holidays. The weekly cycle was removed by subtracting the long-term day-of-the-week average from each daily admissions count, and the holiday effect was removed by subtracting the average holiday admission count from each Memorial Day, Labor Day, or Independence Day holiday. Very low admissions also occurred on 5 July when Independence Day occurred on a Sunday, since most Americans would have received a work holiday on that Monday. During those years, 5 July was treated as a holiday. Last, any long-term trend in the data was removed using locally weighted polynomial regression and scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS; Cleveland 1979), which fits a quadratic curve to the nearest 30% of data points. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the filtering process for the north-coast region.

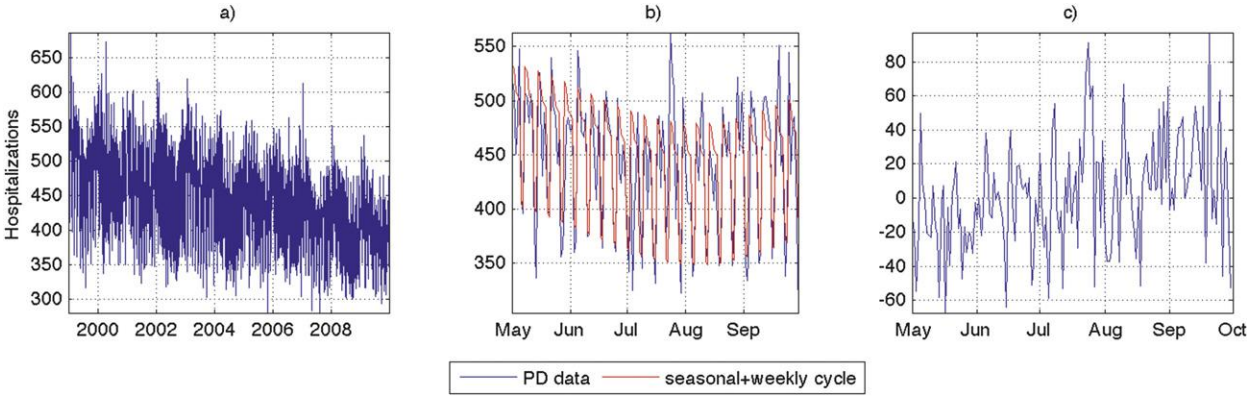


FIG. 1. (a) PD data, (b) PD data and weekly plus seasonal cycle for 2006, (c) filtered PD data after removing trend, seasonal and weekly cycles, and holiday effects for 2006.

c. *Historical heat-alert/heat-advisory information*

Historical information about heat advisories or alerts issued by the NWS was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Hierarchical Data Storage System (available online at http://hurricane.ncdc.noaa.gov/pls/plhas/HAS.FileAppSelect?datasetname=9957ANX) for the nonprecipitation warnings, watches, and advisories category as well as from other internal NWS communications.

d. *Historical electrical-alert information*

Information on historical power alerts issued by the California Independent System Operator (ISO) was obtained from the ISO alert, warning, and emergency records from 1998 (available online at http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Alert_WarningandEmergenciesRecord.pdf). Local utilities generally follow the ISO recommendations and issue their own alerts to promote conservation. On occasion, however, a local utility may issue an alert unaccompanied by the ISO. For this research, we only had access to those alerts issued by the California ISO.

3. Methods

a. *Canonical correlation analysis*

This study uses canonical correlation analyses (CCA) to identify space–time patterns of heat-wave expressions optimally related to morbidity. CCA is a multivariate statistical approach used to linearly summarize information contained in the cross-correlation matrix between two sets of variables, in this case, daily maximum temperatures and morbidity as represented by hospitalizations. CCA transforms the original data pairs (x and y) into new variables called canonical variates, defined as

$$v_m = a_m^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x}' = \sum_{i=1}^{I} a_{m,i}x_i' \quad \text{and} \tag{1}$$

$$w_m = b_m^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}' = \sum_{j=1}^{J} b_{m,j}y_j', \tag{2}$$

where $\mathbf{x}$ (Tmax) and $\mathbf{y}$ (PD) are the centered data vectors (standardized for this study), I is the number of elements in $\mathbf{x}$, J is the number of elements in $\mathbf{y}$, and m is the number of pairs of canonical variates that can be obtained from the two datasets and is equal to the lesser of I and J. Each canonical variable v and w is a linear combination of elements of the respective data vectors, or in other words, a weighted average with weights given by a and b in the above equations (Wilks 2006). Pairs of canonical variates are ordered sequentially by the degree of correlation between v and w, such that the first pair (CC1) exhibits the maximum canonical correlation. CCA was originally developed by Hotelling (1935, 1936) to identify and quantify associations between two sets of variables and was initially used in the social sciences. In climate prediction, CCA has been used to match patterns in two fields of variables, typically with the intention to forecast one with the other, that is, the predicted with the predictor (Barnett and Preisendorfer 1987; Gershunov and Cayan 2003; Alfaro et al. 2006). Here, we use CCA as a purely diagnostic tool to identify periods in the recent historical record in which daily maximum temperatures and morbidity were strongly correlated. We have previously used CCA to identify heat and humidity effects on county-level emergency-department visits over California in a limited emergency department dataset spanning only 1 yr (2006) and resolving the impacts of only one heat wave (Gershunov et al. 2011). Here, the daily input Tmax ($\mathbf{x}'$) and PD ($\mathbf{y}'$) data arrays span

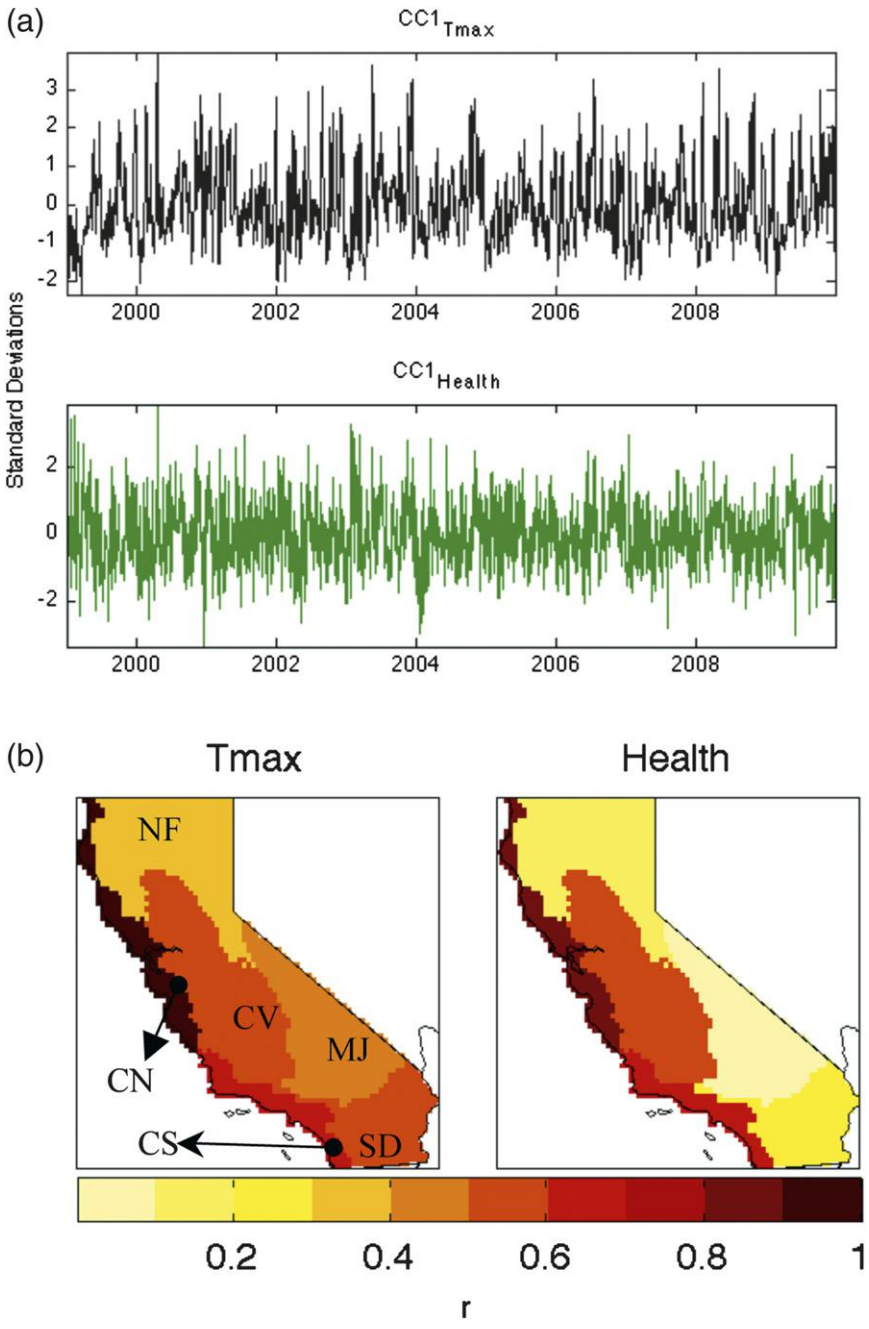


FIG. 2. (a) Canonical variables $CC1_{Tmax}$ (black curve) and $CC1_{Health}$ (green curve) and (b) homogeneous correlation maps showing the correlation coefficients between the input data vectors and their associated canonical variables [e.g., correlation (left) between $\mathbf{x}'$ and $CC1_{Tmax}$ and (right) between $\mathbf{y}'$ and $CC1_{Health}$]. The input data were regionalized using empirically defined California subregions: Central Valley (CV), southern deserts (SD), north coast (CN), south coast (CS), northern forests (NF), and Mojave Desert (MJ).

11 years, are regionally averaged, and are filtered and standardized to filter out local noise and to remove population-density bias while focusing on meteorologically relevant regions. For the purposes of discussion, we refer to the first canonical variable v_1 as $CC1_{Tmax}$ and the first canonical variable w_1 as $CC1_{Health}$ (Fig. 2a). These variables represent the simultaneous pattern of strongest linear coevolution of temperature and hospitalizations throughout California (Fig. 2b). Higher-order canonical modes were poorly related to temperatures

and health, and therefore, although they do explain some heat–health covariability, we focus our analysis on the primary mode, which best represents the spatial–temporal pattern of heat-related health outcomes in California.

In preliminary analyses, we tested our method with daily minimum temperatures (Tmin). The Tmax results were found to be more robust, however, in terms of both the correlation between the canonical variable and the source data (i.e., the correlation between CC1 and $\mathbf{x}'$) and the correlation between the two canonical variables (i.e., v and w). Therefore, the results using Tmax were superior in describing the heat–health relationship in California. This is likely because California experiences both dry and humid heat waves and because Tmax is elevated during both varieties whereas Tmin may not be strongly elevated during dry events.

b. *Identifying heat–health events*

We identified those heat waves in the 11-yr record that had an impact on human health by looking for cases in which three criteria were met: 1) canonical variables $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$ (Fig. 2a) were significantly correlated (at the 95% level, correlation coefficient $r > 0.51$) using a running 15-day window, 2) a strong temperature anomaly was observed, as represented by canonical variable $CC1_{Tmax}$ crossing a threshold of 1 standard deviation, and 3) a strong health anomaly was observed as represented by canonical variable $CC1_{Health}$ crossing a threshold of 1 standard deviation. To allow for some flexibility in timing, a heat–health event (HHE) is defined to span the full duration of the heat anomaly from when it first becomes warm ($CC1_{Tmax}$ is positive), to when it peaks (at least once), and then to when it drops back to normal again. The health impact can occur at any point within this heat event, which allows for lags in response and additionally allows us to quantify the full health impact of an individual heat wave.

4. Results

a. *Heat–health events*

Figure 2a shows the first pair of canonical variates $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$. These time series are only moderately, yet significantly, correlated ($r = 0.3$) over the 11-yr record, signifying that, as expected, disease processes associated with heat are not the main cause of morbidity. Over shorter intervals, however, the relationship between heat and illness can become much stronger than the long-term average (Fig. 3). For example, using a 15-day running window, the correlation reaches 0.79 and 0.82 during the July 2006 and July 2003 heat waves, respectively.

Figure 2b gives the homogeneous correlation maps showing how well each of the input data vectors are represented by their canonical variates. $CC1_{Tmax}$ best represents Tmax on the north coast ($r = 0.94$) and also does reasonably well in capturing Tmax variability on the south coast ($r = 0.62$), the Central Valley ($r = 0.55$), and the southern deserts ($r = 0.51$), while the Mojave Desert and the northern forests are weighted less strongly ($r = 0.41$ and $r = 0.40$, respectively). A similar regional pattern is observed for the health results, although with generally weaker correlations. $CC1_{Health}$ best represents hospitalizations in the north coast ($r = 0.82$) followed by the south coast ($r = 0.62$) and the Central Valley ($r = 0.54$), while hospitalizations in the southern deserts, the Mojave Desert, and the northern forests are not well represented by $CC1_{Health}$ ($r < 0.23$). The heavy weighting of the north coast in both $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$ highlights the sensitivity/vulnerability of this region's population to extreme heat. This is a region for which summers are typically cool because of the proximity of cool coastal Pacific Ocean waters, which is further enhanced by marine layer clouds. Coastal heat waves therefore do not need to be as hot as those over the hotter and air-conditioned inland to come as a stark contrast to typical conditions and to catch residents unprepared. This result is consistent with recent studies that considered the health impacts of the 2006 heat wave and also found an increased sensitivity to heat in this region (Knowlton et al. 2009; Gershunov et al. 2011).

Using the criteria described in section 3 to identify HHEs—namely, strong positive anomalies observed in both $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$ as well as a significant correlation between them over a 2-week period, we identified 19 heat waves with a significant impact on human health. These HHEs are outlined in red in Fig. 3, and additional details such as peak date, duration, and whether a power alert or NWS heat advisory/warning was issued are provided in Table 2. These results show that at least one HHE occurred each year except in 1999 and 2005 and that five years (2000, 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2009) had more than one event. Records show an NWS heat warning was issued for only 6 of the 19 events. The strongest health signal is seen for 12–16 June 2000, when $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$ both exceeded 3.9 standard deviations above normal (Fig. 3). This event occurred during the California energy crisis (e.g., Sweeney 2002), when market deregulation and high energy prices caused power shortages. In fact, on the peak date of 14 June, rolling blackouts affected 97 000 customers in northern California (Bergman 2001) while temperatures in San Francisco reached 105°F. High energy prices were passed on to consumers during this time, which could have influenced personal decisions about air-conditioning

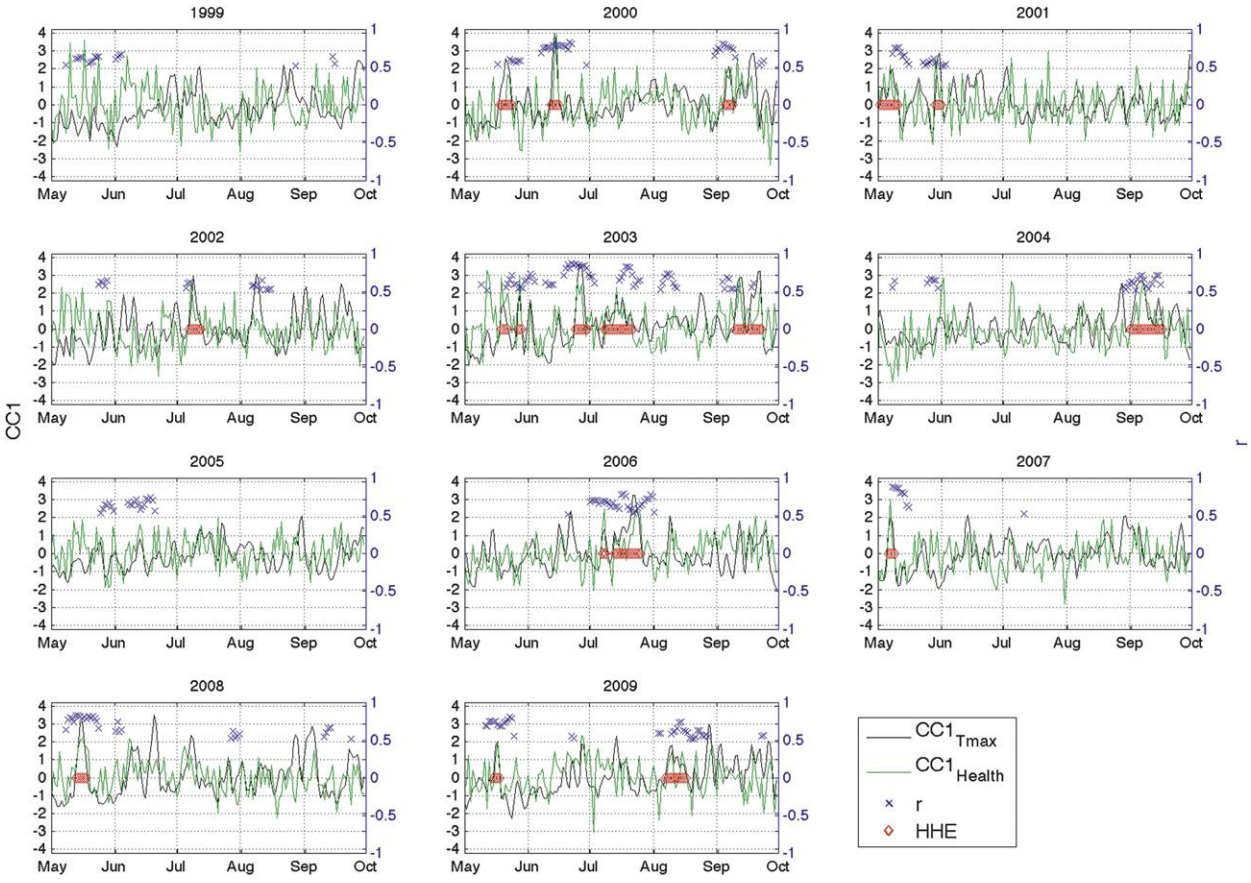


FIG. 3. Panels with green and black time series represent the canonical variables shown for each year of the analysis period. The 15-day running correlation between $CC1_{Tmax}$ and $CC1_{Health}$ is shown in blue if statistically significant. HHEs are shown in red.

(AC) use, even where AC was available. Of the five HHEs that occurred during the 2000–01 crisis, four were accompanied by a power alert. Other summers that stand out as remarkable are the summer of 2003, which had six HHEs of varying strengths and duration, and the summer of 2006 for the duration and intensity of the midsummer heat wave.

Figure 4a (Fig. 4b) shows the peak daily maximum and minimum temperatures (standardized anomalies) for each HHE. Also in Fig. 4a are the number of days exceeding the warm-season (May–September) 95th percentile for each HHE and region and an indicator of whether the monthly 95th percentile was reached (marked with asterisks). From Fig. 4a, the Central Valley and southern deserts were hottest during all events, with daytime temperatures usually exceeding 37°C (~98°F). From Fig. 4b, the north coast tends to reach hotter temperatures (especially daytime) relative to its climatological values as compared with other regions. This means that, while the temperatures may be lower, these coastal residents are experiencing heat conditions that are very extreme relative to what they are used to, and they may experience health impacts at lower temperatures than inland populations that are more acclimatized to heat. This figure also highlights the notorious 2006 heat wave affecting most of California, which was unprecedented in magnitude and spatial extent since at least the late 1940s (Gershunov et al. 2009), and nighttime temperatures are shown to be even more extreme than those experienced during the day. Figure 4b also shows that, during nighttime-accentuated events, when Tmin is extremely elevated, multiple regions are affected (e.g., July 2002, July 2003, and July 2006), indicative of a particularly expansive heat wave with the potential for large-scale, statewide impacts.

It is interesting that in terms of summertime temperatures these events often do not fall in the top 5% of daytime or nighttime highs, except on the north coast. If we look at monthly percentiles, however, the majority of events do fall in the top 5% (above the 95th percentile) for all regions except the south coast. This finding means, for example, that, although it might not meet the summertime threshold for extreme temperatures, a May event would be extremely hot for that time of year. This

TABLE 2. Heat–health events and associated statewide health impact. Boldface font indicates statistical significance at the 90% level. The "electrical alert" column indicates whether a stage-1 (S1), stage-2 (S2), or stage-3 (S3) electrical alert was issued by the California ISO.

Year	Event span	Peak date	Duration	Electrical alert	Excess hospitalizations (count)	Excess hospitalizations (quantile)
2000	18–24 May	21 May	7	S2	217	73.4
	12–16 Jun*	14 Jun	5	S1	299	80.6
	5–9 Sep	7 Sep	5		**700**	**99.7**
2001	2–11 May	8 May	10	S3	959	93.1
	29 May to 1 Jun	31 May	4	S2	**460**	**99.0**
2002	7–13 Jul*	9 Jul	7	S2	**848**	**97.8**
2003	19–22 May	20 May	4		**845**	**99.5**
	27–29 May	28 May	3	S1	**454**	**99.1**
	24–30 Jun	27 Jun	7		**717**	**98.3**
	8–22 Jul*	14 Jul	15		**1063**	**97.5**
	10–15 Sep	13 Sep	6		**629**	**98.5**
	17–23 Sep	22 Sep	7		**839**	**99.0**
2004	1–17 Sep	7 Sep	17		**1657**	**99.8**
2006	7–9 Jul	8 Jul	3		**367**	**99.1**
	13–26 Jul*	23 Jul	14	S2	**1254**	**97.8**
2007	6–9 May	7 May	4		**327**	**99.0**
2008	13–18 May*	16 May	6		**903**	**99.2**
2009	15–18 May*	17 May	4		160	88.5
	7–17 Aug	10 Aug	11		228	78.4

* NWS heat advisory or warning issued.

result suggests populations may be more heat sensitive during cooler parts of the season. An increased vulnerability early in the season has also been found in other studies (e.g., Basu and Samet 2002; Ebi et al. 2004). This result is generally attributed to the loss of acclimatization that occurs during the winter as well as to mortality displacement whereby the most vulnerable populations succumb to the first dangerous event of the season (Basu and Malig 2011).

b. Statewide health impact

The statewide heat–health impacts are shown in Fig. 5 and Tables 1 and 2. Figure 5a shows the distribution of daily hospitalization anomalies during non-HHE days, during the span of a HHE, and during the peak HHE day for all causes. There is a dramatic increase in hospitalizations during HHEs, especially at the peak day. This difference is statistically significant at the 95% level using a two-sample t test to compare sample means. For all causes, there was an average daily increase of 102 hospitalizations during the HHE span, which increased to 173 excess hospitalizations on the peak day. In California during the 1999–2009 record, there were, on average, 2519 hospitalizations per day. Therefore, 173 excess hospitalizations at the peak represent nearly a 7% increase above what would occur on an average day.

A similar comparison was done for each of the disease categories, accounting for unequal variances as necessary for some categories. A statistically significant increase in hospitalizations was seen for all outcomes except essential hypertension, a cardiovascular subcategory. This nonsignificant result for essential hypertension could be physiological, because blood pressure goes down with increased heat exposure (Basu et al. 2012), or it could be due to the small sample size (Table 1). Hospitalizations due to all cardiovascular diseases increased by an average of 36 (49) per day for the HHE span (peak), or 3.5% (4.7%) above the typical cardiovascular-disease admission rate (Table 1). Admissions for respiratory diseases, mental health, acute renal failure, dehydration, and heat illness increased by 20 (42), 2 (6), 5 (10), 8 (16), and 4 (10) per day, respectively, on average for HHE span (peak). Expressed as a percentage of daily mean hospitalizations during the record for these disease categories, these numbers translate to an increase of 7.7%, 9.8%, 17.7%, 22.5%, and 505% at the peak of the heat wave.

Figure 5b gives the cumulative statewide health impact for each of the 19 events. To quantify the cumulative impact, hospitalization anomalies $\mathbf{y}'$ were summed over the span of each event, and this value was compared with all non-HHE days in the historical record spanning the same duration. For example, the impact of the 13–26 July 2006 event was determined by comparing that 14-day sum of hospitalization anomalies with those obtained by resampling the record for all consecutive, non-HHE days spanning 14 days. In a similar way, the

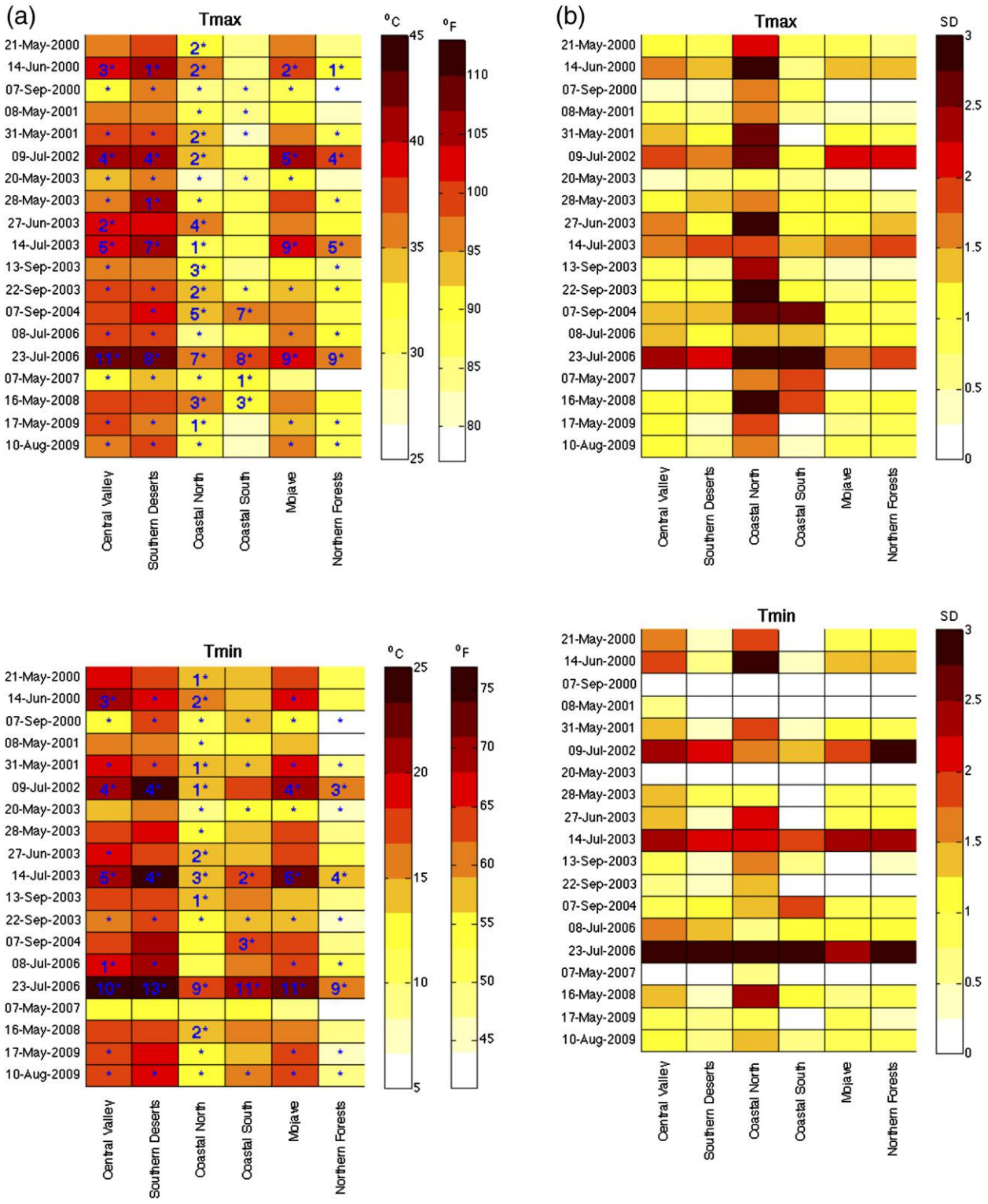


FIG. 4. (a) Regionally averaged peak temperature for (top) Tmax and (bottom) Tmin during each HHE, with the number of days exceeding the summertime 95th percentile shown in blue text and an asterisk indicating whether the monthly 95th percentile was reached. (b) Standardized Tmax and Tmin anomaly on peak days. Note here that the peak day is calculated regionally for each variable (Tmin and Tmax do not necessarily peak on the same day) and may vary slightly from the peak day given in Table 2.

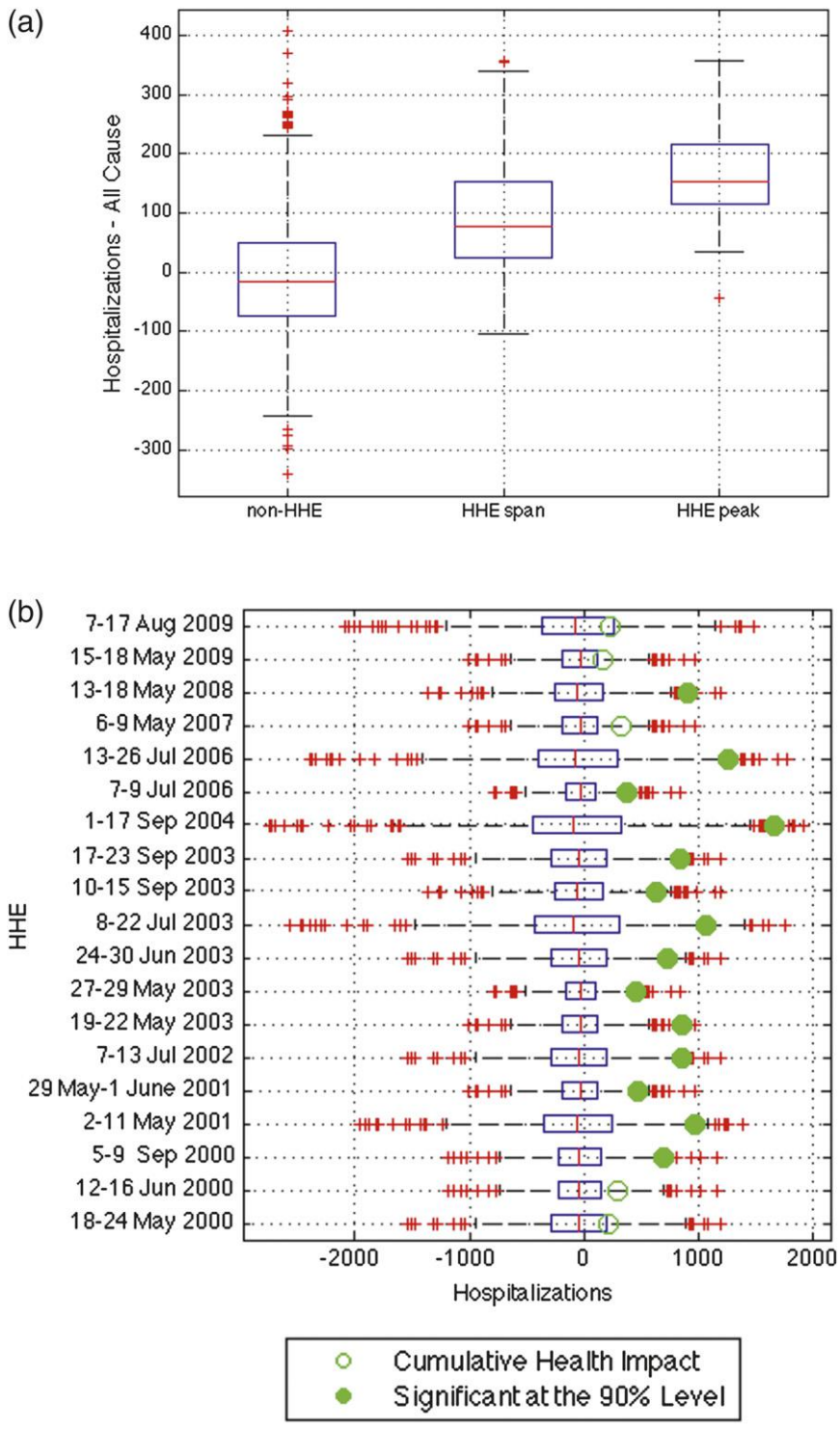


FIG. 5. (a) Boxplot showing statewide hospitalization anomalies for non-HHE days (n = 1544), HHE span (n = 139), and HHE peak (n = 19), and (b) morbidity associated with each event using the resampling method (see text). In (b), the boxplots show the distribution of historical non-HHE days spanning the same duration as the HHE, and green markers give the cumulative health impact for each HHE (filled markers indicate statistical significance at the 90% level).

TABLE 3. Similar to Table 1, but for the six California subregions and using the all-causes outcome category.

	Daily avg hospitalizations 1999–2009	Avg excess daily morbidity (count)		Avg excess daily morbidity (percent above normal) for HHE peak
		HHE span	HHE peak	
Central Valley	533	23.5 (23.3–23.7)	43.4 (42.9–43.9)	8.1
Southern deserts	148	3.7 (3.6–3.8)	9.4 (9.1–9.6)	6.3
Coastal north	448	22.9 (22.7–23.1)	46.9 (46.4–47.3)	10.5
Coastal south	1276	49.7 (49.4–50.1)	70.9 (70.0–71.8)	5.6
Mojave	62	1.1 (1.0–1.2)*	1.7 (1.5–1.8)*	2.7
Northern forests	49	1.4 (1.3–1.4)*	0.5 (0.3–0.6)*	1.0

12–16 June 2000 event was compared with non-HHE days spanning 5 days. The health impact is said to be significant (using the 90th-percentile level for a one-sided test) if it falls above the 95th percentile of the resampled distribution. From Fig. 5b, a significant statewide health impact is observed for 15 of the 19 HHEs identified. Taken together, these 15 events are associated with more than 11 000 excess hospitalizations statewide. The number of excess hospitalizations associated with each of these 15 events (Table 2) ranges from 367 for the short, 3-day 2006 HHE to 1657 for one 17-day heat wave in September of 2004. During the notorious 14-day July 2006 heat wave that affected most of the state, there were 1254 excess hospitalizations in California, a result that is similar to that of Knowlton et al. (2009), who found 1182 excess hospitalizations and 16 166 excess emergency-department visits. The magnitude of the impact from one event to another is strongly associated with its duration. By looking at the health impact in terms of quantiles of the resampled data, which accounts for duration, we see that the health impacts of these 15 events are all in the top 3%, with several in the top 1%, as compared with non-HHE days spanning the same duration (Table 2); that is, they are highly significant.

c. *Regional health impact*

Table 3 shows the regional impacts for HHE span and peak for each of the six California subregions using a two-sample *t* test comparing non-HHE days with HHE span and HHE peak (same method as for disease categories in Table 1). A significant health impact is observed for four of the six regions. Daily admissions for the south coast, north coast, Central Valley, and southern deserts increased by 50 (71), 23 (47), 24 (43), and 4 (9), respectively, for HHE span (peak). Expressed as a percentage of average daily hospitalizations for these regions, these numbers translate to an increase of 5.6%, 10.5%, 8.1%, and 6.3% at the peak of the heat wave. While the largest impact in terms of total admissions is greatest for the south coast owing to its larger population, the north coast contributes disproportionately to the health impact during heat waves. This region represents 18% of all California hospitalizations during 1999–2009, and this percentage increases to 27% during heat waves. There are a few possible explanations for this situation. First, there may be a poor acclimation to extreme heat both physiologically and through air-conditioning use [air-conditioning coverage is low in the north coast; for example, San Francisco has only 21% air-conditioning saturation (Sailor and Pavlova 2003)]. Second, residents there typically have easier access to hospitals and better insurance coverage than do residents of other parts of the state, making it more likely that they would seek medical treatment. Third, heat waves on the north coast are hotter relative to the mean climate (cf. Fig. 4b) simply because of the regional temperature distribution.

Figure 6 gives the cumulative health impact of the 19 HHEs for each California subregion using the same resampling method described above. Eighteen HHEs are associated with a significant health impact in at least one subregion of California (7–17 August 2009 is the only exception). There is very little impact seen in the deserts with only two events (one event) associated with a significant health impact in the southern deserts (Mojave Desert). This result is likely due to the fact that CC1 does not represent desert heat waves well, especially for the Mojave (cf. Fig. 2b). CC1 also does poorly in representing heat waves in the northern forests, and here we see only a modest impact (four significant events). Our method is designed to explain the strongest co-relationships between heat and health in California. Not all heat waves are represented, however. There are likely some additional, more regionally focused heat waves that may have a regional health impact, but these would need to be studied on a smaller spatial scale.

For the remaining regions, there is a strong health signal. Morbidity in the Central Valley was significantly affected during nine events, and the north and south coasts each experienced 11 impactful heat waves. The south coast, the most populous region, shows the strongest overall impact in terms of patient numbers, with

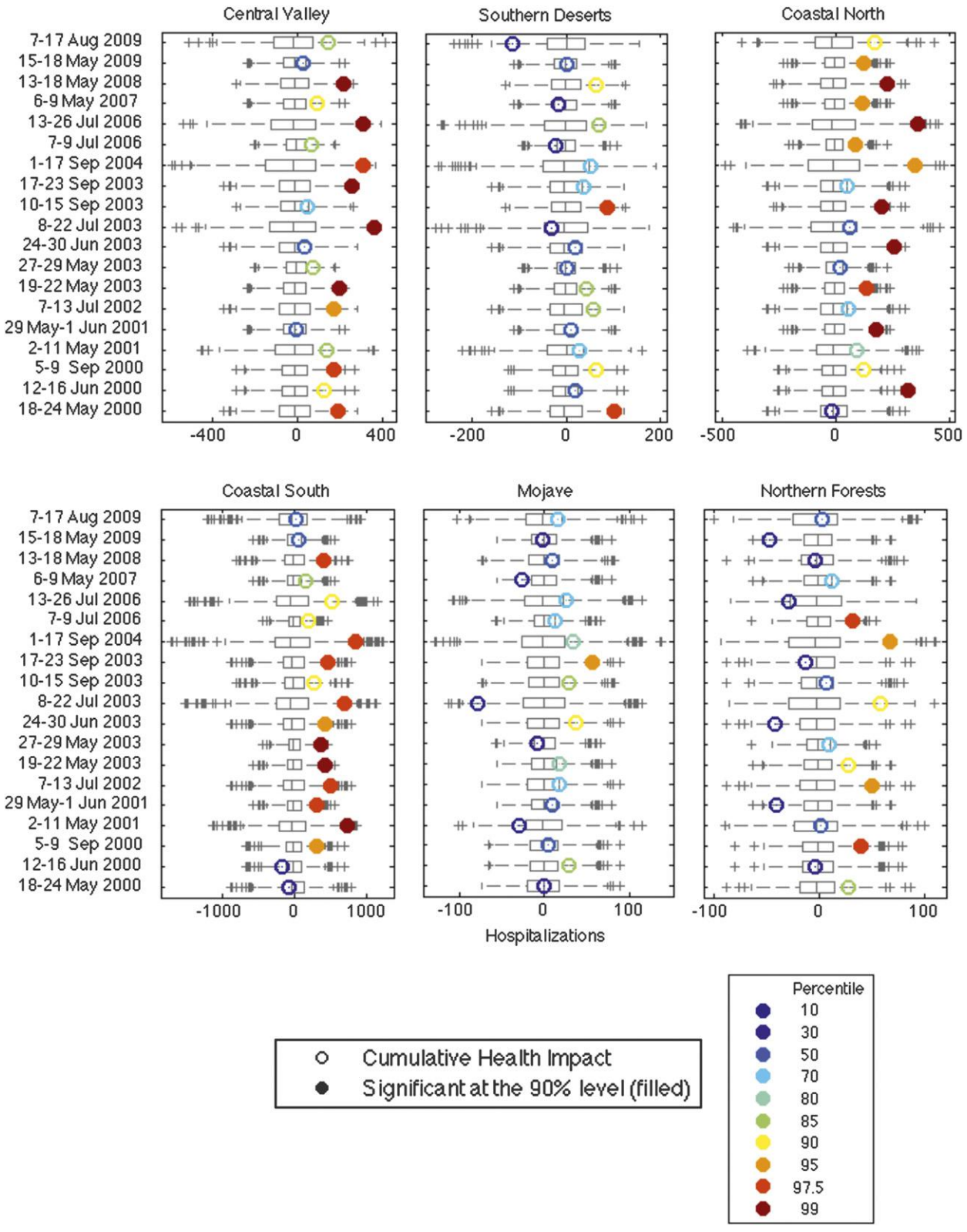


FIG. 6. As in Fig. 5b, but for the six California subregions and with a color scale that shows the impact in terms of the percentile of the resampled distribution.

excess hospitalizations in the range from 300 to more than 800, depending on event. In general, excess hospitalizations on the south coast are 1.5–3 times those in the north coast or Central Valley, where the most intense heat waves cause typically 300–400 excess hospitalizations. In terms of quantiles of historical observations (color scale in Fig. 6), which equalizes the regions in terms of population, the health impact is similar across the three regions, with a mean percentile rank of 86%–89% for the 19 events, although the coastal regions see a larger number of impacts in the top 5% (i.e., more are significant at the 90% level).

Figure 7a shows the peak temperatures for those HHEs identified as having a significant regional health impact (significant HHEs; hereinafter SHHEs) in the context of the full Tmax distribution by region and timing within the season, and Fig. 7b gives the results in terms of degrees above normal. A health impact is seen in the Central Valley for Tmax in the range of 33°–42°C (92°–108°F) depending on month. For the north and south coasts, where mean summertime temperatures are much lower, a health impact is seen for temperatures reaching 27°–36°C (81°–97°F). Most impacts occur at temperatures above the 90th percentile in the Central Valley and north coast, with many falling above the 95th or even the 99th percentile. An exception is one event (5–9 September 2000) that affected the Central Valley for which temperatures peaked at 33°C (92°F), which is approximately the 70th percentile for that region in September. The south coast is more vulnerable, with health impacts seen for four SHHEs having peak temperatures at or below the 85th percentile. Relative to monthly normal conditions, Tmax is elevated by an average of 6.1°C in the Central Valley, 9.1°C on the north coast, and 4.5°C on the south coast. From Fig. 7a there are several observations above the 99th percentile, including 11-yr highs in on the south coast that were not associated with a significant health impact. We analyzed those 13 days, which spanned five separate events. Four of the five events were not identified as an HHE by the CCA method and therefore were not examined in terms of health impacts. The reason they did not meet the HHE criteria is because, on the large scale, there was no strong correlation between temperatures and health in California. It is possible there were more-localized health impacts, however. The fifth event (13–26 July 2006) was identified as an HHE, but no significant health impact was found for the south coast. This was a particularly impactful heat wave statewide (cf. Table 2), and on the south coast there were 3 days above the 99th percentile and an 11-yr high that occurred on 22 July. While the health impact was not statistically significant by our criteria, on the south coast there were 515 excess hospitalizations during that 14-day period, which is above the 93rd percentile as compared with all other 14-day periods in the record.

d. Effect of humidity

Current heat-warning systems attempt to account for the effect of humidity on heat-wave morbidity and mortality. The heat index uses relative humidity or dewpoint temperature to estimate the human health impact on the basis of empirical relationships with mortality. More-sophisticated systems use empirical relationships between morbidity and forecast synoptic air masses (e.g., Ebi et al. 2004). Quantifying the heat–humidity–health relationship is beyond the scope of this study, but we attempt to describe the relative impact of dry versus humid heat waves using regional anomalies in specific humidity. An event is categorized as dry or humid depending on whether the daily, regional specific humidity was below or above normal, respectively. The anomalies are calculated using the 1999–2009 May–September climatological averages.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of hospitalizations by month and heat-wave type for those HHEs found to have a significant regional impact on health. For the Central Valley and north coast, humid heat waves account for 65% of the impactful heat waves in each region (6 of 9 in the Central Valley and 7 of 11 on the north coast). In terms of health impact, humid heat waves account for 66% of the hospitalizations in each of these regions, with no appreciable difference seen within our sample of impactful events in terms of health outcome during dry versus humid heat waves. Because health data were used directly in the identification of these events, however, the fact that the majority of impactful heat waves are humid suggests that humid heat waves are the more dangerous variety in the Central Valley and north coast. For the south coast, dry and humid events are approximately equal both in occurrence rate and health impact. In terms of seasonal timing, midsummer events have the strongest impact on health in the Central Valley, but early season heat waves have the strongest impact in the coastal regions. In general, early and midseason heat waves tend to be getting stronger and more frequent in California because of climate change and are specifically trending toward the humid variety (GG12). Since the coastal populations show more vulnerability early in the season because of loss of acclimation over the winter and mortality displacement as discussed above and are more prone to heat illness during humid events (at least in the northern part of coast), this means heat waves are changing toward the most dangerous variety in terms of human health.

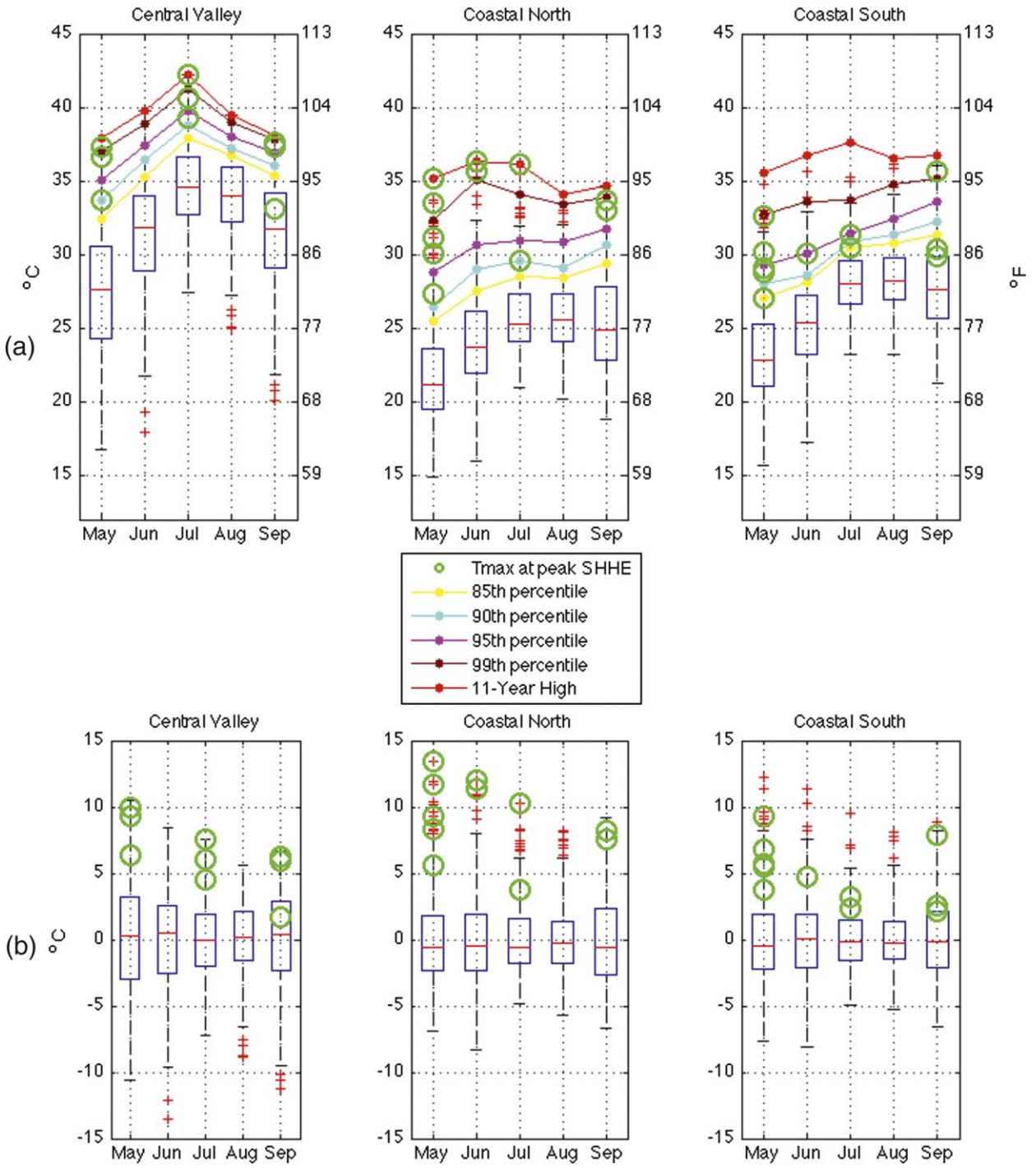


FIG. 7. Distribution of Tmax by region and month: (a) Tmax on the peak day of those HHEs identified as having a significant health impact and (b) showing results as degrees Celsius above normal.

5. Discussion and conclusions

This study investigated the health impacts of recent heat waves from 1999 to 2009. Using canonical correlation analysis applied to daily maximum temperatures and hospitalization data, we identified 19 heat events spanning 3–15 days in duration that had a significant impact on human health. Taken collectively, these events resulted in more than 11 000 excess hospitalizations statewide. A heat advisory or warning from the National

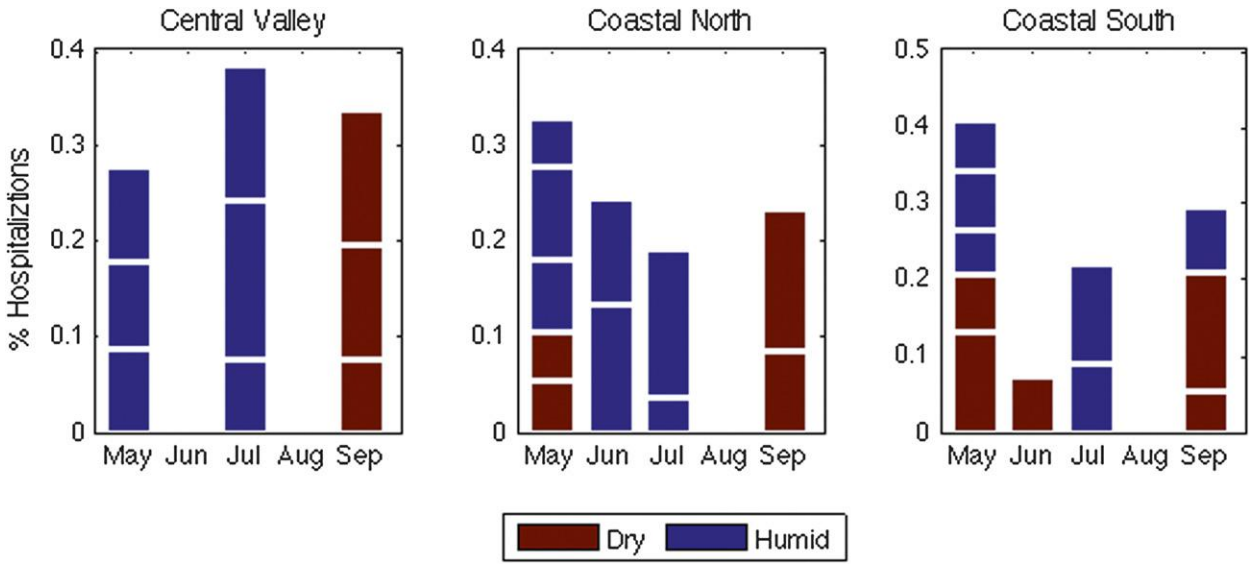


FIG. 8. Proportion of hospitalizations by month and heat-wave type. Individual events are separated by white horizontal lines.

Weather Service was only issued during six of them, however. In terms of individual heat waves, the 17-day September 2004 heat wave showed the greatest impact, with 1657 excess hospitalizations. The 14-day July 2006 heat wave and the 15-day July 2003 heat wave were also very harmful to health with 1254 and 1063 excess hospitalizations, respectively. These events were not only long in duration but were particularly extreme, with temperatures exceeding the 95th percentile for several days. The 2003 and 2006 events were additionally humid, with very high nighttime temperatures that hindered physiological recovery at night. Previous research has shown that heat waves in the Southwest are becoming more durable and spatially expansive, especially the humid variety (Gershunov et al. 2009). Therefore, local and statewide planning is needed to adequately prepare for these types of events, which can be devastating in terms of health impacts and can greatly strain resources designated for emergency response.

On a regional basis, the strongest health impacts were seen in the Central Valley and the north and south coasts. Although the largest impact in terms of patient numbers is greatest for the south coast owing to its larger population, the north coast is disproportionately affected by extreme heat. During heat waves, the south coast has a 5.6% increase in hospitalizations on peak heat-wave days while the north coast experiences an increase of 10.5%.

In the Central Valley, temperatures in the range of 33°–42°C (6.1°C above normal, on average) were associated with a health impact, whereas for both coastal regions we detected an impact for temperatures in the range of 27°–36°C (9.1° and 4.5°C above normal, on average, for the north and south coasts, respectively). In general, these temperatures are above the 90th percentile in the Central Valley and north coast whereas the south coast is more vulnerable, with impacts occurring when temperatures are at or below the 85th percentile. The north coast appears to be most vulnerable in terms of increased hospitalizations (10.5% increase on peak heat waves), but the south coast appears to be more vulnerable to lower temperatures. This contrast could be due to differences in demographics or access to care. In addition, there are factors other than high temperatures that are possibly contributing to the observed health effects, such as air pollution, Santa Ana winds, or smoke from wildfires that often accompany dry, late season heat waves on the south coast.

The relative impact of dry versus humid heat waves was investigated using regional anomalies in specific humidity. The results showed that humid heat waves have a stronger impact on human health in the Central Valley and north coast, accounting for 66% of heat-related excess hospitalizations in both regions. In the south coast there was an approximately equal impact seen during humid and dry heat waves. In terms of seasonal timing, midsummer events have the strongest impact on health in the Central Valley, but early season heat waves have the strongest impact in the coastal regions. Early in the season, coastal California experiences many cloudy and cool days that result from the prominent marine layer, often referred to as "May Gray" or "June Gloom." Therefore, heat waves during this part of the season would come as a stark contrast to typical conditions.

These results suggest that local percentile thresholds that consider seasonal timing would be more appropriate

for use in issuing heat warnings than is the current system, which uses a single threshold throughout the summer and regional baselines that are based on only very limited health-impact information. New criteria developed by NWS San Diego use a temperature curve that is based on departures from normal for different climate zones, therefore incorporating seasonality and local acclimatization. This approach will address some of the geographic and population differences in vulnerability. California could also benefit from a multitiered system that accounts for the vulnerabilities of different populations such as outdoor agricultural workers, the elderly, and those with preexisting conditions who have been shown to be especially vulnerable to heat (e.g., Trent 2007). Lower threshold warnings could be issued for these vulnerable populations. This kind of analysis is beyond the scope of this study, but future work will take a more localized focus and consider local differences in outcome that are based on demographic and other risk factors or exasperating conditions such as air quality, occurrence of Santa Ana winds, or marine-layer conditions. Given that heat waves are expected to become more frequent and more severe, it is crucial to understand the impact on human health now so that public health officials can respond effectively and plan adequately for the future. This is especially true for California, which has a population of nearly 40 million, with the majority living along the coast, where heat acclimation is poor, air conditioners in homes are sparse (especially in Northern California), and research shows that heat waves will continue to become more intense and more humid.

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ARTICLE 11

The 2006 California Heat Wave: Impacts on Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits

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Background: Climate models project that heat waves will increase in frequency and severity. Despite many studies of mortality from heat waves, few studies have examined morbidity.

Objectives: In this study we investigated whether any age or race/ethnicity groups experienced increased hospitalizations and emergency department (ED) visits overall or for selected illnesses during the 2006 California heat wave.

Methods: We aggregated county-level hospitalizations and ED visits for all causes and for 10 cause groups into six geographic regions of California. We calculated excess morbidity and rate ratios (RRs) during the heat wave (15 July to 1 August 2006) and compared these data with those of a reference period (8–14 July and 12–22 August 2006).

Results: During the heat wave, 16,166 excess ED visits and 1,182 excess hospitalizations occurred statewide. ED visits for heat-related causes increased across the state [RR = 6.30; 95% confidence interval (CI), 5.67–7.01], especially in the Central Coast region, which includes San Francisco. Children (0–4 years of age) and the elderly (≥ 65 years of age) were at greatest risk. ED visits also showed significant increases for acute renal failure, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, electrolyte imbalance, and nephritis. We observed significantly elevated RRs for hospitalizations for heat-related illnesses (RR = 10.15; 95% CI, 7.79–13.43), acute renal failure, electrolyte imbalance, and nephritis.

Conclusions: The 2006 California heat wave had a substantial effect on morbidity, including regions with relatively modest temperatures. This suggests that population acclimatization and adaptive capacity influenced risk. By better understanding these impacts and population vulnerabilities, local communities can improve heat wave preparedness to cope with a globally warming future.

Key words: climate change, electrolyte imbalance, emergency department, global warming, heat stroke, heat wave, hospitalization, morbidity, renal failure, temperature. *Environ Health Perspect* 117:61–67 (2009). doi:10.1289/ehp.11594 available via *http://dx.doi.org/* [Online 22 August 2008]

Deaths from heat waves in the United States and Europe have been described in a number of studies (Basu and Samet 2002; Donoghue et al. 2003; Hajat et al. 2006; Kinney et al. 2008; Medina-Ramon et al. 2006; Naughton et al. 2002; Semenza et al. 1996; Vandentorren et al. 2004), but there have been relatively few studies of heat-related morbidity (Kovats et al. 2004; Mastrangelo et al. 2006; Nitschke et al. 2007; Semenza et al. 1999). Increased mortality during heat waves has been attributed mainly to cardiovascular illness (13–90%) and diseases of the cerebrovascular (6–52%) and respiratory systems (up to 14%) (Kilbourne 1999), especially among the elderly (Kovats and Ebi 2006). Heat stress can rapidly become life threatening, especially among those with limited access to immediate medical attention (Mastrangelo et al. 2006). People with severe heat stroke symptoms have little time to seek treatment in emergency departments (EDs) or hospitals (Kovats and Ebi 2006; Kovats et al. 2004; Naughton et al. 2002; Semenza et al. 1996).

Previous studies have reported different patterns of morbidity in contrast to mortality patterns during heat waves. Hospital admissions during heat waves have been reported to increase among both older and younger adults, especially among adults living in institutions or engaging in outdoor activities involving exertion (Johnson et al. 2005; Kovats and Ebi 2006). Most admissions were for heat-related conditions, including heat exhaustion and heat stroke, dehydration and electrolyte disorders, and acute renal failure (Kovats and Ebi 2006; Mastrangelo et al. 2006; Semenza 1999; Semenza et al. 1999). Some increases in admissions for neurologic conditions and mental illnesses (Kovats and Ebi 2006) and ambulance transport for violence-related causes (Nitschke et al. 2007) have been reported. A study of emergency hospital admissions in London (Kovats et al. 2004) failed to find statistically significant increases in total emergency hospital admissions during extreme heat, although increases were found for respiratory and renal illnesses in children 0–4 years of age and for respiratory illness in people ≥ 75 years of age. In other studies, hospitalizations for cardiovascular diseases have decreased slightly (3%) during heat waves (Mastrangelo et al. 2006). The relationship between heat and morbidity in any specific area may be affected by local population demographics, economic well-being, underlying disease risk, the presence of vulnerable subpopulations, weather variability, physiologic acclimatization, and locally available adaptations (Kinney et al. 2008).

During mid- to late July 2006, an extreme heat wave affected much of the state of California, breaking daily maximum temperature records at seven sites and exceeding minimum temperature records at 11 meteorologic stations, especially from 16 through 26 July. Both the intensity and duration of the heat wave were exceptional, and records for most consecutive days reaching ≥ 100°F were broken in the Central Valley region (Kozlowski and Edwards 2007). The statewide mean temperature for July 2006 was 4°F above the long-term climatologic average, with some stations in central and southern California recording the warmest July on record (Edwards 2006). County coroners and medical examiners reported at least 140 deaths from extreme heat recorded between 15 July and 1 August 2006 (California Department of Health Services 2007).

This event offered a unique opportunity to study heat-related morbidity patterns in a large U.S. study area (> 163,000 square miles) and population (37 million California residents). Better understanding of the patterns of

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morbidity during heat waves is an important tool for public health practitioners, because more intense, more frequent, and longer duration heat waves are projected for the coming decades (Meehl and Tebaldi 2004). The health impacts of climate change are gaining considerable attention (Frumkin et al. 2008), with increases in heat wave–related illness and death among the most likely related challenges to public health (Confalonieri et al. 2007; Jackson and Naumoff Shields 2008; Kovats and Hajat 2008). The 2006 heat wave may thus represent a sentinel event of a major public health challenge associated with climate change. To evaluate the effects of extreme heat on morbidity during the 2006 heat wave, the California Department of Public Health and the Natural Resources Defense Council investigated hospitalizations and ED visits for certain illnesses to discern regional patterns by diagnosis, age, and race/ethnicity. One of the goals of the present study was to learn which illnesses are exacerbated by heat waves in California and lead people to seek medical attention, thus providing opportunities for early intervention and public education to prevent heat-related illness and death.

Materials and Methods

Health outcome data. The California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (Sacramento, CA) provided patient discharge data and ED visit files. Diagnoses in both sources are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1979). Of the hospital admissions during this period, 41% occurred among those people who had been admitted from an initial ED visit. The ED data, on the other hand, included all ED visits, regardless of whether patients were subsequently admitted to the hospital (of which 16% were). Thus, our resulting data sets for all incidents of ED visits and inpatient hospitalizations were not mutually exclusive.

Heat waves exacerbate a wide range of preexisting illnesses, and excess morbidity and mortality associated with heat waves go beyond that classified formally as "heat related." With this in mind, we classified morbidity outcome data into categories consistent with the major groups applied in previous heat wave hospitalization studies (notably Semenza et al. 1999) and included all diagnoses combined, all internal causes (ICD-9-CM codes 001–799.9), diabetes mellitus (250), disorders of fluid and electrolyte balance (276), cardiovascular diseases (390–398, 402, 404–429, 440–448), acute myocardial infarction (MI; 410), cerebrovascular diseases (430–438), respiratory illnesses (460–519), nephritis and nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (580–589), acute renal failure (584), and heat-related effects (992).

Because risk appears to be greatest in very young and old persons, we used three age categories in the analysis: 0–4 years, 5–64 years, and ≥ 65 years of age. We used several race and ethnicity categories that have been previously applied in health vulnerability analyses in California: Asian/Pacific Islander, African American, Latino/Hispanic, Native American/Alaska Native, other, unreported race/ethnicity, and non-Hispanic white.

Some studies of heat wave–related hospitalizations have found that using primary discharge diagnoses alone can underestimate increases in some admissions (Kilbourne 1999; Semenza et al. 1999). To calculate rate ratios (RRs) among ED visits and hospitalizations, we combined the primary and the first nine secondary diagnoses listed in the discharge record; for example, we classified admissions that included a nephritis code, regardless of whether primary or secondary, as nephritis in this analysis. Because there may be appreciable variation in the order of the various cause codes in the primary (the condition that prompted the admission or visit, not necessarily the most severe condition) and secondary diagnoses, we combined the primary and the first nine secondary codes to lend more consistency to the heat-wave versus non-heat-wave descriptive epidemiology.

To estimate the number of excess hospital admissions and ED visits during the heat wave and describe the principal disease process treated, we evaluated primary discharge diagnoses separately to tabulate changes in the total numbers of individuals seeking treatment.

Study area. For confidentiality, individual cell counts of five incidents or less were suppressed. This resulted in a high frequency of suppressed data in more sparsely populated counties. To avoid these issues in describing patterns of morbidity, we grouped California's 58 counties into regions based on climate and population distribution, shown in Figure 1: Central Coast, Central Valley, North Central, North Coast, South

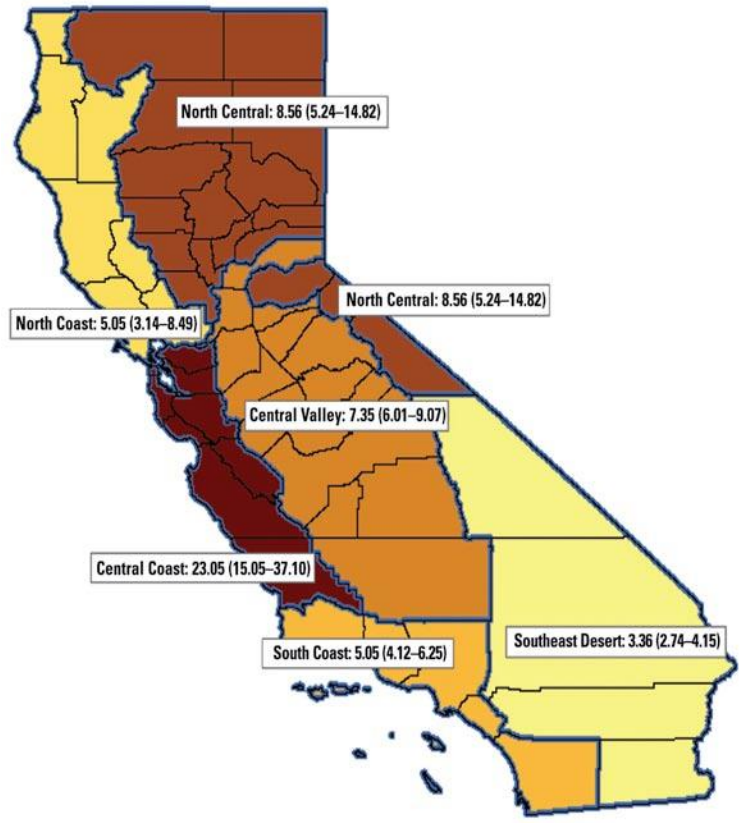


Figure 1. Map showing RRs (95% CIs) for ED visits for heat-related illnesses (ICD-9 code 992) among all ages, during the 15 July to 1 August 2006 heat wave, compared with a reference period (8–14 July and 12–22 August 2006). For the heat-wave morbidity analysis, we grouped counties into six regions, adapted from the U.S. Climate Divisions for California: Central Coast region (Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz Counties); Central Valley region (Amador, Calaveras, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne Counties); North Central region (Alpine, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, Yuba Counties); North Coast region (Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity Counties); South Coast region (Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura Counties); and Southeast Desert/Inland Empire region (Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino Counties).

Coast, and Southeast Desert/Inland Empire. These six regions, which we adapted from the U.S. Climate Divisions for California (Earth System Research Laboratory 2008), describe more-or-less contiguous county groups except in the case of the Central Valley region, which included Placer County, because most of its population resides in the western portion of the county.

Definition of heat wave period. The definition of a "heat wave" varies by location, and different studies have applied various temperature metrics (Kinney et al. 2008). The variety of climate regimes across California would have required use of a variety of locally varying definitions of "heat wave." Climatologic analysis of the 2006 California heat wave by meteorologic researchers suggested that, statewide, the most intense heat occurred from 16 through 26 July (Kozlowski and Edwards 2007). We chose to somewhat broaden the heat wave period in our analysis to the 18 days from 15 July through 1 August 2006 inclusive. This period encompasses the dates of the first and last reported heat-related deaths in California associated with the 2006 heat wave [California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 2008] and also better captures the onset of the event in many counties as well as the potential morbidity effects in the days immediately after the most extreme of the high-heat days.

Because ED data were available only for 2006, we selected a reference period in 2006. To minimize potential time-varying confounding effects, we selected a near-term summer reference period of the same duration (18 days) and with the same distribution of days of the week for the analysis: 8–14 July 2006 and 12–22 August 2006. Some previous heat mortality studies have found that the number of deaths caused by heat waves is partially offset by a temporary reduction in death rates in subsequent weeks (Braga et al. 2001; Huynen et al. 2001). It is uncertain whether similar morbidity displacement effects occur; for this reason the reference period did not include the days immediately after the heat wave. The reference period was more representative of normal temperature conditions for California (CalClim 2006).

Statistical methods. Assuming that the California population changed little over the course of one summer, and selecting the reference period with the same number of days and distribution of days of the week as the heat wave period, the person-time units in the denominators of the two rates were equivalent. This allowed us to compare the ratio of the numbers of cases in the two time periods as an RR (Rothman and Greenland 1998). We calculated excess cases as the difference in the numbers of cases in the two periods. We calculated exact 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) for the RRs using SAS version 9.1 (Daly 1992; SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC). We calculated RRs reported to two decimal places and 95% CIs for each of the six California regions and for the state as a whole across a range of cause–age and cause–race/ethnicity categories. We tested variation in the RRs across regions with a chi-square test for homogeneity (Rothman and Greenland 1998).

Results

Overall Morbidity During the 2006 California Heat Wave

In the 2006 California heat wave, we found dramatic increases across a wide range of morbidities statewide, with excess ED visits far outpacing excess hospitalizations. We found 501,951 ED visits during the 15 July to 1 August 2006 heat wave period compared with 485,785 visits in the non-heat-wave reference period. During the heat wave period, the excess number of ED visits was 16,166.

When we considered primary diagnosis plus the first nine underlying comorbidities in computation of RRs by region (Table 1), we found significant increases in the rates of all-cause, all-age ED visits in five of the six California regions (all except the Southeast Desert), ranging from RR = 1.03 (95% CI, 1.02–1.03) in the South Coast region to RR = 1.05 in the Central Coast (95% CI, 1.04–1.06) and North Coast (95% CI, 1.03–1.07) regions. Both all-cause and heat-related causes showed statistically significant variation across the six regions. The two regions that contributed the most to the test statistic (i.e., the regions that were the most discrepant from the overall mean) were the Central Coast (which had a higher RR than the average) and Southeast Desert (which had a lower than average RR) regions. We observed significantly increased rates of ED visits among each of the three age groups (0–4, 5–64, ≥ 65 years of age). We found significant increases in the rate of ED visits for most of the race/ethnicity groups statewide except for Native American/Alaska Natives and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Significant ED RRs for all causes and ages combined ranged from RR = 1.02 (95% CI, 1.01–1.03) for the African American race/ethnicity group up to RR = 1.04 (95% CI, 1.03–1.05) for the Latino/Hispanic group. Statewide, we found a significant increase in the rate of ED visits for all causes (RR = 1.03; 95% CI, 1.02–1.04). Heat-related illnesses, electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases were the main reasons for patients' ED visits (Table 2).

Table 1. California RRs for all-cause ED visits and hospitalizations, evaluated from combined primary and secondary diagnoses during the 2006 heat wave (15 July to 1 August 2006), versus the reference period (8–14 July and 12–22 August 2006), summarized by region, age, and race/ethnicity.

	ED visits			Hospitalizations		
Category	Reference period	Heat-wave period	RR (95% CI)	Reference period	Heat-wave period	RR (95% CI)
California statewide	485,785	501,951	1.03 (1.02–1.04)	191,826	193,008	1.01 (1.00–1.01)
Geographic region						
Central Coast	84,958	89,546	1.05 (1.04–1.06)	32,514	33,064	1.02 (1.00–1.03)
Central Valley	84,445	87,555	1.04 (1.03–1.05)	31,113	31,211	1.00 (0.99–1.02)
North Central	20,330	21,131	1.04 (1.02–1.06)	6,720	6,802	1.01 (0.98–1.05)
North Coast	25,290	26,502	1.05 (1.03–1.07)	7,997	8,197	1.03 (0.99–1.06)
South Coast	209,737	215,331	1.03 (1.02–1.03)	90,552	90,752	1.00 (0.99–1.01)
Southeast Desert	61,025	61,886	1.01 (1.00–1.03)	22,930	22,982	1.00 (0.98–1.02)
Age (years)						
0–4	47,337	49,800	1.05 (1.04–1.07)	33,279	33,397	1.00 (0.99–1.02)
5–64	352,915	364,219	1.03 (1.03–1.04)	102,935	103,381	1.00 (1.00–1.01)
≥ 65	85,533	87,932	1.03 (1.02–1.04)	55,612	56,230	1.01 (1.00–1.02)
Race/ethnicity						
Asian/Pacific Islander	23,431	23,942	1.02 (1.00–1.04)	14,741	14,880	1.01 (0.99–1.03)
African American	50,439	51,404	1.02 (1.01–1.03)	15,621	15,314	0.98 (0.96–1.00)
Latino/Hispanic	147,620	153,627	1.04 (1.03–1.05)	58,630	58,893	1.00 (0.99–1.02)
Native American/Alaska Native	1,677	1,764	1.05 (0.98–1.13)	506	485	0.96 (0.85–1.09)
Other	17,327	18,123	1.05 (1.02–1.07)	5,420	5,648	1.04 (1.00–1.08)
Unreported	22,328	23,779	1.07 (1.05–1.08)	1,963	1,939	0.99 (0.93–1.05)
White	222,963	229,312	1.03 (1.02–1.03)	94,945	95,849	1.01 (1.00–1.02)

We found 193,008 hospital admissions during the 2006 heat wave period compared with 191,826 admissions in the non-heat-wave 2006 reference period. During the heat wave defined for this study, the excess number of hospitalizations was 1,182. In contrast to the ED findings, the statewide rate of hospitalizations for all causes and all ages did not significantly increase (RR = 1.01; 95% CI, 1.00–1.01) (Table 2). During the heat-wave period, the main causes contributing to the excess hospitalizations included electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, and heat-related illnesses (Table 2). None of the regions showed significantly elevated rates of hospitalizations (for all causes, all ages, all races/ethnicities combined) during the heat wave. We found no significantly increased rates of hospitalization in the three age groups. Considering possible race/ethnicity vulnerabilities from the statewide hospital data for all ages combined, the RRs were not significantly increased (Table 1).

Internal Causes

The internal causes category represents all-cause morbidity minus injuries and poisonings. Regionally, we found increased rates of ED visits in five of the six individual regions (all except the Southeast Desert region), with RRs ranging from 1.02 (95% CI, 1.02–1.03) in the South Coast region to RR = 1.06 (95% CI, 1.05–1.07) in the Central Coast region (data not shown). We found significantly increased rates of internal-cause ED visits for each of the three age groups and for all race/ethnicity groups statewide (with the exception of Native American/Alaska Native) ranging from RR = 1.02 (95% CI, 1.01–1.04) for African Americans to RR = 1.04 (95% CI, 1.03, 1.05) for the Latino/Hispanic group. Statewide we found significantly elevated rates of ED visits (RR = 1.03; 95% CI, 1.03–1.04) for internal causes but not for hospitalizations (RR = 1.01; 95% CI, 1.00–1.01) (Table 2). None of the regions had significant increases in all-age internal cause hospitalizations, nor did any of the three age groups statewide.

Specific Causes

Heat-related illness, electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, and nephritis/nephrotic syndrome. To take a closer look at the increased morbidity experienced during the heat wave, we evaluated patterns in the rate of ED visits and hospitalizations for 10 different causes across different geographical regions, age categories, and race/ethnicity groupings. The most striking findings were significantly elevated RRs in both ED visits and hospitalizations for heat-related illness, electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, and nephritis and nephrotic syndrome. We found elevated rates among the various geographic regions, age groups, and race/ethnicity categories, as shown in Table 3. In particular, the magnitude of the effects on heat-related illnesses was dramatic. Statewide, we found a more than 6-fold increase in heat-related ED visits (RR = 6.30; 95% CI, 5.67–7.01) and a more than 10-fold increase in heat-related hospitalizations (RR = 10.15; 95% CI, 7.79–13.43). We found even larger effects for specific geographic region, age, and race/ethnicity categories (Table 3).

Acute MI, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, and respiratory illnesses. **Geographic region.** We found elevated rates of ED visits for all ages in the Central Coast region for diabetes (RR = 1.08; 95% CI, 1.04, 1.12), cardiovascular diseases (RR = 1.05; 95% CI, 1.02–1.09), and respiratory illnesses (RR = 1.05; 95% CI, 1.02–1.07). In contrast, we found no significant increases in hospitalizations for these causes by region.

Age. We found elevated rates of ED visits in the ≥ 65 years age group statewide for diabetes (RR = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.02–1.06) and respiratory illnesses (RR = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.02–1.06). In contrast, we found no significant increases statewide in hospitalizations for these causes in any of the age categories.

Race/ethnicity. We found elevated rates of ED visits among the white race/ethnicity group for diabetes (RR = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.02–1.06). Among the Latino/Hispanic race/ethnicity group, rates of acute MI (RR = 1.05; 95% CI, 1.01–1.08) and cardiovascular diseases (RR = 1.17; 95% CI, 1.02–1.34) were elevated for ED visits. Hospitalizations among this group were also elevated for cardiovascular diseases (RR = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.01–1.07). We found significantly increased hospitalization rates for respiratory illnesses statewide among Asian/Pacific Islanders (RR = 1.07; 95% CI, 1.02–1.14). We found no significant increases in RRs among African Americans for hospitalizations or ED visits in these other causes.

Discussion

The July 2006 California heat wave had a substantial impact on morbidity throughout California, with variations across regions, race/ethnicity, and age subgroups. Many of the RR effect estimates were relatively small, but because the statewide heat wave exposed a very large population, these effects translate to a significant public health burden of what was largely preventable illness. One strength of the present study is that it offers information about the short-term increases in patient demand and the range of illnesses that may arise during heat waves as well as showing substantial regional variability.

The estimated number of excess ED visits (16,166) was far greater than the number of excess hospitalizations (1,182). In general, there are nearly three times more ED visits than hospitalizations in California (Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development 2007). Numerous factors influence whether a patient visiting an ED is subsequently admitted, among them individual hospital practices, patient insurance status, and the particular demographics and comorbidities of the individual. Although typically considered an indicator of a less severe level of morbidity than hospitalization, each ED visit represents a potentially serious health outcome that places demands on the health care system and clinicians. The dramatic effect of the 2006 heat wave on ED visits suggests that advance

Table 2. Statewide ED visits and hospitalization RRs, for all ages, all race/ethnicity groups combined, during the 2006 California heat wave (15 July to 1 August 2006), versus the reference period (8–14 July and 12–22 August 2006), evaluated from combined primary and secondary diagnoses.

		ED visits			Hospitalizations		
Diagnosis	ICD-9-CM code	Reference period	Heat-wave period	RR (95% CI)	Reference period	Heat-wave period	RR (95% CI)
All causes	All	485,785	501,951	1.03 (1.02–1.04)	191,826	193,008	1.01 (1.00–1.01)
Internal causes	0–799.9	386,229	399,699	1.03 (1.03–1.04)	172,864	173,843	1.01 (1.00–1.01)
Diabetes	250	37,321	38,315	1.03 (1.01–1.04)	27,644	27,920	1.01 (0.99–1.03)
Electrolyte imbalance	276	30,076	35,020	1.16 (1.15–1.18)	25,647	28,003	1.09 (1.07–1.11)
Cardiovascular diseases	390–398, 402, 404–429, 440–448	45,613	46,515	1.02 (1.01–1.03)	48,327	48,821	1.01 (1.00–1.02)
Acute MI	410	2,822	2,869	1.02 (0.96–1.07)	3,630	3,688	1.02 (0.97–1.06)
Cerebrovascular disease	430–438	7,397	7,250	0.98 (0.95–1.01)	8,266	8,138	0.98 (0.95–1.02)
Respiratory illnesses	460–519	64,051	64,213	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	36,753	37,226	1.01 (1.00–1.03)
Nephritis and nephrotic syndrome	580–589	12,185	12,935	1.06 (1.04–1.09)	14,118	14,801	1.05 (1.02–1.07)
Acute renal failure	584	5,085	5,839	1.15 (1.11–1.19)	6,541	7,288	1.11 (1.08–1.15)
Heat-related illnesses	992	403	2,537	6.30 (5.67–7.01)	61	619	10.15 (7.79–13.43)

preparedness efforts should be undertaken to allow rapid adaptability when extreme weather events occur. These findings also suggest that including ED visits in describing the epidemiology of heat morbidity yields valuable information that a hospitalization-only study cannot.

The regional descriptive epidemiology provides insight into patterns of heat wave morbidity across climate zones. The Central Coast region (a typically cooler climate zone) contributed far more to the overall excess ED visits (28%) and to excess hospitalizations (47%) than would be expected based on overall state population (18%). This pattern suggests an important role for acclimatization and for factors related to the built environment. In San Francisco, for example, housing stock is less likely to have central air conditioning both because of its age and because of the cooler climate.

We found a far wider range of causes with significantly increased RRs for ED visits than for hospitalizations, and the ED patient population was younger than the population hospitalized during the heat wave. People ≥ 65 years of age comprised 52% of the excess hospitalizations but only 15% of excess ED visits (even though they comprised just 11% of the state's population).

Including the ED visits as a parallel analysis with the hospitalizations enabled us to discern the adverse effects of heat on morbidity in the youngest (0–4 years) age group. We found that children statewide showed an increase in ED visits for electrolyte imbalance. This suggests that stronger messaging to parents, other caregivers, and school personnel to closely watch hydration for children during hot weather is a critical intervention to avoid excess pediatric ED visits during heat waves. Other significantly elevated ED RRs among California's children included heat-related and internal causes. Thus, in addition to recognized heat vulnerabilities among those ≥ 65 years of age, preventive strategies to protect the health of the very young during heat waves should be devised.

The data suggest that both heat-related and electrolyte imbalance morbidities affected a wide range of race/ethnicity categories in the state. Data suppression and underreporting issues limited our ability to determine geographic variations in patient demographics relative to race/ethnicity, and the findings of this study suggest potential vulnerabilities related to race and specific illnesses that merit further investigation. For example, we found significantly increased rates of ED visits and hospitalizations for cardiac-related illnesses statewide (acute MI and cardiovascular disease cause codes) only among Latinos/Hispanics, which could be related to occupational heat exposures among Latino/Hispanic crop workers (Luginbuhl et al. 2008). In another example, we found significant increases in the rates of ED visits and hospitalizations among African Americans for multiple cause categories, including heat-related, electrolyte imbalance, acute renal failure, internal causes (ED only), and nephritis (hospitalizations only). Asian/Pacific Islanders had strongly elevated RRs for heat-related ED visits statewide (RR = 11.38; 95% CI, 5.53–27.14) but, unlike other major racial/ethnic groups, did not have significantly increased rates of either ED visits or hospitalizations for acute renal failure. Among the likely influences on this result are differing degrees to which EDs may be used for primary health care among different race/ethnicity groups. Although socioeconomic factors are important in determining heat vulnerability, that information for individual cases could not be evaluated in this study. However, newly released research (CDPH 2008) describes California county-level variations in socioeconomic and demographic determinants of heat vulnerability and represents an important companion to this work.

One limitation of this study is the issue of potential confounding or effect modification by air pollution, which could in particular affect cardiovascular and respiratory morbidities. Previous studies have produced conflicting results regarding pollution effects on heat-related premature mortality (Basu and Samet 2002; Basu et al. 2005; Filleul et al. 2006; Hales et al. 2000; O'Neill et al. 2005a; Rainham and Smoyer-Tomic 2003; Ren et al. 2008). Although failure to control for air pollution can overestimate temperature–mortality associations, most studies have found that heat-mortality effects persist even after adjustment for ozone and particulate matter. Recent research suggests that temperature effects on nonaccidental mortality in nine California counties from 1999 through 2003 were independent of air pollutants, including ozone, fine particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide, none of which were significant confounders or effect modifiers (Basu et al. 2008). However, where ozone and temperature are highly correlated, some of the effects attributed to temperature could independently be attributable to ozone. Studies have yet to quantify the independent or interactive effects of ozone and heat on morbidity. This is an important topic for future research, which may employ study designs such as time-series or case–crossover analyses to evaluate the relative

Table 3. RRs (95% CIs) for four selected causes of morbidity in California during the 2006 heat wave (15 July to 1 August 2006) versus the reference period (8–14 July and 12–22 August 2006), evaluated from combined primary and secondary diagnoses.

	Heat-related illnesses		Electrolyte imbalance		Acute renal failure		Nephritis	
Demographic	ED visits	Hospital admissions	ED visits	Hospital admissions	ED visits	Hospital admissions	ED visits	Hospital admissions
California statewide	6.30 (5.67–7.01)	10.15 (7.79–13.43)	1.16 (1.15–1.18)	1.09 (1.07–1.11)	1.15 (1.11–1.19)	1.11 (1.08–1.15)	1.06 (1.04–1.09)	1.05 (1.02–1.07)
Geographic region								
Central Coast	23.05 (15.05–37.10)	Insufficient data	1.22 (1.17–1.26)	1.15 (1.10–1.19)	1.19 (1.09–1.30)	1.14 (1.05–1.23)	1.09 (1.03–1.15)	1.05 (1.00–1.11)
Central Valley	7.35 (6.01–9.07)	17.10 (9.08–36.30)	1.23 (1.19–1.28)	1.13 (1.08–1.18)	1.27 (1.16–1.41)	1.22 (1.12–1.33)	1.15 (1.08–1.23)	1.10 (1.03–1.17)
North Central	8.56 (5.24–14.82)	Insufficient data	1.22 (1.13–1.32)	1.09 (1.00–1.18)	1.37 (1.11–1.71)	1.23 (1.02–1.49)	1.10 (0.95–1.26)	1.05 (0.92–1.21)
North Coast	5.05 (3.14–8.49)	Insufficient data	1.18 (1.10–1.26)	1.03 (0.95–1.11)	1.07 (0.88–1.29)	0.97 (0.82–1.14)	1.00 (0.95–1.26)	0.92 (0.82–1.02)
South Coast	5.05 (4.12–6.25)	6.29 (3.95–10.49)	1.11 (1.09–1.14)	1.07 (1.04–1.09)	1.10 (1.04–1.16)	1.09 (1.04–1.14)	1.04 (1.00–1.07)	1.04 (1.01–1.08)
Southeast Desert	3.36 (2.74–4.15)	4.36 (2.72–7.29)	1.16 (1.11–1.22)	1.10 (1.04–1.16)	1.10 (0.98–1.23)	1.08 (0.97–1.20)	1.04 (0.96–1.12)	1.06 (0.98–1.14)
Age (years)								
0–4	6.17 (2.58–17.88)	Insufficient data	1.19 (1.10–1.30)	1.06 (0.97–1.16)	Insufficient data	0.61 (0.31–1.15)	0.81 (0.44–1.49)	0.73 (0.49–1.10)
5–64	5.43 (4.83–6.13)	7.00 (4.90–10.28)	1.18 (1.15–1.20)	1.08 (1.05–1.11)	1.21 (1.13–1.28)	1.15 (1.09–1.22)	1.07 (1.03–1.11)	1.06 (1.02–1.10)
≥ 65	10.87 (8.39–14.31)	14.23 (9.56–22.08)	1.15 (1.12–1.18)	1.10 (1.08–1.13)	1.12 (1.07–1.17)	1.10 (1.05–1.14)	1.05 (1.02–1.09)	1.04 (1.01–1.07)
Race/ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander	11.38 (5.53–27.14)	Insufficient data	1.14 (1.07–1.20)	1.09 (1.02–1.15)	1.09 (0.95–1.25)	1.08 (0.96–1.21)	1.06 (0.98–1.16)	1.03 (0.95–1.11)
African American	5.29 (3.83–7.45)	6.57 (2.95–17.25)	1.17 (1.11–1.23)	1.08 (1.02–1.14)	1.16 (1.05–1.30)	1.13 (1.03–1.25)	1.05 (0.99–1.12)	1.07 (1.00–1.14)
Latino/ Hispanic	6.50 (5.30–8.02)	10.85 (6.14–20.87)	1.16 (1.12–1.20)	1.06 (1.02–1.10)	1.15 (1.05–1.25)	1.10 (1.02–1.18)	1.05 (1.00–1.11)	1.05 (1.00–1.10)
Native American/ Alaska Native	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	1.09 (0.82–1.45)	0.97 (0.68–1.38)	0.77 (0.30–1.90)	0.71 (0.28–1.73)	1.59 (0.98–2.62)	0.97 (0.59–1.60)
Other	7.00 (3.70–14.60)	Insufficient data	1.20 (1.10–1.32)	1.07 (0.96–1.20)	1.06 (0.82–1.38)	1.03 (0.82–1.30)	0.94 (0.80–1.11)	1.02 (0.87–1.19)
Unreported	5.06 (3.03–8.91)	Insufficient data	1.24 (1.11–1.38)	1.15 (0.95–1.40)	1.18 (0.75–1.84)	0.92 (0.62–1.34)	1.17 (0.92–1.50)	0.94 (0.71–1.25)
White	6.28 (5.43–7.30)	10.06 (7.13–14.59)	1.16 (1.14–1.19)	1.11 (1.08–1.13)	1.16 (1.10–1.22)	1.13 (1.08–1.18)	1.07 (1.03–1.11)	1.05 (1.02–1.08)

effects of temperature extremes versus air pollution upon morbidity in local populations or to examine the possible effects of lags in exposures (Kinney et al. 2008). This study focused on the aggregate effects of an 18-day heat wave period upon population morbidity across large geographic regions, so time-series methods were not appropriate.

The choice of reference period in heat wave analyses can affect the results, and we performed a sensitivity analysis to explore the impacts of applying an alternate reference period. The sensitivity test calculated RRs (and 95% CIs) for an 11-day heat wave period (16–26 July) encompassing the period of the most extreme heat, and a corresponding 11-day reference period (8–14 July and 13–16 August), selected to encompass the same distribution of week days as the heat wave, avoid the 4 July holiday period, and avoid seasonal and interannual variations in morbidity rates and population demographics. We calculated the effects of the shorter heat wave and reference period upon the number of statistically significant RRs across the range of possible hospitalization and ED visit age–cause categories in the state and the six regions. We found very little difference, relative to the main analysis' results, for ED visits (4% decrease in the number of statistically significant age-cause categories). We found larger differences in the hospitalizations (25% increase in the number of statistically significant age–cause categories). Statewide for all ages, significant increases in hospitalizations occurred but within the same causes as for the main analysis. This suggests that by restricting the definition of "heat wave" to those days with more intense heat, one may discern a greater number of significantly elevated RRs in hospitalizations, but less so among ED visits.

We minimized data suppression issues by regional aggregation of cases, yet for some of the race/ethnicity categories, low cell counts, particularly during the reference period, and underreporting combined to mask some of the relevant RR calculations.

Preventive measures suggested. Previous studies have suggested that to reduce morbidity from some of the more severe heat-related conditions, interventions should include improving community access to air conditioning, encouraging increased fluid intake, and advising temporarily decreased physical activity (Semenza 1999). Heat-health warning systems that have been instituted in several large cities are aimed mainly at preventing heat-related mortality (Kovats and Ebi 2006). Heat wave response plans (Ebi and Schmier 2005) could be adapted with improved surveillance from studies like this one to target local physicians, emergency medical providers, and hospital staff with specific messaging about the range of health conditions that have been determined to increase locally during heat waves and suggest treatment strategies (Weir 2002; Wexler 2002). Regions far from urban centers are also home to residents of lower socioeconomic status or to socially isolated older persons (CDPH 2008), making heat wave preparedness a concern that extends beyond the city limits. Air conditioning has been shown to be among the most health-protective adaptations to heat (O'Neill 2003; O'Neill et al. 2005b). Culturally and socially appropriate messaging through public service announcements—for example, encouraging at-risk groups to access cooling centers, and ensuring availability of transportation to those centers—before a heat wave starts can save lives. Expanded education of at-risk groups and their caregivers on how to detect signs and symptoms and prevent heat-related illness is needed. Education should also emphasize the need to seek immediate medical assistance for heat-related illness, because these conditions often progress very rapidly and therefore urgently require professional medical intervention.

This study also suggests some appropriate types of acute heat-related illnesses to serve as indicators in syndromic surveillance programs that collect reports in real time from EDs or doctors' offices to identify rapidly emerging morbidity during a heat wave (Josseran et al. 2007). In the present study, the nonspecific internal-cause grouping may have masked or minimized some heat-related health effects, suggesting that this grouping may not offer adequate sensitivity to be a good syndromic marker for heat vulnerability.

Heat waves can create community medical emergencies, and extreme heat events are likely to increase in frequency, intensity, and duration in the coming years, as stated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Confalonieri et al. 2007). Hospitals and EDs could adapt their procedures to meet added demands that heat waves can place on local health care systems, such as reducing elective medical services to free staff and beds, treating patients in nontraditional locations, and coping with the loss of hospital personnel who are themselves stricken by heat-related morbidities (Schull 2006). This study may help clarify some targeted interventions that clinicians could make among at-risk patient population groups when heat waves are predicted to occur locally.

Conclusions

This work suggests that the 2006 heat wave had a substantial effect on morbidity in California and that heat-related causes showed statistically significant variation across different regions. The large RR for the Central Coast region, where there are typically moderate summer temperatures, suggests that residents are less acclimatized, have less access to climate-controlled environments, or may not consider themselves vulnerable to heat waves and therefore do not take measures to prevent heat stress. A much wider range of elevated RRs across different causes and ages was reflected in the ED visits than in the hospitalization data during the heat wave, which suggests the importance of evaluating both ED visits and hospitalizations. Besides older residents with recognized heat vulnerabilities, children showed significant elevated risk for some morbidities. Strategies to prevent heat-related illness during extreme heat events should include messages and information dissemination targeted toward parents, caregivers, and other guardians of young children, continued outreach to the elderly and especially to socially isolated individuals, and geographically targeted messages about health risks of heat exposure and heat stress. By better understanding heat wave effects on morbidity, local communities can develop appropriate public health interventions and increase their adaptive capacity to cope with heat waves when they happen—both today and in a globally warming future.

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ARTICLE 12

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An Analysis of the Relationship Between the Heat Index and Arrivals in the Emergency Department

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Abstract

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Background: Heatwaves are one of the most deadly weather-related events in the United States and account for more deaths annually than hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined. However, there are few statistically rigorous studies of the effect of heatwaves on emergency department (ED) arrivals. A better understanding of this relationship can help hospitals plan better and provide better care for patients during these types of events.

Methods: A retrospective review of all ED patient arrivals that occurred from April 15 through August 15 for the years 2008 through 2013 was performed. Daily patient arrival data were combined with weather data (temperature and humidity) to examine the potential relationships between the heat index and ED arrivals as well as the length of time patients spend in the ED using generalized additive models. In particular the effect the 2012 heat wave that swept across the United States, and which was hypothesized to increase arrivals was examined.

Results: While there was no relationship found between the heat index and arrivals on a single day, a non-linear relationship was found between the mean three-day heat index and the number of daily arrivals. As the mean three-day heat index initially increased, the number of arrivals significantly declined. However, as the heat index continued to increase, the number of arrivals increased. It was estimated that there was approximately a 2% increase in arrivals when the mean heat index for three days approached 100°F. This relationship was strongest for adults aged 18-64, as well as for patients arriving with lower acuity. Additionally, a positive relationship was noted between the mean three-day heat index and the length of stay (LOS) for patients in the ED, but no relationship was found for the time from which a patient was first seen to when a disposition decision was made. No

significant relationship was found for the effect of the 2012 heat wave on ED arrivals, though it did have an effect on patient LOS.

Conclusion: A single hot day has only a limited effect on ED arrivals, but continued hot weather has a cumulative effect. When the heat index is high (~90°F) for a number of days in a row, this curtails peoples activities, but if the heat index is very hot (~100°F) this likely results in an exacerbation of underlying conditions as well as heat-related events that drives an increase in ED arrivals. Periods of high heat also affects the length of stay of patients either by complicating care or by making it more difficult to discharge patients.

Introduction

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Heatwaves are one of the most deadly weather-related phenomenon in the United States and account for more deaths annually than hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined[1]. The National Weather Service (NWS) defines a heat wave as “a period of abnormally and uncomfortably hot and unusually humid weather”, typically lasting two or more days[2]. As climate change increases the mean and variance of average temperatures, the incidence and severity of heatwaves are expected to continue to increase[3].

While heatwaves have significant consequences on population health, they can also stress the health system, especially emergency departments. A number of studies have suggested that heatwaves significantly increase emergency department (ED) visits and workload[4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. The effect of heatwaves is multifactorial and is based on the extent of the temperature increase, the region’s climate, the socio-economic background of the population, and the preparedness and resiliency of the population [6] . In addition, determining the effect of a heatwave on ED arrivals can be difficult as comparing a heatwave to different times in the same summer or to just a single other year can bias the results due to other factors such as a general upward trend in ED usage[11] or the timing of the heatwave (e.g., a heatwave over a weekend or holiday may limit other care options). There are a limited number of statistically rigorous analyses of the effect of heatwaves on emergency department utilization in temperate US cities. A better understanding of this information is essential for both governmental and hospital emergency planners to develop heatwave action plans that address the surge capacity of emergency departments.

On June 29th, 2012, health officials in Maryland declared a statewide heat emergency. In accordance with Maryland’s Heat Emergency Plan, a heat emergency represents the state’s most severe type of heat event[12]. Multiple factors can trigger the declaration of a heat emergency. These factors include, but are not limited to: Critical infrastructure damage in the form of significant power or water outage; periods of extended heat waves lasting more than three days; or other factors that would exacerbate a heat emergency. During the time of this heat emergency, several temperature records were set, with individual highs as severe as 104°F.[13, 14] This heatwave helped make July 2012 the hottest month on record for the contiguous United States[15]. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of heatwaves in the context of annual summer temperatures. Specifically, we examined whether this particular heat emergency increased ED arrivals, and whether a general relationship between heatwaves and ED arrivals existed. We examined these effects in Baltimore, which has a temperate climate representative of large swaths of the US, making it a useful city to investigate the effects of extreme heat on emergency department arrivals.

Methods

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Study design and setting

A deidentified retrospective review of all ED patient arrivals for the years 2008 through 2013 including data only from April 15 through August 15 for each year was performed. The purpose was to explore and describe the interaction of daily/hourly number of ED arrivals and heat related weather variables. The research team sought to assess a relationship between the heat index and ED arrivals during a heat wave with the hypothesis being a positive association between the two. This study was performed in the adult and pediatric ED of The Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH) in Baltimore, Maryland, USA, which serves over 104,000 patients annually. While these are two geographically adjoining facilities, they were considered one ED in this analysis.

Selection of Participants

Deidentified daily and hourly patient arrival data were extracted retrospectively from electronic logs for ED visits during the 5 year study period. The number of arrivals was aggregated on both an hourly and daily basis and stratified by chief complaint, patient acuity, and discharge diagnosis codes. Inclusion criteria were all patients who presented to the ED during the study period. No patients were excluded during the study period. The study was determined to be not human subjects research by the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine Institutional Review Board.

Analysis

The NWS uses the heat index (HI), which includes the effects of ambient air temperature and relative humidity, rather than absolute air temperature, to trigger heat warnings, as the HI is a more accurate representation of the human body's perception of temperature. The heat index was calculated using hourly measures of temperature and relative humidity obtained from an online database (http://www.wunderground.com) for the five digit zip code of Johns Hopkins Hospital (see Appendix for heat index calculation).

Scatter plots were created to illustrate the overall relationship (linear, curvilinear, etc.) between the heat index and the number of arrivals on an hourly and daily basis. Locally-weighted regression (LOWESS)[16, 17] was used to provide a smoothed fit to the data. To avoid autocorrelation, generalized additive models (GAMs)[18, 19, 20], were used to further examine the relationships between the variables. GAMs have been effectively applied in numerous biological fields, including genetics, epidemiology, molecular biology, and medicine[21]. They are also the most widely applied method in studies of air pollution and mortality[21]. GAMs were chosen because the method allows for nonparametric adjustments for non-linear confounding effects, and other common methods, such as Box-Jenkins and Poisson models have shown similar results[9]. The following GAM was fit,

$$Y_t \tilde{} Poisson(\mu_t) \%0A \log \mu_t = \alpha + f_1(time_t) + f_2(HI_t) + facility_t + weekend_t + heatwave_t$$

where Y_t is the number of daily arrivals, HI_t is the maximum daily heat index value, $time_t$ is the date, and $weekend_t$ is a binary variable. In May 2012, the ED moved to a new building, so a binary variable denoting this was added, $facility_t$. We also analyzed the effect of the 2012 heatwave (June 29, 2012-July 13, 2013) using a binary variable, $heatwave_t$. Sub-analyses of arrivals by age and acuity were also performed. We examined the effect of the heat index on a single day as well as the cumulative effect of the heat index over three days (the current day plus the prior two preceding days). A P value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant, determined by anova.

Because ED operations are effected by the amount of time patients spend in the department (i.e., length of stay [LOS]), we estimated a second model that examines the effect of the heat index on the length of time patients spent in the emergency department controlling for the number of daily arrivals. The second GAM model fit was,

$$L_t \tilde{P}oisson(\mu_t) \%0A \log \mu_t = \alpha + f_1(time_t) + f_2(HI_t) + f_3(Y_t) + facility_t + weekend_t + heatwave_t$$

where L_t is the mean length of stay in minutes for patients on each day. Finally, we also looked at the effect of the heat index on dwell time for patients discharged from the ED, defined as the time a patient was placed in an exam room to when a disposition decision was made and recorded by the provider. For robustness, the relationship between LOS/dwell time and the heat index was also estimated using a negative binomial regression. Analyses were done in R 3.0.2[22] using the locfit[23] and mgcv[24] , [25] packages, and in Stata 12.1 (StataCorp LP).

Results

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During the 5 year study period there were a total of 91,578 ED patient arrivals from 372 24-hour periods spanning June 15 through August 15. The average number of daily arrivals over the course of the study was 246 (SD: 27). Coinciding with the transition to new facilities in April 2012, the average daily arrival of 237 (SD: 23) patients per day increased to 265 (SD: 25) patients per day (Figure 1 shows a box-whisker diagram describing average arrivals by year). Over the period of study, the heat index ranged from 65.4 to 116.8 (Figure 2 shows the histogram of maximum daily heat index), and a non-uniform association between the maximum daily heat index and patient arrivals on that day was observed using LOWESS. Figure 3 displays the observed relationship between the heat index and the number of arrivals which was characterized by a slight decrease followed by an increase as the heat index rose and then a slight decrease at very high levels.

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Figure 1: Boxplot of Arrivals per Day by Year. The data is the number of daily arrivals from June 15 through August 15 for each year. The number of average daily arrivals remained relatively steady from 2008 to 2011, but after the new Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened in April 2012, there was an increase in the average number of daily arrivals.

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Figure 2: Histogram of Daily Maximum Heat Index. Distribution of the daily heat index over the study period.

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Figure 3: Scatterplot of arrivals per day and the Heat Index for the Day. The scatterplot shows no distinct trend on observation, though analysis with locally-weighted regression (LOWESS) suggests that there may be some non-uniformity to the relationship between the heat index and the number of arrivals, with an increase at higher heat index ranges.

No effect of the heat index of a single day on the number of arrivals was observed, but a cumulative effect over multiple days was observed to significantly affect arrival patterns. Figure 4 summarizes the result of the effect of the mean heat index of the current plus two preceding days on the number of arrivals in the emergency department. As expected the weekend variable was negative and significant ($p<.001$), reflecting fewer arrivals to the emergency department on weekends, and the facility variable was positive and significant ($p<.001$), reflecting the observed fact that arrivals increased when the new facility opened. The heat index ($p=.02$) and time ($p<.001$) were significantly associated with arrivals, and the effect of the heat index was non-linear, with an increasing number of arrivals, or about a 2% increase in arrivals, when the mean heat index for three days approached 100°F. However, the heat wave variable (for the extended hot period in July 2012) was not significantly associated with arrivals after controlling for the heat index. The same analysis using the mean maximum temperature over three days found similar results, but temperature was not as good a predictor.

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Figure 4: Generalized Additive Model Analysis of Mean Three Day Heat Index on Daily Arrivals. The mean three day heat index is the mean of the heat index for the day in question and the two preceding days. The data shows a pronounced and significant decrease in admissions as the mean three-day heat index increases, but then significantly increases again as the mean three-day heat index increases further. This suggests that when it gets hotter, but not too hot, people restrict their activities, which results in fewer emergency department visits. However, when it has been hot for a couple days in a row, this leads to exacerbations of underlying problems and more visits to the emergency department.

An analysis of the effect of the heat index on arrivals by age found that the heat index produced non-linear patterns of arrivals for children and adults aged 18-64, but no significant pattern for the elderly (65+). Precision in the child and adult arrivals was diminished, not reaching significance in the children and was only marginally significant in the adults ($p=.08$). Again, the heat wave variable was not significantly associated with arrivals at any age level. Figure 5 summarizes the relationships for children, adults, and the elderly. Further analysis by level of acuity, found that acute arrivals (emergency severity index (ESI) levels 1 and 2 [40]) were not significantly affected by the heat index, but that non-acute patients (ESI levels 3-5) had a similar significant pattern as above ($p=.03$). These different patterns are shown in Figure 6.

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Figure 5: Generalized Additive Model Analysis of Mean Three Day Heat Index on Daily Arrivals by Age. The heat index is the mean of the heat index for the day in question and the two preceding days. A is children (0-17), B is adults (18-64), and C is elderly (65+). The pattern for adults and children is similar to the overall picture (Figure 3), but interestingly, increasing heat seems to have little effect on the elderly.

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Figure 6: Generalized Additive Model Analysis of Mean Three Day Heat Index on Daily Arrivals by Acuity. The heat index is the mean of the heat index for the day in question and the two preceding days. A is patients with an acuity level of 1 or 2 (higher acuity), while B is patients with acuity levels 3-5 (lower acuity). The overall pattern is thus driven by a combination of increasing arrivals of sicker patients as the heat index increases, as well as those with lower acuity.

Finally, we found that an increase in the heat index resulted in an increase in the length of stay for all patients of approximately 5% when the mean heat index for three days exceeded 100°F (Figure 7). In this case however, we found that the heat wave variable was significant for length of stay ($p<.001$). For length of stay, the heat wave was correlated with a ~10% increase in the LOS. The average LOS during the heat wave was 514 minutes compared with 423 minutes for non-heat wave days. A Students t-test finds these means to be significantly different ($p<.001$). These results were qualitatively the same when estimated using a negative binomial regression. No statistically significant effect was found on the effect of the heat index or 2012 heatwave on the dwell time of the patient.

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Figure 7: Generalized Additive Model Analysis of Mean Three Day Heat Index on Length of Stay. The heat index is the mean of the heat index for the day in question and the two preceding days

Discussion

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Analysis of this study's dataset revealed a statistically significant association between a sustained elevated heat index over a three day period and increased ED volume of lower acuity patients. However, the pattern of arrivals related to changes in the heat index was nonlinear and appeared to decrease as the heat index increased and then increase again as the heat index approached 100°F. Surprisingly, in contrast to other studies, we found no significant effect of the 2012 heat wave on ED arrivals. This could be due to the fact that a heat emergency was declared, which instituted plans that

helped mitigate risk to individuals of heat-related complications. Alternatively, though it was hot for a sustained period of time during that particular heat wave, there were other periods of time over the years that approached or had similar heat index values, and it is not just extended periods of high-heat for weeks that can cause heat-related trips to the ED, but shorter time-periods of only a few days.

The findings of this study help to explain the common subjective perception that ED volume seems higher or that it is busier during days with increased heat. The problem isn't exclusively one of arrivals, but also one of length of stay; i.e., it took longer to move patients out of the ED during these times. This is seen in the increased overall mean length of stay for all patients. While the percentage of patients admitted wasn't higher, the increased arrivals may have contributed to an overall busier ED, which made it harder to move patients through and in some cases discharge patients home as demand for a fixed set of resources increased.

Alternatively, the increased heat contributes to longer lengths of stay either by complicating care or by making it more difficult to discharge patients. The latter is a strong possibility, as the urban, lower socioeconomic status, and homeless populations served by this study's ED are at increased risk of heat-related mortality[26, 27, 28]. In a patient population where home air conditioning is not ubiquitous[27], which is a significant risk-factor for heat-related illness[27, 29, 30], discharging those in 'at risk' populations (e.g. chronically ill, drug/alcohol dependency, obese, homeless) increases complexity and risk. Such cases frequently require additional time, resources, and assistance as part of the discharge planning process to ensure safe patient outcomes.

The increase in ED arrivals as the heat index increased is similar to prior research that found heatwaves significantly increase ED visits.[4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Most other studies only used methods that could detect linear changes in effects of heatwaves due to changes in temperature or examined effects above a threshold level.[35, 36] However the non-linearity of our result is similar to results from Madrid, Spain[9] which showed a general decrease in the number of arrivals as the temperature increased before significantly increasing when the temperature rose above 36 °C. More recent studies in New York[36] and Hong Kong[35] also found non-linearities in the effect of temperature and humidity on hospital admissions. Since the heat index and temperature are highly correlated (Figure 8), we expect that this non-linearity may be somewhat common in the nature of arrivals to EDs as a consequence of increasing temperature, though more analysis is necessary.

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Figure 8: Scatterplot of Temperature and Heat Index. The solid line is the linear regression of the heat index on temperature and the dashed line has a slope of 1, showing that the heat index increases at a slightly faster rate than the temperature.

In this series, we observed a relationship between a sustained high heat index and ED arrivals over a 72hr period, suggesting heat waves effects are cumulative in nature. The longer the environment stays hot, the more likely it is that existing medical conditions will be aggravated. Given that such events tend to span several operational periods, and that cumulative effects manifest more apparently after 3 day increments (thus providing some planning time), opportunities exist to adjust staffing

configurations and resource availability. It has been suggested elsewhere that clinical staffing during heatwaves be increased[31] , [32]. However, given financial realities, a more thoughtful approach might be to have incremental staff on standby or on call to either come to the ED or support it via a telemedicine infrastructure. Examples of such incremental ED clinical staff worthy of consideration include case managers and social workers who can provide heat-related behavioral advice to patients[33] and ensure appropriate post-discharge care coordination.

An alternative to this approach, especially for EDs lacking 24-hour case management or social work coverage, is to provide care coordination education to the clinical staff so that they can affect the connection between patients and appropriate external resources. This goes beyond providing free taxi vouchers or bus tokens to get patients to the nearest shelter or cooling center. To truly create organizational capacity for care coordination, ED staff must understand what resources exist and under what circumstances each is best leveraged to support post-discharge patient needs. EDs may develop standardized criteria or assessment tools to assist their staff in determining what resources are most appropriate for varying patient social circumstances. EDs may also consider incorporating such templates into their electronic documentation systems for subsequent inclusion into patient health records.

Limitations

As with any retrospective study there are limitations to the analysis. While we capture environmental variables and arrivals to the ED, the results are correlative and the exact causes that drove people to the emergency department are not examined or known. This may bias the results somewhat downward, as one would expect that heat-related arrivals would be more common as the heat index increased. A second limitation is that while this study took place in a temperate US city that is representative of many areas of the US, it is a single center that may have different norms or cultural factors that could limit its generality. In addition, though other cities may have a similar environment and climate, minor climatic differences may be magnified in this research.

Conclusion

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This study found that when the heat index stayed high for several days in a row (regardless of a declared heat emergency) the ED saw an increased volume of lower acuity patients. However, this pattern was non-linear, first falling as the heat index increased and then increasing again, a pattern not previously described. Moreover, our results demonstrate that increased heat also increases patient LOS, which together with increased arrivals increases crowding in the ED. Operational considerations as a result of this data may include increasing just in time staffing given the extended clinical nature of the events and case management and social work staffing for disposition planning.

Appendix

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The maximum daily heat index was calculated using the following equation:

$$\%0AHeatIndex = -42.379 + 2.04901523T + 10.14333127R - .00683783T^2$$
$$\%0A - 0.05481717R^2 + 0.00122874T^2R + 0.00085282TR^2 - 0.00000199T^2R^2\%0A$$

where T is the ambient temperature in degrees Fahrenheit and R is the percent relative humidity[34]. Because this equation was obtained by regression analysis, an adjustment is required for certain

temperatures and humidity. The following adjustment is subtracted from the heat index when the relative humidity is less than 13% and the temperature is between 80 and 112 degrees Fahrenheit,

$$HI - \frac{13 - R}{4}\sqrt{\frac{17 - |T - 95|}{17}}$$

The following adjustment is added to the heat index if the relative humidity is greater than 85% and the temperature is between 80 and 87 degrees Fahrenheit,

$$HI + \frac{R - 85}{10}\frac{87 - T}{5}.$$

Competing Interests

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The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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ATTACHMENT M

Review Article

The Cardiovascular Effects of Noise

Omar Hahad, Swenja Kröller-Schön, Andreas Daiber, Thomas Münzel

Summary

Background: Traffic noise can induce chronic stress reactions and thereby elevate the risk of cardiovascular disease. The responsible pathophysiological mechanisms are as yet unclear.

Methods: This review is based on publications retrieved by a selective search in PubMed for epidemiological and experimental studies (2007–2018) on the relation between noise and the risk of cardiovascular disease. The search terms were "noise AND cardiovascular effects" and "noise cardiovascular effects."

Results: Epidemiological studies have shown that noise caused by air, road, and rail traffic has a dose-dependent association with elevated cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. A current meta-analysis commissioned by the World Health Organization concludes that road-traffic noise elevates the incidence of coronary heart disease by 8% per 10 dB(A) increase starting at 50 dB(A) (95% confidence interval [1,01; 1,15]). Traffic noise at night causes fragmentation of sleep, elevation of stress hormone levels, and oxidative stress. These factors can promote the development of vascular dysfunction (endothelial dysfunction) and high blood pressure, which, in turn, elevate the cardiovascular risk.

Conclusion: Traffic noise, and air-traffic noise in particular, is an important cardiovascular risk factor that has not been sufficiently studied to date. Preventive measures are needed to protect the population from the harmful effects of noise on health.

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The Nobel Prize laureate Robert Koch is said to have predicted as early as 1910 that "One day man will have to fight noise as fiercely as plague and cholera" (1). The spectrum of disease has changed greatly over the past few decades, with the result that nontransmissible chronic illnesses such as cardiovascular disorders make up a considerable part of the global disease burden (2). Although research efforts in recent years have focussed primarily on classic risk factors such as high blood pressure, smoking, and diabetes mellitus, recently published results point to the influence of environmental factors such as noise in the development of cardiovascular disease (3). Insights from epidemiological studies show that exposure to traffic noise (from aircraft, road vehicles, and trains) is associated with increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality (4, 5). In Europe, traffic noise is responsible for 18 000 premature deaths, 1.7 million cases of hypertension, and 80 000 hospitalizations each year (6). The World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that the following years of healthy life are lost annually in Western Europe (7):

- 61 000 due to ischemic heart disease
- 45 000 due to cognitive impairments in childhood
- 903 000 due to sleep disturbance
- 22 000 due to tinnitus
- 654 000 due to noise annoyance.

Altogether, illness induced by traffic noise results in over 1 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs; i.e. loss of healthy life years) annually in Western Europe. Research into the effects of noise has made significant advances in recent years, particularly with regard to the pathophysiological mechanisms involved in the development of traffic noise–induced cardiovascular disease. A review of the recent literature has thus become necessary.

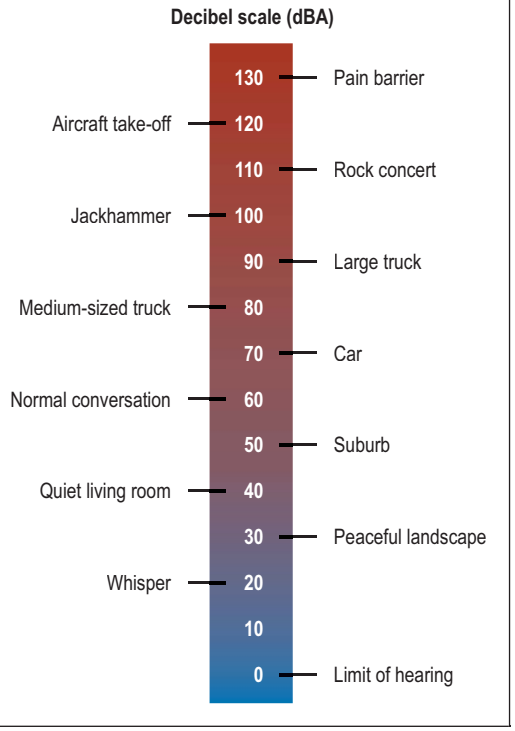
Methods

We carried out a selective survey of the epidemiological and experimental studies added to the PubMed database in the period 2007–2018. The search terms were "noise AND cardiovascular effects" and "noise cardiovascular effects." We included large primary studies and systematic meta-analyses.

Noise effects model

The definition of noise is sound perceived as annoying. Noise has an objectively (physically) quantifiable dimension in the shape of sound levels or decibels (dB[A]) *(Figure 1)* and a subjective (psychological) dimension determined by the listener's individual assessment of the sound source (8). According to

FIGURE 1



Examples of sound levels from various sources. The dB(A) scale is a logarithmic scale, so that an increase/decrease of 3 dB(A) means doubling/halving of the sound level. An increase/decrease of 10 dB(A) is perceived as doubling/halving of loudness. In circumstances of long-term exposure to over 55 dB(A) weighted day–evening–night levels (L_{den}), with an increment of 5 dB(A) for the evening and 10 dB(A) for the night, the risk of cardiovascular disease rises (13, 20). (Modified from Münzel et al. [39]. Reproduced with the permission of the publisher. Copyright © 2017, Oxford University Press)

Babisch's noise effects model (9), apart from the direct auditory effects of noise on the organism (damage to the acoustic apparatus by very loud sounds), noise's non-auditory effects are primarily responsible for triggering a stress cascade *(Figure 2)*. Long-term or short-term environmental noise can cause stress reactions/noise annoyance reactions, mediated by disturbances of sleep, communication, and activity together with the associated cognitive and emotional reactions. These affect the autonomic (sympathetic) and endocrine systems (e.g., elevated catecholamine and cortisone concentrations) and may as a result lead to changes in lipd metabolism, glucose metabolism, and blood pressure regulation that then contribute to an increased risk of cardiovascular illness. The noise-related stress is attributed an intermediary role in the development of noise-induced cardiovascular disease, i.e., the effects of noise on health are determined partly by the extent to which the listener perceives the noise as annoying (10). Data from the large, population-based Gutenberg Health Study (N = 15 010 persons resident in Mainz and the Mainz–Bingen region) show that the noise-related stress reaction to various sources of noise during the day and while sleeping at night, including aircraft (odds ratio [OR] 1.09, 95% confidence interval [1.05; 1.13]), road traffic (OR 1.15 [1.08; 1.22]), and rail traffic (OR 1.13 [1.04; 1.22] at night and per one point increase in noise annoyance) is associated dose-dependently with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation (11). Moreover, in the context of this study it was shown that the risk of depression (prevalence ratio [PR] 1.97 [1.62; 2.39]) and anxiety disorder (PR 2.14 [1.71; 2.67]), comparing no noise annoyance with extreme noise annoyance, rose with increasing total noise annoyance, which in turn may impact negatively on the cardiovascular system (11, 12). However, here only the subjectively assessed noise annoyance was documented, not the objective noise exposure (sound levels).

Epidemiological evidence of the association between noise and cardiovascular disease

Because of the recent increase in traffic, scientific evaluation of the health-related effects of noise is receiving increasing attention. Epidemiological research into the impact of noise has increased considerably in both quantity and quality in recent years. Methods for calculation/standardization of noise exposure have improved, larger populations have been studied, and there has been better correction for confounding variables. Furthermore, phenomena such as habituation, sensitization, conditioning, and exhaustion are adequately represented by the reproduction of daily living conditions in epidemiological studies. The most powerful studies are on the topics of coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, and hypertension *(eTable)*.

Coronary heart disease

Three meta-analyses have shown that traffic noise leads to a significant increase in coronary heart disease (13–15). The meta-analysis published by Vienneau et al. in 2015 covered studies on the link between noise from aircraft and road traffic and the incidence of coronary heart disease (13). For traffic noise, they found a pooled relative risk (RR) of 1.06 [1.03; 1.09] starting at 50 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den} (weighted day [7 a.m. to 7 p.m.]—evening [7 to 11 p.m.]—night [11 p.m. to 7 a.m.] noise level over a period of 24 h, with an increment of 5 dB[A] added for the evening period and 10 dB[A] for the night). This effect persisted after correction for airborne toxins (mostly nitrogen oxides [NO_X] or nitrogen dioxide [NO_2], documented in a subgroup of studies) and exclusion of studies with no data on smoking behavior. The meta-analysis by Babisch came to a similar conclusion, with RR 1.08 [1.04; 1.13]—starting at 52 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den} road traffic noise (weighted day–night level for a period of 24 h, with an increment of 10 dB[A] added for the night) (14). In a WHO study published in 2018, the investigators analyzed longitudinal studies and found that

road traffic noise, starting at 50 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A), raised the incidence of coronary heart disease by 8% [1.01; 1.15] (15).

Because increasing traffic not only represents a noise problem but also leads to greater emission of air pollutants, it is necessary to ascertain the independent effects of these two variables. Despite the high correlation of the two parameters, the assumption is that noise and air pollutants have independent negative impacts on the cardiovascular system (16).

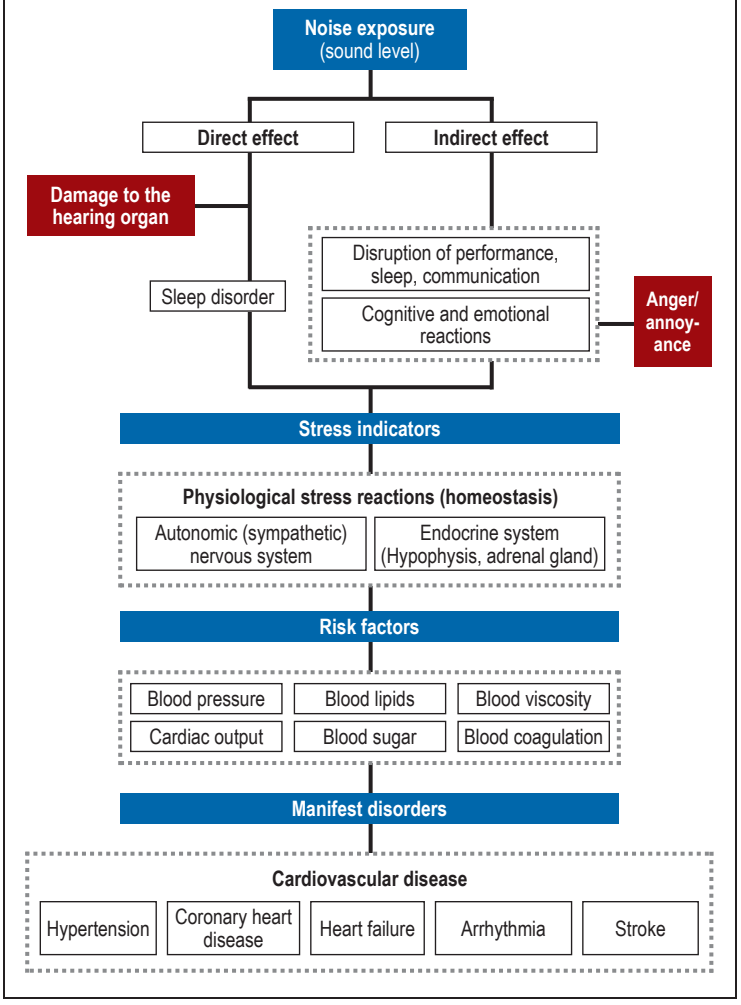
Myocardial infarction

Cohort studies that controlled for air pollutants, socioeconomic status, and lifestyle factors identified a significant association between road traffic noise and the occurrence of myocardial infarctions (17, 18). The data from a large Danish cohort (N = 50 744) showed that exposure to road traffic noise (10-year mean), independent of the air NO_2 concentration, was associated with a hazard ratio (HR) of 1.12 [1.03; 1.21] per interquartile range L_{den} (17). The findings were similar in a Swedish cohort (OR 1.38 [1.11; 1.71] for road traffic noise ≥ 50 vs. <50 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ [unweighted 24-h level] after exclusion of persons with hearing loss or exposure to other sources of noise (18).

In a nationwide cohort study in Switzerland (N = 4 415 206), the authors investigated the influence of noise from aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic on cardiovascular mortality (19). The strongest associations were observed for death from myocardial infarction, with an HR of 1.038 [1.019; 1.058] for road traffic noise, 1.018 [1.004; 1.031] for noise from rail traffic, and 1.026 [1.004; 1.048] for aircraft noise, starting at 30 dB(A) (for rail traffic and aircraft noise) or 35 dB(A) (for road traffic) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den} with correction for air concentrations of NO_2.

Analysis of a Danish cohort (N = 57 053) showed that road traffic noise, starting at 42 dB(A) (N = 57 053) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den}, increases the incidence of myocardial infarction by 12% (incidence rate ratio [IRR] [1.02; 1.22]) independent of air NO_X concentration, smoking behavior, education, and style of nutrition (20).

FIGURE 2

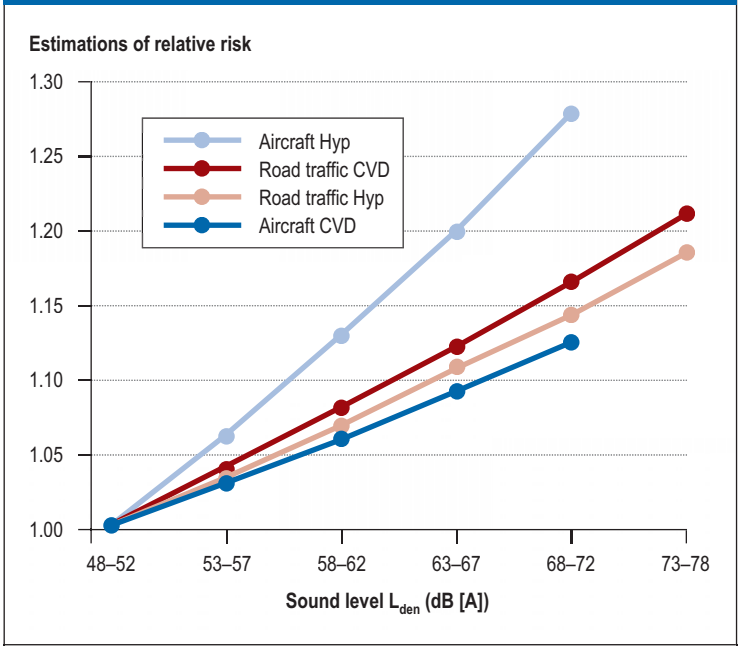


The noise effect model of Babisch et al. (9) adjusted according to Münzel et al. (4). Both persistent and acute exposure to noise leads to increased development of cardiovascular risk factors (raised blood pressure, increases in blood lipids and blood sugar, greater cardiac output, increased blood viscosity, and activation of blood coagulation), mediated by mental and physiological stress reactions. In the long term, this leads in turn to the clinical manifestation of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, heart failure, arrhythmia, and stroke. (Modified from Münzel et al. [4]. Reproduced with the permission of the publisher. Copyright © 2014, Oxford University Press)

Stroke

In a large cohort study (N = 57 053), Sørensen et al. found that, starting at 55 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den}, road traffic noise increases the risk of stroke by 14% (IRR [1,03; 1,25]), independent of air NO_X concentration, smoking behavior, style of nutrition, and alcohol consumption (21). However, this association was not observed in younger persons (<64.5 years) (IRR 1.02 [0.91; 1.14]). A large study including 3.6 million inhabitants of the area around Heathrow Airport near London, UK demonstrated that aircraft noise, after controlling for age, sex, and lifestyle factors, was dose-dependently associated with increased hospitalization due to stroke both during the day ($L_{Aeq,16h}$, level over a period of 16 h, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.) and at night (L_{night}, from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.). The risk of hospitalization was greater for aircraft noise at night (RR 1.29 [1.14; 1.46]) than during the day (RR 1.24 [1.08; 1.43]) when comparing high and low noise exposure (night: >55 vs. ≤ 50 dB[A]; day: >63 vs. ≤ 51 dB[A]) (22). The results for stroke-related mortality in this study were similar even after taking account of particulates (PM_{10}, particle diameter less than 10 µm). This pattern of findings suggests that particularly aircraft noise at night is associated with greater stress on the cardiovascular system. Another study carried out in London, this time including 8.6 million members of the population, revealed that after controlling for particulate pollution ($PM_{2.5}$), road traffic noise (>60 vs. <55 dB[A]) during

FIGURE 3



Dose–response relationships for noise and cardiovascular disease. L_{den} is the weighted day–evening–night sound level, with an increment of 5 dB(A) for the evening and 10 dB(A) for the night. CVD, cardiovascular disease; Hyp, hypertension. (Modified from Münzel et al. [4]. Reproduced with the permission of the publisher. Copyright © 2014, Oxford University Press)

the day ($L_{Aeq,16h}$) was associated with an elevated risk of stroke-related hospitalization in persons aged ≥ 25–74 years (RR 1.05 [1.02; 1.09]) and in those ≥ 75 (RR 1.09 [1.04; 1.14]) (23). Moreover, road traffic noise (>60 vs. <55 dB[A]) during the day was significantly associated with overall mortality (RR 1.04 [1.00; 1.07]), although the association with cardiovascular mortality did not attain significance (RR 1.03 [0.98; 1.07]).

Hypertension

A meta-analysis of 24 studies by van Kempen and Babisch revealed that road traffic noise is associated with an elevated risk of the occurrence of high blood pressure (OR 1.034 [1.011; 1.056], starting at 45 dB(A) and per increase of 5 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,16h}$) (24). This analysis was restricted to cross-sectional studies, so the power of any conclusions about the causal role of noise is limited. However, large prospective studies have demonstrated that both aircraft noise and road traffic noise exposure are associated with an increased risk of hypertension (25–27), with stronger effects for aircraft noise at night (OR 2.63 [1.21; 5.71] per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{night}) than for road traffic noise (RR 1.03 [0.99; 1.07] per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den}) (27).

Other endpoints

The investigators involved in the NORAH study (Noise-Related Annoyance, Cognition, and Health) of persons resident in the Rhine–Main region (in and around Darmstadt, Mainz, and Worms) found that traffic noise was associated with an increased risk of heart failure or hypertensive heart disease (greatest increase in risk, of 3.1% for rail traffic noise per increase of 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ [2.2; 4.1%]) and of myocardial infarction (greatest increase in risk, of 2.8% for road traffic noise per increase of 10 dB[A] $L_{Aeq,24h}$ [1.2; 4.5%]) (28, 29). Analyses of the risk of hypertension, however, showed no significant associations with noise exposure from aircraft, road traffic, or rail traffic, although it must be pointed out that the study suffered from methodological deficiencies in blood pressure measurement and limited inclusion of confounding factors (30).

In addition, a Danish prospective study (N = 57 053) showed that road traffic noise is associated with an increased incidence of atrial fibrillation (IRR: 1.06 [1.00; 1.12] starting at 40 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den}); however, this effect was not independent of the air concentration of NO_X or NO_2 (after controlling for NO_X, IRR: 1.04 [0.96; 1.11]; after controlling for NO_2, IRR: 1.01 [0.94; 1.09]) (31).

In conclusion, it can be stated that large studies of high methodological quality that controlled for airborne pollutants, lifestyle factors, and other important confounding factors were able to demonstrate a systematic association of exposure to traffic noise with the risk of cardiovascular disease *(Figure 3)*.

Noise-induced pathophysiological effects on the cardiovascular system

The pathophysiological mechanisms by which noise causes more cardiovascular illness have not yet been fully elucidated and are a topic of ongoing research *(Box)*. The assumption is that long-term noise leads to stress reactions or noise annoyance reactions, which in turn, via activation of the sympathetic nervous system and increased excretion of stress hormones (5, 9), favors the development of oxidative stress and inflammatory processes, resulting in disruption of vascular and endothelial function (32–34). As well as the emergence of endothelial dysfunction and the associated negative impact on blood pressure regulation, the noise-related development of further risk factors such as elevated blood pressure, rises in blood lipids and blood sugar, increased cardiac output, raised blood viscosity, and activation of blood coagulation leads to a higher risk of cardiovascular disease (4).

Summary and conclusion

Epidemiological studies have shown that noise from aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic represents a significant risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease. The research involved in these studies has identified important pathophysiological factors that will enable development of drug treatment strategies to minimize the harmful effects of noise on the human organism. Particularly on the basis of the new WHO noise guidelines (3), which, in summary, state an RR of 1.08 [1.01; 1.15] for the occurrence of coronary heart

disease, starting at 50 dB(A) and per increase of 10 dB(A) L_{den} in connection with recommendations for much lower mean noise levels during the day and at night (aircraft noise: 45 dB[A] L_{den} and 40 dB[A] L_{night}; road traffic: 53 dB[A] L_{den} and 45 dB[A] L_{night}; rail traffic: 54 dB[A] L_{den} and 44 dB[A] L_{night}), it is urgently necessary to introduce measures for adequate protection of the population from the negative health effects of environmental noise.

Limitations

Our goal in writing this article was to give a selective overview of the most important recent research findings, reviewing systematic analyses and large cohort studies in the light of our own experience. This approach entails limitations, particularly due to the selective inclusion of primary studies and meta-analyses that vary with regard to quality of results, controlling for confounding factors, operationalization of endpoints, and statistical methods, making it difficult to compare their findings. Nevertheless, overall the results of the studies presented here reinforce the contention that noise significantly increases the occurrence of cardiovascular disease.

Conflict of interest statement
Prof. Daiber coordinated third-party funding for a research project from the Boehringer-Ingelheim Foundation and the Mainzer Herz Foundation.
The remaining authors declare that no conflict of interest exists.

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Translated from the original German by David Roseveare

BOX

Noise-related endothelial dysfunction

Only a small number of studies have explicitly explored the association between noise and endothelial function. In two recent studies, Schmidt et al. demonstrated that simulated aircraft noise at night (30 or 60 flights overhead, peak noise level 60 dB[A], mean level 43 or 46 dB[A]) led to deterioration of vascular function (measured as flow-mediated vasodilation), elevated levels of stress hormone (epinephrine), and lower sleep quality both in healthy probands and in patients with coronary heart disease (32, 33). In two recently published animal studies in mice, the investigators uncovered, for the first time, the molecular mechanisms of noise-induced vascular function disorder (35, 36). Münzel et al. showed that simulated aircraft noise (recorded previously and played over a loudspeaker system) led within 4 days to a marked increase in the stress hormone concentration, elevated blood pressure, alteration of gene expression in the vascular wall, and disturbance of vascular function that was attributable particularly to increased formation of free radicals and thus oxidative stress (35). The authors identified two radical-forming enzymes that played a crucial part in induction of the vascular function disorders: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase (NADPH oxidase) and nitric oxide synthase (NOS). The noise-related dysregulation of these factors facilitated the formation of reactive oxygen species, which led directly to decreased vascular bioavailability of nitric oxide (NO), resulting in deterioration of endothelial function. A follow-up study by Kröller-Schön et al. went on to demonstrate that the vascular injuries are accompanied by cerebral changes. Notably, these were found after exposure of the mice to noise in their sleeping phase, but not during the waking phase (36). A newly published WHO meta-analysis shows that traffic noise significantly increases the risk of sleep disorders, to the point where noise-induced reduction and fragmentation of sleeping time may represent an important factor in the mediation of cardiovascular disease (37). Findings from the SAPALDIA study (Swiss Cohort Study on Air Pollution and Lung and Heart Diseases in Adults) also showed that the frequency of traffic noise events, especially during the night, is associated with increased arterial stiffness, an important marker of vascular dysfunction (38).

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Key Messages

- Epidemiological studies show that traffic noise raises the risk of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and stroke.
- Sustained noise causes stress reactions that bring about activation of the autonomic and endocrine system, resulting per se in increased formation of cardiovascular risk factors.
- At the pathophysiological level, particularly traffic noise at night causes oxidative stress and inflammatory processes in the brain, which in turn impact negatively on the vascular system and result in endothelial dysfunction and hypertension.
- Traffic noise is an important new risk factor for cardiovascular illness.
- Effective preventive measures are needed to protect the population from the negative health effects of noise.

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► **Supplementary material:**
eTable:
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Supplementary material to:

The Cardiovascular Effects of Noise

by Omar Hahad, Swenja Kröller-Schön, Andreas Daiber, and Thomas Münzel

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eTABLE

Selected primary studies on the association between noise and cardiovascular endpoints

First author, year	Exposure	Study design, location	Overall population and endpoint (selected)	Control variables	Results (selected)
O. Hahad, 2018 (11)	Noise from various sources (including aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic) during the day and while sleeping at night	Cross-sectional, data from the Gutenberg Health Study, Germany	N = 15 010, 35–74 years, AF diagnosis or diagnosis from study ECG	Age, sex, SES, shift work, depression, medication intake, diabetes, hypertension, smoking, obesity, dyslipidemia, family history of MI/stroke	OR per 1-point increase in exposure during sleeping hours Aircraft noise: 1.09 [95% CI: 1.05; 1.13] Road traffic noise: 1.15 [95% CI: 1.08; 1.22] Rail traffic noise: 1.13 [95% CI: 1.04; 1.22]
N. Roswall, 2017 (17)	Road traffic noise (L_{den})	Longitudinal, data from the Diet, Cancer and Health study, Denmark	N = 50 744, 50–64 years, incidental MI	Age, sex, smoking, alcohol, fruit and vegetable consumption, exercise, education, SES, calendar year, rail traffic noise, NO_2	HR per IQR L_{den} Road traffic noise: 1.12 [95% CI: 1.03; 1.21]
J. Selander, 2009 (18)	Road traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,24h}$)	Population-based case–control study, Sweden	N = 5452 (2 246 cases, 3 206 controls), 45–70 years, MI diagnosis	Age, sex, smoking, physical inactivity, diabetes, NO_2, noise exposure in the workplace	OR $L_{Aeq,24h}$ <50 vs. ≥ 50 dB(A): 1.12 [95% CI: 0.95; 1.33] After exclusion of persons with hearing loss or noise exposure from other sources: 1.38 [95% CI: 1.11; 1.71]
H. Heritier, 2017 (19)	Road traffic, rail traffic, and aircraft noise (L_{den})	Longitudinal, data from the Swiss National Cohort study, Switzerland	N = 4 415 206, >30 years, Mortality due to MI	Sex, SES, relationship status, NO_2, native language, nationality	HR per 10 dB(A) L_{den} Road traffic noise: 1.038 [95% CI: 1.019; 1.058] Rail traffic noise: 1.018 [95% CI: 1.004; 1.031] Aircraft noise: 1.026 [95% CI: 1.004; 1.048]
M. Sørensen, 2012 (20)	Road traffic noise (L_{den})	Longitudinal, data from the Diet, Cancer and Health study, Denmark	N = 57 053, 50–64 years, incidental MI	Age, sex, smoking, fruit and vegetable consumption, education, alcohol, BMI, exercise, calendar year, rail traffic and aircraft noise, NO_x	IRR per 10 dB(A) L_{den} At time of diagnosis: 1.12 [95% CI: 1.02; 1.22] L_{den} 5 years before diagnosis: 1.12 [95% CI: 1.02; 1.23]
M. Sørensen, 2011 (21)	Road traffic noise (L_{den})	Longitudinal, data from the Diet, Cancer and Health study, Denmark	N = 57 053, 50–64 years, hospitalization due to incidental stroke	Smoking, fruit and vegetable consumption, coffee consumption, alcohol, BMI, exercise, education, income, rail traffic and aircraft noise, NO_x	IRR per 10 dB(A) L_{den}: 1.14 [95% CI 1.03; 1.25] 1.02 [95% CI: 0.91; 1.14] for persons <64.5 years 1.27 [95% CI: 1.13; 1.43] for persons ≥ 64.5 years
AL. Hansell, 2013 (22)	Aircraft noise ($L_{Aeq,16h}$, L_{night})	Longitudinal, small area study, England	N = 3.6 million, hospitalization due to incidental stroke	Age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation, smoking	Significant linear association between hospitalization and $L_{Aeq,16h}$/ L_{night} RR L_{night} > 55 vs. ≤ 50 dB(A): 1.29 [95% CI: 1.14; 1.46]

First author, year	Exposure	Study design, location	Overall population and endpoint (selected)	Control variables	Results (selected)
Halonen, 2015 (23)	Road traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,16h}$, L_{night})	Longitudinal, small area study, England	N = 8.6 million, ≥ 25 and ≥ 75 years, hospitalization due to incidental stroke	Age, sex, deprivation, ethnicity, smoking, $PM_{2.5}$, topographical structure of neighborhood	RR $L_{Aeq,16h}$ >60 vs. <55 dB(A): 1.05 [95% CI: 1.02; 1.09] for persons ≥ 25–74 years RR L_{night} 55–60 vs. <55 dB(A): 1.05 [95% CI: 1.01; 1.09] for persons ≥ 75 years
Eriksson, 2007 (25)	Aircraft noise (L_{Amax})	Longitudinal, data from the Stockholm Diabetes Preventive Program, Sweden	N = 2754 men, 35–56 years, incidental hypertension	Age, BMI	RR L_{Amax} <70 vs. ≥ 70 dB(A): 1.20 [95% CI: 1.03; 1.40] After exclusion of persons with tobacco consumption before blood pressure measurement: 1.32 [95% CI: 1.12; 1.55]
Dimakopoulou, 2017 (26)	Aircraft noise (L_{night}, $L_{Aeq,16h}$) Road traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,24h}$)	Longitudinal, data from the HYENA study, Greece	N = 420, 45–70 years, incidental hypertension	Sex, age, smoking, BMI, education, exercise, alcohol, salt consumption	OR per 10 dB(A) L_{night} Aircraft noise: 2.63 [95% CI: 1.21; 5.71] OR per 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,16h}$ Aircraft noise: 1.46 [95% CI: 0.89; 2.39] OR per 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ Road traffic noise: 1.18 [95% CI: 0.92; 1.52]
Fuks, 2017 (27)	Road traffic noise (L_{den})	Longitudinal, data from the ESCAPE study, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Spain	N = 41 072, 47–71 years (mean), incidental hypertension	Age, sex, education, working situation, BMI, smoking, alcohol, exercise, family history of hypertension, SES	RR per 10 dB(A) L_{den} Self-reported hypertension: 1.03 [95% CI: 0.99; 1.07] Measured hypertension: 0.99 [95% CI: 0.94; 1.04]
Seidler, 2016 (28)	Aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,24h}$)	Population-based case–control study, data from the NORAH study, Germany	N = 854 366 (19 632 cases, 834 734 controls), >40 years, MI diagnosis	Age, sex, social status, education, occupation	OR per 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ Aircraft noise: 0.993 [95% CI: 0.966; 1.020] Road traffic noise: 1.028 [95% CI: 1.012; 1.045] Rail traffic noise: 1.023 [95% CI: 1.005; 1.042]
Seidler, 2016 (29)	Aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,24h}$)	Population-based case–control study, data from the NORAH study, Germany	N = 758 857 (104 145 cases, 654 172 controls), >40 years, diagnosis of heart failure or hypertensive heart disease	Age, sex, social status, education, occupation	OR per 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ Aircraft noise: 1.016 [95% CI: 1.003; 1.030] Road traffic noise: 1.024 [95% CI: 1.016; 1.032] Rail traffic noise: 1.031 [95% CI: 1.022; 1.041]
Zeeb, 2017 (30)	Aircraft, road traffic, and rail traffic noise ($L_{Aeq,24h}$)	Population-based case–control study, data from the NORAH study, Germany	N = 493 168 (137 577 cases, 355 591 controls), >40 years, newly diagnosed hypertension	Age, sex, SES, education, occupation	OR per 10 dB(A) $L_{Aeq,24h}$ Aircraft noise: 0.997 [95% CI: 0.985; 1.010] Road traffic noise: 1.003 [95% CI: 0.995; 1.011] Rail traffic noise: 1.003 [95% CI 0.994; 1.011]

Epidemiological primary studies were selected for this tabular presentation.
AF, atrial fibrillation; BMI; body mass index; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; IRR, incidence rate ratio;
L_{den} weighted day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.)–evening (7 to 11 p.m.)–night (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.) sound level over a 24-h period, with an increment of 5 dB(A) for the evening and 10 dB(A) for the night;
L_{night} noise level at night (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.);
$L_{Aeq,24/16h}$ Unweighted level over a period of 24 h or 16 h (usually 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.);
L_{Amax} maximum level over a certain period
MI, myocardial infarction; NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; NO_x, nitrogen oxides; OR, odds ratio; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 µm; SES, socioeconomic status

ATTACHMENT N

A "no" response to all of the preceding questions indicates that there would normally be no significant impact from the proposed project.

D. Evaluation of Screening Criteria

Review the description of the proposed project, including information on construction activities. Consult a map showing the location of noise sensitive uses within 500 feet of the project site. Noise sensitive uses include residences, transient lodgings, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheaters, playgrounds, and parks. Determine whether construction activities would occur within 500 feet of a noise sensitive use or during the hours specified in the Screening Criteria.

2. DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Significance Threshold

A project would normally have a significant impact on noise levels from construction if:

- Construction activities lasting more than one day would exceed existing ambient exterior noise levels by 10 dBA or more at a noise sensitive use;

- Construction activities lasting more than 10 days in a three month period would exceed existing ambient exterior noise levels by 5 dBA or more at a noise sensitive use; or

- Construction activities would exceed the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at a noise sensitive use between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, or at anytime on Sunday.

B. Methodology to Determine Significance

Environmental Setting

In a description of the environmental setting, include the following information:

- Identification of noise sensitive land uses within 500 feet of the project site, including description, location, and distance from the project; and

ATTACHMENT O

Auditory and non-auditory effects of noise on health

Mathias Basner, Wolfgang Babisch, Adrian Davis, Mark Brink, Charlotte Clark, Sabine Janssen, Stephen Stansfeld

Noise is pervasive in everyday life and can cause both auditory and non-auditory health effects. Noise-induced hearing loss remains highly prevalent in occupational settings, and is increasingly caused by social noise exposure (eg, through personal music players). Our understanding of molecular mechanisms involved in noise-induced hair-cell and nerve damage has substantially increased, and preventive and therapeutic drugs will probably become available within 10 years. Evidence of the non-auditory effects of environmental noise exposure on public health is growing. Observational and experimental studies have shown that noise exposure leads to annoyance, disturbs sleep and causes daytime sleepiness, affects patient outcomes and staff performance in hospitals, increases the occurrence of hypertension and cardiovascular disease, and impairs cognitive performance in schoolchildren. In this Review, we stress the importance of adequate noise prevention and mitigation strategies for public health.

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Introduction

Evolution has programmed human beings to be aware of sounds as possible sources of danger.[1] Noise, defined as unwanted sound, is a pollutant whose effects on health have been neglected, despite the ability to precisely measure or calculate exposure from peak levels or energy averaged over time (panel 1, figure 1). Although people tend to habituate to noise exposure, degree of habituation differs for individuals and is rarely complete.[2] If exposure to noise is chronic and exceeds certain levels, then negative health outcomes can be seen. Health effects were first recognised in occupational settings, such as weaving mills, where high levels of noise were associated with noise-induced hearing loss.[3] Occupational noise is the most frequently studied type of noise exposure. Research focus has broadened to social noise (eg, heard in bars or through personal music players) and environmental noise (eg, noise from road, rail, and air traffic, and industrial construction). These noise exposures have been linked to a range of non-auditory health effects including annoyance,[4] sleep disturbance,[5] cardiovascular disease,[6,7] and impairment of cognitive performance in children.[8] The health effects of noise from entertainment venues and from neighbours are elusive, but nevertheless, cause many complaints to local authorities. The meaning attributed to sounds might affect our response to them—eg, the response to aircraft noise might differ between an airport employee and a resident who fears long-term health consequences due to the noise exposure. Noise is pervasive in urban environments and the availability of quiet places is decreasing. In the European Union, about 56 million people (54%) living in areas with more than 250 000 inhabitants are exposed to road traffic noise of more than average L_{DEN} 55 dB per year, which is thought to be risky to health.[9] Thus, understanding of occupational and environmental noise is important for public health. In this Review, we summarise knowledge and research related to noise exposure and both auditory and non-auditory health effects.

Auditory health effects

Noise-induced hearing loss

Noise is the major preventable cause of hearing loss. Noise-induced hearing loss can be caused by a one-time exposure to an intense impulse sound (such as gunfire), or by steady state long-term exposure with sound pressure levels higher than L_A 75–85 dB—eg, in industrial settings. The characteristic pathological feature of noise-induced hearing loss is the loss of auditory sensory cells in the cochlea. Because these hair cells cannot regenerate in mammals, no remission can occur; prevention of noise-induced hearing loss is the only option to preserve hearing. Hearing loss leading to the inability to understand speech in everyday situations can have a severe social effect. It can also affect cognitive performance and decrease attention to tasks. Accidents and falls are also associated with undiagnosed hearing loss, with excess mortality of 10–20% in 20 years.[10]

Noise-induced hearing loss is a public health problem. Global Burden of Disease 2010[11] estimated that 1·3 billion people are affected by hearing loss and investigators rated hearing loss as the 13th most important contributor (19·9 million years, 2·6% of total number) to the global years lived with disability (YLD). Adult-onset hearing loss unrelated to a specific disease process accounted for 79% of YLD from hearing loss. In the USA and Europe, 26% of adults have a bilateral hearing disorder that impairs their ability to hear in noisy environments, and a further 2% have substantial unilateral hearing issues. Age-adjusted prevalence is similar in Asia.[12] WHO estimates that 10% of the world population is exposed to sound pressure levels that could potentially cause noise-induced hearing loss. In about half of these people, auditory damage can be attributed to exposure to intense noise.[13]

Search strategy and selection criteria

We searched PubMed, Science Citation Index Expanded, and Social Sciences Citation Index, and references from relevant articles for English language articles from Jan 1, 1980, to Feb 1, 2013, using the search terms: "hearing loss", "tinnitus", "annoyance", "cardiovascular disease", "hypertension", "high blood pressure", "myocardial infarction", "stroke", "sleep", "cognitive performance", "reading ability", and "hospital", in combination with "noise". Each author did their own search, and is also a subject matter expert in their field. We focused on articles published in the past 5 years; however, used older articles if they represent seminal research or are necessary to understand more recent findings. We included reports from recent meetings if we regarded them to be relevant.

***Panel* 1: Glossary of terms used to describe sound**

Sound pressure level

Sound pressure level is a logarithmic measure of the effective pressure of a sound relative to a reference value. It is measured in decibels (dB, see below) higher than a reference level. The reference sound pressure in air is 20 μPa (2×10^{-5} Pa), which is thought to be the human hearing threshold at a sound frequency of 1000 Hz.

dB scale

A logarithmic scale to measure sound pressure level. A two-fold increase in sound energy (eg, two identical jackhammers instead of one) will cause the sound pressure level to increase by 3 dB. A ten-fold increase in sound energy (10 jackhammers) will cause the sound pressure level to increase by 10 dB, which is perceived as about twice as loud.

L_{max}

The highest sound pressure level in a given time period.

L_{eq}

Average level of sound pressure within a certain time period. If the A-filter is used for frequency-weighting (figure 1), the average level is referred to as L_{Aeq}. The filter and time period used for averaging are often indicated in subscript—eg, L_{Aeq8h}, $L_{Aeq23-7h}$, or L_{night}.

L_{DEN}

L_{DEN} (Day-Evening-Night-Level), also referred to as DENL, is the A-filtered average sound pressure level, measured over a 24 h period, with a 10 dB penalty added to the night (2300–0700 h or 2200–0600 h, respectively), and a 5 dB penalty added to the evening period (1900–2300 h or 1800–2200 h, respectively), and no penalty added to the average level in the daytime (0700–1900 h or 0600–1800 h, respectively). The L_{DN} measure is similar to the L_{DEN}, but omits the 5 dB penalty during the evening period. The penalties are introduced to indicate people's extra sensitivity to noise during the night and evening. Both L_{DEN} and L_{DN} are based on A-weighted sound pressure levels, although this factor is not usually indicated in subscript.

Tinnitus—ie, change in sound perception, such as ringing, that cannot be attributed to an external source—often follows acute and chronic noise exposure, and persists in a high proportion of affected individuals for extended periods.[14] Tinnitus can affect quality of life in several ways, including through sleep disturbance, depression, or the inability to sustain attention.[15] The fact that hearing loss and tinnitus are reported in combination suggests that both symptoms share common pathophysiological pathways.

Occupational noise-induced hearing loss

Despite the introduction of standards for hearing protection, reduction in occupational noise exposure in developed countries, and extensive public health efforts, hearing loss induced by exposure to occupational noise remains a dilemma and is the focus of extensive research. Noise-induced hearing is the most common occupational disease in the USA: about 22 million US workers are exposed to hazardous noise levels at work, and, annually, an estimated US$242 million is spent on compensation for hearing loss disability.[16]

Many countries enforce general health and safety legislation that specifies maximum exposure levels and requirements for action, including noise assessments, regular audiometric testing, protective equipment, and monitoring, which are intended to protect both workers and the public from excessive noise exposure. However, the available evidence for associations between occupational noise exposure and hearing loss is complex and its quality varies. Many studies have a lack of appropriate non-exposed controls, and longitudinal studies are scarce. Contributors to a Cochrane collaboration review[17] concluded that "higher quality prevention programs, better quality of studies especially in the field of engineering controls and better implementation of legislation are needed to better prevent noise-induced hearing loss". This Review also indicated that current efforts for hearing loss prevention focus on hearing protection rather than on noise control.

The exact level of noise exposure in industrial settings that carries risk of hearing damage is debated internationally. For example, in the UK, the Control of Noise at Work Regulations (2005)[18] set levels for action at L_{Aeq8h} 80 dB (protection made available) and 85 dB (protection mandatory). A 3 year follow-up investigation of 19 UK companies that had varying degrees of compliance reported that these values were safe.[19] However, studies with a longer follow-up are needed to lend support to these findings. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) promotes less strict standards than do others and sets the permissible exposure limit at L_{Aeq8h} 90 dB. However, according to OSHA regulations, employers have to implement a hearing conservation programme if workers are exposed to levels higher than L_{Aeq8h} 85 dB. Although noise-induced hearing loss is well recognised in industrial settings, individuals with other occupations such as musicians[20,21] or those working for the military,[22,23] also contribute substantially to the overall burden of noise-induced hearing loss.

Social noise exposure

Excessive noise is often accepted as part of the recreational environment. Although occupational noise has decreased since the early 1980s, the number of young people with relevant degrees of social noise exposure has tripled in the same period.[24] A growing body of work is assessing the risk of hearing loss in adolescents due to personal music player use.[25] In one study, 66% of young adults attending nightclubs or rock concerts in the Nottingham area of England reported temporary auditory effects or tinnitus.[24] Prospective cohort studies like OHRKAN[26] are needed to conclude whether widespread exposure to loud music in adolescence increases the prevalence of hearing loss and tinnitus in older ages. Both safer products and public health campaigns are needed to reduce the risk of hearing loss from personal music player use. Noise-cancelling headphones are effective preventive measures for reducing hazards for users of personal music players.[27]

Noise-induced hearing loss and age

Noise-induced hearing loss is determined by noise exposure and life-course events, all age groups can be

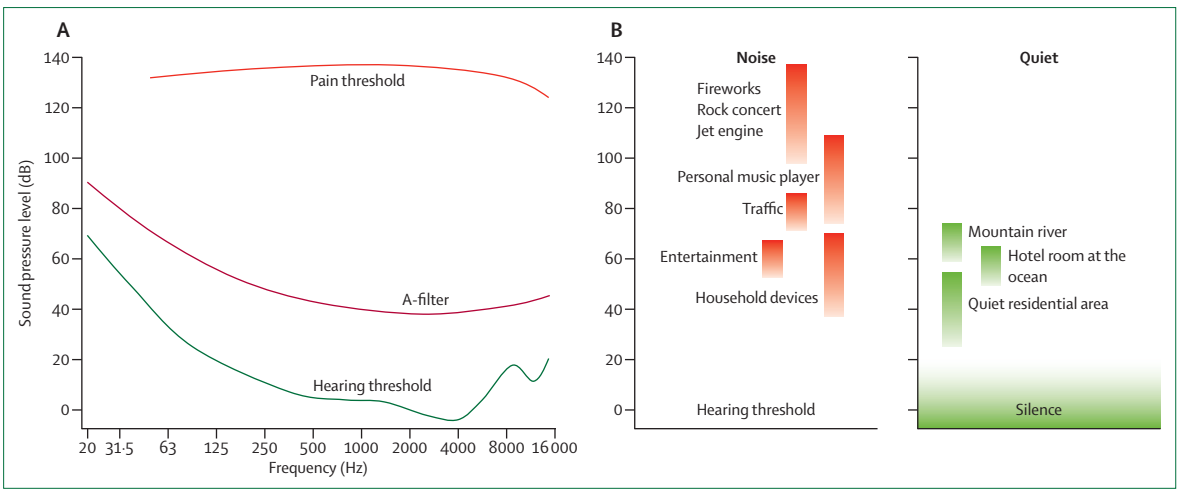


***Figure* 1: Sound pressure levels**

(A) The sensitivity of the auditory system depends on sound frequency and sensitivity is highest between 2000 Hz and 5000 Hz (green line). The A-filter (dark red line) is a frequency-weighting of sound pressure levels that mimics the sensitivity of the auditory system (eg, low-frequency sounds contribute little to the A-weighted dB level). (B) A-weighted sound pressure levels for several environmental sounds, emphasising that whether or not a sound is perceived as noise depends largely on the context and the individual, and is only partly determined by its sound pressure levels. For example, spectators attending a rock concert might not perceive the music as noise, whereas residents in the vicinity of the venue might call it noise, even though sound pressure levels are much lower there than for inside.

affected. Exposure to different types of noise from early childhood might have cumulative effects on hearing impairment in adulthood. Evidence is increasing that early social and biological factors might affect hearing in middle age (eg, a study of patients assessed at age 45 years[28]). Prevalence of hearing loss is highly related to age.[29] How noise and age interact is a major gap in the specialty's knowledge. Data suggest that pathological but sublethal changes from early noise exposure substantially increase risk of inner ear ageing and related hearing loss.[30,31] In addition to noise, factors such as alcohol and tobacco use and hyperglycaemia are associated with age-related hearing loss. Thus, public health initiatives need to address both general health and auditory health.

Scientific advances and therapeutic strategies

In the past 5 years, several studies and advances have improved understanding of the causes and factors affecting susceptibility to noise-induced hearing loss. Noise-induced hearing loss is widely accepted to be a symptom of a complex disease that results from the interaction of genetic and environmental factors. Heritability might explain up to 50% of hearing loss variability in individuals after exposure to noise, but definitive studies are needed. Identification of susceptibility genes might help to identify the population at high risk and improve targeted hearing protection in predisposed individuals.[32] Much progress has been made in the understanding of molecular mechanisms involved in hair-cell and nerve damage. Recent research from investigators using stem cells to recover the damaged sensory circuitry in the cochlea is at a very early stage, but could lead to potential therapeutic strategies.[33] Attention is increasing on the risks of combined exposure to high-level noise and ototoxic drugs, which can affect the structures of the inner ear and the auditory nerves.[34,35] A small but substantial number of people have hearing loss as a complication of cancer treatments such as cisplatin, which might be further exacerbated by high levels of noise (eg, in MRI scanners).

Several therapeutic avenues have been recently explored, and oral drugs to protect against noise-induced hearing loss are expected to become available in the next 10 years.[13] Investigators have reported that oxidative stress could contribute to cochlear cell damage; antioxidant compounds, such as glutathione, have improved noise-induced hearing loss in animals and might prevent noise-induced hearing loss.[36,37] An oral otoprotective drug, D-methionine, prevents noise-induced hearing loss in animals even when first given within hours after a noise exposure; however, only formal clinical trials will provide the data needed to assess safety and efficacy in human beings.[38] Clinical trials of D-methionine in the US Army, funded by the US Department of Defense, are scheduled to begin soon (NCT01345474).[38]

Diagnosis of noise-induced hearing loss

The development of otoacoustic emission testing has been an important technological advance in audiological assessment. Otoacoustic emissions are a release of acoustic energy from the cochlea that can be recorded in the ear canal. Otoacoustic emission testing is used to identify hearing defects in newborn babies and young children. Hall and Lutman[39] reported that otoacoustic emission testing was twice as sensitive as was audiometry to detect a change in hearing threshold level and suggested that it could improve monitoring for noise-induced hearing loss in the workplace. A longitudinal

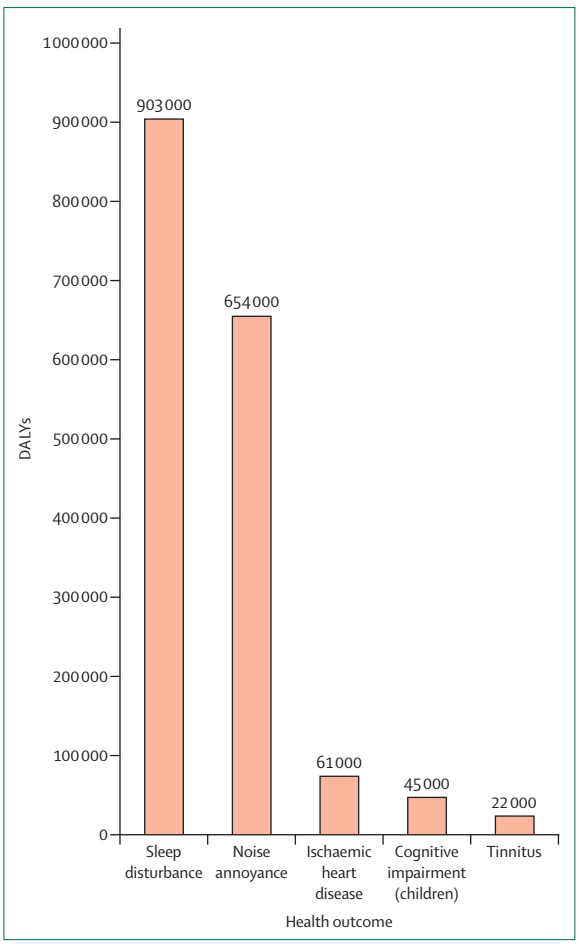


Figure 2: **DALYs attributed to environmental noise exposure in Europe.** According to WHO,[14] more than 1 million healthy life years (DALYs) are lost annually because of environmental noise exposure in European A-member states alone. Most of these DALYs can be attributed to noise-induced sleep disturbance and annoyance. DALYs=Disability-adjusted life years.

study[40] also suggested that otoacoustic emissions could indicate noise-induced changes in the inner ear undetected by audiometric tests. Otoacoustic emissions might therefore be a superior diagnostic predictor for noise-induced hearing loss, but further longitudinal studies are needed to show whether otoacoustic emission testing can replace standard audiometry or whether the two techniques have complementary roles.[19]

Non-auditory health effects

Introduction

The most investigated non-auditory health endpoints for noise exposure are perceived disturbance and annoyance, cognitive impairment (mainly in children), sleep disturbance, and cardiovascular health. WHO estimated that in high-income western European countries (population about 340 million people), at least 1 million healthy life-years (disability-adjusted life-years) are lost every year because of environmental noise (figure 2).[14]

Annoyance

Annoyance is the most prevalent community response in a population exposed to environmental noise. Noise annoyance can result from noise interfering with daily activities, feelings, thoughts, sleep, or rest, and might be accompanied by negative responses, such as anger, displeasure, exhaustion, and by stress-related symptoms.[41] In severe forms, it could be thought to affect wellbeing and health, and because of the high number of people affected, annoyance substantially contributes to the burden of disease from environmental noise (figure 2).[14] Investigators have proposed standardised questions about residents' long-term annoyance in their home for use in surveys.[42] Additionally, investigators have gathered substantial data for community annoyance in residents exposed to noise in their home, based on which exposure–response relationships were derived (eg, for wind turbines).[4,43,44] These relations can be used in strategic or health impact assessments for estimating long-term annoyance in fairly stable situations. Although the overall community response depends on societal values and is most relevant to the guidance of policy, several personal (eg, age and noise sensitivity) and situational characteristics (eg, dwelling insulation) might affect the individual degree of annoyance.[41,44]

Cardiovascular disease

Both short-term laboratory studies of human beings and long-term studies of animals have provided biological mechanisms and plausibility for the theory that long-term exposure to environmental noise affects the cardiovascular system and causes manifest diseases (including hypertension, ischaemic heart diseases, and stroke).[45] Acute exposure to different kinds of noise is associated with arousals of the autonomic nervous system and endocrine system.[46] Investigators have repeatedly noted that noise exposure increases systolic and diastolic blood pressure, changes heart rate, and causes the release of stress hormones (including catecholamines and glucocorticoids).[45] The general stress model is the rationale behind these reactions. Potential mechanisms are emotional stress reactions due to perceived discomfort (indirect pathway), and non-conscious physiological stress from interactions between the central auditory system and other regions of the CNS (direct pathway). The direct pathway might be the predominant mechanism in sleeping individuals, even at low noise levels.

Chronic exposure can cause an imbalance in an organism's homoeostasis (allostatic load), which affects metabolism and the cardiovascular system, with increases in established cardiovascular disease risk factors such as blood pressure, blood lipid concentrations, blood viscosity, and blood glucose concentrations.[45,47] These changes increase the risk of hypertension, arteriosclerosis, and are related to severe events, such as myocardial infarction and stroke. Studies of occupational[48–50] and environmental[7,51–53] epidemiology have shown a higher prevalence

and incidence of cardiovascular diseases and mortality in highly noise-exposed groups. The risk estimates for occupational noise at ear-damaging intensities tend to be higher than are those for environmental noise (at lower noise levels). Because of different acoustic characteristics for different noise sources (sound level, frequency spectrum, time course, sound level rise time, and psychoacoustic measures) noise levels from different noise sources cannot be merged into one indicator of decibels. Different exposure–response curves are needed for different noise sources. Meta-analyses were done to quantitatively assess the exposure–response link for transportation noise (exposure to road traffic and aircraft noise) and health effects (hypertension and ischaemic heart diseases, including myocardial infarction).[6,54,55] The investigators derived increases in risk of between 7% and 17% per 10 dB increase in equivalent noise level L_{Aeq} (figure 3). Their results have been adjusted for known risk factors such as age, sex, socioeconomic status, smoking, body-mass index, and others. The researchers identified sex and age as effect modifiers. Studies of the combined effects of noise and air pollution showed largely independent effects,[7,51–53] which can be explained by different mechanisms of how both exposures can affect health (cognitive and autonomic stress response *vs* inflammatory processes).

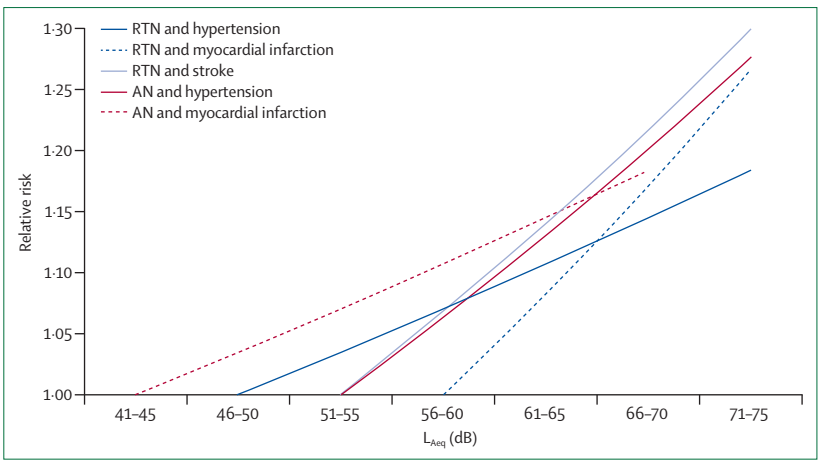


Figure 3: **Exposure–response curves of road and aircraft noise and cardiovascular endpoints**
RTN and hypertension (24 studies, noise indicator L_{Aeq16h}); RTN and myocardial infarction (five studies, noise indicator L_{Aeq16h}); RTN and stroke (one study, noise indicator L_{DEN}); AN and hypertension (five studies, noise indicator L_{DN}); and AN and MI (one study, noise indicator L_{DN}). RTN=road traffic noise. AN=aircraft noise.

Cognitive performance

WHO estimate that about 45 000 disability-adjusted life-years are lost every year in high-income western European countries for children aged 7–19 years because of environmental noise exposure (figure 2).[14] Postulated mechanisms for noise effects on children's cognition include communication difficulties, impaired attention, increased arousal, learned helplessness, frustration, noise annoyance, and consequences of sleep disturbance on performance.[3,56] Investigators have also suggested psychological stress responses as a mechanism because children are poor at appraising threats from stressors and have less well developed coping strategies than do adults.[3] Areas with high levels of environmental noise are often socially deprived, and children from areas with high social deprivation do worse on tests of cognition than do children not exposed to social deprivation. Therefore, measures of socioeconomic position should be taken into account in the assessment of associations between noise exposure and health and cognition.

More than 20 studies have shown environmental noise exposure has a negative effect on children's learning outcomes and cognitive performance,[57] and that children with chronic aircraft, road traffic, or rail noise exposure at school have poorer reading ability, memory, and performance on national standardised tests than do children who are not exposed to noise at school.[58–60] Investigators have examined exposure–effect links between noise exposure and cognition to identify the exposure level at which noise effects begin.[61,62] The RANCH study of 2844 children aged 9–10 years attending 89 schools around Heathrow (London, UK), Schiphol (Amsterdam, the Netherlands), and Madrid-Barajas (Spain) airports showed a linear exposure–effect relation between aircraft noise exposure at school and a child's reading comprehension and recognition memory after adjusting for a range of socioeconomic factors.[61,62] A L_{Aeq} 5 dB increase in aircraft noise exposure was associated with a 2 month delay in reading age in children in the UK and a 1 month delay in those in the Netherlands. These linear associations suggest that there is no threshold for effects and any reduction in noise level at school should improve a child's cognition.

WHO Community Noise Guidelines[63] suggest that the background sound pressure level should not exceed L_{Aeq} 35 dB during teaching sessions. Intervention studies and natural experiments have shown that reductions in noise exposure from insulation or the closure of airports are associated with improvements in cognition, suggesting that noise reduction can eliminate noise effects on cognition.[58,59]

Sleep disturbance

Sleep disturbance is thought to be the most deleterious non-auditory effect of environmental noise exposure (figure 2), because undisturbed sleep of a sufficient length is needed for daytime alertness and performance, quality of life, and health.[5,14] Human beings perceive, evaluate, and react to environmental sounds, even while asleep.[64] Maximum sound pressure levels as low as L_{Amax} 33 dB can induce physiological reactions during sleep including autonomic, motor, and cortical arousals (eg, tachycardia, body movements, and awakenings).[5,65] Whether noise will induce arousals depends not only on the number of noise events and their acoustical properties,[2] but also on situational moderators (such as momentary sleep stage[66]) and individual noise susceptibility.[64] Elderly people,

children, shift-workers, and people with a pre-existing (sleep) disorder are thought of as at-risk groups for noise-induced sleep disturbance.[5] Repeated noise-induced arousals interfere with sleep quality through changes in sleep structure, which include delayed sleep onset and early awakenings, reduced deep (slow-wave) and rapid eye movement sleep, and an increase in time spent awake and in superficial sleep stages.[2,66] However, these effects are not specific for noise,[67] and generally less severe than those in clinical sleep disorders such as obstructive sleep apnoea.[68] Short-term effects of noise-induced sleep disturbance include impaired mood, subjectively and objectively increased daytime sleepiness, and impaired cognitive performance.[69,70] Results of epidemiological studies indicate that nocturnal noise exposure might be more relevant for the creation of long-term health outcomes such as cardiovascular disease than is daytime noise exposure,[71] probably because of repeated autonomic arousals that have been shown to habituate to a much lesser degree to noise than other—eg, cortical—arousals.[2] In 2009, WHO published the Night Noise Guidelines for Europe, an expert consensus mapping four noise exposure groups to negative health outcomes ranging from no substantial biological effects to increased risk of cardiovascular disease (panel 2).[72] WHO regards average nocturnal noise levels of less than $L_{Aeq,outside}$ 55 dB to be an interim goal and 40 dB a long-term goal for the prevention of noise-induced health effects.

Hospital noise

Although most environmental noise guidelines list hospitals as noise-sensitive facilities, studies of external (eg, traffic) noise effects on hospital environments are very rare. However, research on the understanding and prevention of indoor hospital noise effects on patients and staff has been increasing. An extensive meta-analysis of hospital sound levels indicated that hospital noise has increased by about L_{Aeq} 10 dB since the 1960s.[73] Noise levels in hospitals are now typically more than L_{Aeq} 15–20 dB higher than those recommended by WHO.[63] Hospital noise could therefore be an increasing threat to patient rehabilitation and staff performance.

The sound environment in hospitals, especially in intensive care units, can be characterised by irregularly occurring noises from sources such as medical devices (eg, alarms), telephones or pagers, conversations, door sounds, and nursing activities. Such noise worsens patient health outcomes through factors such as increased cardiovascular stress, longer healing times, increases in doses of pain-relief drugs, and increased patient readmission rates.[74] Neonates, long-term patients, and elderly people are thought to be particularly at-risk to the effects of noise. Sleep disruption is the most common noise-related patient complaint.[75,76] Researchers of a sleep laboratory study developed arousal probability curves for 14 noises typically encountered in hospitals.[77] The most disturbing noises were intravenous pump alarms and telephone rings, which are intentionally designed to alert staff members.

Evidence of negative effects of noise on hospital staff is increasing, particularly for nurses, with noise-induced stress linked to burnout, diminished wellbeing, and reduced work performance.[78] Substantial proportions of staff report annoyance, irritation, fatigue, and tension headaches, which they assign to the noisy workplace environment.[79] Noise also affects speech intelligibility and could therefore lead to misunderstandings that result in medical errors.[73,78]

Improved acoustics such as sound-absorbing ceilings are relevant factors for staff performance and reduced work strain,[80] and have been associated with a decrease in rates of patients being readmitted to hospital.[74] Reduction of background sound levels and ringtone volume of telephones is recommended to improve patient recovery at night.[77] Researchers noted promise in reductions of rates of false alarms of medical devices and modification of staff behaviour to avoid unnecessary noise.[81]

***Panel* 2: WHO definitions of health effects of different average night noise levels[72]**

Below 30 dB $L_{Aeq,night,outside}$
Although individual sensitivities and circumstances may differ, it appears that up to this level no substantial biological effects are observed. $L_{A,eq,night,outside}$ of 30 dB is equivalent to the no observed effect level (NOEL) for night noise.

30–40 dB $LA_{eq,night,outside}$
A number of effects on sleep are observed from this range: body movements, awakening, self-reported sleep disturbance, arousals. The intensity of the effect depends on the nature of the source and the number of events. Vulnerable groups (for example children, the chronically ill, and elderly people) are more susceptible. However, even in the worst cases the effects seem modest. $L_{A,eq,night,outside}$ of 40 dB is equivalent to the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) for night noise.

40–55 dB $L_{Aeq,night,outside}$
Adverse health effects are observed among the exposed population. Many people have to adapt their lives to cope with the noise at night. Vulnerable groups are more severely affected.

Above 55 dB $L_{Aeq,night,outside}$
The situation is considered increasingly dangerous for public health. Adverse health effects occur frequently, a sizeable proportion of the population is highly annoyed and sleep-disturbed. There is evidence that the risk of cardiovascular disease increases.

Conclusions

Hearing loss caused by occupational or recreational noise exposure is highly prevalent and constitutes a public health threat needing preventive and therapeutic strategies. In this Review, we emphasise that non-auditory health effects of environmental noise are manifold, serious and, because of the widespread exposure, very prevalent. These factors stress the need to regulate and reduce environmental noise exposure (ideally at the source) and to enforce exposure limits to mitigate negative health consequences of chronic exposure to environmental noise. Educational campaigns for children and adults can promote both noise-avoiding and

noise-reducing behaviours, and thus, mitigate negative health consequences. Efforts to reduce noise exposure will eventually be rewarded by lower amounts of annoyance, improved learning environments for children, improved sleep, lower prevalence of cardiovascular disease, and, in the case of noise exposure in hospitals, improved patient outcomes and shorter hospital stays.

Contributors

MBA wrote the abstract, the section about noise effects on sleep, and the conclusion; did a literature search for the section about noise effects on sleep; contributed panel 2; and helped to design figure 1. WB wrote the introduction to the section about non-auditory health effects; did the literature search for and wrote the section on cardiovascular noise effects; and contributed figures 2 and 3. AD did the literature search for and wrote the chapter on auditory effects of noise on health. MBR did the literature search for and wrote the section on the effects of hospital noise. CC did the literature search for and wrote the section on the effects of noise on cognitive performance. SJ did the literature search for and wrote the section on community effects of noise. SS wrote the introduction. All authors read and revised the Review.

Conflicts of interest

We declare that we have no conflicts of interest.

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ATTACHMENT P

Noise pollution: non-auditory effects on health

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Noise is a prominent feature of the environment including noise from transport, industry and neighbours. Exposure to transport noise disturbs sleep in the laboratory, but not generally in field studies where adaptation occurs. Noise interferes in complex task performance, modifies social behaviour and causes annoyance. Studies of occupational and environmental noise exposure suggest an association with hypertension, whereas community studies show only weak relationships between noise and cardiovascular disease. Aircraft and road traffic noise exposure are associated with psychological symptoms but not with clinically defined psychiatric disorder. In both industrial studies and community studies, noise exposure is related to raised catecholamine secretion. In children, chronic aircraft noise exposure impairs reading comprehension and long-term memory and may be associated with raised blood pressure. Further research is needed examining coping strategies and the possible health consequences of adaptation to noise.

Introduction

Noise, defined as 'unwanted sound', is perceived as an environmental stressor and nuisance. Non-auditory effects of noise, as dealt with in this chapter, can be defined as 'all those effects on health and well-being which are caused by exposure to noise, with the exclusion of effects on the hearing organ and the effects which are due to the masking of auditory information (*i.e.* communication problems)[1].

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Exposure to continuous noise of 85–90 dBA, particularly over a lifetime in industrial settings, can lead to a progressive loss of hearing, with an increase in the threshold of hearing sensitivity[2]. Hearing impairments due to noise are a direct consequence of the effects of sound energy on the inner ear. However, the levels of environmental noise, as opposed to industrial noise, are much lower and effects on non-auditory health cannot be explained as a consequence of sound energy.

If noise does cause ill-health other than hearing impairment, what might be the mechanism? It is generally believed that noise disturbs activities and communication, causing annoyance. In some cases, annoyance may

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lead to stress responses, then symptoms and possibly illness[3]. Alternatively, noise may influence health directly and not through annoyance. The response to noise may depend on characteristics of the sound, including intensity, frequency, complexity of sound, duration and the meaning of the noise.

Non-auditory effects of noise on health

Noise and sleep disturbance

There is both objective and subjective evidence for sleep disturbance by noise[4]. Exposure to noise disturbs sleep proportional to the amount of noise experienced in terms of an increased rate of changes in sleep stages and in number of awakenings. Habituation occurs with an increased number of sound exposures by night and across nights. One laboratory study, however, found no habituation during 14 nights of exposure to noise at maximum noise level exposure[5]. Objective sleep disturbance is likely to occur if there are more than 50 noise events per night with a maximum level of 50 dBA indoors or more. In fact, there is a low association between outdoor noise levels and sleep disturbance.

In the Civil Aviation Authority Study[6] around Heathrow and Gatwick airports, the relative proportion of total sleep disturbance attributable to noise increased in noisy areas but not the level of total sleep disturbance. In effect, the work suggested a symptom reporting or attribution effect rather than real noise effects. In a subsequent actigraphy study around four UK airports, sleep disturbance was studied in relation to a wide range of aircraft noise exposure over 15 consecutive nights[7]. Although there was a strong association between sleep EEGs and actigram-measured awakenings and self-reported sleep disturbance, none of the aircraft noise events were associated with awakenings detected by actigram and the chance of sleep disturbance with aircraft noise exposure of <82 dB was insignificant. Although it is likely that the population studied was one already adapted to aircraft noise exposure, this study is also likely to be closer to real life than laboratory studies with subjects newly exposed to noise. However, the actigraph as a sensitive measure of sleep disturbance has been questioned.

Noise exposure during sleep may increase blood pressure, heart rate and finger pulse amplitude as well as body movements. There may also be after-effects during the day following disturbed sleep; perceived sleep quality, mood and performance in terms of reaction time all decreased following sleep disturbed by road traffic noise. Studies on noise abatement show that, by reducing indoor noise level, the amount of REM sleep and slow wave sleep can be increased[8]. It thus seems that, although there may

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be some adaptation to sleep disturbance by noise, complete habituation does not occur, particularly for heart rate.

Noise exposure and performance

There is good evidence, largely from laboratory studies, that noise exposure impairs performance[9]. Performance may be impaired if speech is played while a subject reads and remembers verbal material, although this effect is not found with non-speech noise[10]. The effects of 'irrelevant speech' are independent of the intensity and meaning of the speech. The susceptibility of complex mental tasks to disruption by 'irrelevant speech' suggests that reading, with its reliance on memory, may also be impaired.

Perceived control over and predictability of noise has been found to be important in determining effects and after-effects of noise exposure. Glass and Singer[11] found that tasks performed during noise were unimpaired but tasks that were carried out after noise had been switched off were impaired, this being reduced when subjects were given perceived control over the noise. Indeed, even anticipation of a loud noise exposure in the absence of real exposure may impair performance and an expectation of control counters this effect. Noise exposure may also slow rehearsal in memory, influence processes of selectivity in memory, and choice of strategies for carrying out tasks[1]. There is also evidence that noise may reduce helping behaviour, increase aggression and reduce the processing of social cues seen as irrelevant to task performance[12].

Noise and cardiovascular disease

Physiological responses to noise exposure

Noise exposure causes a number of predictable short-term physiological responses mediated through the autonomic nervous system. Exposure to noise causes physiological activation including increase in heart rate and blood pressure, peripheral vasoconstriction and thus increased peripheral vascular resistance. There is rapid habituation to brief noise exposure but habituation to prolonged noise is less certain[8].

Occupational studies: noise and high blood pressure

The strongest evidence for the effect of noise on the cardiovascular system comes from studies of blood pressure in occupational settings[13] (Table 1). Many occupational studies have suggested that individuals chronically exposed to continuous noise at levels of at least 85 dB have higher blood pressure than those not exposed to noise[14,15]. In many of these studies, noise exposure has also been an indicator of exposure to other factors, both physical and psychosocial, which are also associated with high blood

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Table 1 Occupational studies of noise exposure and blood pressure

Reference	Type of study	Sample	Sample size	Noise intensity	Health measures	Hypertension risk factors controlled for	Findings
Herbold *et al*, 1989[82]	Cross-sectional	Community sample of men 30–69 years	1046	Self report road traffic noise	SBP >160 mm	Age, BMI, Alcohol consumption	Stratified results indicate noise relates to hypertension. Not confirmed in multivariate analysis
Green *et al*, 1991[83]	Cross-sectional	Israeli male industrial workers	191	74–102 dBA	Hg DBP >95 mmHg	Age, involvement in physical work, smoking, Quetelets Index, hearing loss, using of hearing protectors	SBP, DBP raised in younger but not older worker
Zhao *et al*[14]	Cross-sectional	Female Chinese textile mill employees	1101	75–104 dBA	SBP >160 mmHg	Age, years of work, salt intake, family history of hypertension	Dose–response relationships in SBP and DBP
Lang *et al*[15]	Cross-sectional	Parisian workers	7679	>85 dBA/8 h day	DBP >95 mmHg	Age, BMI, alcohol consumption, occupational category	SBP, DBP related to noise. Not confirmed in multivariate analysis
Fogari *et al*, 1994[84]	Case control	Workers in a metallurgical factory	8811	>80 dB (n = 8078) *versus* >80 dB (n = 733)	DBP > 95 mmHg	Age, BMI, duration of employment	Heart rate, DBP not differ SBP higher in noise
Hessel and Sluis-Cremer, 1994[85]	Cross-sectional prospective	White South African miners	2197	80 dBA	SBP > 140 mmHg; DBP > 90 mmHg	Age, BMI	No noise effects on blood pressure
Kristal-Boneh *et al*, 1995[86]	Cross-sectional	Blue collar workers from 21 Israeli industrial plants 60% response rate	3105		Means only used	Age, smoking, coffee and cholesterol, industrial sector, physical work load	Noise exposure correlates with resting heart rate (significant in men) and DBP only in women. Intensity of noise exposure significantly associated to resting HR in women

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pressure. Unless these other risk factors are controlled, spurious associations between noise and blood pressure may arise. A recent pioneering longitudinal industrial noise study has shown that noise levels predicted raised systolic and diastolic pressure in those doing complex but not simple jobs[16], and predicts increased mortality risk. Occupational noise exposure has also recently been linked to greater risk of death from motor vehicle injury[17]. One possibility is that the effects of noise on blood pressure are mediated through an intermediate psychological response such as noise annoyance[18] although this has not been convincingly proved.

Noise and cardiovascular disease in the community

Aircraft noise exposure around Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam has been related to more medical treatment for heart trouble and hypertension, more cardiovascular drug use and higher blood pressure, even after adjustment for age, sex, smoking, height/weight and socio-economic differences[19]. The evidence of the effects of noise on coronary risk factors has not been especially consistent: effects of noise have been shown on systolic blood pressure (but not diastolic pressure), total cholesterol, total triglycerides[20], blood viscosity, platelet count and glucose level[21]. However, a recent Swedish study found that the prevalence of hypertension was higher among people exposed to time-weighted energy averaged aircraft noise levels of at least 55 dBA or maximum levels above 72 dBA around Arlanda airport, Stockholm[22]. In summary, there is some evidence from community studies that environmental noise is related to hypertension and there is also evidence that environmental noise may be a minor risk factor for coronary heart disease (Relative Risk 1.1–1.5)[22–24].

A sudden intense exposure to noise may stimulate catecholamine secretion and precipitate cardiac dysrhythmias. However, neither studies in coronary care units of the effect of speech noise nor studies of noise from low altitude military flights on patients on continuous cardiac monitoring have detected changes in cardiac rhythm attributable to noise[25].

Endocrine responses to noise

Exposure to high intensity noise in industry has been linked in some studies to raised levels of noradrenaline and adrenaline[26]. In one study, catecholamine secretion decreased when workers wore hearing protection against noise. Some studies, but not all, have shown raised cortisol in relation to noise[27]. The general pattern of endocrine responses to noise is indicative of noise as a stressor, exciting short-term physiological responses, but there are inconsistencies between studies.

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Noise and psychiatric disorder

It has been postulated that noise exposure creates annoyance which then leads on to more serious psychological effects. This pathway remains unconfirmed; rather it seems that noise causes annoyance and, independently, mental ill-health also increases annoyance. A more complex model[28] incorporates the interaction between the person and their environment. In this model, the person readjusts their behaviour in noisy conditions to reduce exposure. An important addition is the inclusion of the appraisal of noise (in terms of danger, loss of environmental quality, meaning of the noise, challenges for environmental control, *etc.*) and coping (the ability to alter behaviour to deal with the stressor). This model emphasizes that dealing with noise is not a passive process.

Noise exposure and psychological symptoms

Symptoms reported among industrial workers regularly exposed to high noise levels in settings such as schools[29] and factories[30] include nausea, headaches, argumentativeness and changes in mood and anxiety. Many of these industrial studies are difficult to interpret, however, because workers were exposed to other stressors such as physical danger and heavy work demands, in addition to excessive noise. Community surveys have found that high percentages of people reported 'headaches', 'restless nights', and 'being tense and edgy' in high-noise areas[12,31]. An explicit link between aircraft noise and symptoms emerging in such studies raised the possibility of a bias towards over-reporting of symptoms[32]. Notably, a study around three Swiss airports[33], which did not mention that it was related to aircraft noise, did not find any association between the level of exposure to aircraft noise and symptoms.

Noise and common mental disorder

Early studies found associations between the level of aircraft noise and psychiatric hospital admission rates both in London[34] and Los Angeles[35], but this has not been convincingly confirmed by more recent studies[36]. In community studies such as the West London Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity[37], no overall relationship was found between aircraft noise and the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity using various indices of noise exposure. In longitudinal analyses in the Caerphilly Study, no association was found between road traffic noise and psychiatric disorder, even after adjustment for socio-demographic factors and baseline psychiatric disorder, although there was a small non-linear association of noise with increased anxiety scores[38].

Some studies have found dose–response associations: exposure to higher levels of military aircraft noise around Kadena airport in Japan was related in a dose–response relationship to depressiveness and nervousness[39],

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and road traffic noise has been weakly associated with mental health symptoms after adjusting for age, sex, income and length of residence[40]. Overall, environmental noise seems to be linked to psychological symptoms but not to clinical psychiatric disorder. However, there may be a link to psychiatric disorder at much higher noise levels.

Noise annoyance

The most widespread and well documented subjective response to noise is annoyance, which may include fear and mild anger, related to a belief that one is being avoidably harmed[41]. Noise is also seen as intrusive into personal privacy, while its meaning for any individual is important in determining whether that person will be annoyed by it[42].

Annoyance reactions are often associated with the degree of interference that any noise causes in everyday activities, which probably precedes and leads on to annoyance[43]. In both traffic and aircraft noise studies, noise levels have been found to be associated with annoyance in a dose–response relationship[44,45]. Overall, it seems that conversation, watching television or listening to the radio (all involving speech communication) are the activities most disturbed by aircraft noise while traffic noise, if present at night, is most disturbing for sleep.

Acoustic predictors of noise annoyance in community surveys

One of the primary characteristics affecting the unwantedness of noise is its loudness or perceived intensity. Loudness comprises the intensity of sound, the tonal distribution of sound and its duration. The evidence is mixed on the importance of both the duration and the frequency components of sound and also the number of events involved in determining annoyance[46]. High frequency noise has been found to be more annoying than low frequency noise[47]. Vibrations are perceived as a complement to loud noise in most community surveys of noise and are found to be important factors in determining annoyance, particularly because they are commonly experienced through other senses as well as hearing. Fields[48] found that, after controlling for noise level, noise annoyance increases with fear of danger from the noise source, sensitivity to noise, the belief that the authorities can control the noise, awareness of the non-noise impacts of the source and the belief that the noise source is not important.

Combined effects of noise exposure and other stressors

Noise effects on health may be augmented by, or in turn may augment, the impact of other stressors on health. Stressors may act synergistically, antagonistically or not at all. Stressors may include physical, chemical,

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biological, social and work organizational factors[49]. In a laboratory based experiment, an interaction was found between having a cold and noise exposure on simple reaction time[50]. There was little difference between healthy and cold subjects' performance tested in quiet conditions, but for subjects tested in noisy conditions (70 dBA), performance was much slower for the cold subjects. Synergistic effects of exposure to noise and vibration have been demonstrated on diastolic blood pressure, whereas temperature and noise have been shown to affect morning adrenaline secretion[51,52].

There has been much emphasis on laboratory studies without considering that results of such studies may lack external validity. Past research on combined effects has not considered common conditions and levels of stressors across studies, direct and indirect effects, long durations of exposure and complex tasks. Field studies suggest that the effects of multiple stressors have greater combined effects than simply summing individual stressors[53]. Few field studies have examined the effects of multiple environmental stressors. This could be an important new area for the development of noise research.

Noise and non-auditory health effects in children

It is likely that children represent a group which is particularly vulnerable to the non-auditory health effects of noise. They have less cognitive capacity to understand and anticipate stressors and lack well-developed coping strategies[54,55]. Moreover, in view of the fact that children are still developing both physically and cognitively, there is a possible risk that exposure to an environmental stressor such as noise may have irreversible negative consequences for this group.

Cognition

Studies of children exposed to environmental noise have consistently found effects on cognitive performance. The studies which are most informative in terms of the effects of noise on cognition have been field studies focusing on primary school children. This article will focus on these studies. For details of noise effects on pre-school children and of laboratory studies of acute noise exposure, see Ref. 56.

The effects of noise have not been found uniformly across all cognitive functions. The research evidence suggests that chronic exposure to noise affects cognitive functions involving central processing and language comprehension. The effects which have been found can be summarized as follows. Deficits have been found in sustained attention and visual attention[57–62]. Relatedly, according to teachers' reports, noise-exposed children have difficulties in concentrating in comparison with children

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from quieter schools[2,63]. Children exposed to chronic environmental noise have been found to have poorer auditory discrimination and speech perception[54,60,64–67] as well as poorer memory requiring high processing demands[56,68,69]. Finally, chronically exposed children tend to have poorer reading ability and school performance on national standardized tests[64,65,67,70–76].

The first well-designed naturalistic field study to examine the effects of chronic noise exposure focused on primary school children living in four 32-floor apartment buildings adjacent to a major road[65]. The rationale behind this study was that children in the lower floor of the apartment building would be exposed to higher amounts of noise from the road than those higher up the building. Seventy-three children were tested for auditory discrimination and reading level and the results indicated that children living on the lower floors had greater impairments on these measures than those living higher up the buildings.

A very well controlled study by Bronzaft and McCarthy[71] compared primary school children taught in a classroom which was exposed to high levels of railway noise with children in a quiet classroom in the same school. Significant differences in reading scores were found between children in the two classrooms. In fact, the mean reading age of the noise-exposed children was 3–4 months behind that of the control children.

A series of studies have been carried out in schools around Heathrow Airport in west London. These studies have used repeated-measures designs to compare noise-exposed and control children. In the first of these studies[73], the cognitive performance and stress responses of 9- to 10-year-old children in four high noise schools were compared with those of children in four matched control schools. The results showed that, at baseline, the noise-exposed children had impaired reading comprehension and sustained attention after adjustment for age, main language spoken at home and social deprivation. The results at follow up 1 year later suggest that the children's further development in reading comprehension may be affected.

The second study to be conducted near Heathrow Airport[74] was a multi-level modelling study of national standardized test scores (SATs). The data for 11,000 eleven-year-old children were analysed in relation to aircraft noise exposure contours. The results showed that noise exposure was associated with performance on reading and maths tests in a dose–response function but that this was influenced by socio-economic factors. The most recent study to be carried out at Heathrow[75] compared the cognitive performance and stress responses of children in 10 high-noise schools with those of children in 10 matched control schools. The results indicated that children in the noise-exposed schools experienced greater annoyance and had poorer reading performance on the difficult items of a national standardized reading test.

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Perhaps the most important of all the naturalistic field studies to examine the effects of noise exposure on children was that carried out in Munich in the 1990s. This prospective, longitudinal study was able to take advantage of a naturally occurring experiment in which the existing Munich Airport was closed down and a new airport was opened at another location. Data were collected at both sites across three testing waves, one before the closure of the old airport and opening of the new one and two afterwards. The mean age of children was 10.8 years. The cross-sectional results[64] showed that, at Wave 1, children at the old airport displayed effects on long-term episodic memory and reading comprehension. The longitudinal results[77] showed that after three waves of testing, children at the old airport had improvements in long-term memory, suggesting that this effect of noise exposure is reversible. Interestingly, by the third wave of testing children at the new airport were exhibiting deficits in long-term memory and reading comprehension, providing strong evidence for a causal link between noise exposure and cognitive effects.

Motivation

A number of studies have identified an association between chronic exposure to aircraft noise and decreased motivation[54,64,66,78]. The results are however not consistent. In the Los Angeles Airport Study[66,78] children exposed to chronic aircraft noise were less likely to solve a difficult puzzle involving a success or failure experience and were more likely to give up. In a follow-up 1 year later[78] the finding that noise-exposed children were less likely to solve a difficult puzzle was replicated, but the finding that the same children are more likely to give up on a difficult puzzle was not. In the Munich study[64], noise-exposed children gave up on an insoluble puzzle more quickly than their non noise-exposed counterparts.

Cardiovascular effects

In addition to effects on cognitive performance, there is evidence that chronic noise exposure may give rise to physiological effects in terms of raised blood pressure. In the Los Angeles Airport Study[66], chronic exposure to aircraft noise was found to be associated with raised systolic and diastolic blood pressure. These increases, although significant, were within the normal range and were not indicative of hypertension. At follow-up 1 year later[78], the findings were the same, showing that these effects had not habituated. In the Munich study, chronic noise exposure was found to be associated with both baseline systolic blood pressure and lower reactivity of systolic blood pressure to a cognitive task presented under acute noise. After the new airport opened, a significant increase in systolic blood pressure was observed providing evidence for a causal link between chronic noise exposure and raised blood pressure. No association was found between noise and diastolic blood pressure or reactivity.

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Endocrine disturbance

The Munich Airport Study[64,79] examined overnight, resting levels of urinary catecholamines (adrenaline and noradrenaline). In the cross-sectional study at the old airport, endocrine levels were significantly higher in the noise-exposed children, indicating raised stress levels. The longitudinal data reveal a sharp increase in catecholamine levels in noise-exposed children following the opening of the new airport. Cortisol levels were also examined but no significant differences were observed in either the cross-sectional or longitudinal data. This latter finding is consistent with that of one of the Heathrow Studies[75].

Noise annoyance

Studies have consistently found evidence that exposure to chronic environmental noise causes annoyance in children, even in young children[64,57,71]. In Munich, noise-exposed children were found to be more annoyed by noise as indexed by a calibrated community measure. In London, child-adapted, standard self-report questions[48,80] were used to assess annoyance and showed higher annoyance levels in noise-exposed children. In a follow-up 1 year later, the same result was found, suggesting that annoyance effects are not subject to habituation.

Conclusions

The evidence for effects of environmental noise on health is strongest for annoyance, sleep and cognitive performance in adults and children. Occupational noise exposure also shows some association with raised blood pressure. Dose–response relationships can be demonstrated for annoyance and, less consistently, for blood pressure. The effects of noise are strongest for those outcomes that, like annoyance, can be classified under 'quality of life' rather than illness. What these effects lack in severity is made up for in numbers of people affected, as these responses are very widespread.

It may be that the risk of developing mental or physical illness attributable to environmental noise is quite small, although it is too soon to be certain of this in terms of the progress of research. Part of the problem is that the interaction between people, noise and ill-health is a complex one. Humans are not usually passive recipients of noise exposure and can develop coping strategies to reduce the impact of noise exposure. If people do not like noise they may take action to avoid it by moving away from noisy environments or, if they are unable to move away, by developing coping strategies. Active coping with noise may be sufficient to mitigate any ill-effects. Perception of control over the noise source may reduce the threat of noise and the belief that it can be harmful. It may also be

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that noise is more harmful to health in situations where several stressors interact and the overall burden may lead to chronic sympathetic arousal or states of helplessness.

Adaptation to long-term noise exposure needs further study. Most people exposed to chronic noise, for instance from major airports, seem to tolerate it. Yet, questionnaire studies suggest that high levels of annoyance do not decline over time. Another possibility is that adaptation to noise is only achieved with a cost to health. Evans and Johnson[81] found that maintaining task performance in noisy offices was associated with additional physiological effort and hormonal response.

Undoubtedly, there is a need for further research to clarify this complex area, including better measurement of noise exposure and health outcomes. Moreover, there should be a greater emphasis on field studies using longitudinal designs with careful choice of samples to avoid undue bias related to prior noise exposure.

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ATTACHMENT Q

550/9-74-004

INFORMATION ON LEVELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE REQUISITE TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE WITH AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF SAFETY

MARCH 1974

PREPARED BY
THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

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FOREWORD

The Congress included among the requirements of the Noise Control Act of 1972 a directive that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency "...develop and publish criteria with respect to noise..." and then "publish information on the levels of environmental noise the attainment and maintenance of which in defined areas under various conditions are requisite to protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety."

Not all of the scientific work that is required for basing such levels of environmental noise on precise objective factors has been completed. Some investigations are currently underway, and the need for others has been identified. These involve both special studies on various aspects of effects of noise on humans and the accumulation of additional epidemiological data. In some cases, a considerable period of time must elapse before the results will be meaningful, due to the long-term nature of the investigations involved. Nonetheless, there is information available from which extrapolations are possible and about which reasoned judgments can be made.

Given the foregoing, EPA has sought to provide information on the levels of noise requisite to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. The information presented is based on analyses, extrapolations and evaluations of the present state of scientific knowledge. This approach is not unusual or different from that used for other environmental stressors and pollutants. As pointed out in "Air Quality Criteria"-Staff Report, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, Committee on Public Works, U-S. Senate, July, 1968,

> The protection of public health is required action based upon best evidence of causation available. Sir E. B. Hill, 1962 appropriately expressed this philosophy, when he wrote: "All scientific work is incomplete-whether it be observational or experimental. All scientific work is liable to be upset or modified by advancing knowledge. That does not confer upon us freedom to lower the knowledge we already have, or to postpone the action that it appears to demand at a given time. The lessons of the past in general health and safety practices are easy to read. They are characterized by empirical decisions, by eternally persistent reappraisal of public health standards against available knowledge of causation, by consistently giving the public the benefit of the doubt, and by ever striving for improved environmental quality with the accompanying reduction in disease morbidity and mortality. The day of precise quantitative

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> measurement of health and welfare effects has not yet arrived. Until such measurement is possible, action must be based upon limited knowledge, guided by the principal of the enhancement of the quality of human life. Such action is based on a philosophy of preventive medicine."

The foregoing represents the approach taken by EPA in the preparation of this present document on noise. As the fund of knowledge is expanded, improved and refined, revisions of this document will occur.

The incorporation of a margin of safety in the identification of non-hazardous levels is not new. In most cases, a statistical determination is made of the lowest level at which harmful effects could occur, and then an additional correction is applied as a margin of safety. In the case of noise, the margin of safety has been developed through the application of a conservative approach at each stage of the data analysis. The cumulation of these results thus provides for the adequate margin of safety.

It should be borne in mind that this document is published to present information required by the Noise Control Act, Section 5(a)(2), and that its contents do not constitute Agency regulations or standards. Its statistical generalizations should not be applied to a particular individual. Moreover, States and localities will approach this information according to their individual needs and situations.

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IDENTIFIED LEVELS

Table 4 identifies the levels requisite to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety for both activity interference and hearing loss. The table classifies the vyrious areas according to the primary activities that are most likely to occur in each. The following is a brief description of each classification and a discussion of the basis for the identified levels in Table 4. For a more detailed discussion of hearing loss and activity interference, see Appendices C and D.

1.Residential areas are areas where human beings live, including apartments, seasonal residences, and mobile homes, as well as year-round residences. A quiet environment is necessary in both urban and rural residential areas in order to prevent activity interference and annoyance, and to permit the hearing mechanism to recuperate if it is exposed to higher levels of noise during other periods of the day.

An indoor L_{dn} of 45 dB will permit speech communication in the home, while an outdoor L_{dn} not exceeding 55 dB will permit normal speech communication at approximately three meters. Maintenance of this identified outdoor level will provide an indoor L_{dn} of approximately 40 dB with windows partly open for ventilation. The nighttime portion of this L_{dn} will be approximately 32 dB, which should in most cases, protect against sleep interference. An $L_{eq(24)}$ of 70 dB is identified as protecting against damage to hearing.

Although there is a separate category for commercial areas, commercial living accommodations such as hotels, motels, cottages, and inns should be included in the residential category since these are places where people sleep and sometimes spend extended periods of time.

2. Commercial areas include retail and financial service facilities, offices, and miscellaneous commercial services. They do not include warehouses, manufacturing plants, and other industrial facilities, which are included in the industrial classification. Although a level for activity interference has not been identified here (see footnote a), suggestions for such levels will be found in Table D-10 of Appendix D. On the other hand, a level of $L_{eq(24)}$ of 70 dB has been identified to protect against hearing loss.

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Table 4

YEARLY AVERAGE* EQUIVALENT SOUND LEVELS IDENTIFIED AS REQUISITE TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE WITH AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF SAFETY

	Measure	Indoor			Outdoor		
		Activity Interference	Hearing Loss Consideration	To Protect Against Both Effects (b)	Activity Interference	Hearing Loss Consideration	To Protect Against Both Effects (b)
Residential with Outside Space and Farm Residences	L_{dn}	45	-	45	55	-	55
	$L_{eq(24)}$	-	70	-	-	70	-
Residential with No Outside Space	L_{dn}	45	-	45	-	-	-
	$L_{eq(24)}$	-	70	-	-	-	-
Commercial	$L_{eq(24)}$	(a)	70	70(c)	(a)	70	70(c)
Inside Transportation	$L_{eq(24)}$	(a)	70	(a)	-	-	-
Industrial	$L_{eq(24)(d)}$	(a)	70	70(c)	(a)	70	70(c)
Hospitals	L_{dn}	45		45	55	-	55
	$L_{eq(24)}$	-	70	-	-	70	
Educational	$L_{eq(24)}$	45	-	45	55	-	55
	$L_{eq(24)(d)}$	-	70	-	-	70	
Recreational Areas	$L_{eq(24)}$	(a)	70	70(c)	(a)	70	70(c)
Farm Land and General Unpopulated Land	$L_{eq(24)}$	-	-	-	(a)	70	70(c)

Code:

a. Since different types of activities appear to be associated with different levels, identification of a maximum level for activity interference may be difficult except in those circumstances where speech communication is a critical activity. (See Figure D-2 for noise levels as a function of distance which allow satisfactory communication.)

b. Based on lowest level.

c. Based only on hearing loss.

d. An $L_{eq(8)}$ of 75 dB may be identified in these situations so long as the exposure over the remaining 16 hours per day is low enough to result in a negligible contribution to the 24-hour average, i.e., no greater than an L_{eq} of 60 dB.

Note: Explanation of identified level for hearing loss: The exposure period which results in hearing loss at the identified level is a period of 40 years.

*Refers to energy rather than arithmetic averages.

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ATTACHMENT R



LADOT

Transportation Assessment Guidelines

July 2020

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Table 2.2-1: VMT Impact Criteria (15% Below APC Average)

AREA PLANNING COMMISSION	DAILY HOUSEHOLD VMT PER CAPITA	DAILY WORK VMT PER EMPLOYEE
Central	6.0	7.6
East LA	7.2	12.7
Harbor	9.2	12.3
North Valley	9.2	15.0
South LA	6.0	11.6
South Valley	9.4	11.6
West LA	7.4	11.1

Land Use Plans

The land use plan will have a potential impact if:

- The anticipated land use growth under the proposed plan would result in an average total VMT per service population in the horizon year that exceeds 15% below the regional average total VMT per service population[18] for the baseline year from the most recent SCAG RTP/SCS.
- The land use growth anticipated under the plan would result in an average total VMT per service population in the plan horizon year that exceeds the average total VMT per service population in the plan area[19] for the baseline year from the most recent locally validated travel demand forecasting model.

2.2.4 METHODOLOGY

Development Projects

The screening and impact evaluation should be conducted for the following types of development projects:

- Residential. Single-family housing, multi-family housing, and affordable housing.
- Office. General office and medical office. Light industrial, manufacturing, warehousing/ self-storage, K-12 schools, college/university, and hotel/motel land uses should be treated as office for screening and analysis.
- Retail. General retail, furniture store, pharmacy/drugstore, supermarket, bank, health club, restaurant, auto repair, home improvement superstore, discount store, and movie theater.

The following identifies screening criteria and thresholds of significance used to determine if other types of land uses occasionally reviewed by LADOT would result in significant impacts as it relates to VMT:

- Public Services. Public services (e.g., police, fire stations, public utilities) do not generally generate substantial VMT. Instead, these land uses are often built in response to development from other land uses (e.g., office and residential). Therefore, these land uses can be presumed to have less-than-significant impacts on VMT.
- Schools and Religious Uses. VMT impacts of religious and school uses will be determined on a case by case basis while more formal methodology is developed. Religious and school uses that are small in scale and are

18 Service population is defined as all of the people living and working within the plan or project area.

19 The plan area in this threshold will be defined by the area directly affected by the proposed plan, which is generally a community plan area for community plans, a specific plan area for specific plans, and citywide area for citywide plans, policies, and ordinances

shown to primarily serve the immediate community can be considered local serving uses, and therefore can be potentially screened out from further VMT analysis. For school and religious uses that are large in scale and are expected to attract people from a broader area, impacts would need to be further evaluated using a market study, or a travel survey of the church congregants. The project would be shown to result in a significant VMT impact if the project is not screened out from analysis, and the project is expected to result in a net increase in daily VMT.

- Event Centers and Regional-Serving Entertainment Venues. Trips associated with these land uses are typically discretionary trips made by individuals, which may be substitute or new trips. For these land uses, a detailed customized VMT analysis would most likely be required to determine if the project would attract regional trips. Therefore, no screening criterion is provided. For uses that are considered to attract regional trips, the project should evaluate if the project would result in a net increase in total VMT.

The land uses described above are not intended to be inclusive of every land use reviewed by LADOT for projects subject to CEQA. For other land uses, the analysis should be consistent with one of the screening criteria and thresholds of significance described above.

Impact Methodology

Residential Projects. Daily vehicle trips, daily VMT, and daily household VMT per capita for residential projects should be estimated using the VMT Calculator tool. A guide to using the tool can be found here. Transportation demand management strategies to be included as project design features should be considered in the estimation of a project's daily vehicle trips and VMT.

Redevelopment Projects Near Transit that Reduce Total Housing Supply. For projects that are located within a one-half mile of a fixed-rail transit station and result in a net decrease of housing units, the project should be evaluated to determine if aggregate VMT impacts may result from existing residents that are displaced to higher VMT areas. While conclusive findings of displacement impact on VMT is uncertain, methodologies will continue to evolve. The analysis should indicate if there is available housing supply near the project to meet the needs of existing residents. If replacement housing is shown to not be available within the project area, the VMT analysis should include the additional average daily VMT of the existing residents that would be expected to be displaced in the numerator of the total VMT per capita assessed for the project.

Office Projects. Daily vehicle trips, daily VMT, and daily work VMT per employee for office projects should be estimated using the VMT Calculator tool. A guide to using the tool and be found here. Transportation demand management strategies to be included as project design features should be considered in the estimation of a project's daily vehicle trips and VMT.

Regional Serving Retail Projects.[20] Retail projects should be evaluated to determine whether the project would result in a net increase in total VMT. Local-serving retail[21] development tends to shorten trips and reduce VMT whereas regional-serving retail development can lead to substitution of longer trips for shorter ones and could increase VMT. One of the following methods would be necessary for retail projects subject to analysis:

---

20 Regional Serving Retail Projects are generally defined as retail projects that exceed 50,000 square feet in floor area. Retail projects that fall under 50,000 square feet are considered local serving. New retail uses that exceed 50,000 square feet in area may still be considered locally serving, though further information will be needed to support conclusions that most of the vehicle trips will be originating from the project area.

21 See footnote 16 for definition of local serving retail.

- Preparation of a market-study-based transportation analysis submitted by the Project Applicant that demonstrates to LADOT staff that the project area is underserved for the proposed retail use and that the project will shorten existing shopping trips by creating an intervening location between trip origins and current retail destinations.
- Run the City's Travel Demand Forecasting model with and without the project. Since the overall number of trips in the model is based on home-based trips and is balanced to home-trip productions, the total number of trips will not be influenced materially by the introduction of the additional retail space but rather the model will redistribute home-shopping trips from other retail destinations to the proposed retail destination.
    - » If the project is entirely retail, this entails the following steps:
        - Determine the traffic analysis zone (TAZ) in which the project is located.
        - Convert the project retail land uses into the appropriate employment categories utilized in the model. Adjust the socioeconomic parameters in the TAZ appropriately to reflect removal of the existing land uses and addition of the project.
        - Run the four-step model process for the model existing base year for the four time periods in the model (AM peak period, midday period, PM peak period, nighttime period) for the base ("no project") scenario and for the "plus project" scenario
        - Calculate total VMT on the model network for each time period and sum to determine daily VMT for each scenario. The total VMT should capture both employee and home-shopping trips. Subtract the daily VMT for the base scenario from the daily VMT for the "plus project" scenario to determine the net change in daily VMT.
    - » If the proposed project is a mixed-use development including more than 50,000 square feet of retail, conduct steps similar to those described above. However, first create a "without retail" model scenario that includes the rest of the project's proposed land uses and then create and run the four-step model for this "with retail" scenario. Subtract the daily VMT for the "without retail" scenario from the daily VMT for the "with retail" scenario to determine the net change in daily VMT

Event Centers and Regional-Serving Entertainment Venues. Event centers and regional-serving entertainment projects should be evaluated to determine whether the project would result in a net increase in total VMT. A project-specific customized approach will be required to estimate VMT for such projects. The methodology should be developed in consultation with and approved by LADOT staff at the outset of the study.

Regional Serving Schools and Religious Uses. Schools and religious uses that are considered regional serving should be evaluated to determine whether the project would result in a net increase in total VMT. The methodology should be developed in consultation with and approved by LADOT staff at the outset of the study.

Mixed-Use Projects. The project VMT impact should be considered significant if, after taking credit for internal capture, the project exceeds the impact criteria for any one (or all) of a particular project land use(s). In such cases, mitigation options that reduce the VMT generated by any or all of the land uses could be considered.

Unique Land Uses. Some projects will not fit into one of the above categories. In such cases, with the concurrence of LADOT, a customized approach can be used to estimate daily trips and VMT. This can be done using the custom land use feature of the VMT Calculator or, if determined to be appropriate, independent of the VMT Calculator. The methodology and thresholds to be used in such cases should be developed in consultation with and approved by LADOT staff at the outset of the study.

Land Use Plans/Community Plans. The City of Los Angeles's land use elements are generally divided into 35 community plans. Community plans should be evaluated using modified versions of the City's Travel Demand Forecasting (TDF)

model to determine if the proposed VMT per service population in the future with project scenario will exceed the two-part thresholds described in **Section 2.2.3**. In preparing an analysis for each community plan, the City's TDF model will need to be refined to create a sub-area TDF model with the adequate level of detail within the respective community plan area for improved sensitivity in measuring the effect of land use development and transportation network changes. The assessment should cover the full area in which the plan may substantially affect travel patterns.

To determine whether the land use changes and transportation system measures that are included in a proposed land use plan would have an impact on VMT, run the community plan's sub-area TDF model for the baseline year "no project" scenario and the future "plus project" scenario. The future "no project" scenario should represent the adopted RTP/SCS cumulative year conditions as incorporated into the City's model (SCAG's horizon year socioeconomic forecast for the plan area and the remainder of the City and base transportation networks not including the Mobility Plan 2035). The future cumulative "plus project" scenario should represent the reallocation of the population and/or employment growth based on the land supply changes associated with the proposed plan and the transportation system measures included in the proposed plan (including transportation system measures included in the Mobility Plan 2035 within the plan area and incorporated into the plan). Total VMT per service population would be calculated for all scenarios generated by land use within the project area, which is generally the plan area.

Cumulative Impacts

Analyses should consider both short- and long-term project effects on VMT. Short-term effects will be evaluated in the detailed project-level VMT analysis described above. Long-term, or cumulative, effects will be determined through a consistency check with the SCAG RTP/SCS. The RTP/SCS is the regional plan that demonstrates compliance with air quality conformity requirements and GHG reduction targets. As such, projects and land use plans that are consistent with this plan in terms of development location, density, and intensity, are part of the regional solution for meeting air pollution and GHG reduction goals. Projects and land use plans that are deemed to be consistent would have a less than significant cumulative impact on VMT. Development in a location where the RTP/SCS does not specify any development may indicate a significant impact on transportation. However, for projects and land use plans that do not demonstrate a project impact by applying an efficiency-based impact threshold (i.e., VMT per capita, VMT per employee, or VMT per service population) in the impact analysis, a less than significant project impact conclusion is sufficient in demonstrating there is no cumulative VMT impact. Projects and land use plans that fall under the City's efficiency-based impact thresholds are already shown to align with the long-term VMT and GHG reduction goals of SCAG's RTP/SCS.

Projects and land use plans that both (1) demonstrate a project impact by applying an efficiency based VMT threshold or a net increase VMT threshold for regional retail and (2) are deemed to be inconsistent with the SCAG RTP/SCS could have a significant cumulative impact on VMT. Further evaluation would be necessary to determine whether such a project or land use plan's cumulative impact on VMT is significant. This analysis could be conducted by running the City's Travel Demand Forecasting model with the cumulative "no project" scenario representing the adopted RTP/SCS horizon year conditions (as incorporated into the City's model) and the cumulative "plus project" scenario representing the reallocation of the population and/or employment growth based on the land supply changes associated with the proposed project. Citywide VMT, household VMT per capita, work VMT per employee, or VMT per service population (depending on project type) would be calculated for both scenarios, and any increase in VMT, household VMT per capita, work VMT per employee, or VMT per service population (depending on project type) above that which was forecast in the adopted RTP/SCS would constitute a significant impact because it could jeopardize regional air quality conformity or GHG reduction findings.

When specifically evaluating the VMT impacts of regional-serving retail, entertainment projects, and/or event centers, the cumulative analysis would include additional steps to that described above under the Project Impact methodology to compare a cumulative "plus project" scenario with the cumulative "no project" scenario representing the adopted RTP/SCS cumulative year conditions (as incorporated into the City's model). This would involve the following additional steps:

- Convert the project land uses into the appropriate employment categories utilized in the adopted RTP/SCS horizon year model. Adjust the socioeconomic parameters in the TAZ appropriately to reflect the removal of the existing land uses and addition of the project.
- Run the four-step model process for the model cumulative "no project" for the four time periods in the model (AM peak period, midday period, PM peak period, nighttime period) for the base cumulative "no project" scenario and for the cumulative "plus project" scenario.
- Calculate total VMT on the model network for each time period and sum to determine daily VMT for each scenario. Subtract the daily VMT for the base cumulative "no project" scenario from the daily VMT for the cumulative "plus project" scenario to determine the net change in daily VMT.

2.2.5 MITIGATION

Development Projects

Potential mitigation measures for development project VMT impacts can include:

- Transportation demand management strategies including and in addition to those required by the City's TDM Ordinance and/or beyond those to be included as project design features that have been demonstrated to reduce VMT. TDM strategies that have been shown to reduce VMT include, but are not limited to, the following described in **Table 2.2-2** below.

Table 2.2-2: TDM Strategies

CATEGORY	*MEASURE*
Parking	• Reduce parking supply • Unbundle parking • Parking cash-out • Price workplace parking
Transit	• Reduce transit headways • Implement neighborhood shuttle • Transit subsidies
Education & Encouragement	• Voluntary travel behavior change program • Promotions and marketing
Commute Trip Reductions	• Required commute trip reduction program • Alternative work schedules and telecommute program • Employer or association-sponsored vanpool, circulator or shuttle • Rideshare program
Shared Mobility	• Car share • Bike share • Other shared mobility devices • School carpool program


PAPER

ATTACHEMENT S

WEDDINGTON GOLF:

A CASE STUDY IN CULTURAL RELEVANCE AND OPEN GREEN SPACE

by

Kimberly Benston Tashman

A Thesis Presented to the
FACULTY OF THE USC SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
MASTER OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION

December 2020

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This thesis was inspired by my father Sheldon, who spent more than fifty years devoted to this particular golf course. As a child, the first phone number I learned besides my home number was the number of the Studio City Golf Clubhouse. I knew, that in an emergency, I could always reach my father there (the number remains the same to this day). This thesis is to honor him and his memory, and the countless magical hours we spent on the driving range and course. Those are some of my happiest childhood memories.

I would like to thank my committee chair Ken Breisch, who from my first lecture on the first day of this program, has supported my growth, offered invaluable guidance, and constant support. Your sense of humor has made me laugh, even during some of the most challenging moments of the past two years. I would also like to thank my committee members, Jay Platt and Meredith Drake Reitan. Your guidance, suggestions, and input – both in the classroom and on this thesis – have shaped my understanding of "place" and the story I am telling here.

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As my dad always said about golf, which holds true in life as well, "keep your head down, and keep your eye on the ball."

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Abstract

Built in 1954, Weddington Golf (previously Studio City Golf, now Weddington Golf and Tennis) has played an important community role in the San Fernando Valley for more than half a century. A typical post-war neighborhood golf course, residents from Valley communities such as Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Valley Village, North Hollywood, and other nearby areas have flocked to the space, well utilizing its facilities. Originally developed by the Weddington and McCallister families as a nondiscriminatory municipal golf course, for almost 70 years the space has served as a social hub, clubhouse, coffee shop, and open green space for the community at-large to enjoy. Priced moderately, a round of golf was available to all. Since its opening, the mid-century golf course has been a hugely defining feature of the local landscape. Nestled along the L.A. River, the course contains wide open space and numerous irreplaceable mature trees. Presently, its community role is threatened by the possible development of a private sports facility on the site.

The land Weddington Golf sits upon remained in family hands from 1890 until 2012, when it was sold to a developer who intended to build a senior living facility on the site. The local community organized widely to fight against this, and as a result, the City of Los Angeles ultimately rejected that use. The site was subsequently sold to an elite college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, which plans to redevelop it into athletic facilities for its students. Again, community organizations and local residents are fighting against this plan, and have launched a "Save Weddington Golf" campaign. Signs supporting the historic use of the site litter the lawns of surrounding Valley homes from Encino to Toluca Lake.

Although the facility is under new ownership, the architectural features of the original one-story club house, 230-yard driving range, pro shop, nine-hole pitch 'n putt, par three golf course, small entryway putting green, and green space remain largely intact. During the decades it was owned by the Weddington family, the facility was run in a manner similar to public municipal courses of comparable size, providing an affordable, membership-free experience for golf enthusiasts of all ages, races, and genders.

The space looms large in the community consciousness. Los Angeles' District 2 Councilman, Paul Krekorian (who represents the area), said of the facility that "[t]his is the largest privately-owned open space adjacent to the Los Angeles River, and it is a vitally important component of long-term vision for revitalization of the river as an environmental,

aesthetic and recreational resource for the San Fernando Valley. It is also a precious and cherished part of our quality of life." Its proximity to the numerous Hollywood studios located in the Valley has made it a favorite of celebrities over the years, from Bob Hope and Jack Nicholson to Kevin Costner and Will Smith. And due to its social and financial openness, on any given day you might find a studio executive on the driving range taking golf tips from a local high school kid.

The open green space, original buildings, and community spirit make Weddington Golf an integral part of the Studio City neighborhood and its identity. The original mid-century architecture evokes a by-gone era, and the culture of the space – that it is for everyone – provides substantial value to the area at-large. In this case study, I intend to evaluate the architectural and socio-cultural value of Weddington Golf in order to show its community impact and historical relevance. Protecting this space is essential, not just to maintain the feeling of the neighborhood, but to maintain the heart of the community.

I: Introduction

Since opening in 1955, Weddington Golf has been known as a beautiful gem of recreational green space – an oasis, hidden amidst a rapidly developing urban and concrete landscape. Although its origins are rooted in an era when the neighborhood of Studio City was still a small, quiet town, its role as a central hub of community, recreation, and camaraderie has never changed. The history of the golf course, clubhouse, coffee shop and environs has been well documented and celebrated by both golf historians and the community at-large. Its ability to remain as an open green haven has been long fought for and hard won.

Family lore tells the story of how as a baby, my actual "first steps" were taken while my father was hitting balls on the driving range, and I was with my mother sitting on the benches nearby. That was over 50 years ago. I spent numerous hours of my youth on the course, not only to improve my skills, but also enjoying the spirit of community, a group consciousness of connection (a feeling that remarkably still exists today). I am not alone in this experience, my story is not unique. I am amongst thousands of San Fernando Valley residents whose sense of community has a connection to Weddington Golf.

Although much of Studio City's small-town feel has been altered by modern development, the Weddington site and its bordering residential streets, stand today almost entirely intact as originally built. They provide a last semblance of that historical, charming, small-town feel. Yet, that may not be the case moving forward.

This thesis will investigate the history of the Weddington Golf site, convey its value and importance to the community at large, and identify those aspects that support its significance in order to justify preservation per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards from an architectural, historical and/or cultural standpoint. The site is currently threatened by demolition, with the intent to replace it with athletic facilities to be used by an elite private school. If allowed, this project will irreparably destroy a rare and valuable open green space and community hub that is much needed in our congested city today.

The research herein will include a history of golf in Southern California, addressing the sport's roots and cultural growth in the region. It will also chart aspects of the development of the San Fernando Valley, reflecting the growth and urbanization of the area, and subsequent demand for recreation. The focus will then shift to the origins, design and continued use of Weddington Golf, before evaluating previous and current development projects that have been

attempted on the site. The purpose of this thesis is to support an argument for the importance of preserving the site as it exists in its current state today. It is a place that matters to the community and helps to define its identity. As philosopher Edward S. Casey states in Dolores Hayden's book *The Power of Place*, "[place memory] is the stabilizing persistence of place as a container of experiences that contributes so powerfully to its intrinsic memorability. . .It is the key to the power of historic places to help citizens define their public pasts: places trigger memories for insiders, who have shared a common past, and at the same time places often can represent shared pasts to outsiders who might be interested in knowing about them in the present."[1] The concepts of place and memory matter. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has a long-standing campaign entitled "This Place Matters," which encourages citizens to get involved in helping to preserve their communities. Weddington Golf is my community. This thesis will serve to prove that this place does indeed matter.

[1] Dolores Hayden, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1997), 46.

II. History of Golf in Southern California

The history of golf as a popular pastime in the greater Los Angeles area can be traced to the late 1800s. With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, bi-coastal travel became significantly easier, and launched a wave of development and investment along the West Coast. Along with the booming citrus industry, great wealth grew out of the golden state.[2] This subsequently created a surge in both tourists and new residents, causing a population increase across California. As local wealth grew, so too did the desire for recreation.[3] The first golf course on record in Southern California dates to 1871, in the town of Riverside.[4] Known as the "Orange Camp," this rough, five-hole course was created by Charles E. Maud.[5]



Figure 2.1: Charles E. Maud (standing in an "on-deck" box) 1912. Image courtesy of Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009).

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[2] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two – The Founders," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch2.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009), 89–90.
[5] Ibid.

Maud, a wealthy agricultural developer originally from England, was a great champion of the sport. He was a founding member of the Riverside Golf Club in 1891, and, in 1899, was elected as the first President of the Southern California Golf Association.[6] He continued promoting the sport throughout his life, and developed numerous courses in California (including the Riverside Golf Club, today known as The Victoria Club).[7] Maud laid out the Club's original nine holes, although architect Walter Farvoque redesigned the course to include a full 20 holes in 1920.[8] As golf began to gain popularity in California, the course was redesigned once again in 1923, by architect Max Behr.[9]



Figure 2.2 Max Behr (left), America's foremost golf course architect, and Dr. Alister Mackenzie, the famous British course architect. Image courtesy of Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, (http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america).

[6] Ibid.
[7] "About the Course," Victoria Club, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.victoriaclub.com/club-amenities/golf-course/
[8] Hotelling, *Pebble Beach*, 89–90.
[9] Ibid.

Today, the course remains popular, and sits in a picturesque setting amidst large Italian Stone Pines, California Peppers, and Oak trees.[10] This type of course is reflective of the initial golf culture in California – highly elite, and generally accessible to only the wealthy.

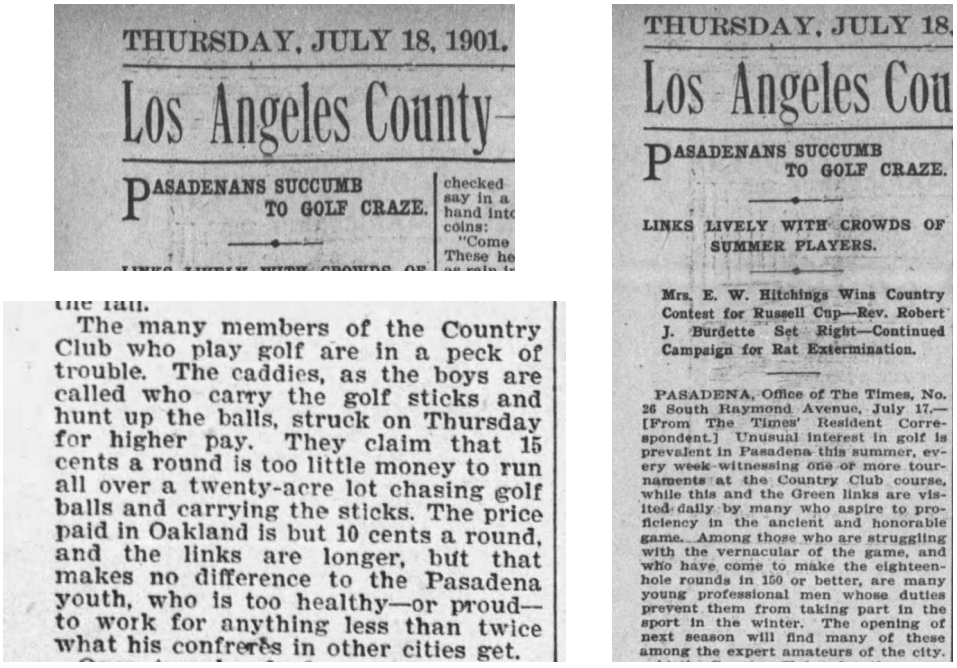
Other courses were built in the area around the same period, predominantly by groups of affluent white men who had moved out west from New England, New York, Chicago and Scotland.[11] These courses include the Pachappa (1898) and Rubidoux Golf Clubs (1899), both nine-hole courses located in Riverside.[12] In nearby Redlands, as the tourism industry began to expand the population of the town, golf too began gaining in popularity.[13] By the late 1890s, the area was considered a top destination for tourists who could come see the sights including, "the private Stanley Heights Botanical Gardens, the beautiful mansions. . .and the navel groves framed by the San Bernardino mountains."[14] With its founding in 1896, the Redlands Country Club became the second country club to open in Southern California.[15]

Closer in proximity to the City of Los Angeles, golf continued to grow as a sport of the wealthy. In Pasadena, a city known in the early twentieth century for both its affluence and high-end hotels, golf was a popular recreational activity. The first two courses built in the area were completed in 1894 and 1906 respectively.[16] The game grew prominent with the idle wealthy across the region, and the City of Pasadena was even the site of the first caddie strike in Southern California.[17] The caddies were fighting for higher wages. As the *Los Angeles Times*' society page wrote on July 24, 1898, "[the caddies] claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying sticks."[18] Another caddie strike was narrowly averted in San Gabriel in 1912, as caddies were promised higher wages if they obtained "half a dozen signatures from golfers testifying to the fact that they performed their duties

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[10] Victoria Club, "About the Course."
[11] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[12] Ibid.
[13] Larry E. Burgess, *Redlands Country Club: A Centennial History 1896-1996* (Redlands, CA: The Redlands Country Club, 1996).
[14] Burgess, *Redlands Country Club*.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[17] Ibid.
[18] "Out-of-Town Society, Pasadena," *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 24, 1898, 48, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/378321740.

properly during a given round."[19] Strikes were frequent in the early part of the twentieth century, as the economic disparity between players and caddies remained stark. In 1915, the *Los Angeles Times* reported on a caddie strike in New Jersey that arose as a result of a new system that gave inexperienced caddies the same opportunities as elite ones.[20] The elite caddies wanted to retain their better wages and rejected this "paternal socialism" because they had "evidently absorbed the aristocratic ideas of the golfers themselves and decided in favor of the aristocracy."[21] In essence, there were so few opportunities to get ahead, the caddies clung to the few advantages they had.



THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

Los Angeles County—

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

checked
say in a
hand int
coins:
"Come
These he

the fall.

The many members of the Country Club who play golf are in a peck of trouble. The caddies, as the boys are called who carry the golf sticks and hunt up the balls, struck on Thursday for higher pay. They claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying the sticks. The price paid in Oakland is but 10 cents a round, and the links are longer, but that makes no difference to the Pasadena youth, who is too healthy—or proud—to work for anything less than twice what his confrères in other cities get.

THURSDAY, JULY 18,

Los Angeles Cou

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

LINKS LIVELY WITH CROWDS OF SUMMER PLAYERS.

Mrs. E. W. Hitchings Wins Country Contest for Russell Cup—Rev. Robert J. Burdette Set Right—Continued Campaign for Rat Extermination.

PASADENA, Office of The Times, No. 26 South Raymond Avenue, July 17.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Unusual interest in golf is prevalent in Pasadena this summer, every week witnessing one or more tournaments at the Country Club course, while this and the Green links are visited daily by many who aspire to proficiency in the ancient and honorable game. Among those who are struggling with the vernacular of the game, and who have come to make the eighteen-hole rounds in 150 or better, are many young professional men whose duties prevent them from taking part in the sport in the winter. The opening of next season will find many of these among the expert amateurs of the city.

Figure 2.3: Coverage of golf in Pasadena in the *Los Angeles Times*. Images courtesy of *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 18, 1901.

Overall, caddies were and remain an integral facet of the golf experience, especially at the turn of the century, when the sport was particularly aristocratic. The term "caddie" (or "caddy") allegedly originated with Mary, Queen of Scots.[22]

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[19] Alma Whitaker, "Golf Notes," *Los Angeles Times*, June 2, 1912, 113, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380242487/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[20] Alma Whitaker, "Socialistic Ruling is Cause of Caddie Strike," *Los Angeles Times*, August 3, 1915, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380621358/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[21] Whitaker, "Cause of Caddie Strike."
[22] Jerry Cohen, "U.S. Career Caddies on Endangered Species List," *Los Angeles Times*, November 27, 1986, Part V-A, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/404624835/.

> "Mary had a little course built around her chateau. She had her own sort of Secret Service, which guarded her everywhere she went. Its members were called cadets, pronounced ka-days in French. One carried her bag and the others were around to protect her as she walked. So the people took to saying, 'There goes Mary Queen of Scots playing her native game and there are her cadets following and carrying her clubs.'"[23]

During the early 20th century, golf – as both a social activity and a sport – grew due to increased wealth in the area (and thus, more leisure time for the affluent), with numerous courses being built across the Southland. However, with the onset of World War I, the building of courses – at hotels, private clubs, and for general public use – ground to a halt.[24] The popularity of golf courses began to reemerge over the course of the "roaring twenties," as leisure activities expanded across America.[25] This period, from roughly 1915 to 1930, is often considered the "golden age" of golf.[26] "The 'Golden Age' of golf course architecture in America is a loosely defined period during the early part of the twentieth century that saw the design and construction of some of the best known and most influential golf courses in the United States. Many of America's greatest course architects worked during this period and the number of courses grew from fewer than 750 in 1916 to nearly 6,000 by 1930."[27] In Southern California, the popularity of the sport continued to increase. In 1919, the Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) had approximately 1,371 members spread out over 18 clubs. By the end of 1925, the group had a roster of over 20,000 members, who could play on any of the now 45 courses that had been constructed across the region.[28] The boom in residential real estate developments in Los Angeles helped bring more courses to the area as well. Land speculators soon realized that having a nearby golf course served to enhance the desirability of their developments.[29] Both the Hollywood Country Club (located in Studio City, now the site of The Harvard-Westlake

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[23] Cohen, "Career Caddies on Endangered Species List."
[24] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six – Toward The Roaring Twenties," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch6.
[25] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six."
[26] "The Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture in America," Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, accessed June 17, 2020, http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america/.
[27] PBS: WNED-TV, "Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture."
[28] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One – A Golden Age of Golf Courses," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch1.
[29] George B. Kirsch, *Golf in America* (Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2009).

School[30]) and Wilshire Club are examples of this. The Wilshire Club, located in wealthy Hancock Park, added further cache to the exclusive and prestigious neighborhood.[31] While much has been written about that renowned club, there is a dearth of information regarding Hollywood Country Club and the residential subdivision it was built for. Around 1920, two of the most powerful men in Hollywood at the time – Douglas Fairbanks and Sydney Chaplin – joined with investors to obtain open land, approximately 140 acres,[32] near what is now known as the intersection of Ventura Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue (then known as Diaz Canyon or Diaz Street).[33]



Figure 2.4 Aerial view of Hollywood Country Club. The long street on the right is Diaz Canyon (now Coldwater Canyon). Image courtesy of Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA (https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub).

[30] "History," Harvard-Westlake School, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.hw.com/about/History.
[31] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One."
[32] Karl Gerber, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City," Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA, accessed June 17, 2020, https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub/.
[33] "Plan to Enlarge Clubhouse: Two New Wings Are to be Added to Central Structure of Hollywood Country Club," *Los Angeles Times*, Feb 6, 1921, Part V, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/380296492.

Fairbanks and Chaplin, along with the Hollywood Country Club investors, formed a partnership with local realtors, Sunday, Merrick & Ruddick in order to subdivide the portions of land owned, but not being utilized by the club in order to build tract homes.[34] "This development tied in with other businessmen's dreams of turning the land along Ventura Boulevard into a residential district they. . .describ[ed] as America's most beautiful suburb."

Both the game of golf, along with the development of courses (built alongside suburbs or otherwise) came to an abrupt halt with the onset of the Great Depression.[35] Naturally, lavish sports and the expenses that went along with them took a backseat to paying bills and keeping food on the table. Courses changed their offerings to cut expenses, with one even going so far as to "shut down the clubhouse, fir[e] most of the employees, and requir[e] members to carry their own bags and do most of the groundskeeping."[36] While the Depression resulted in a rapid decline in memberships in private clubs, one positive outcome was an increase in access to the game by the general public.[37] More and more municipal courses began to crop up.[38] "As more players crowded onto these grounds, city, state and federal relief programs hired laborers to upgrade existing links and build hundreds of new ones."[39] The outcome of this was an increase in accessibility – for the first time, golf became available to the less affluent, and its player population grew to reflect this demographic shift.[40]

Many of the private clubs that were able to keep their doors open came to the realization that membership would need to expand and become marginally more democratic. A 1933 article on the subject in the *New York Times* noted that, "[g]olf went democratic even before the national tide turned in that direction at the Presidential polls in 1932."[41] Clubs began creating new categories of less expensive memberships – often called "house" or "associate" memberships – which were open to women, younger people, and group work clubs.[42] As a result,

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[34] Employment Lawyers Group, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City."
[35] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter Four – Maturation, Growth and the End of an Era" Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch4.
[39] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109-10.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid., 110-11.

people from differing social classes began to interact. *American Golfer* magazine reported in 1933 that, "executives and office workers and machinists all mingle in the comradeship of golf, and more often than not, the subordinate in the shop is gloriously superior on the links."[43] Even a few large corporations, which suffered during the Depression but still managed to survive, built simple courses as a place for employee recreation and stress management.[44]

The government too, played a role in assisting with the survival and popularity of golf during this time. As one of the early Great Depression recovery initiatives, President Herbert Hoover and his cabinet established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC).[45] This program provided loans to eligible entities, including municipal golf courses, that were "economically desirable and self liquidating through fees charged through their use."[46] Further support for golf courses during the Depression came as a result of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal." During his presidency, Roosevelt established the Civil Works Administration (CWA), which financed the construction of golf courses throughout the country. By 1935, another New Deal initiative – the Works Progress Administration (WPA) – had spent almost six million dollars on golf-related projects.[47] The WPA repaired, improved or constructed 103 golf courses, as well as sports stadiums, public parks and airports.[48] In Southern California, WPA golf projects included the building of Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course in Los Angeles' Griffith Park,[49] repairs and improvements to Pasadena's Brookside Park,[50] and the building of Arcadia's County Park golf course (now the Santa Anita golf course).[51] Golf's stature as "a game that was here to stay" was solidified in a 1936 *New York Times* editorial which stated, "[w]hen the

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[43] Ibid., 112.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Ibid., 116.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Scott Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America: Solving the Economic Crisis Through Civic Works* (Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2009), 24.
[48] Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America*, 26.
[49] "Griffith Park: Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course – Los Angeles CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/griffith-park-roosevelt-municipal-golf-course-los-angeles-ca/.
[50] "Brookside Park Improvements – Pasadena CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/brookside-park-improvements-pasadena-ca/.
[51] "Arcadia County Park – Arcadia CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/arcadia-county-park-arcadia-ca/.

economic recession has receded it will not be quite the same America that rises above the waves. Among other things it will be studded with golf courses."[52]

The 1940s brought war-related military complexes, a growing movie industry and a population surge to the area. Although the majority of the country was growing, the population of Southern California was increasing at breakneck speed.[53] The local economy was energized by World War II. In the first half of the decade, investments were made to build over five thousand industrial plants at a cost of more than $800 million.[54] According to historian Carey McWilliams, "what the war has done in Southern California has been to telescope a quarter century's development into the brief space of a few years. . .Los Angeles has reached an economic development in the last 50 years that took New York City 175 years to accomplish."[55] Throughout the late 1940s, the nation as a whole was growing at a rate of nearly 15 percent.[56] However, in California, the population jumped by over 50 percent.[57] At the start of the decade, there were approximately seven million people living in California.[58] By the close of the 1940s, there were over 10 million, many settling down in the southern portion of the state.[59] As nearby neighborhoods began to grow and subdivisions continued to be developed, the need for community recreation grew in equal parts. Although some private golf clubs experienced a drop in memberships during the war years, a great effort was made by enthusiasts and experts alike to ensure its popularity survived.[60] Adding activities for the entire family, developing clubhouses into social hubs for members, and the popularity of the automobile helped the golf clubs prosper. Players no longer needed to live in a suburb which included a golf course and club in its community center – now, you could pile the whole family into the car and drive further out if

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[52] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 118.
[53] "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue – From Darkness… To Light," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3.
[54] Carey McWilliams, *Southern California: An Island on the Land* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946), 371–72.
[55] McWilliams, *Southern California*, 371–72.
[56] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] Ibid.
[60] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One – Soldiering On," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#one.

you preferred a course or a club that was some distance away.[61] However, neighborhood golf courses still generally maintained their popularity and community importance. By the mid-1940s, the majority of golf clubs in the Southland had "full rosters," and many held waiting lists.[62] Both the private, more expensive and elite clubs, as well as the public, more affordable options were seeking out land to expand their offerings.[63]

Although the popularity of the game continued to grow throughout the next decade, barriers to its expansion began to appear. Many clubs had to close their doors due to a heavy and, in the SCGA's view, unfair taxation system.[64] In 1960, a proposition was put forth on California's November ballot that would decide how golf courses were to be taxed.[65] Proposition 6 as it was known, was designed to bring relief on the heavy levy taxes nonprofit golf courses and clubs were subjected to.[66]

[61] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[62] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One."
[63] Ibid.
[64] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine – Winning the Proposition 6 Battle," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#nine.
[65] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."
[66] "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6 (1960)," University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law, accessed June 22, 2020, http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614.



ASSESSMENT OF GOLF COURSES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29. Establishes manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

6

YES

NO

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 7, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

This constitutional amendment would add Section 2.6 to Article XIII of the Constitution. It would prohibit an assessor, in assessing real property for taxation, from considering any factors other than those related to its use for golf course purposes if (a) the property consists of one parcel of ten acres or more and (b) it has been used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years. The measure would not, however, preclude the assessor from considering the existence of any minerals (including oil and gas), mines or quarries in assessing the property.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29

...ow would you like the golf courses nearest ... or home to be converted into noisy factory layouts, clamorous supermarkets, traffic-jammed shopping centers, or brick-and-mortar apartment units?

Proposition 6 is designed to save these courses and their benefits to you and your family as wooded, planted, open space areas giving greenbelt breathing space to California's growing cities.

Proposition 6 provides clarification of assessment and taxation for these privately-paid-for parks, which under present short-sighted assessment practices are being taxed out of existence and taxed into overbuilt industrial and commercial developments.

Here's why Californians should vote YES:

1. TAX ELIMINATION OF NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL RAISE YOUR TAXES by forcing your county or city to assume and operate them as public courses. This means increased taxpayer expense for courses previously operated at private cost with simultaneous removal of tax-paying property from tax rolls.

2. NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL CONTINUE TO PAY TAXES.

Proposition 6 does not give tax exemption or decrease to courses. Non-profit courses will continue to pay their taxes. Proposition 6 clarifies assessment practices and provides a fair tax formula benefiting every Californian by conserving the outdoor surroundings and fresh air for our cities at private cost while continuing to yield substantial tax revenues.

3. TAX REVENUE LOSS DUE TO DEPRECIATING VALUE OF SURROUNDING LAND WILL BE AVOIDED.

Residential areas surrounding courses pay higher taxes because of scenic charm and prestige. Unfair taxes on the courses, forcing them to sell out and convert into commercial use, drops the value of the residential areas surrounding, erodes the tax base and throws a heavier tax burden on remaining taxpayers.

4. PROPOSITION 6 WILL HELP PROTECT OUR TOURIST AND CONVENTION INDUSTRY.

These courses are a leading tourist and convention attraction. Tourists bring more than $2 billion in new outside money yearly into California. This means jobs for thousands. Fair taxation under Proposition 6 will help protect a major facility sustaining this source of employment.

5. TAX PRESSURE HURTS THE THOUSANDS WHO SEEK RECREATION ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Courses cut down by the "tax ax" throw their membership into the public links, adding to the already great pressure there. Thus thousands who cannot afford to belong to private golf clubs will be victimized.

6. OUR CITIES NEED OF 'N AREAS AND "GREEN BELTS."

Civilian defense authorities say golf courses are indispensable facilities for use as mobilization areas in case of emergency. Parks and planted areas operated at private cost contribute to the beauty, health, and appeal of our growing metropolitan areas. Planted areas help decontaminate the air because plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, thus combatting air pollution.

7. YOUR STATE LEGISLATURE, BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES, PASSED PROPOSITION 6 TO PRESERVE OPEN AREAS AND PARKLIKE SURROUNDINGS AT NO COST WHATSOEVER TO TAXPAYERS.

ALAN G. PATTEE
Republican State Assemblyman

MRS. BOB HOPE

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Democratic State Assemblyman

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29

This legislation should never have been put the ballot. Its purpose is to give golfers privil... not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer t... nis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport. It has always been the practice in this State to tax property on the basis of the "highest and best use" to which it could be put, that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market.

This amendment, if adopted, could have an appreciable effect upon the tax structure of the State. In all probability the revenue from California golf courses will reach $2,000,000 by 1963 or shortly thereafter. The nonprofit courses will probably account for at least $1,200,000 of this. In all likelihood, some courses that are now profit-seeking enterprises would convert to nonprofit organizations if there were an important tax advantage to be gained thereby.

If this amendment is adopted some of these two million dollars could be lost to local governments which are already hard pressed to satisfy demands for schools, fire departments, police protection, and hundreds of other services.

The meaning of the phrase "used exclusively for nonprofit recreational purposes" is not clear and might stimulate litigation. It may be that ownership by a nonprofit corporation will be the principal criterion of nonprofit use. Under California law, carrying on business at a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation is permitted to nonprofit corporations, and such corporations are allowed to distribute gains, profits, or dividends to their members upon dissolution.

The adoption of this amendment could make possible for land speculators to form a nonprofit corporation, start a golf club on the fringe of an expanding city and maintain it at the lowest possible cost for a number of years while making a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation. Then, if the land value sky-rocketed, the land could be sold, the corporation dissolved, and the profits realized as a result of this special tax status could be distributed to the shareholders.

A law was passed in 1959 which makes adoption of this amendment wholly unnecessary. Under this new law, a county or city may acquire by purchase or gift a restriction on a golf course that will preserve it as an open area. When such a restriction has been created, the land will not be assessable as a potential subdivision or building site. If golf course owners are really interested in preserving their properties as golf courses and not merely in property tax reduction, here is a means of achieving their objectives that does not contain the objectionable features of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Apart from the danger of underwriting land speculators at public expense, there still remains no reason to adopt this amendment. Either all sports and recreational facilities should be taxed as recreational areas or none should be.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL
Assemblyman, 23rd Dist.
San Francisco County

— 9 —

— 10 —

Figure 2.5: Proposition 6 Voter Guide, circa 1960. Images courtesy of University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law (http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614).

The proposition served to determine a "fair tax formula" for these recreational parks, rather than determining their tax value based on the possibility of a future value if the land was developed.[67] Opponents argued that it gave "golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer tennis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport," and would cost the state

[67] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

revenues in excess of $2 million annually[68] ($17 million in 2020, adjusted for inflation).[69] Ultimately, the proposition passed, and golf in the region continues to thrive both socially and economically into the present day.[70]



STATE BALLOT MEASURES

Prop. 6 Will Decide Whether Golf Courses Are Taxed High Or Low

Editor's Note: This is the last of a five-part series on California ballot propositions to be voted on Nov 8.

By JERRY REYNOLDS

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — How some of the state's richest golf courses will be taxed — high or low — is the crux of the argument over Proposition 6 on the November election ballot.

The issue is whether the state's private, nonprofit golf courses should pay property taxes according to their full value or whether their property taxes are assessed according to recreational use of the property regardless of surrounding land values.

Proposition 6 would permit tax assessments on these nonprofit golf courses only for their recreational use.

The situation arises, much as it does with farm lands and private airports, when land is developed around these large holdings. Pat Martin, spokesman for the backers, says that in most cases homes are built along the green and wooded courses. Prices of bordering lots skyrocket to as much as $10,000 per lot for the prestige home sites.

Taxes Rising Rapidly

In some cases, he says, property taxes on these golf courses have shot up 600 per cent in five years. And he predicts many will go broke without tax relief.

Assemblyman John A. O'Connell, who wrote the official argument against the proposition, said it would cut local tax income.

"Its purpose is to give golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to perfer tennis, swimming, fishing or any other sport," he said.

"It has always been the practice in this state to tax property on the basis of the 'highest and best use' to which it could be put — that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market."

Ten other issues face voters on the election ballot. Here is a brief description of other major proposals:

Veterans Tax Proposal

—Proposition 3 permits totally disabled veterans to retain their annual $5,000 property tax exemption and transfer it to any home they buy. At present, the exemption is given only on homes bought with federal government backing.

—Proposition 11 does the same as Proposition 3. In addition, it would, in the future, extend the $1,000 property tax exemption only to veterans who lived in California at the time they entered the service or were residents as of No. 8.

—Proposition 14 would permit use of gasoline tax money to finance bonds for local grade separation projects at highway-railway junctions. The Constitution now requires that gas tax money be used exclusively and directly for highway purposes.

Backers say many local communities cannot afford to build grade separations when they are needed. But opponents say railroads are required to pay a share and the state allocates about $5 million a year to help.

Figure 2.6: Proposition 6 in the newspaper. Image courtesy of *Madera Tribune*, Volume 69, Number 101, October 7, 1960 (https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=MT19601007&e=-------en--20--1--txt-txIN--------1).

[68] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

[69] "Inflation Calculator," US Inflation Calculator, accessed July 21, 2020, https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/.

[70] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."

III. History and Development of the San Fernando Valley

For many, Los Angeles represented reinvention and opportunity. From young actors, hoping to change their names and make it big, to immigrant farmworkers, looking for an opportunity to build a better life, Los Angeles exists in both hearts and minds as a place to begin anew. People come from all corners of the world to create a better life in the sun. But this idea is not merely a product of the 20th Century – historically speaking, Los Angeles has long represented a fresh start. "The expansive gently pitched plain has been a destination in at least four centuries now, a landing place for travelers who picked up their lives in search of something better."[71] Los Angeles' long-held reputation for opportunity and prosperity can be clearly seen in the development of its most famous suburb – the San Fernando Valley. The original families who developed and established this area were able to transform themselves and their legacies, leaving indelible marks on the land and the community. To this day, their names adorn many of the Valley's streets and communities.

When the San Fernando Valley was first developed it was mostly farmland, with few residents – a far cry from the area's current population of more than 1.86 million people.[72] In the early years of settlement, the San Fernando Valley was a rural area filled with grasslands, jack rabbits, hawks, roaming turkey, and even some sheep.[73] The trees found throughout the Valley today were nowhere to be seen in the late 1800s, when it was initially settled.[74] For the early pioneers, it was a land of harsh elements, intense heat, and very little shade.[75] "Farmers drawn to this grassland planted trees madly, trying to break the north wind and the clouds of dust."[76] Against the backdrop of these harsh conditions, the San Fernando Valley would grow and evolve over the next hundred years into a bustling metropolis, with over 34 different neighborhoods.[77]

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[71] Kevin Roderick, *The San Fernando Valley: America's Suburb* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Books, 2001), v.
[72] "San Fernando Valley CCD, Los Angeles County, CA," Census Reporter, accessed July 1, 2020, https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US0603792785-san-fernando-valley-ccd-los-angeles-county-ca/.
[73] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 4.
[74] Ibid.
[75] Ibid.
[76] Ibid.
[77] "Mapping L.A. – San Fernando Valley," *Los Angeles Times*, accessed July 1, 2020, http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/.

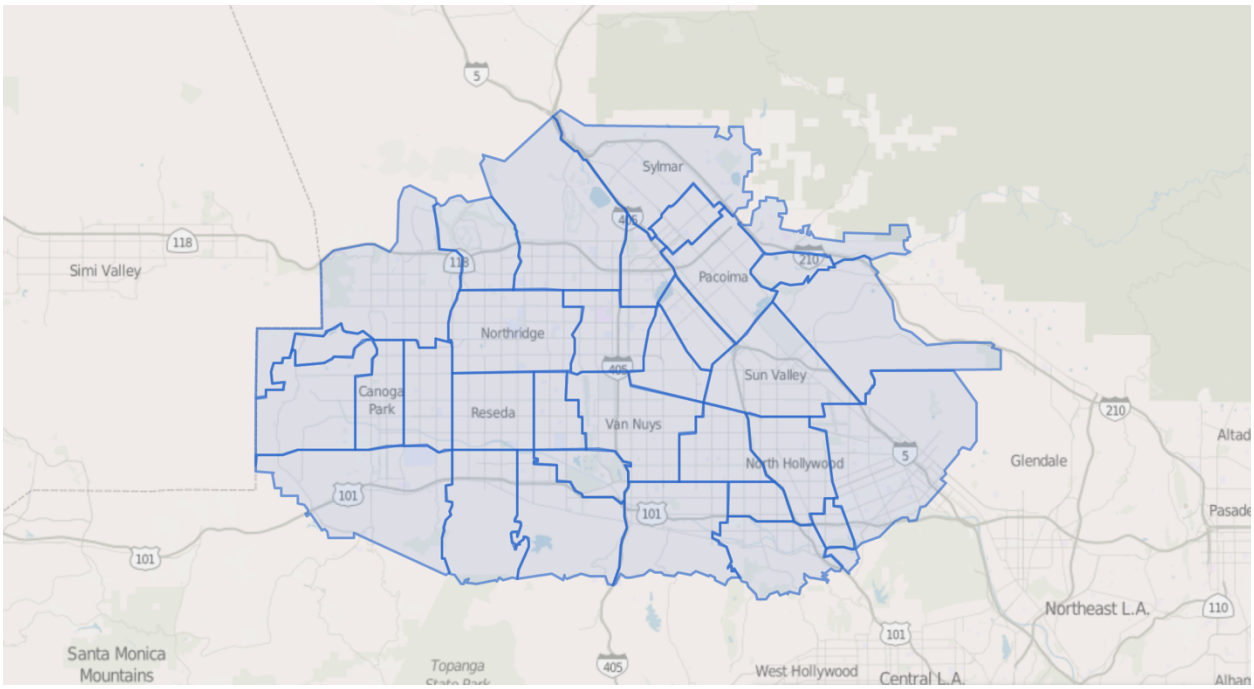


Figure 3.1: The 34 current neighborhoods of the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of *Los Angeles Times* (http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/).

The early growth of the San Fernando Valley centered around land development and agriculture. While the area had originally been populated by the Tongva, Spanish settlers began arriving in 1769, and referred to the area as "el Valle de los Encinos."[78] By 1797, the Spanish had begun to establish Mission San Fernando, converting and enslaving the Tongva, and doling out land grants to soldiers and settlers.[79] After Mexican independence from Spain, land conflicts arose between the church and the government of "the province of Alta California," often escalating into violence.[80] Local ranchers wanted the mission lands to be turned over to private farmers, which after a skirmish in 1831, did begin to occur.[81] In 1845, conflicts arose again when Governor Manuel Micheltorena tried to return the landholdings to church control.[82] His forces faced off in the Cahuenga Pass against ranchers (including a contingent of American settlers, led by John Sutter, later of Sutter's Mill) who supported Pio Pico, a native *Californio*, for governor.[83] The rancher forces prevailed, the land remained in private hands, and Pico went on to

[78] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 19-21.
[79] Ibid., 20-22.
[80] Ibid., 24-26.
[81] Ibid., 24.
[82] Ibid., 24
[83] Ibid., 24-26.

become the last Mexican governor of California (the state joined the Union in 1850, after the Mexican-American War).[84]

But by the late 1800s, changes were underway. The area was shifting from a vast expanse of ranchos into the beginnings of a more traditional American suburb. In 1869, Pico sold his land holdings in the San Fernando Valley to a recently arrived farmer from Pennsylvania.[85] Isaac Lankshershim became one of the original and most important developers of the region, eventually having one of the Valley's most prominent streets named after him. Development in the area continued to grow as the Southern Pacific Railroad began service into San Fernando in 1874.[86] This transportation hub that helped the sleepy community grow to become the first official town of the newly forming Valley.[87]

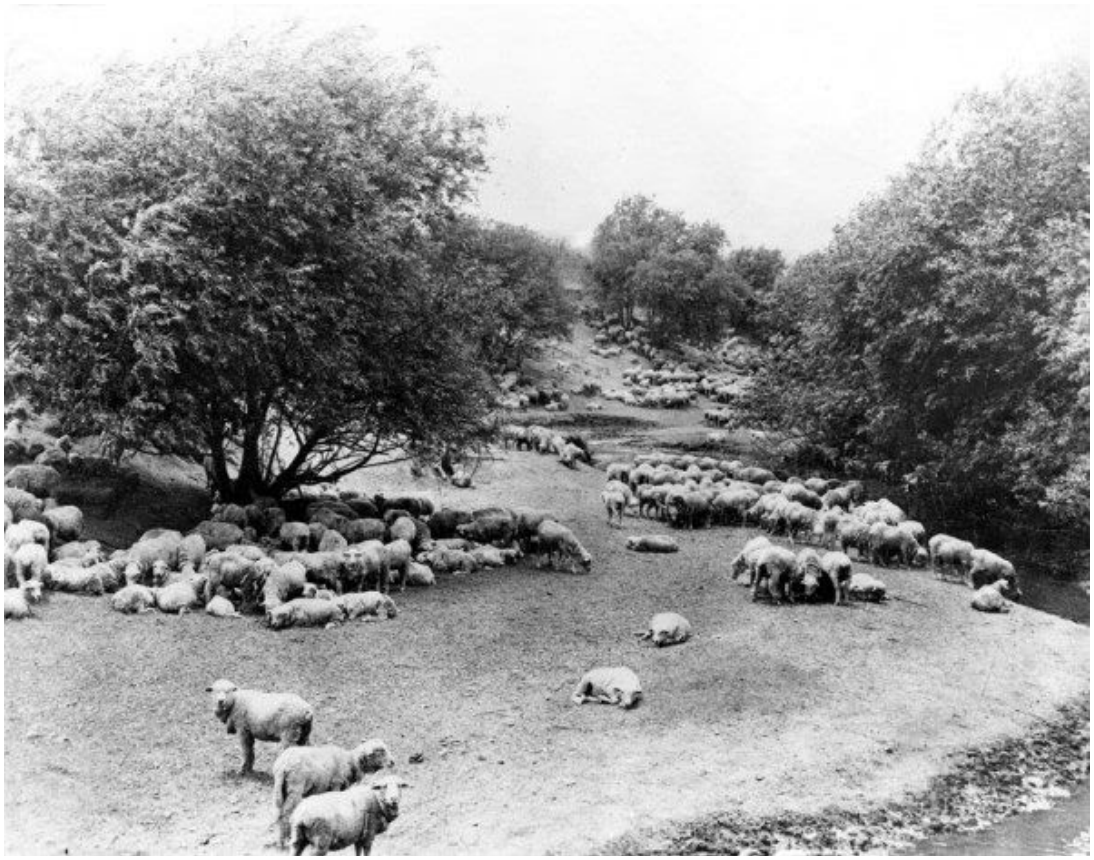


Figure 3.2: Sheep on the Weddington family farm in modern-day Studio City, circa the late 1890s. Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections/Weddington Family Collection; image GWMC39.jpg (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/1869/rec/17).

[84] Ibid., 24-27.
[85] Ibid., 26, 32.
[86] Ibid., 37-38.
[87] Ibid.

Although the area was growing, the lack of a reliable water source left the region looking, "a little like Kansas, with dryland farms stretching from the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains to the foothills of the San Gabriels."[88] As wheat did not require irrigation, it could be found growing in abundance across the Valley. Although Lankershim originally held vast lands for sheep farming, he ultimately lost the majority of those sheep to drought – eventually planting wheat fields as a replacement.[89] In 1888, his son founded the town of Toluca, which would go on to become the modern neighborhood of North Hollywood. Other parts of Lankershim's original sheep farm later developed into modern-day Studio City, where Weddington Golf sits today.

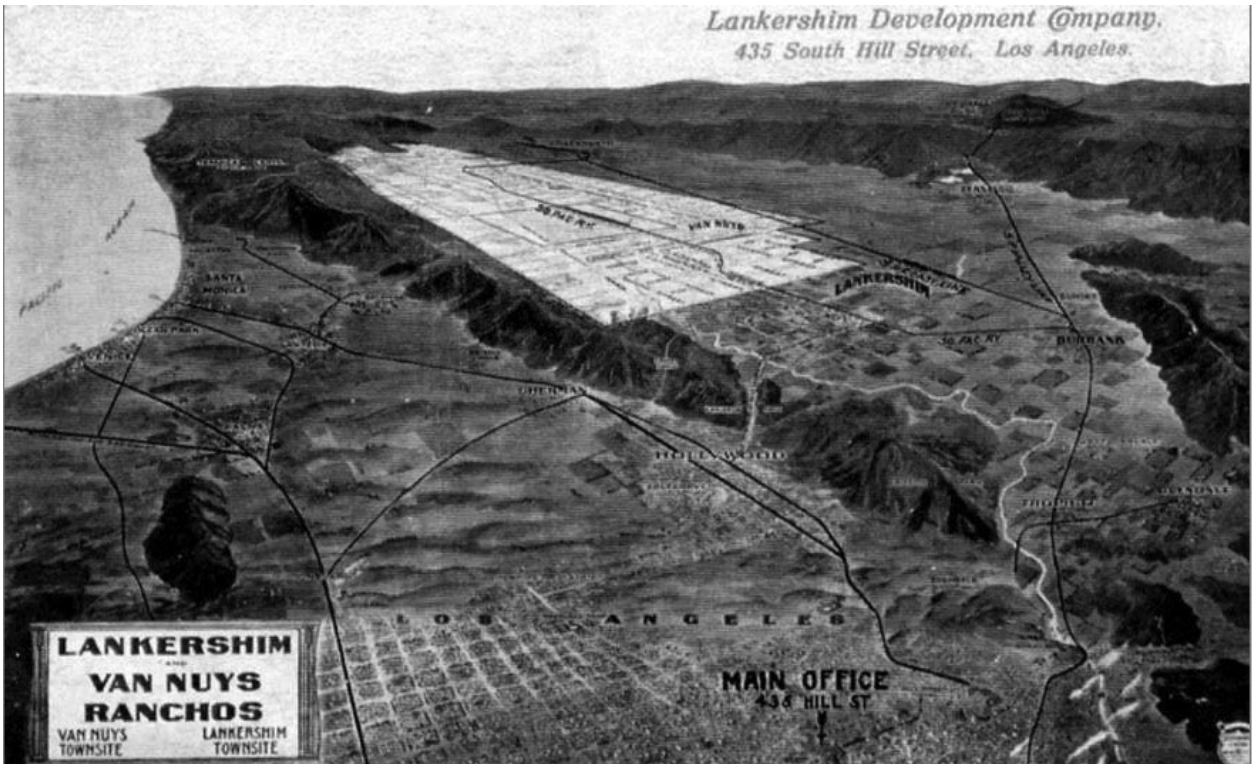


Figure 3.3: The Lankershim and Van Nuys family holdings (modern day North Hollywood) in the early 1900s. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Lankershim_Development_ca1908 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_2_of_10.html).

The shift to agriculture and the development of residential suburbs began after Isaac Lankershim's death in 1882.[90] He left his land holdings to be divided equally between his son

[88] Blake Gumprecht, *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 79.
[89] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 43.
[90] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report*, prepared for Planning Associates Inc. (Los Angeles, CA, 2012), 9,

James and his son-in-law, Isaac Van Nuys. The latter would go on to become an important figure in the development of the Valley – both the neighborhood of Van Nuys and the street Van Nuys Boulevard were named after him.[91]



Figure 3.4: Opening of the town of Van Nuys in 1911. Image courtesy of the Van Nuys Neighborhood Council; image vannuys34838 (https://vnncblog.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/vannuys34838.jpg).

Van Nuys had been in charge of running the Lankershim land holdings prior to his marriage to Isaac's daughter Susan.[92] After his father's death, James Lankershim and a group of investors set out to subdivide 12,000 acres of the family's land.[93] Today, this area is identified as roughly Ventura Boulevard to the south, Whitsett Boulevard to the west, Burbank Boulevard to the north, and east toward Toluca Lake and North Hollywood.[94] While his brother-in-law was more focused on developing the town of Toluca, Van Nuys had broader dreams for his portion of the Lankershim holdings.[95] Through his development efforts, the area rapidly began to grow, and by 1910, the Valley had 3,300 residents.[96] Eventually, Van Nuys sold the bulk of the Lankershim lands to the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. (often referred to as the Board of Control[97]), a development company owned by some of Los Angeles' biggest power brokers.[98] The owners included Harrison Gray Otis (owner of the *Los Angeles Times*), Harry Chandler (Otis' son-in-

https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20E_Historical%20Resources%20Report.pdf.
[91] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 44.
[92] Ibid., 44-45.
[93] Ibid., 45.
[94] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 9.
[95] Ibid.
[96] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 45.
[97] Margaret Leslie Davis, *Rivers in the Desert: William Mulholland and the Inventing of Los Angeles* (New York, Open Road Media, 2014), 99.
[98] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.

law, later the *Times* publisher), Otto Freeman Brandt (insurance mogul), Hobart Johnstone Whitley (manager of the Hollywood subdivision), and Moses Hazeltine Sherman (streetcar magnate).[99] Although this deal transferred half of the Valley to the company, their ability to develop the area into suburbs was limited by one crucial element – water.[100] Water rights in the area eluded them, due to a historic system heldover from when California was under Spanish control.[101] However, this rapidly changed beginning in 1913 with the arrival of the driving force which would shape the development of the entire city, not just the San Fernando Valley – the Los Angeles Aqueduct.[102] Designed by William Mulholland, the aqueduct would go on to transform the entire region, efficiently transporting water to the growing metropolis from the Owens Valley.[103] The development of a stable water source allowed the Valley to begin expanding at breakneck speed.

Shortly before the aqueduct opened, in 1911, the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. filed a subdivision map dubbed "Tract 1000," "the largest single land development in Los Angeles history."[104]



Figure 3.5: Historic map of "Tract 1000." Image courtesy of Barry Lawrence Ruderman, Antique Maps Inc; image Stock# 33871. (https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/33871/van-nuys-lankershim-47000-acre-subdivision-at-upper-right-rowan-whitsett).

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[99] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 57; Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.
[100] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.
[101] Ibid.
[102] Ibid.
[103] Ibid.
[104] Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.

However, the Board of Control's timing wasn't entirely based on luck. Shady dealings between the Valley's developers and the aqueduct's builders are relatively well known, and have been the subject of countless books and movies – the backroom bargaining is an integral part of LA lore.[105] Although the precise details are murky, what is known is the following: a few years prior to the building of the aqueduct, the same group of businessmen comprising the Board of Control, also formed the San Fernando Mission Land Company, in order to purchase the 16,200 acre Porter Ranch.[106] Their goal was to divide up the ranch in order to sell smaller plots[107] while also building a streetcar line in order to provide easier access to the area.[108] It is widely believed that the men were able to purchase this land at a competitive price because they knew what the sellers did not – that the city planned to build an aqueduct, which would have undoubtedly raised the land's price had it been public knowledge.[109] This insider knowledge was most probably gained by Sherman, who held a seat on the water commission.[110] While there is no direct proof of this secret information being traded, there is some evidence to support this theory.[111] Sherman was clearly aware that Fred Eaton, then-mayor of Los Angeles, had been secretly obtaining water rights in the Owens Valley, in order to establish a stable source of water for the Los Angeles basin.[112] Knowing how key water would be for the growth of the San Fernando Valley, it is likely Sherman shared this information with his business partners.[113] The timing is particularly suspicious, because the day after the water board privately gave the official okay for the aqueduct plan to move forward, these powerful land speculators took possession of the Porter Ranch lands.[114]

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[105] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 56.
[106] Ibid., 57.
[107] Ibid., 56-57.
[108] Ibid., 57.
[109] Ibid.
[110] Ibid.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Ibid.
[113] Ibid.
[114] Ibid.

With the opening of the "Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct" in 1913, the City of Los Angeles finally had the stable water source it needed. Although the city itself owned the aqueduct, it was providing more water than its residents needed.

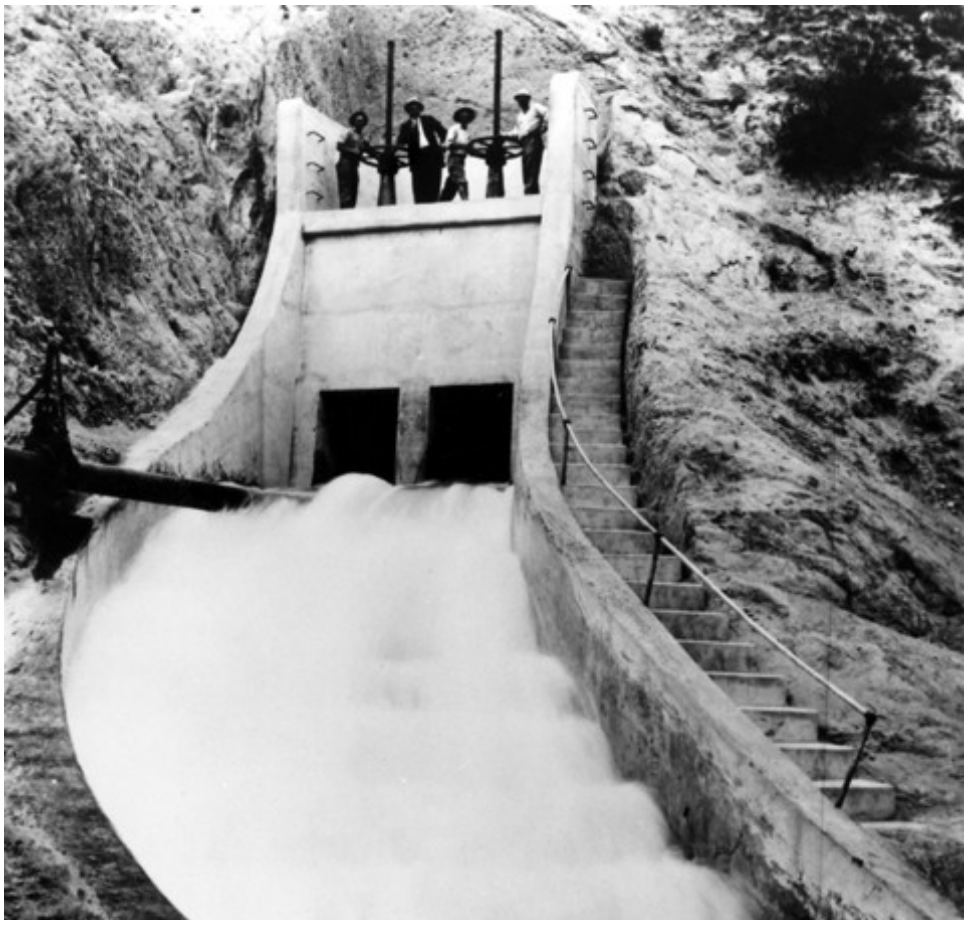


Figure 3.6: Opening of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, with water flowing into the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image LA Aqueduct Cascade (1913) (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

At the time, the city boundaries ended on the south side of the Santa Monica mountains – just short of where the Valley began – meaning although the aqueduct ran through the area, its residents did not have access to its water. Subsequently, landowners in the Valley attempted to buy the excess water from the city, but were met with an ultimatum – "be annexed by Los Angeles or stay dry."[115] Faced with no choice, the residents consented, and the City of Los

[115] Ibid., 62.

Angeles "annexed more than 188 square miles of the valley" in 1915.[116] Overall, as the main goal of the aqueduct was to create an area for land speculators to build residential development, the project was a success. Los Angeles shortly overtook San Francisco as the most populous city in the state.[117] In the decade from 1915-1925, the LA area grew to over a million residents.[118] By the mid 1920s, with increased ease of cross-country travel, the discovery of oil in the area, and a rapidly growing movie industry, Los Angeles began to experience a substantial real estate boom. Suburbs such as Burbank, North Hollywood, and Studio City formed.[119] By the start of the 1930s, the San Fernando Valley could count over 100,000 people as new residents.[120]

Four main industries were essential to the next phase of growth in the Valley. First, the film industry settled in. The topography of the area, along with access to numerous ranches and original mission structures, made it an ideal location for various movie backdrops.[121] Additionally the aviation, defense and agricultural industries continued to expand and further make their mark as powerful entities in the region.[122]

Studio City, where Weddington Golf is located, was originally envisioned as a residential subdivision whose value was its location near the movie studios.[123] This concept was not uncommon. In 1912, Universal Studios laid claim to being the first studio to run production from the Valley.[124] It was located adjacent to a residential suburb, so that its employees could live in close proximity to it.[125] When it opened in 1915, the neighborhood was dubbed "Universal City" for that reason.[126]

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[116] "Los Angeles Aqueduct," History.com, last modified March 7, 2019, accessed July 1, 2020, https://www.history.com/topics/landmarks/los-angeles-aqueduct.
[117] Gumprecht, *Los Angeles River*, 194.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Ibid., 195.
[120] Ibid.
[121] Leonard Pitt and Dale Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1997), 336-38.
[122] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[123] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 488.
[124] Hadley Meares, "Studio City was LA's original master planned megadevelopment," *Curbed - Los Angeles*, August 9, 2017, https://la.curbed.com/2017/8/9/15975172/studio-city-valley-cbs-studios-history.
[125] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[126] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 86.



Figure 3.7: Opening day at Universal City in 1915. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Universal_City_Opening_Day_1915 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

The population in the Valley as a whole continued to increase as the movie industry expanded, but much of its later growth was due to industries related to World War II. Both the government and private corporations established enterprises related to this effort during the early and mid-1940s.[127] The defense industry, and more specifically Boeing, can be credited for much of the Valley's population growth.[128] By the time the 1950s came to a close, nine of the ten largest manufacturers with a presence in the Valley were all related to defense contracts.[129] While the defense industry created the majority of jobs, the auto industry – in particular, the Van Nuys/Panorama City General Motors plant with an enormous assembly line – was responsible for additional growth.[130]

In the aftermath of the war, soldiers returning home flocked to these jobs, but they also needed places they could settle down to build a family. Nationwide, suburban communities were expanding in size and popularity. On the East Coast, communities such as Levittown met these

[127] Ibid., 104-05.
[128] Ibid.
[129] Ibid., 113.
[130] Richard E. Preston, *The Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley Between 1930 and 1964* (Northridge, CA: Center for Urban Studies, San Fernando Valley State College, 1965), 65.

soldiers' needs and served as a template for suburban growth across the country.[131] In the San Fernando Valley, Panorama City typified the mass-produced housing boom of the era. Its developers – Fritz B. Burns and Henry J. Kaiser – announced their plans to build "thousands of mass-produced homes" on the day after V-E Day.[132] The area was "the first planned tract in the postwar Valley," with construction beginning in 1947.[133] Other Valley communities, including Owensmouth (later Canoga Park), Reseda, Tarzana, Burbank, Glendale, and Studio City also began to grow during this suburban boom.[134] While many of these communities existed before the war, they expanded significantly in the immediate post-war period.[135] Once the Valley's new residents had jobs and homes, demand rose for forms of recreation to keep them busy and entertained. By the early 1950s, Panorama City had a bowling alley, movie theater, and several shopping malls and department stores.[136] Developments like Weddington Golf in other Valley communities were not far behind.

Following the war, the Valley rapidly changed from an "intensive field of orchard agriculture to a function and morphological extension of the expanding urban industrial nucleus of Los Angeles."[137] Located approximately 15 miles from Downtown Los Angeles, made up of mostly flat land surrounded by mountain ranges, and situated adjacent to the newly-developed freeways, the Valley's location was a major draw for continued urban settlement following the war.[138] In 1930, the area had a population of roughly 77,000, and by 1940, that number had swelled to over 150,000.[139] Following the war, an expansion of employment opportunities and a growing real estate development boom, expanded the population even further. By 1945 the valley was home to more than 220,000 people.[140]

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[131] Colin Marshall, "Levittown, the prototypical American suburb – a history of cities in 50 buildings, day 25," *The Guardian*, April 28, 2015, https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/28/levittown-america-prototypical-suburb-history-cities.
[132] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[133] Ibid.
[134] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 63.
[135] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 487-88.
[136] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[137] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 59.
[138] Ibid.
[139] Ibid., 63.
[140] Ibid., 65.

Over the course of the 1950s, suburban development grew at a rapid pace. Developers began to subdivide and build entire neighborhoods, and in many cases, joined the process of actually selling them as well.[141] "Tract" communities were built, offering a variety of floor plans within a single community.[142] Additionally, the Federal Housing Administration provided loans to help make buying a new home a reality for new families in the region.[143] Higher post-war incomes and the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in 1944 (better known as the GI Bill), led to veterans being able to combine "FHA insurance with. . .Veterans Administration loans" in order to buy homes – often with no down payment.[144] In essence, "[c]onsiderable effort was given, both through government policy and private market efforts, to meet the demand for new housing that this massive workforce required."[145] Unfortunately, as was very common in housing tract developments across the country, restrictive deed covenants typically attached to the property.[146] Developers "were explicit about race and ethnicity, and through the instrument of restrictive covenants, community builders excluded anyone "non-Caucasian" from purchasing dwellings in their development." [147] This practice was rampant across Los Angeles, with more affluent suburbs remaining predominantly White.[148] As far back as 1924, the National Association of Real Estate Boards created a discriminatory code of ethics.[149] This code, "prohibited realtors from introducing "members of any race or nationality" to a neighborhood that would threaten property values."[150] Many realtors included references to these restrictions in their advertisements and sales pitches as an enticement for prospective White customers to buy their properties.[151] These restrictions even attempted to block some of the country's most

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[141] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[142] Ibid., 12.
[143] Ibid.
[144] Greg Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 154-55.
[145] Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles*, 40.
[146] Ibid., 7.
[147] Ibid.
[148] *SurveyLA, Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (Los Angeles, CA, 2018), 41, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7db8747f-87fb-4c6f-bb95-5482be050683/SurveyLA_AfricanAmericanHCS_05242019.pdf.
[149] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.

celebrated artists from choosing where to live, such as the experience of nationally beloved singer and performer Nat King Cole.[152] After purchasing a home in Los Angeles' exclusive conclave of Hancock Park in 1948, Cole and his family were, "targeted by the homeowners association who attempted to keep the neighborhood exclusively white."[153] Cole was notified that the neighborhood was protected by 50 year covenants, "restricting ownership to members of the Caucasian race."[154] Cole refused to be scared away, staying put and owning the home for the rest of his life.[155] Although the United States Supreme Court had deemed racial covenants unenforceable in *Shelley v. Kraemer* in 1948,[156] many realtors and developers in the greater Los Angeles area, refused, albeit illegally, to sell homes to African Americans.[157]



CAL. NEGROES CAN NOW LIVE ANYWHERE, SAYS HIGH COURT

Homes Like These No Longer 'Out of Bounds'

FREED FROM RESTRICTIONS—Pictured above are two of the many homes in Los Angeles which have figured prominently in race restrictive covenant cases and which, by virtue of Monday's U.S. Supreme Court decision, are no longer "out of bounds" to Negroes. Both volving which have been awaiting action by the California Supreme Court for nearly two years. The cases will now undoubtedly be dismissed. At the left is the home of the late Ben Carter, well-known comedian and motion picture agent, who was teamed with Manlan shown Hattie McDaniel's home. Her right to live there was challenged on racial grounds despite the fact that she has attained top rank in motion pictures and is currently giving a 15-minute nightly program, the "Beulah Show," over radio station KFI.

Figure 3.8: The front page of the Los Angeles Sentinel after the *Shelley v. Kraemer* ruling. Image courtesy of KCET; image los_angeles_sentinel_0 (https://www.kcet.org/shows/city-rising/how-prop-14-shaped-californias-racial-covenants).

However, this was not the case across the entirety of Los Angeles. Black Americans, the majority of whom were veterans, "moved en masse to the San Fernando Valley following the

[152] Ibid., 42.
[153] Ibid.
[154] "King Cole Home Seized for Taxes," *Los Angeles Times*, March 15, 1951, 37, https://www.newspapers.com/image/385456964/.
[155] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[156] Ibid., 41-42.
[157] Ibid., 43.

1946 construction of the Basilone Homes public housing complex and the privately developed Joe Louis Homes in Pacoima," a suburb in the San Fernando Valley[158] Although the Valley was still generally segregated, some neighborhoods did provide opportunities for black homeownership and greater integration.

Overall, the development of the Valley – from sleepy ranchos to a condensed suburb – followed nationwide trends for the post-War period. Increased population, economic stability, racial shifts, and the desire for family-oriented recreation collectively provided the ideal environment for the establishment of institutions like Weddington Golf in suburban Studio City.

[158] Kelly Simpson, "A Southern California Dream Deferred: Racial Covenants in Los Angeles," *KCET*, February 22, 2012, https://www.kcet.org/history-society/a-southern-california-dream-deferred-racial-covenants-in-los-angeles

IV. "What's in a Name?" – The Establishment of Kirkwood Recreation Center and the Beginnings of Weddington Golf

Although it has been through numerous name changes over the years, the facility today known as Weddington Golf and Tennis was originally known as the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center.[159] Opened as a golf driving range in 1955, the adjoining nine hole golf pitch and putt course opened the following year.[160] Joe Kirkwood Sr., the namesake's father, was a highly successful golfer and the first Australian to win the PGA.[161] "The name Kirkwood is famed in the golf and entertainment world."[162] Also known for performing various trick shots, he "earned more fame as a trick-shot artist than as a top golfer."[163] Kirkwood "once holed in one after hitting his shot from a watch face "that had been affixed to his golf club."[164] Known for being a showman and an entertainer, his son, Joe Kirkwood Jr., followed in his father's steps by becoming a professional golfer on the PGA tour.[165] Kirkwood Jr. was also a Hollywood actor of some renown – starring in 11 "Joe Palooka" films and a TV series – and even earned his star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame.[166]

It was in the mid 1950s that Kirkwood Jr. chose William M. Bray, Architect, AIA, NCARB, and Bray Architects, to design his golf center with the intention of representing the social and recreational culture of the time.[167] Bray – a longtime architect and resident of Southern California – and his associates dealt with and solved numerous issues related to the

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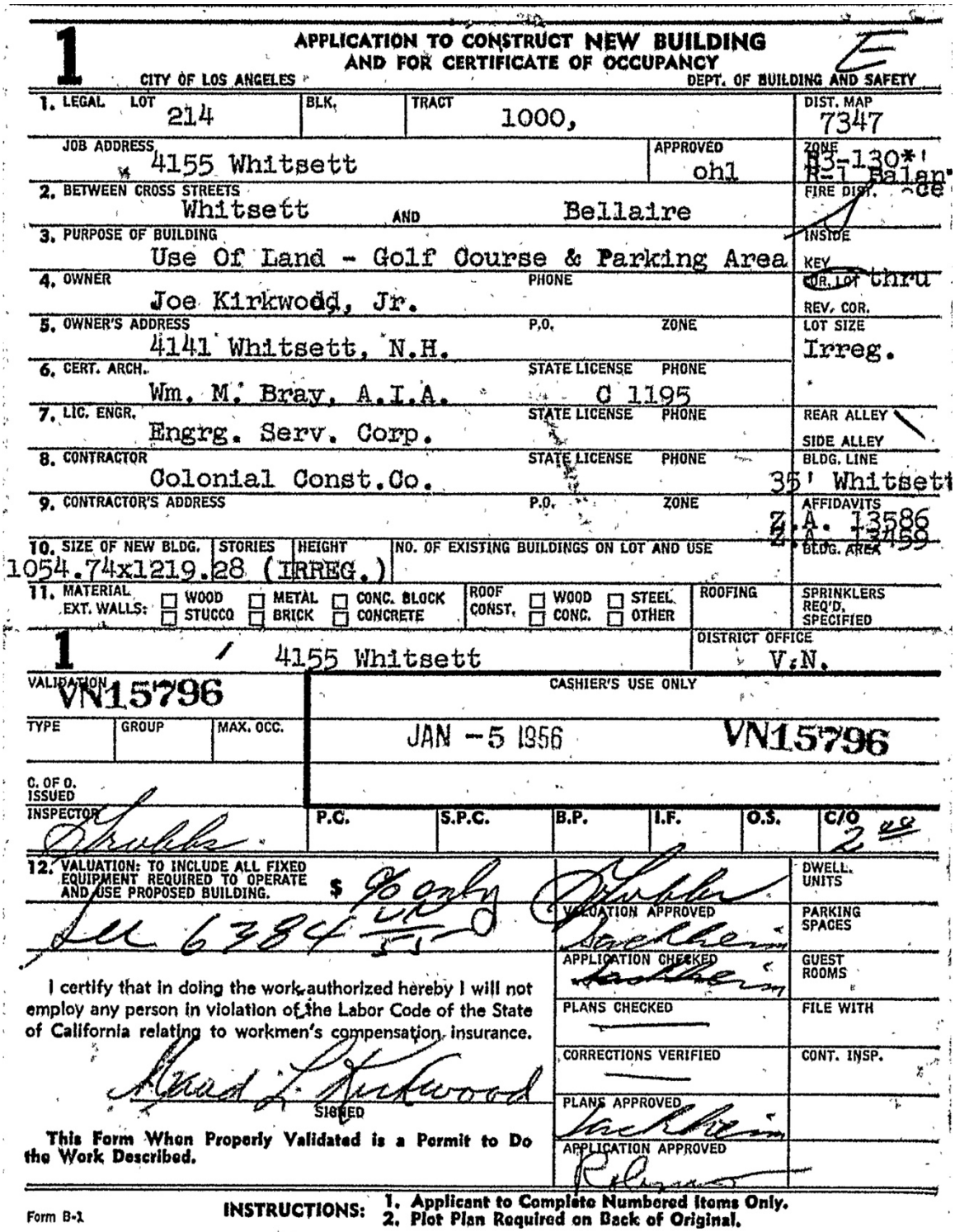
[159] "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center," Golf Historical Society, last modified June 1, 2009, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/.
[160] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[161] "Joe Kirkwood Sr.: First Australian PGA Tour Winner, Trick Shot Performer," Golf Compendium, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfcompendium.com/2019/09/golfer-joe-kirkwood-sr.html.
[162] "Zone Variance Asked for Golf Recreation Center," *Los Angeles Times*, April 4, 1955, 36, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380949500/?terms=zone%2Bvariance%2Basked%2Bfor%2Bgolf%2Brecreation%2Bcenter%2Blos%2Bangeles.
[163] Golf Compendium, "Joe Kirkwood Sr."
[164] Ibid.
[165] Ibid.
[166] "Joe Kirkwood, Jr.," Hollywood Walk of Fame, accessed July 15, 2020, https://walkoffame.com/joe-kirkwood-jr/.
[167] "Kirkwood Sports Center – Studio City, California," Bray Architects, accessed July 15, 2020, https://brayarchitects.com/WP/?p=1345.

topography of the site.[168] As it was situated along the Los Angeles River, "[t]he ground for the buildings and facilities necessitated the stabilization of the soil, with increased structural support, both below and above ground, due to a high underground water table; proximity to an active river; and location in an earthquake risk area."[169] Having had a successful career designing homes in the region, and often embracing the popular Ranch style of the time, Bray won a Lifetime Achievement Award in 1994 from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects.[170] Today the practice continues in the hands of his son, Roger W. Bray, AIA.[171]

The actual site of Weddington Golf is listed in Department of Building and Safety records as both 4155 and 4141 Whitsett Avenue, depending on the year (1955 or 1956 respectively).[172] The site is situated on the southwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, and runs west on Valley Spring from Whitsett to Bellaire Avenue.[173] It originally ran south on Whitsett to the Los Angeles River's edge, but currently the property borders the Studio City Fire Station (LA #78),[174] built in 2007 just north of the Los Angeles River pathway.[175] While some of the original trees were removed to make way for the fire station, "a row of eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course."[176] The entire property has a neighborhood feel within a parklike setting. The grounds still include numerous trees, including palms, eucalyptus and pine.[177]

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[168] Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."
[169] Ibid.
[170] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 20.
[171] Ibid.
[172] "Document #1955VN06384," August 8, 1955, Building Permit Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[173] Ibid.
[174] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 22.
[175] Ibid.
[176] Ibid.
[177] Ibid., 28.



1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

E

1. LEGAL LOT 214	BLK.	TRACT 1000,	DIST. MAP 7347
JOB ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED ohl	ZONE R3-130*1 R-1 Balan
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Whitsett AND Bellaire			FIRE DIST. ce
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING Use Of Land - Golf Course & Parking Area			INSIDE KEY
4. OWNER Joe Kirkwood, Jr.	PHONE		OR. LOT thru REV. COR.
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 4141 Whitsett, N.H.	P.O.	ZONE	LOT SIZE Irreg.
6. CERT. ARCH. Wm. M. Bray, A.I.A.	STATE LICENSE C 1195	PHONE	
7. LIC. ENGR. Engrg. Serv. Corp.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY SIDE ALLEY
8. CONTRACTOR Colonial Const.Co.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLDG. LINE 35' Whitseti
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS Z.A. 13586 Z.A. 13459

10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. 1054.74x1219.28 (IRREG.)	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE		BLDG. AREA
11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☐ WOOD ☐ STUCCO ☐ METAL ☐ BRICK ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ CONC. ☐ STEEL ☐ OTHER	ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED		
1 / 4155 Whitsett				DISTRICT OFFICE V.N.	

VALIDATION VN15796

CASHIER'S USE ONLY

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	JAN -5 1956 VN15796

C. OF O. ISSUED

INSPECTOR	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O 2

12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 90 only

Lic 6384 VR 5-7-0

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

Maud L. Kirkwood
SIGNED

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

VALUATION APPROVED	DWELL. UNITS
APPLICATION CHECKED	PARKING SPACES
PLANS CHECKED	GUEST ROOMS
CORRECTIONS VERIFIED	FILE WITH
PLANS APPROVED	CONT. INSP.
APPLICATION APPROVED	

Form B-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

Figure 4.1: The 1956 "Application to Construct New Building" at 4155 Whitsett, listing Joe Kirkwood Jr. as owner, and William M. Bray as architect. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

In 2011, a full tree assessment was completed as part of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for a senior center being proposed for the site. This draft identified a total of 400 trees within the grounds, with 47 deemed of size per the City of Los Angeles "Tree Preservation Guidelines."[178] The site was originally designated in 1946 as R3-1 medium density residential zoning on the Whitsett Avenue side, and R1-1 low density residential zoning along the rest of the property.[179] However, in 1971 this shifted to agricultural zoning (A1-1XL) due to an agreement between the Weddington family, the operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles.[180] The purpose of this was to designate the site as a recreational open space, and to place height restrictions on it.[181]

The clubhouse was designed in the ranch style that was popular for residential architecture was popular across the country through the 1960s, and for which Bray was known.[182] The Ranch style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American Southwest modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Bungalow styles and Prairie modernism pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early twentieth century.[183] Although the Ranch style was usually found in residential architecture, it was also used for showrooms, groceries and golf clubhouses.[184] The driving range, club house, pro shop, and coffee shop were

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[178] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), IV.C-7, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[179] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[180] Studio City Residents Association and Save L.A.River Open Space, *Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project* (Los Angeles, 2014), 2, https://studiocityresidents.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/SCRA-SLAROS-Comments-on-Studio-City-Senior-Living-Center-DEIR.pdf

[181] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[182] "Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."; Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 597-611.

[183] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

[184] PCR Services Corporation, *Historical Resources Assessment and Environmental Impacts Analysis Report: Verdugo Hills Golf Course*, prepared for Gaines & Stacey LLP (Los Angeles, 2015), 22-23, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/verdugohillgolfcourse/deir_rp/RP_deir%206433%20la%20tuna%20canyon/DEIR%20Appendices/Appendix%20D_Historical%20Resources%20Assessment.pdf.

designed using similar characteristics of small clubs during this era.[185] The design and materials create a warm and inviting feeling. "Knotty pine paneling covers the walls up to a datum line set by the east (entrance) and west (rear) walls."[186] The centerpiece of the main room is a fireplace, reaching to the ceiling and created using variegated brick.[187]

> "The clubhouse is of wood frame construction on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. It has a wood shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with deep eaves along the front and rear of the building to create generous overhangs. The front overhang is sheltered by square wood posts. The exterior cladding of the building is painted board and batten siding. The north side contains utility uses, with a shed-roofed garage (its roof parallel to the main gable) and a small shed (its roof perpendicular to the main gable, attached to the wall) and an exterior vestibule at the back of the pro shop enclosed with chain link fencing."[188]



Figure 4.2: The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956, the year it opened. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

City records show that the "Certificate of Occupancy" per the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety was issued on January 4, 1956. The permit identifies the parcel as, "Use of Land Golf Course including 50' x 500' area for 77 cars."[189] This large number of parking spaces is significant, as the 1950s was a period of substantial growth for the automobile industry. Production of cars in America jumped from two million in 1946, to eight million in 1955.[190] "[T]he automobile freed motorists from the fixed routes of rail-based

[185] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 18.
[186] Ibid.
[187] Ibid., 4.
[188] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.
[189] "Document #1956VN15796," January 4, 1956, Certificate of Occupancy Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[190] The California Department of Transportation, *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Sacramento, CA, 2011), 17,

transportation. This unprecedented mobility had a profound impact on urban form. Previously undeveloped areas that were too far from streetcar lines became ripe for development in the automobile era."[191] This freedom allowed people to travel further for a variety of activities, including recreational ones. So while the course was frequented by locals, who walked their clubs over for a round, it was also popular with golfers across the Valley, who drove to use the facility. The "Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center was praised for its parking spaces, with their lane markings. . .important factors in the successful operation of a modern golf driving range."[192] The lot remains the same today. The site is further made unique by its outdoor lighting. "There's no shortage of nostalgia at the 1950s-era club, where kitschy dimpled lights shaped like giant golf balls [on tees] tower over the parking lot."[193]



Figure 4.3: The parking lot of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in the late 1950s. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

[191] California Department of Transportation, "Tract Housing in California," 3.

[192] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

[193] Sue Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings On Golf, Tennis Club's Fate," *Los Angeles Times*, July 1, 2001, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-jul-01-me-17323-story.html.

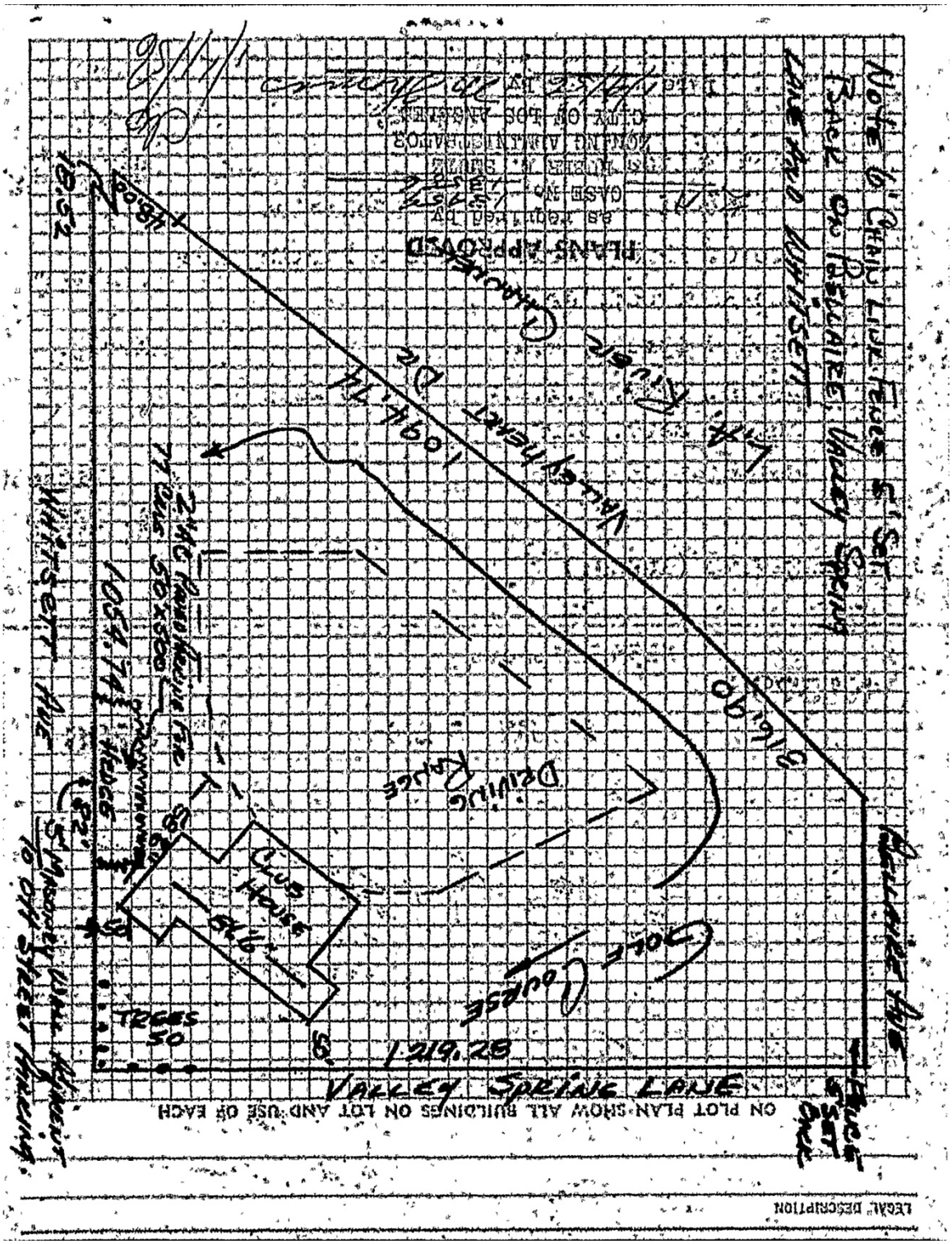


Figure 4.4: Map attached to the 1956 "Application to Construct New Building," noting "off street parking" along Whitsett Ave. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

Weddington Golf & Tennis Club is a unique space in Los Angeles, in part because "[the] parcel. . .ha[d] been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s," until it was sold in 2014.[194] The original land ownership is ambiguous, but in all likelihood, the land where Weddington Golf now sits was initially owned by Isaac Lankershim.[195] What is clear is that the land was bought in 1890 by a young farmer from Iowa, Wilson Weddington, who had moved his family out West.[196] Weddington operated it as a sheep farm in the early years, before later switching over to wheat fields and then casaba melons.[197] The Weddington family went on to become local power brokers, even using their home as the first post office in Toluca Lake. Although "Lankershim was the biggest name in the area, Weddington made his presence known after President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the job of postmaster in 1893."[198] Eventually the post office was moved out of their home, and to a local general store Weddington opened in the late 1890s.[199] His children, both sons – Guy and Fred – also became pillars of the emerging San Fernando Valley community.[200] It was Guy, who along with magnate Henry Huntington, helped broker the deal to bring the Pacific Red Car to the Valley in the early 1900s.[201] All of the Weddingtons served on the area's chamber of commerce, with Wilson serving as president for most of the 1920s.[202] The family had its hand in numerous local enterprises. They opened the Bank of Lankershim in 1910, and when the city later changed its name from Lankershim to North Hollywood, it became part of Security Pacific.[203] The branch was operated out of a storefront located at the corner of Weddington Street and Lankershim Boulevard.[204] The Weddington family maintained their prominence throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

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[194] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15.
[195] Ibid.
[196] Ibid., 20.
[197] "Weddington Golf & Tennis," Weddington Golf and Tennis, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.weddigntongolfandtennis.com.
[198] "Weddington Family," The Historical Marker Database, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=137712
[199] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[200] Ibid.
[201] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 14-16.
[202] Ibid.
[203] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[204] Ibid.



Figure 4.5: The Weddington Brothers General Store and Post Office in Lankershim (later North Hollywood). Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections (Weddington Family Collection); image GWM49.jpg. (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/3367/rec/12).

With the expansion of suburbanization and the post-war shift towards recreation near the home, the use of Weddington's land was due for a change. In 1955, Fred Weddington agreed to lease a portion of his family's property to actor Joe Kirkwood.[205] According to the *Los Angeles Times*, "[h]alf a century ago, the stubborn old banker had a mind to rent out the family farm. A rather bad deal in retrospect: $1,000 a month, regardless of inflation, for 50 years."[206] Kirkwood's vision was to use the site and build it out as a privately-owned, but functionally public golf course. In April 1955, he filed a zoning variance request with the city to "permit use of property at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City, as a privately-operated recreation center consisting of a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch and putt golf course."[207]

Officially, the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center opened its driving range on January 1, 1956. When the nine-hole course reached completion in May of the same year, it did so with a celebrity golf tournament to raise funds for the Women's Adoption International Fund (WAIF).[208] The

[205] Jeff Meyers, "The Main Course: Studio City Club a Star Attraction for Those With Taste for Golf," *Los Angeles Times*, November 26, 1987, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-11-26-sp-24899-story.html
[206] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[207] Los Angeles Times, "Zone Variance."
[208] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

money raised that day went to children whose parents had died in World War II.[209] It was a celebrity-filled event, hosting many of the biggest names in Hollywood at the time – including actors Mickey Rooney, Bob Hope, and Gordon MacRae.[210]



Figure 4.6: Dean Martin hits the first shot at the opening of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00127797 (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/59736/rec/9).

The original plan for the site was to ultimately create a recreation center with an 18-hole golf course, a driving range, and "a gigantic bowling center, championship swimming pool and an ice rink."[211] Kirkwood also hoped to include a drive-in restaurant. But these plans proved too

[209] Ibid.
[210] Ibid.
[211] Pete Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon," *Valley Times*, July 6, 1955, 13, https://www.newspapers.com/image/580394433/?terms=weddington%2Bgolf%2Bkirkwood%2Bcookin.

costly – the clubhouse cost an estimated $65,000, and the entire project totaled $1.25 million.[212] The golf course was to be composed of 18 holes resembling smaller versions of holes on world famous courses, though ultimately only nine were ever built.[213] Kirkwood originally considered including the "seventh at Pebble Beach" and the "15th at Cypress Point" (both located in Northern California), the "fourth at Colonial" (in Fort Worth, Texas), and "the 10th hole at Wing[ed] Foot" (in Mamaroneck, New York), but these holes were never built.[214] He also wanted to replicate the third, fifth, and 15th holes of the Augusta National Golf Club in Georgia, and while the third and fifth were indeed constructed, Kirkwood wound up swapping out the 15th hole for the eighth.[215] To put it simply, "Kirkwood had patterned each green after the best he'd played all over the world."[216]

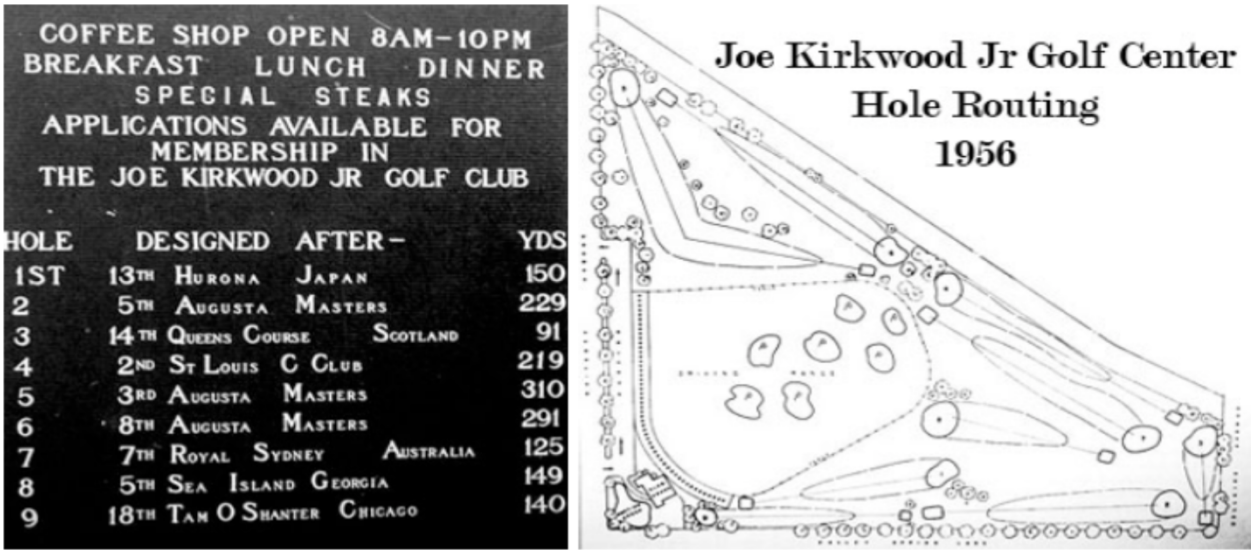


Figure 4.7: Original sign and map from the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center, detailing the courses the holes are modeled after. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

The skating rink, pool, and drive-in never materialized. However, tennis courts were added to the southern end of the property in 1974 and remain today.[217] Although Kirkwood's name was the draw in the early years, he didn't stay involved for long. In 1957, Kirkwood sold

[212] Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon."
[213] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[214] Claude Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here," *Valley Times*, January 5, 1956, 10, https://newspapers.com/image/580319506/.
[215] Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here."
[216] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[217] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-3.

his interest to two local men: George McCallister Sr., and his developer friend Arthur "Bob" Anderson.[218]



Figure 4.8: Joe Kirkwood demonstrates his golf swing in front of members of the Studio City Rotary Club, including Fred Weddington. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00157488. (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/130799)

It was McCallister who purchased the lease and facility from the Weddington family and Joe Kirkwood Jr., and it was primarily McCallister who continued to run it until 2007 with the help of two of his five sons, George Jr. and John.[219] In the early years, the course had been popular with actors and studio executives, due to its close proximity to the numerous film and

[218] Meyers, "The Main Course"; Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[219] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15-16.

television studios now located in the San Fernando Valley.[220] But it was under McCallister's watch that he "began turning Studio City (officially incorporated in 1958[221]) into a [golf] club whose reputation now stretches far beyond the studios."[222] The McCallister family also had power and success in their veins. McAllister Sr. held large investments in local real estate, and his brother was the inventor of the first golf glove.[223] He was also an avid golfer, and was pivotal in bringing golf to Los Angeles' masses by incorporating it into public schools.[224] "McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs."[225]McCallister Sr. also redesigned the course, making it more accessible for neighborhood and scratch golfers. "He redesigned the course to make play easier—filling in the water and sand traps, and rebuilding the greens."[226] He also added an irrigation and sprinkler system, and planted rose bushes and thousands of trees – including fir, various citrus, and 20,000 palm trees (of which only 10% survived).[227] I belong to Bel-Air," said Anderson of the course in 1987, "and this is prettier."[228]

In order to drum up more business, McCallister Sr. "began giving lessons to anyone who could hold a club."[229] He offered a variety of golf clinics in the neighborhood, taught at local schools, and ensured the price of lessons on site was reasonable.[230] In a *Los Angeles Times* interview from 1987, he stated "what really made our business here, was the price of our lessons. In those days, other clubs were charging $5 an hour. We charged 50 cents."[231]

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[220] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[221] "Studio City Golf Course, Inc.," Open Corporates, accessed July 16, 2020, https://opencorporates.com/companies/us_nv/C72-1958t.pdf.
[222] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[223] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[224] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[225] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[226] Ibid., 21.
[227] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[228] Ibid.
[229] Ibid.
[230] Ibid.
[231] Ibid.

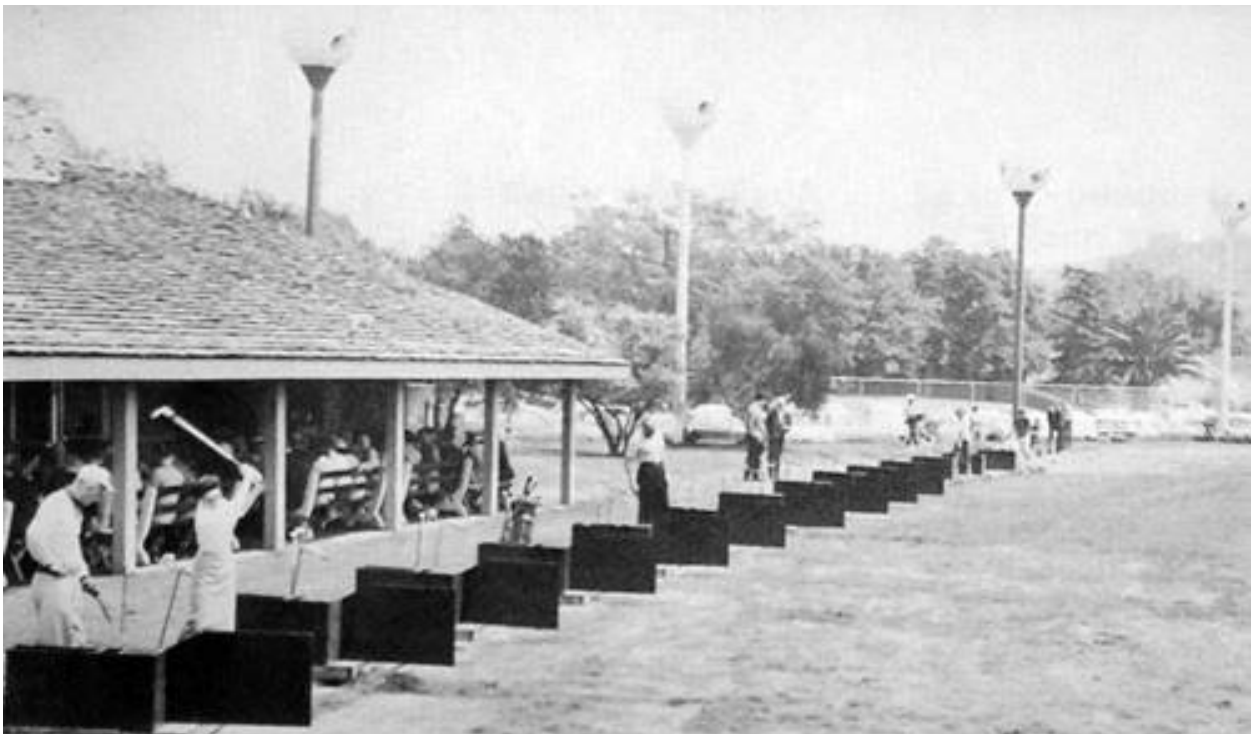


Figure 4.9: The driving range in the 1960s. Image courtesy of Weddington Golf & Tennis; image 12439231_608061945999074_1693263290218144908_n. (https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/).

McCallister Sr. was also unusual for the time, as he offered classes to women – something not found at many courses in the area.[232] Although racism was common in golf (the PGA did not allow non-white golfers to join until 1961), this was not the case at Weddington.[233] The course was open to golfers of all races – notably, Don Cornelius of *Soul Train* fame even took lessons there.[234] The course was also "nationally known for being the place where a major redesign of the club head was made."[235]

[232] Ibid.
[233] "African Americans and golf, a brief history," African American Registry, accessed July 16, 2020, https://aaregistry.org/story/african-americans-and-golf-a-brief-history/.
[234] Michael Ventre, "Peace, Love & Soul: The Legacy and Final Sign-Off of Don Cornelius," *Ventura Blvd*, https://venturablvd.goldenstate.is/peace-love-soul-the-legacy-and-final-sign-off-of-don-cornelius/.
[235] Meyers, "The Main Course."



FALL TOURNAMENT—*Getting in form for Studio City Women's Golf Club championship meet Wednesday at Studio City golf course are, from left, Mrs. Peggy McKay, tourney chairman; Miss Marilyn Monahan, president; Dorothy Miller, treasurer.*

Figure 4.10: Female gofers at the course in 1957. Image courtesy of the Los Angeles Times. (https://www.newspapers.com/image/381302167/?terms=studio%2Bcity%2Bgolf)

The 1970s saw the addition of tennis courts to the site, which McCallister charged the public to reserve by the hour.[236] Weddington "was one of the first. . .clubs in California – maybe *the* first" to do so.[237] Throughout this period, the course became further associated with celebrity. Famed golfer Roger Dunn taught lessons beginning in 1962, before leaving to open his chain of Roger Dunn Golf Shops (he eventually returned to teach golf at Weddington in the late 1980s,

[236] Ibid.
[237] Ibid.

and did so until his death in 2012).[238] Golf legend Arnold Palmer was also a known regular, and a friend of Anderson's.[239]

> "[Bob] Hope used to sit on a red Naugahyde couch in the knotty-pine clubhouse and watch 'Monday Night Football' on an ancient black-and-white television. Jack Nicholson [w]as. . .known to show up without money, identify himself behind his patented dark sunglasses and ask the cashier, 'Am I good for it tomorrow?'"[240]

Nicholson also took lessons at Weddington.[241] But despite the high-profile clientele, Weddington retained an open, relaxed atmosphere. Celebrities mingled with first time golfers, chatting happily at the driving range.

In contrast to Weddington, numerous private, highly exclusive, and expensive golf courses and country clubs can be found spread all over parts of Southern California.[242] Conversely, since 2001, the number of clubs that are open to the general public has continued to decline. There are currently only 18 open, including the following: Weddington Golf Course, Lindero Canyon, Verdugo Hills Golf Club, Arroyo Seco Golf Course, Lake Lindero Golf Course, Westlake Village Golf Course, Rancho Duarte Golf Course, Dominguez Golf Course, Azusa Greens Country Club, Palos Verdes Golf Course, and San Dimas Golf Course.[243]

This decline only serves to further highlight the importance of local community meeting places, such as public golf courses. Their relevance cannot be overstated – there were so few places in the 1950s, '60s, and even '70s, where people from all walks of life could congregate and feel welcome. Weddington Golf has long held an important role in the fabric and history of Studio City and its surrounding neighborhoods. This community importance continued throughout the 1980s and '90s and remains integral today.

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[238] Dennis McLellan, "Roger Dunn dies at 81; golfer founded chain of discount stores," *Los Angeles Times*, September 10, 2010, https://www.latimes.com/local/obituaries/la-xpm-2012-sep-10-la-me-roger-dunn-20120910-story.html.
[239] Randy Malat, "Fashioning Clubs With a New Approach," *Los Angeles Times*, November 28, 1985, 18, https://www.newspapers.com/image/401449520; Meyers, "The Main Course."
[240] Ibid.
[241] Kevin Cook, "Golf Digest Interview: Jack Nicholson," *Golf Digest*, May 14, 2020, https://www.golfdigest.com/story/jacknicholson.
[242] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O*, prepared for Planning Associates, Inc. (Los Angeles, 2012), 3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20O_Privately-Owned%20Golf%20and%20Tennis%20Facilities%20Study.pdf
[243] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O," 3.

V: Property Rights and Development Proposals

During the 1980s, Weddington Golf (then-named Studio City Golf and Tennis) became a site of interest for development. In 1987, the *Los Angeles Times* noted that "[o]ver the years, real-estate developers have drooled over the prospect of turning the club's 17 acres – now worth an estimated 50 million – into high density housing complexes."[244] In 1988, for the first time since purchasing the land in the late 1890s, the owners of the property attempted to sell the land, listing it for $42 million.[245] Part of the reason the owners were eagerly looking to sell was the low profit on the property. For years the family had "searched for a way out of a miserable lease signed in 1955 that brought in just $1,000 a month on 17.2 acres of prime real estate."[246] Guy Weddington McCreary, one of the family heirs, told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[the lease] was signed by my great uncle, and it's just been. . .a misery for a long time. . .It destroys you as far as economic return. You're land poor."[247]

Several factors blocked the heirs' path to a sale. First and foremost, finding a buyer was difficult, due to the long-held lease by the golf course.[248] But additionally, homeowner groups (such as the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA)) began to form with the hope of helping play a role in determining what might be developed on the site if it were sold.[249] When asked whether she supported the sale of the property for development, Polly Ward, then-president of the SCRA replied, "No way. This community wants to retain the open space."[250] Ultimately, nothing came of this initial attempt to sell.

The property went up for sale again in 1994, but the conflict surrounding development on the site remained. At this point, the Weddington heirs thought that, in addition to selling the land, they might be able to rid it of the lease as well – potentially increasing its value. This was because in early 1994, the heirs were informed that the conditional-use permit for the site had

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[244] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[245] Gabe Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold," *Los Angeles Times*, April 14, 1988, 51, https://newspapers.com/image/404168876/.
[246] Eric Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course," *Los Angeles Times*, July 23, 1994, B5, https://www.newspapers.com/image/160250568/.
[247] Eric Slater, "Priced Well Under Par: Development Possible as Studio City Golf Course Property Goes Up For Sale," *Los Angeles Times*, June 26, 1994, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/158987133/.
[248] Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold."
[249] Ibid.
[250] Ibid.

expired in 1985.[251] "First signed in 1958, the 50 year lease states that it will become null and void if the course does not have a conditional use permit."[252] The heirs immediately attempted to evict the golf course operators, with hopes of selling the valuable 17 acres without the encumbrance of the lease.[253] The course fought back, and filed for a new permit. In November 1994, a city official denied the course an updated permit until "legal questions surrounding the course's lease agreement are resolved."[254] Although local golfers were concerned that their beloved course could be lost, many involved with the fight were confident it would be over quickly, with the course remaining.[255] Attorneys who represented the course operators told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[w]e're not going to move out. . .the very plain language of that contract says the city must refuse to renew or extend the permit in order for the lease to be nullified. The city never has and we believe they never will."[256]

As the two sides debated their case, the community surrounding the course began to further voice their opinions and concerns. This would become a recurring pattern. Mort Allen, a local and well-known real estate agent, stated that he had received numerous inquiries about the possible sale of the land.[257] Residents, politicians, and activists expressed their fears as well, concerned about this "urban oasis." An aide to Zev Yaroslavsky, the area's then-city council member, stated "we think the recreational use is a valuable resource to the community and to the city as a whole, and we wouldn't want to see it go away."[258] Then-SCRA President Tony Lucente made it clear that, "any development would come under close scrutiny and powerful opposition from the neighborhood association. . .the land is zoned for light agricultural use and planned as open green space for park type facilities."[259]

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[251] Eric Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit," *Los Angeles Times*, November 1, 1994, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1994-11-01-me-57413-story.html.
[252] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[253] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[254] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[255] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[256] Ibid.
[257] Kay Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site," *Los Angeles Times*, July 3, 1994, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/159222408/.
[258] Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site."
[259] Slater, "Priced Well Under Par."

In January 1995 the issue of the permit was settled. [260] "In its decision announced Jan. 3, the zoning appeals board overturned an Oct. 18 ruling by Associate Zoning Administrator Horace Tramel denying the permit because of questions over the golf course's legal standing as a tenant. . .[I]n November, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge [had] dismissed a lawsuit by Weddington that charged that the previous permit's expiration had voided the lease."[261] In effect, this decision by the Los Angeles Board of Zoning Appeals determined that the operators of the course had met their lease terms, even though the permit had lapsed.[262] Although the community had come out in support of re-issuing of the permit, McCreary and the other heirs were extremely disappointed. Upon hearing the news, he stated, "it's like property rights don't really mean anything." Nevertheless, the fight over the land and its use did not end there.

In early 2000, a new proposal was put forward by a Del Mar-based development organization, Homeplace Retirement Communities of America.[263] Their proposal sought to build a 240-unit living facility for senior citizens on the site.[264] They intended to erect numerous four story buildings on at least five acres of the site, as well as build an underground parking lot that would be able to park approximately 500 cars.[265] At the time, Homeplace was a fairly new company, which had other housing projects being built in the San Fernando Valley.[266] This project would have included food services, as well as health care providers to be located on-site. Jim Schmitz, then-senior vice president for Homeplace, let the community know that although the company believed there was a very large demand for this type of facility in the area, they intended to keep the golf course in place "even if it must be reconfigured."[267] Moreover, Homeplace considered possibly donating the course itself to the city, in order for its use to continue (and to placate community members).[268] The development was specifically designed

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[260] Kay Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit," *Los Angeles Times*, January 10, 1995, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-01-10-me-18343-story.html.
[261] Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit."
[262] Ibid.
[263] Patrick McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187879587/.
[264] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[265] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[266] Patrick McGreevy, "Senior Housing Plan Draws Fire," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B1, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187880223/.
[267] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[268] Ibid.

with the intent to preserve 76% of the land.[269] Although Homeplace had only made an offer of interest to purchase the land at this point, it was still under the ownership of Weddington Investment Partnership. The fifty year golf lease remained in place, set to finally expire in 2005.[270]

The following figures are overviews of the proposed Homeplace development on the site taken from the City of Los Angeles' then-contemporary Environmental Impact Report (EIR):

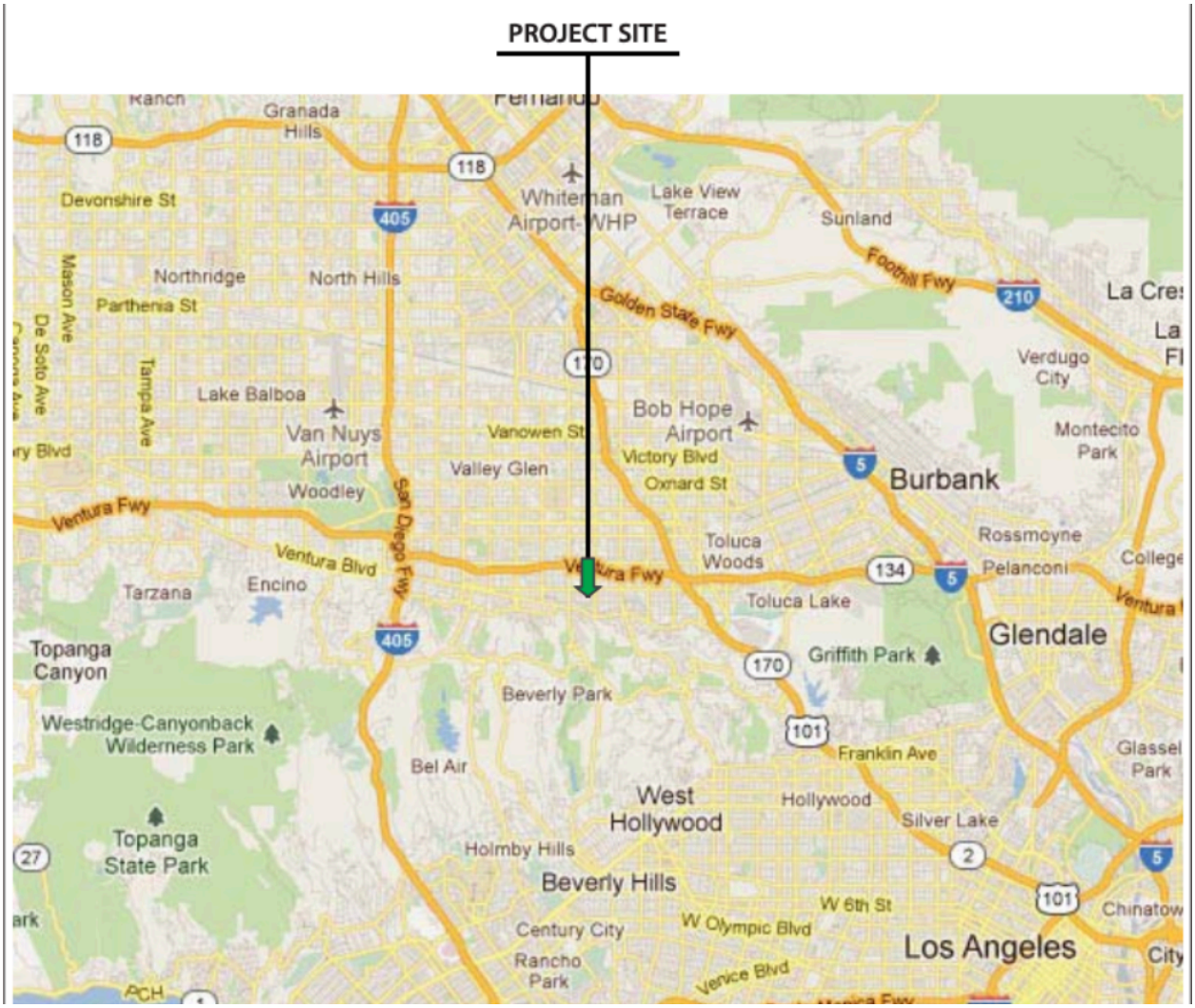


Figure 5.1: Project Site within the Southern California regional area. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[269] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club," *Los Angeles Times*, February 8, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-08-me-studio8-story.html.
[270] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."



Figure 5.2: Aerial overview of Weddington Gold & Tennis site. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-5, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.



Figure 5.3: Project Site and Development Site Location Key. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-6, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

The SCRA once again came out against any proposed change to the site. “This is one of the crown jewels of Studio City, so this is one of those ‘chain yourself to the bulldozer’ kinds of

developments," said Lucente.[271] But it wasn't just the Association who cared about the course's fate. Players and non-golfers alike were concerned. "I think the community should decide what happens to it," said Garrett Meyers, a local teenager and golf student at Weddington.[272] Nearby residents also inundated the city planning offices with thousands of letters decrying what a mistake this development would be.[273] Even more letters were written to the *Los Angeles Times*. Karen Thorson Cotter of Valley Village wrote to the paper, "the golf course is the jewel of our town and our last open green space. We do not need this cement monstrosity and we are not drastically in need of senior housing." [274] Not surprisingly, the owners of the land disagreed with much of the community sentiment. As Guy Weddington McCreary reiterated, "everybody seems to think they own the. . .property except us" (a constant battle cry heard in the world of preservation).[275]

By 2003, the matter was nowhere nearer to being settled. In fact, the City of Los Angeles, now hoping to save the site as open green space, made a public announcement of their intent to try and purchase the site. Wendy Gruel, the city council member representing Studio City at the time, believed rapid action was needed to bring about a solution, even if it meant the city would use its power to condemn the property in order to force the sale. "This is a treasure. . .It is open space that should be preserved.[276] Although the motion to condemn the property was approved by an 11-1 vote, Homeplace pleaded with the council to reconsider, as they believed the city was in desperate need of residential dwellings for seniors.[277]

At the time, Gruel had been separately working hard on acquiring a portion of the Weddington land for a much needed new fire station in Studio City.[278] Following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, firefighters from Fire Station #78 had been living, eating, and working

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[271] Ibid.
[272] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[273] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[274] Karen Thorsen Cotter, "Studio City Golf Club Plan," *Los Angeles Times*, February 15, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-15-le-feige15-story.html.
[275] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[276] McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club."
[277] Ibid.
[278] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003," Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive, accessed July 25, 2020, http://www.lafire.com/stations/archive/articles/fs078_2003-1020_StationInAShed_LATimes.htm.

out of temporary buildings due to the severe damage their station experienced on Coldwater Canyon (just north of Ventura Boulevard) as a result of the quake.[279] Station #78 needed to be relocated elsewhere, and a portion of the land nearest the Los Angeles River – just a half mile away on Whitsett Avenue – was where the city wanted to move it.[280] The council voted to use eminent domain to acquire one acre of Weddington, paying more than $1 million for it.[281] Homeplace tried unsuccessfully to delay the vote, even implying that the city could possibly get that acre for free or at a lower price if it was willing to hold off on a vote until after Homeplace's escrow closed.[282] However, Gruel, alongside other city officials such as then-Council Member Jack Weiss, remained opposed to the senior housing development. "I will continue to do everything I can to save the Studio City Golf and Tennis Center," Weiss told the *Los Angeles Times* in 2003. "This is a jewel of open space"[283]

Ultimately, Homeplace was unable to get approval to build, and the project was abandoned. In 2007, upon the official end of the lease, the Weddington family took over the operation of the course. The heirs then proposed their own senior housing development for the site, through their development partnership, Weddington Golf and Tennis, LLC. Known as the Studio City Senior Living Center Project (SCSLC), the proposal intended to eliminate the golf course, reconfigure the driving range, and move the tennis courts.[284] The plan was then to build a "200-condominium unit senior housing development with an associated subterranean parking structure on the site.[285]

Around the same time, the site became subject to the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (LARRMP) and its implementation companion document, the River Improvement Overlay (RIO), which guides development throughout the Los Angeles River corridor.[286] The

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[279] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003."
[280] Ibid.
[281] Ibid.
[282] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land for Fire Station," *Los Angeles Times*, October 1, 2003, B3, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/190311650/?terms=studio%2B%2Bfire%2Bdepartment%2B%2Beminent%2Bdomain%2Boctober%2B20%2C%2B2003.
[283] McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land."
[284] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-9.
[285] Ibid., cover.
[286] Ibid., IV.G-9.

confluence of these events further brought attention to development efforts at the site, and in particular, raised public awareness about losing Weddington as open green space.

Over the course of the next seven years, from 2007 to 2014, the SCRA once again began fighting to preserve the site as open green space. With the support of lawyers and community members, they made a number of compelling arguments. One of the most relevant arguments was that the site's agricultural zoning is:

> "pursuant to an agreement among the landowners, operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles to permanently maintain the Project site as recreational open space with specific height restrictions. Consistent with that agreement, the Project site is designated as open space on the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan, which comprises the applicable land use element of the City's General Plan. The Project is inconsistent with the Community Plan and zoning designation for the site."[287]

Although the SCRA did acknowledge the importance of senior housing, their argument hinged on the belief that it should not be built at the expense of losing one of the last, and most frequently utilized, plots of open space in the San Fernando Valley.[288] Using statistics from the National Parks Service they argued that, "the Valley's park acreage is already far behind the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended average of 6 to 10 acres of accessible park space per 1,000 residents." They also noted that this was "the last remaining unprotected open space along the 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley."[289]

Naturally, the Weddington's disagreed. Despite the changes to the golf course and the demolition of the tennis courts, they assured the community that they would attempt to preserve as much of the recreational space as possible. They also argued that the demand for housing in the community outweighed these concerns, and that the project would be aligned with "the existing density and character of residential developments in the neighborhood." This assessment was inaccurate. The six senior housing buildings were expected to be 45 feet fall, while the surrounding "residential buildings are smaller and shorter, resulting in significant aesthetic and land use impacts due to the inclusion of six 45 foot tall buildings." Moreover, "under current zoning in the extra limited height district, building height on the site is limited to 30 feet."[290] To

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[287] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 2.
[288] Ibid.
[289] Ibid.
[290] Ibid.

highlight this contrast, the SCRA took pains to provide the heights of the buildings across the street from the site on Whitsett Avenue, which are as follows: 4032 Whitsett is a one-story church, 4068 Whitsett is 2.5 stories, 4100 Whitsett is three stories, 4104-4106 ½ Whitsett is one-story in front, two stories in the back, 4108 Whitsett is 2.5-stories, 4110 Whitsett is four stories (but below 45'), 4112 Whitsett is a one-story house, 4138 Whitsett is 3.5 stories, and 4148 Whitsett is 2.5 stories.[291]

The SCRA also offered what they viewed as the most viable and beneficial alternative for the site. Encouraging the city to purchase the land from the heirs, their idea was known as the LA River Park Alternative (or the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail).



Figure 5.4: Rendering of the proposed Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, spanning from Coldwater Canyon Avenue to Whitsett Avenue, in Studio City. Image courtesy of L.A. River Greenway Project (http://www.conservationsolutions.org/pdf/LARiver/CCS_LAR-Greenway_2014.pdf).

In a letter to Adam Villani, a Los Angeles City Planner, they stated that, "if implemented, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would retain the majority of the existing tennis facilities, the driving range, clubhouse and a golf putting green, while providing desperately needed parkland, creating native wetlands, increasing available habitat along the Los Angeles River."[292]

[291] Ibid., 33-34.
[292] Ibid., 3.

The idea gained some momentum, especially considering the site was the only "river-adjacent large undeveloped parcel in the East Valley."[293] There are no other sites within a five mile radius.[294]

In partnership with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC), the LA River Park Alternative had four main points: "(1) Improve water quality and water conservation, (2) Create a regional public access and staging area for the future Los Angeles River greenway, (3) Restore native habitat, and (4) Integrate historic recreational uses (that would be golf and tennis)."[295] The Urban Waters Federal Partnership (which the SCRA brought in to help secure government funding for the project), expressed support for the alternative and stated it would be "one of the most significant River revitalization projects in this area and has been prioritized by the Urban Waters Federal Partnership in its Los Angeles River Work Plan to receive targeted support from the federal government to expedite its implementation."[296]

Separate from saving the Weddington Golf site, the City of Los Angeles approved and adopted the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan ("LARRMP") as the regional vision and guide for development and improvement of multi-benefit projects along the Los Angeles River in the City of Los Angeles. The overall goal of this plan is to "transform the City's 32-mile stretch of the River into an 'emerald necklace' of parks, walkways, and bike paths, as well as provid[e] better connections to the neighboring communities, protect[ing] wildlife, [and] promoting the health of the river."[297] Kathy Hasset, co-director of Save LA River Open Space (SLAROS) believes the "alternative project" offers the best option for protecting and maintaining the site. "It has the potential to make a major contribution to our region, including improved water quality by halting pollutants from entering the LA River and creating a means for natural water treatment, better access to the Los Angeles River Greenway, the restoration of

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[293] Joe Linton, "A New Vision for Studio City Golf and Tennis," *LA Creek Freak*, October 15, 2008, https://lacreekfreak.wordpress.com/2008/10/15/a-new-vision-for-studio-city-golf-and-tennis/.
[294] Linton, "A New Vision."
[295] Ibid.
[296] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 16.
[297] Ibid., 49.

native habitats and the preservation of recreational uses."[298] SLAROS itself was created in the early 2000s with the mission to "preserve the Weddington property as open space with permanent public access, and to protect it from unwanted development."[299]

Many community members supported the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative Plan, but the cost to the City to purchase the site proved too prohibitive. In 2017, while many locals were still under the assumption that the senior housing debate remained ongoing, behind the scenes, an alternative deal was being struck. The heirs were in fact entering into an agreement with an elite local private college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, to develop the site as the school's new state-of-the-art recreational and athletic facility (the site is located less than a mile from the school's campus). The site was purportedly sold for over $40 million.[300]

Initially, Harvard-Westlake claimed it would be impossible for the existing facilities to remain as-is. "It was impossible to incorporate the golf course in the plan that would meet the school's needs," school spokesman Ari Engelberg told *The Daily News* in 2019.[301] The initial plan proposed would include "two lighted all-weather playing fields, a main gym, locker rooms, swimming pool, tennis courts, underground parking, six acres of public plazas, a walking and jogging trail," but "no golf area."[302] Partially in response to backlash, the school has now agreed in its most recent proposal to preserve the "golf putting green, clubhouse, and restaurant," though not the course itself.[303]

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[298] Karen Young, "Save LA River Open Space effort to bring new park to Studio City," *My Daily Find*, September 13, 2009, http://www.mydailyfind.com/2009/09/13/save-la-river-open-space-effort-to-bring-new-park-to-studio-city.
[299] "Home," Save LA River Open Space, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.savelariveropenspace.org.
[300] Olga Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently; its longtime users are not happy," *Daily News*, August 2, 2019, https://www.dailynews.com/2019/08/02/a-popular-golf-course-in-studio-city-will-close-permanently-its-longtime-users-are-not-happy.
[301] Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently."
[302] Eric Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft for new athletic facilities on 16-acre site in Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, July 15, 2019, https://www.latimes.com/sports/highschool/varsity-times/la-sp-vti-harvard-westlake-athletic-facilities-20190715-story.html.
[303] "Project Overview," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/the-project/project-overview/.

There are a number of troubling elements brought about by this proposed development. The space will have limited public access, and the preserved public space "is not contiguous, it does not create a park environment. It is created by bits and pieces cobbled together mostly on the perimeter of the property."[304] Noise is another major factor, as the school is proposing to build facilities with a total of 2,117 spectator seats across their gyms, athletic fields, and pool.[305] Traffic and parking pose additional concerns. Currently, there are 532 proposed parking spaces for the site.[306] With spectator seats well in excess of that number, not to mention parking for students and faculty themselves, this poses a major impact on the surrounding neighborhood's traffic. Even with the school's proposed shuttles, this does not provide any guarantees.[307] The project would also see the removal of approximately 200 mature trees, which poses both carbon sequestration, historic, and aesthetic concerns.[308] Although the school would replace them with new trees, these would take 20 or more years to reach maturity.[309] There are also concerns about the site's water recapture proposal, given its location along the Los Angeles River. "The Harvard-Westlake recapture proposal reduces the catchment area of polluted runoff from 200 acres to 39 acres," and would likely see the runoff co-mingling with street water before running into the river.[310]

As it stands today, Harvard Westlake has submitted plans, proposed findings, and supplemental material along with a request for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The Los Angeles City Planning Office is currently reviewing these documents, and all interested parties

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[304] "HW Sports Campus: Limited Public Access," *Studio City Residents Association*, June 27, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-limited-public-access.
[305] "HW Sports Campus: Noise," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 4, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-noise.
[306] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'How will you guarantee that people wont park in the neighborhood?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 12, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1582933283515-d3e58056-5ac7.
[307] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'Will Harvard-Westlake students drive to the site for practices/games?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1559693983093-cebfb9eb-8a5a.
[308] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 25, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-tree-removal.
[309] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[310] "HW Sports Campus: Water Reclamation," *Studio City Residents Association*, August 29, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-water-reclamation.

are awaiting a Notice of Preparation.[311] The six primary related documents pertaining to the Harvard Westlake plan include elevation plans, findings, photographs, and a floorplan, all of which were submitted to the city on March 5, 2020.[312] "The School must prepare a full Environmental Impact Report" (EIR) that requires an expanded public comment period for the community to analyze and mitigate the full environmental impact of the Harvard-Westlake Project."[313] The SCRA and other interested parties continue to actively oppose this development on the site.

Prior opposition to development on the site has not been based on any historical rationale. This changed, however, in 2012, when the course was listed as a potential historical resource on Historic Places LA and Survey LA. The site is currently being evaluated for inclusion on the California Register as a Historical-Cultural Monument (HCM) by a private entity.[314] These factors further impact possible development on the site, as well as the site's requested CUP (which is currently under review).

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311 "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI," March 5, 2020, Site Plan Review Record, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles City Planning, https://planning.lacity.org/pdiscaseinfo/search/encoded/MjM2MzAz0.

312 Los Angeles City Planning, "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI."

313 "Statement on the Existing Harvard-Westlake Development Plan for Weddington Golf & Tennis – February 2020," *Studio City Residents Association*, February 24, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/statement-on-the-existing-harvard-westlake-development-plan-for-weddington-golf-tennis-february-2020/

314 "Petition: Urge Kerkorian to vote YES: Weddington Golf & Tennis as an Historical Monument," Change.org, Accessed September 5, 2020, https://www.change.org/p/urge-krekorian-to-vote-yes-weddington-golf-tennis-is-an-historical-monument;

VI: Preservation and a Path Forward

"The relationship between history and memory is peculiarly and perhaps uniquely fractured in contemporary American life." – Michael Frisch, historian[315]

Preservation, as a practice, encapsulates more than just buildings. It addresses the landscape of a space in its entirety, conveying what a site has been, how (or if) it has changed over time, who has used it, and how it has affected them. To preserve a space is to continually manage change over the course of time. Preservation also helps define a society and a culture – it is a deliberate maintenance of a collective consciousness.

The choice to conserve – to value legacy – can reflect what's important to a community (depending on who's telling the story, and their intended audience). There are a number of players attempting to shape the narrative of Weddington Golf. The City of Los Angeles, Harvard-Westlake School, numerous grassroots groups, native tribes, community and nonprofit organizations, and private property owners each have a stake in the outcome (and believe their stake is the most valuable). Ultimately, there are a number of compelling reasons to preserve the space without necessarily valuing one stakeholder's perspective over another. Based on the historical research provided above and the analysis below, the reasons to preserve remain more compelling than the reasons to develop.

<u>Preservation Rationale 1: Community Use</u>

On any given weekend, the driving range at Weddington Golf is a loud and cheerful place. Regulars shout hello at one another, asking about this relative or that, and frequently chat up newcomers, providing advice or suggestions on how to improve their golf swing. You can find a diverse mix of individuals, from six year old girls to 80 year old men hitting a medium bucket of balls (for only $10).[316] For an additional five dollars, you can rent a set of clubs.[317] The first two of the 25 stalls are regularly reserved by the golf pros for lessons, which cost

[315] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 45.
[316] "Weddington Golf," Weddington Golf & Tennis, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/.
[317] Ibid.

(depending on length and pro) around $50-60 per half hour.[318] Approximately 70,000 rounds of golf are played at Weddington each year – roughly 200 rounds every day.[319] During the week, the course – which is open to the public every day from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. – is equally busy, if not more so, given the numerous local high school tennis and golf teams which use the facility to practice.[320]



Figure 6.1: Putting green and clubhouse as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The surrounding Valley community uses Weddington Golf & Tennis in a variety of ways. In addition to lessons and school team practices, the course is a meeting place for business professionals, friend groups, and old timers alike. Seniors are the most common morning players, but the afternoon and weekend set is dominated by younger people. Golf, as a sport, has seen a dramatic influx of young women players in particular, whose participation in the sport has

[318] Ron del Barrio, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.
[319] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), 220-21, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR_Appendix%20-Volume%201-Jul2014.pdf.
[320] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."

jumped 21% since the year 2000.[321] More than 25% of these players are non-White.[322] Weddington Golf remains the only public course in the area where lower income players could have access to the sport. As Ron del Barrio, a long-time gold pro and instructor at Weddington said, "Where the hell is the next Tiger Woods going to come from if everything is a private club?"[323] One of the things del Barrio loves most about the site is that "it feels like a mini country club community without anyone needing to pay to be a member. People are blown away by the warm family atmosphere to this day. Everyone is welcome – that's how it's always been, and how it still is."[324]



Figure 6.2: The original driving range remains intact as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The price point significantly improves the accessibility of Weddington. Golf as a whole can be an extremely costly sport when you factor in club memberships, green fees, and the price of gear. For example, Lakeside Golf Club, which is the nearest course to Weddington is private. In addition to initial and annual membership fees (which are not disclosed to the public),

[321] "Golf Industry Facts," National Golf Foundation, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.ngf.org/golf-industry-research.
[322] National Golf Foundation, "Golf Industry Facts."
[323] del Barrio, interview.
[324] Ibid.

members are required to pay monthly dues to play golf.[325] If you wish to bring a non-member friend, there's a $100 fee.[326] Golf clubs are not available for rent, but a caddy is (again, for a fee).[327] By contrast, although Weddington Golf is a shorter course, it only costs $12 on weekdays, $15 on weekends, and $10 for seniors to play a round.[328] This again, demonstrates the community element of Weddington – not only is everyone welcome, but it is truly affordable to all. This is important because golf has not historically been an accessible sport, as discussed above. Not only has Weddington been historically open along race and gender lines, but the low cost creates equity. Additionally, in terms of gender inclusion, many private clubs only allow women to play on specific, predetermined days. To use Lakeside as an example once again, the club does not allow women to be members at all. Women are only allowed to play if they're related to an immediate male club member, such as a father or a spouse, and even then, only on predetermined days. As another letter writer put it, "[I] have never felt so much a part of a community as I have since I started coming to Studio City Golf + Tennis. . .Recreation like this should be available to everyone, not just those who can pay $100,000 to join a private club."[329]

While Weddington's community openness is reflected by its economic accessibility, it has also long been known for its social inclusivity. This is reflected in a number of letters that were sent in 2002 and 2003, as part of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) written comments to the Homeplace Environmental Impact Report. At the time, the head of the Los Angeles Tennis Association wrote that "Generally speaking, many of our members, by virtue of their sexual orientation, felt left out or at least uninvited in sports during their developmental years in school, and therefore weren't able to use sports to the fullest to help develop those skills. . .It is important for us that you understand that Studio City Golf and Tennis [now Weddington Golf and Tennis] is a cultural resource not just to those who live in its neighborhood, city, or even the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members who use the facility weekly do not live in the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members pass many tennis courts on their drives to and from

[325] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 1, 2020.
[326] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interview.
[327] Ibid.
[328] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."
[329] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 501.

Studio City Golf and Tennis to play in our leagues. Those courts do not offer what. . .Studio City Golf and Tennis [offers]. These courts are a cultural resource that we urge you not to change in any way."[330]





Figure 6.3: Clubhouse lunch counter and pro-shop interior, June, 2020. Images courtesy of Teri Austin.

The loss of Weddington's golfing facilities – as Harvard-Westlake currently plans to retain only the putting green – would leave local golfers who cannot or do not want to afford private fees (or do not feel welcome at private clubs) in the lurch. Even the nearest local city-owned public golf course, Balboa Golf Course, is more expensive than Weddington, and requires internet access to book a tee-time online and in advance.[331] It also lacks the same aesthetic and social environment. Balboa is not set on a residential street, as Weddington is.[332] It's off a main thoroughfare and next to the freeway, which creates additional noise.[333] "Weddington is a smaller course, so it's easier to just pop in for a round with your friends. You don't have to book ahead of time," said Neil Cohen, a Studio City resident who has been golfing at Weddington for over 20 years.[334] "It's so well maintained. The feeling of golfing there, when you're on the fourth

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330 "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 93-94.
331 "Balboa Golf Course," Los Angeles City Golf, accessed October 4, 2020, https://golf.lacity.org/course_balboa.
332 Satellite view of Weddington Golf, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Weddington+Golf+%26+Tennis/@34.1460876,-118.407742,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c2bdf724c4767f:0x3269df60ecf92cb7!8m2!3d34.1460876!4d-118.405548; Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Balboa+Golf+Course/@34.1724847,-118.4941552,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c299d1742f9bb5:0x1128223aa5450c55!8m2!3d34.1724847!4d-118.4919665.
333 Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth.
334 Neil Cohen, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 7, 2020.

tee. . .it's elevated. . .and the scenery is framed by the river behind you and the dense older trees on all sides. Balboa just doesn't have that. It's like a desert by comparison."[335]



Figure 6.4 View from the fourth hole tee. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The community feel is not just tied into playing a round of golf. "It serves us not only for our recreation, camaraderie and many, many successful business deals, this very healthy heart of our community sends a living pulse that flows through our residential neighborhood, gentle, quiet, green and nourishing," wrote Barbara Robinson, in a March 28, 2002 letter of comment.[336] Community members often remark on the conviviality of the space. "It's like *Cheers*," said Chris Lyons, a Valley Village resident who has played golf at Weddington nearly every Sunday for the past 25 years.[337] "Everybody knows everybody, and everybody feels right at home."[338] Another letter writer echoed these sentiments, suggesting that "the complex is like a 'corner bar without

[335] Cohen, interview.
[336] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 18.
[337] Chris Lyons, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, September 24, 2020.
[338] Lyons, interview.

the liquor.' People feel safe there, parents feel safe knowing their kids are there playing golf and tennis without them. It's been there for over 50 years and truly is the 'jewel of Studio City.' What other facility can offer this?"[339]

Although the school claims that for this project, the community could still use the remaining tennis and putting green facilities, as well as those to be built, during specified hours (yet to be determined), no records can be found of Harvard-Westlake opening their existing school recreational facilities to the public at-large.[340] The logistics for this would also be challenging (if not unrealistic), given the ever-changing nature of the school's needs. Not to mention the possible insurance liability the school could acquire through this community use, which would further disincentivize them from allowing the public to use the space. Even if these facilities are readily available to the public, the community feel of the space cannot survive the school's proposed alterations. If there is no golf course, only half the tennis courts, and no driving range, the primary use of the space is gone. If Harvard-Westlake controls the hours, and they are structured around the school's schedule, the community simply cannot utilize the space seven days a week, 16 hours a day, as they do now.[341]

Preservation Rationale 2: Loss of Open Green Space

Weddington Golf remains the only publicly open and utilized green space in the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Valley Village area. The space spans 16.1 acres, most of which is utilized by the nine-hole golf course.[342] There has been a concerted community effort to retain this space, particularly as it runs along the Los Angeles River.[343] The site is the last open space along the

[339] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 100.

[340] Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project*, Environmental Case No: ENV-2020-1512-EIR, September 30, 2020, 2; As of publication, author was unable to find any records to this effect.

[341] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."

[342] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-1.

[343] Save LA River Open Space, "Home."

river in the San Fernando Valley.[344] Community concerns about the loss of the green space are both environmental and psychological.

Air quality is one of the many environmental concerns, considering the proposed Harvard-Westlake construction would see the destruction of 200 mature trees. The site is separated from the congestion of Ventura Boulevard to the south thanks to the Los Angeles River, and the numerous trees provide windbreaks, visual barriers, and air quality improvements.[345] In particular, the loss of Blue Gum Eucalyptus trees on the site, which are "excellent for carbon sequestration,. . .control particulate pollution, [and] provide sound control," is a concern.[346] Although the school has stated that they intend to plant new trees, it will take decades for those trees to reach maturation, and thereby provide the same air quality benefits. Additionally, the increased traffic to the site – as demonstrated by the addition of 532 parking spaces – diminishes the surrounding neighborhood's air quality. This has been a recurring issue for any development on the site. As one of the 2002 letter writers noted, "The residents of the North Valley Heart Drive area will be disturbed constantly by the delivery, trash and other vehicles necessary to supply care and maintenance."[347] These issues, plus the addition of bus traffic shuttling students to and from the site, are still of great concern. This issue has even been addressed by Harvard-Westlake's own student newspaper, *The Chronicle*, which quoted Studio City resident Pam Friedman, stating:

> "Your kids are going to come down Coldwater [Canyon] and then make a right turn on Woodbridge and then fan out in my neighborhood with driving and parking..I have heard, as did some of my neighborhood, the mitigation plan, [and] I don't think that your people can enforce a traffic mitigation plan. I just think that's unrealistic. I can tell you that people that live closer to this project are freaking out."

The emissions that result as part of the demolition and construction process, pose further concerns. This particular issue was noted in the 2002 Environmental Impact Report compiled for the proposed Homeplace project, which warned that demolition and building of subterranean

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[344] Mike Szymanski, "Petition Drive Asks for Weddington Golf Course to Remain Open Space [Video]," *Studio City Patch*, March 16, 2013, https://patch.com/california/studiocity/petition-drive-asks-for-weddington-golf-course-to-rem91daaa4fdd.
[345] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-17.
[346] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[347] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 139.

parking "would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to localized construction emissions."[348]



Figure 6.5 View from the eighth hole. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

Harvard-Westlake contends that there will be 5.4 acres of open green space remaining on the site.[349] However, per the Notice of Preparation and its Conceptual Site Plan (CSP), these acres would not be contiguous, and would be made up mostly of pathways bordering the site – hardly open green space.[350] Further, plazas, water features, and landscaping all count toward their calculation of what defines open space.[351]

[348] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," xiii.
[349] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[350] Ibid., Conceptual Site Plan.
[351] Ibid., 2.



Figure 6.6: Conceptual Site Plan for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park. Image courtesy of "Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project."

In order for Harvard-Westlake to obtain the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) necessary to begin demolition, the school must "ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses."[352] Per their NOP, building upon the remaining 11+ acres appears to be incompatible with the site's current use. On those acres, the school intends to build the following:[353]

Field A, 1.87 acres

Field A Ancillary/Facility Structures, 6,499 square feet

Field B, 4.12 acres

Field B Ancillary/Facility Structures, 3,080 square feet

Multi-purpose Gymnasium Structure, 80, 249 square feet

Pool, 0.28 acres

Ancillary/Facility Structures and Pool Canopy, 15,154 square feet

The school has also proposed a 180 square-foot security kiosk, and plans to keep eight of the 16 tennis courts and the clubhouse.[354] The CUP must also be in alignment with the "existing adopted General Plan, including local area and community plans." The present Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan notes that "[o]pen [s]pace is broadly defined as land which is essentially free of structures and buildings and/or is natural in character and which functions in one or more of the following ways: 1. Recreational and educational opportunities. 2. Scenic, cultural and historic value. . ."[355] Although the proposed space will continue to serve a recreational purpose, it will not be "essentially free of structures and buildings," as is required by the plan.

However, the preservation of green space is more than just meeting government guidelines. It effects how a community looks and feels about itself. The following quotes are from letters written by community members supporting the preservation of Weddington in its current form:

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[352] Conditional Use Permit (CUP) FAQ," Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, accessed October 4, 2020, http://planning.lacounty.gov/faq/cup.
[353] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[354] Ibid.
[355] City of Los Angeles, *Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan*, amended September, 2016, 32, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/8bd3ea98-b6d0-4408-aae7-ddca8f9df8ae/Sherman_Oaks-Studio_City-Toluca_Lake-Cahuenga_Pass_Community_Plan.pdf.

> "This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. . .Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area." Richard Shamban, Sherman Oaks[356]
>
> "The sylvan glade is in the midst of quiet streets and proud residents who have helped keep this marvelous family recreational facility pristine and beautiful for the past five decades. . .But don't take my word for it. Those of you who make this decision, come out here any time, any day, and you will see what effect this wondrous recreational facility has on this part of our city." Robert and Maryln King, Sherman Oaks[357]
>
> "For those of us who neither play tennis or golf, the open space furnishes nourishment in a complex commercial and crowded residential area."[358] Carrie Henderson, Studio City
>
> "There are too many buildings around here and not enough green restful places." Steve[359]
>
> "It would be an ecological and environmental crime to deprive the citizens of Studio City of this recreational area. . ." Richard and Judy Groll, Studio City et al.[360]

These quotes reflect only a smattering of over a thousand letters submitted in support of keeping Weddington Golf intact.

Preservation Rationale 3: Cultural and Historic Relevance

"Bob Hope was there every Sunday night at 10 p.m., like clockwork."[361] Dean Martin hit the first ball on opening day.[362] Jack Nicholson belongs to multiple private courses, yet still drops in on a regular basis.[363] Weddington Golf's connection to the entertainment industry and Hollywood history looms large. While the famous may have played a round, Weddington's community role transcends far its celebrity connections.

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[356] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.
[357] Ibid., 178.
[358] Ibid., 154-55.
[359] Ibid., 11.
[360] Ibid., 42-51.
[361] del Barrio, interview.
[362] "Dean Martin fires first shot," University of California: Calisphere, accessed October 8, 2020, https://calisphere.org/item/9b3d14dad7b0b0cb96ec427afaff3415.
[363] Cook, "Jack Nicholson."

At the state level, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) requires sites to meet at least one of its four criteria for either preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction.[364] At the local level, in order to qualify as a Historic Cultural Monument (HCM), the City of Los Angeles has similar requirements.[365] Weddington Golf meets two of the four criteria required for preservation – Criterion 1 and 3.

Criterion 1 requires a site to be "associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States."[366] The Historic Resources Assessment Report for Weddington compiled in 2012 supports this argument in its findings, noting that "as a privately-owned community recreation (golf) center built to service the growing community of Studio City in the mid-1950s," the site qualifies under Criterion 1.[367]

In terms of contributions to "local history," Weddington Golf is reflective of the suburbanization of the San Fernando Valley. As discussed above, the area's rapid growth created significant demands for recreation during the 1950s and 1960s. The golf course also reflects the widespread popularity of the sport during this era, and in this area specifically (as numerous other courses were built in the Valley during this time). However, Weddington is unique in that although it has always been privately owned, it is open to the public. The site has additional historic relevance in that it has always been open to women and communities of color – which was particularly significant during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.

In terms of "cultural heritage," the Historic Resources Assessment Report references the site's importance to the entertainment industry, which is of particular significance to the history and development of Studio City.[368] Surrounding neighborhoods were named for the founders of each community – by contrast *Studio* City was named for its industry.[369] And it is the employees

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[364] "California Register of Historical Resources," California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, accessed October 8, 2020, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238.
[365] "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?," City of Los Angeles City Planning, accessed October 8, 2020, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/fcd76b35-7140-48ef-ad50-2506f270d0d8/Info%20Brief%20What%20Makes%20a%20Resource%20Significant.pdf.
[366] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[367] Ibid., 35.
[368] Ibid., 28.
[369] Dinah Eng, "That's why it's called Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, March 20, 2005, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-mar-20-re-guide20-story.html.

of this industry who made up the majority of its residential population, and who have long used and loved Weddington Golf. "Stallone, Schwarzenegger, Will Smith, Denzel, my list is ridiculously long, and nobody cared who they were at that place," said del Barrio.[370]

Criterion 3 states that a site must "embod[y] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values."[371] Designed by a highly-respected architect, Weddington's "represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s."[372] These characteristics include the "low-slung, Ranch style clubhouse" and the similarly designed driving range shelter, which is consistent with the architectural style of many local homes of the era.[373]



Figure 6.7: The golf ball-shaped lights, as seen from the parking lot in June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The site's golf ball-shaped lights, a form of programmatic architecture, are a unique and distinct feature that also speaks to the particular time period in which they were built, as they could be seen at a distance from an automobile. This form of roadside architecture also ties into the sites large for its time parking lot, which broadly reflects the expanding car culture of the mid-century period. Palm trees, so representative of the California lifestyle and dream, have surrounded the course for decades. As the Historic Resources Assessment Report states, it

[370] del Barrio, interview.
[371] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[372] Ibid., 28.
[373] Ibid.

"embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type as a typical example of a post-war community golf course."[374]

The State of California requires preservation sites to "ha[ve] yielded, or ha[ve] the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation" (Criterion 4).[375] The city of Los Angeles does not have a matching criterion.[376] However, historically, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (as well as numerous other tribes) used the Los Angeles River in this general area as a ritual site and main thoroughfare.[377] It is possible that there may be archeological artifacts on the site, although further research would be required to determine this.

Finally, the site is so beloved that a private citizen (with no formal training) recently took it upon herself to research and submit an HCM nomination for Weddington to the City of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources.[378] It is currently under review.

Future Uses

Although it has been established that Weddington Golf holds tremendous value, the site has been owned since 2017 by the Harvard-Westlake School. As discussed in Chapter VIII above, the school plans to build athletic facilities on the majority of the site. The Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) and other grassroots organizations, including Save LA River Space, are hoping a compromise can be reached between the school and the community, which would allow the space to remain in its current state. This outcome seems unlikely, given the school's significant financial investment in the property. However, there are possible alternatives.

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[374] Ibid., 35.
[375] "California Register of Historical Resources"; "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?".
[376] City of Los Angeles City Planning, "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant."
[377] Kimia Fatehi (Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the Tribal President, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians), interviewed by via video-conferencing Kimberly Tashman, October 6, 2020.
[378] Teri Austin, interviewed by Kimblery Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.

One potential approach would see the City of Los Angeles purchase the land from the school, and retain the space as a public park and utility. This would be the ideal scenario for those who wish it to remain intact. However, the City has had numerous opportunities to buy it before, and has not followed through. This makes this proposal unlikely. However, there is precedent for this type of purchase. "When a similar dilemma faced the city of Calabasas, i.e., a swim and tennis club closing down, that city. . .acquire[d] and r[a]n the facility in order to provide a healthy, pleasing environment and spirit for its citizens as well as creating a sense of well-being and unity for the area."[379] Although Calabasas may have had the money to do so, where Los Angeles may not, it still reflects precedent for such a move.

There would be an additional benefit to this that the City has yet to formally evaluate. As a site situated along the Los Angeles River, the land was originally owned and utilized by local indigenous populations that still exist today. The site lies between two of the traditional villages amongst many in the Valley, and was likely part of the traditional path the tribes used as a social network.[380] Over the course of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonization, the land was stolen from these native groups, and their ability to use it traditionally was taken away.[381] If the City were to own the site, they could (and should) provide access to any of these remaining tribes, in order to utilize the acres of open green space for specific tribal ceremonies (particularly those that require land and access to the river). Their "ceremonies have [had] to adapt and change in order to deal with settler colonization and the massive dispossession of [their] people."[382] There is no reason that they should not be able to use the land in a way that reflects their cultural heritage and practice, particularly if it was publicly owned.

Another option would involve the community raising the funds or develop a public-private partnership to buy the land from Harvard-Westlake. This has been attempted in the past, and was unsuccessful.[383] There is other vacant land also within a few mile radius of Harvard-Westlake's campus that show potential as sites to build athletic facilities and that are not

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[379] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 493.
[380] Fatehi, interview.
[381] Ibid.
[382] Friends of the Los Angeles River, "TUNE INTO THE PREMIERE OF AT RIVER'S EDGE: HEALTHY URBAN ECOSYSTEMS," October 3, 2020, video, 1:17:24, https://www.facebook.com/135614457850/videos/331972904693242/.
[383] "Save LA River Open Space."

currently in use as green space. A school spokesman, Ari Engelberg, said that the project "is entirely about increasing the capacity of our athletic facilities so we can get kids home earlier."[384] Hardly a viable rationale for demolishing history and removing open space.

There is also an argument that Weddington Golf should be preserved purely because the need and demand for the space has not waned, and the community wants it to remain intact. This is reflected by the scores of letters written over the years and the continued grassroots campaigns to save it. Finally, if the site were granted HCM status, it could incentivize Harvard-Westlake to develop elsewhere.

[384] Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft."

VII: Conclusion

Los Angeles has changed radically since 1955. Weddington Golf has not. It remains a defining element of the cultural landscape of Studio City, and a central part of its legacy. As a largely intact post-war, neighborhood golf course, it has provided years of connection, fun, sportsmanship, history, and has even been the site of some major Hollywood business deals. Its relevance to the community cannot be overstated. Built during a time of mass popularity for golf and rapid suburban growth in the San Fernando Valley, the course evokes the values and aesthetics stylings of its time. The course's history and continued use and relevance make it a prime site for preservation. The loss of this space in its current form would be monumental. "The process of mourning for a lost neighborhood. . .places that may no longer exist physically" is a phenomenon experienced by people all over the world.[385] Not everything can be saved, but when the opportunity presents itself to save something of value to a community, the question becomes not why, but rather how to save it. Weddington Golf is such a place. Studio City resident Richard Shamban sums this up perfectly: "The Studio City Golf and Tennis facility has been in operation in the community for more than 50 years. The entire property, from the tennis courts and golf course to the coffee shop is a safe destination place for families and children. This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. This facility is one of the primary attractions for families to live in the city. Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area."[386]

[385] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 16.
[386] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.

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ATTACHMENT T

Los Angeles River Natural Park

STUDIO CITY, SAN FERNANADO VALLEY

VISION & CONCEPT DESIGN









SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY

Community Conservancy International

BlueGreen CONSULTING

Los Angeles River Natural Park

STUDIO CITY, SAN FERNANADO VALLEY

Planning, Analysis, Design
and Report prepared by

Community Conservancy International
Los Angeles, California

BlueGreen Consulting
Open Space Planning & Design
Los Angeles, California

October 2008

Technical Support

Geosyntec Consultants
Los Angeles, California

GreenInfo Network
Culver City, California

Funded by

Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Studio City Residents Association

SECTION ONE

Project Overview

This report presents a forward-thinking vision and conceptual site design for the last remaining unprotected open space along 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley. The plan focuses on public access, riverfront preservation, water quality and recreation. Funding was provided by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and the Studio City Residents Association. The vision and conceptual design was developed by Community Conservancy International and BlueGreen Consulting, with technical input from Geosyntec. A diverse group of regional and community leaders and organizations provided input to and guidance for this vision and conceptual design.

The conceptual design and vision encompassed the following guiding principles:

- Emphasize, celebrate and protect the regional importance of the site
- Preserve and enhance connections and public access to the Los Angeles River
- Improve water quality by integrating natural treatment of urban runoff
- Provide for regional public access to the Los Angeles River and other river trails
- Emphasize pedestrian access and links to public transit
- Restore native habitat and preserve open space
- Preserve historic recreational uses
- Address regional and community needs and concerns
- Assist in meeting Los Angeles River and regional water quality improvement goals of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and other conservation organizations
- Be consistent with the L.A. City Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan and the L.A. County Los Angeles River Master Plan

Background

This 16-acre Los Angeles riverfront property is the only remaining unprotected open space remaining along 22 miles of the river throughout the entire San Fernando Valley, from the headwaters in Canoga Park to the 170 freeway. It is a unique and irreplaceable link in the 51-mile Los Angeles River Greenway, and is the only viable opportunity to provide a significant regional public access and trailhead to the Los Angeles River for nearly two million residents of the densely-populated and park-deficient San Fernando Valley.



The banks of the Los Angeles River on the project site are currently devoid of native vegetation and dominated by Mexican Fan Palms.

Public transportation to the site is readily available within less than 1/10 of a mile, connecting to both the Metro Rail and Metro Bus systems. A 391-space public parking garage 400 yards away along the Los Angeles River provides an unparalleled opportunity to develop a regional Los Angeles River trailhead and public access staging area that is pedestrian and bicycle focused, while accommodating parking off-site. There is easy pedestrian access to nearby Ventura Boulevard, providing important economic linkages to future Los Angeles River and park visitors.

Because of the site's Los Angeles River location in an easily-accessible and central area of the San Fernando Valley, the hydrology of the surrounding area, and proximity to public transportation and significant off-site parking, this riverfront property provides a unique—and

exciting—opportunity to create a contemporary **Los Angeles River Natural Park** that integrates badly-needed water quality improvements, restoration of native habitat, protection of open space, active recreation and creation of a public access Los Angeles River trail staging area.

Regional and City of Los Angeles river plans call for revitalizing the Los Angeles River as an inter-connected, green, natural habitat and open space recreational resource serving the entire region, and significant public funds have already been invested along the Los Angeles River downstream. The City of Los Angeles has built a mile-long Los Angeles River trail and pedestrian bridge along the Los Angeles River just downstream of Whitsett Boulevard, which would connect to this site. The Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority has purchased and developed several riverfront parks further downstream, which would link to this site via the Los Angeles River Greenway trail. A number of existing and planned river greenways and trails on major tributaries of the Los Angeles River would connect to this site, providing access to residents from throughout Los Angeles County, including the Northeast Valley, Pasadena, San Fernando and Pacoima.

FIG.1
The site is located two blocks north of Ventura Blvd. and is easily accessible by existing public transportation.



Regional river, park and trail connections to and from the project site include:

- All 51 miles of the Los Angeles River
- Tujunga Wash Greenway
- Pacoima Wash Greenway
- Arroyo Seco
- Hansen Dam
- Sepulveda Basin
- Verdugo Mountains
- Santa Monica Mountains

This site has been used as recreational open space for more than fifty years as Studio City Golf and Tennis (now Weddington Golf and Tennis), providing a popular and regionally-used small golf course, putting green, driving range and tennis courts. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District owns and maintains the wide and unpaved right-of-way along the Los Angeles River's edge along the property, the concrete flood channel, and the right-of-way immediately across the river.

Many San Fernando Valley residents learned to play golf on the links of Studio City Golf and Tennis.





Proposed development for the property includes 200 units in six four-story buildings forty-five feet high. Development would result in the loss of this last remaining Los Angeles riverfront open space, and would prevent creating badly-needed regional public access to the Los Angeles River and river trails for the entire San Fernando Valley. Surrounding communities have long been opposed to this development.

Overall Design Goal

Preserve and enhance connection to the Los Angeles River and restore natural riverfront open space

- Provide regional public access to Los Angeles River
- Connect to upstream and downstream river parks and trails
- Maximize the site's riverfront location
- Connect to Santa Monica Mountains and other river parks and trails
- Compatibility with L.A. City's Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan and other regional plans for the Los Angeles River

THE VISION

A natural, river-oriented park that integrates the Los Angeles River, habitat restoration, regional public access, open space and natural runoff treatment to improve water quality.

Workshop and Meetings: Regional and Community Input

On July 11, 2008, a by-invitation workshop was held to solicit input, ideas and guidance from representatives of diverse regional community and conservation organizations, public agencies and elected officials. Thirty-four people attended the workshop (see Section 5).

Community input was gathered from several meetings with committees of the Studio City Residents Association and from the results of the Studio City Residents Association Community Survey in 2006.





The Design Workshop engaged regional, community, conservation and elected leaders.

Site Description

The 16-acre site is located immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River in Studio City, between Whitsett Avenue and Coldwater Canyon. Adjacent streets are Whitsett Avenue, Bellaire Avenue and Valley Spring Lane. Existing on the site are a 9-hole golf course, driving range, putting green, 16 tennis courts, parking, club house and large mature trees. The site slopes southerly with a significant slope differential along the county's right-of-way between the project site and adjacent to the Los Angeles River.

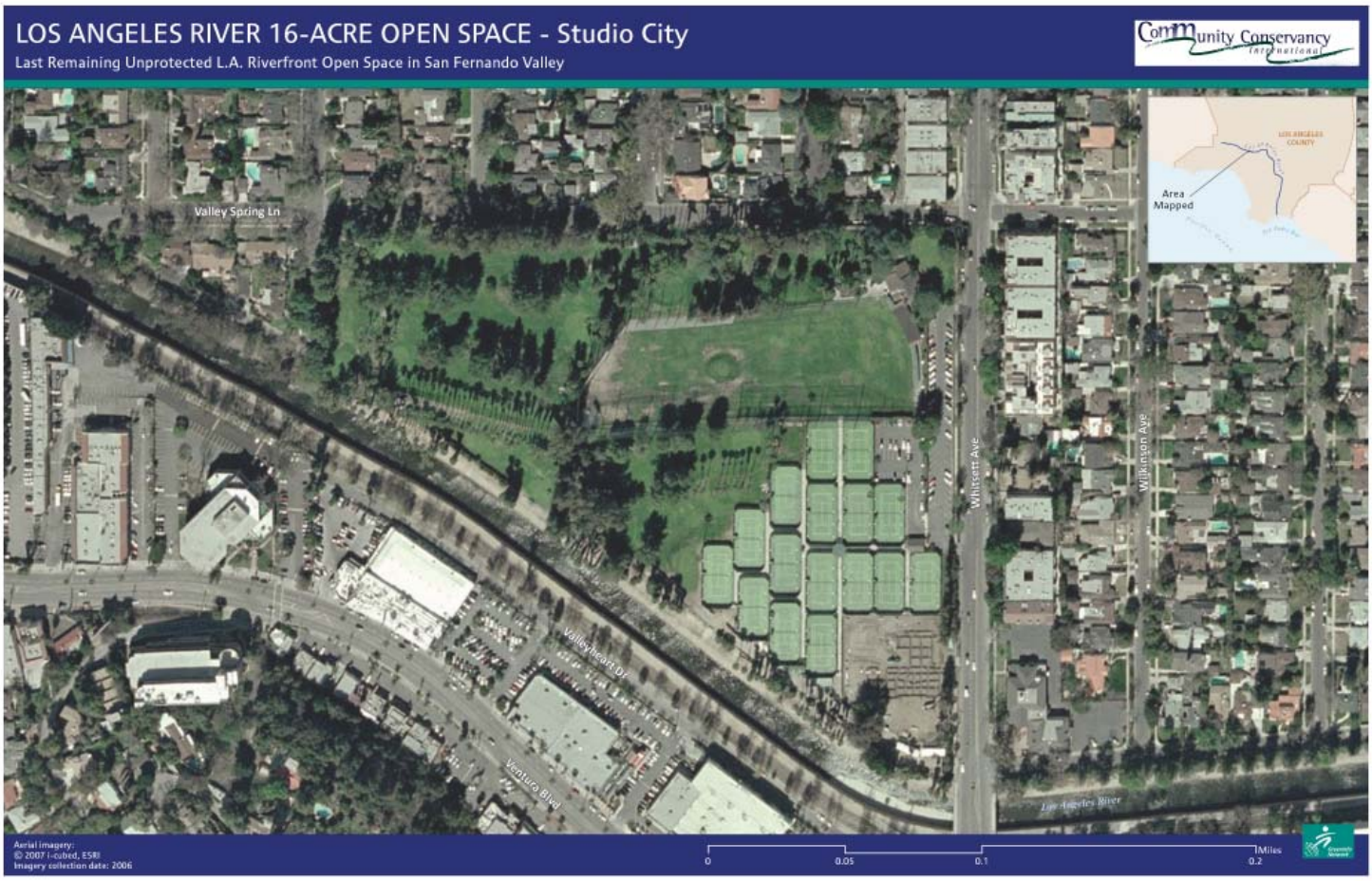


FIG. 2
Aerial view of the 16-acre open space site on the Los Angeles River

The reach of the Los Angeles River adjacent to the project site is managed and maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

The property is adjacent to a 20 to 40 foot wide county right-of-way along the Los Angeles River. The County's right-of-way on the north bank of the Los Angeles River consists of approximately 20 to 30 feet of flat, unpaved access road immediately adjacent to the river, and 10 to 15 feet of sloped, vegetated area between the access road and Valleyheart Drive. Vegetation consists primarily of non-native plants including oleander and eucalyptus, and a few native plants including laurel sumac.

Use of and access to the County's right-of-way is key to providing public access along most of the Los Angeles River, including this property. A wide County right-of-way extends along both banks of the river both upstream and downstream of the project area. In recent years, Los Angeles River access gates, trails, plantings and mini-parks have been developed within the County right-of-way along many reaches of the river.

An unpaved section of Valleyheart Drive that was never developed (a "paper street") abuts the southern boundary of the property and has been encroached upon by the existing tennis and golf facility. The Valleyheart Drive right-of-way is owned in fee by the City of Los Angeles and is parallel to the north bank of the Los Angeles River.

Hydrology of the Site and Surrounding Area

The neighborhood immediately north of the Los Angeles River is not currently tied into a storm drain system. During rainfall events, stormwater runs southward along street curbs and enters the river untreated. The nearest existing storm drain north of the project area runs parallel to Moorpark Street. Hence, an area of 149 acres between Moorpark Street and the Los Angeles River contributes untreated urban and stormwater runoff to the river in the immediate vicinity of the project.

The Los Angeles River flows, in a box channel, along the County right of-way at the southern edge of the site.





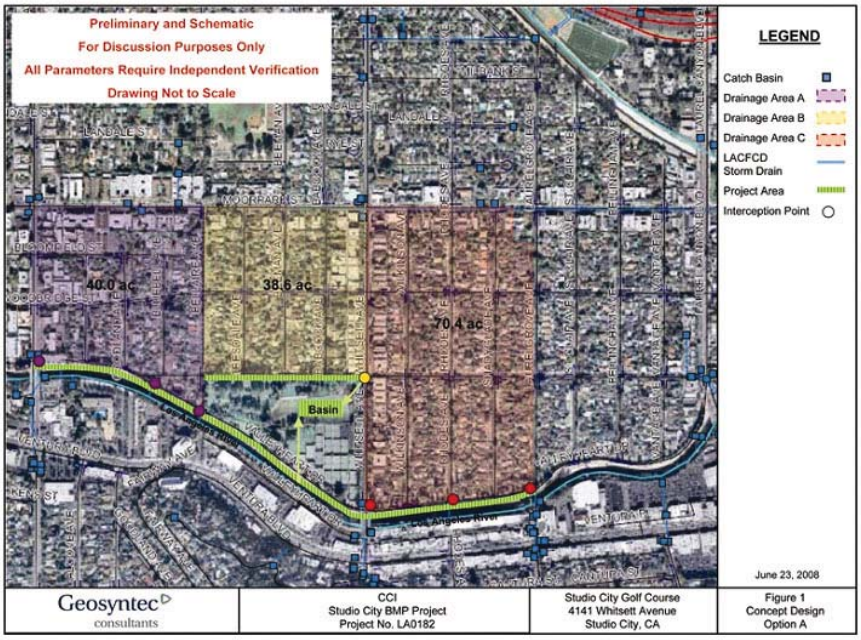
One of the goals of this concept design effort was to provide multiple benefits by addressing serious urban and stormwater runoff quality issues and integrating natural treatment processes with other public amenities and site improvements to improve water quality along this stretch of the L.A. River. One of the ways this can be accomplished is by intercepting urban and stormwater runoff at various locations along the surrounding streets and directing it into the proposed Los Angeles River Natural Park area for treatment, infiltration, and potential storage and re-use for irrigation. Local street greening efforts could be used to further expand the general benefits of the project to the extended neighborhoods in upstream and downstream directions.

FIG. 3

The Preliminary Schematic identified runoff areas of the neighborhood that could potentially be directed to the Los Angeles Natural Park.

FIG. 4

Polluted runoff from over 100 acres of surrounding urban area can be cleaned by the proposed park.





DRAINAGE AREA

SECTION TWO

Project Context

Design Philosophy

This site is only as important as its connection to and interaction with regional natural and human communities.

Regional Significance

Regional significance of the site includes:

- Proximity and adjacency to Los Angeles River
- Unique Los Angeles River public access and trailhead opportunities
- 391-space public parking garage 500 yards from site along Los Angeles River
- Easy access to regional public transit
- Connectivity to existing Los Angeles River parks and trails
- Connectivity to river parks and trails on tributaries of the Los Angeles River
- Hydrology allows natural treatment of up to 149 acres of surrounding urbanized area
- Potential for water catchment and storage for re-use
- Large size permits integrated natural treatment to catch polluted runoff and improve water quality in the Los Angeles River and coastal waters
- Can assist in meeting regional water quality improvement goals

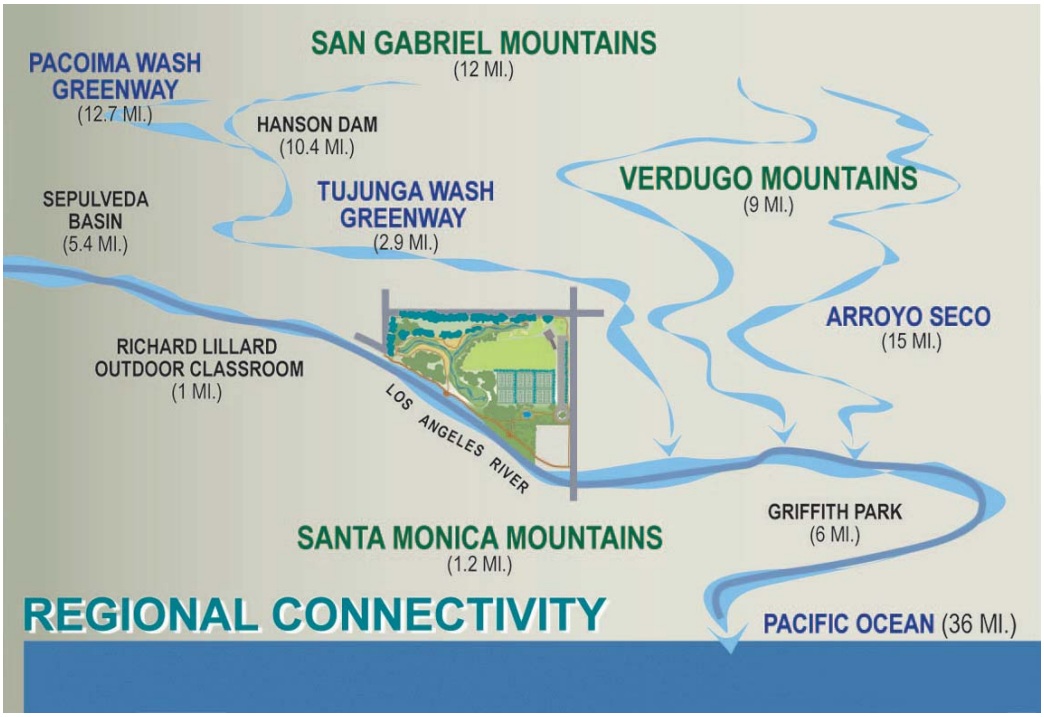
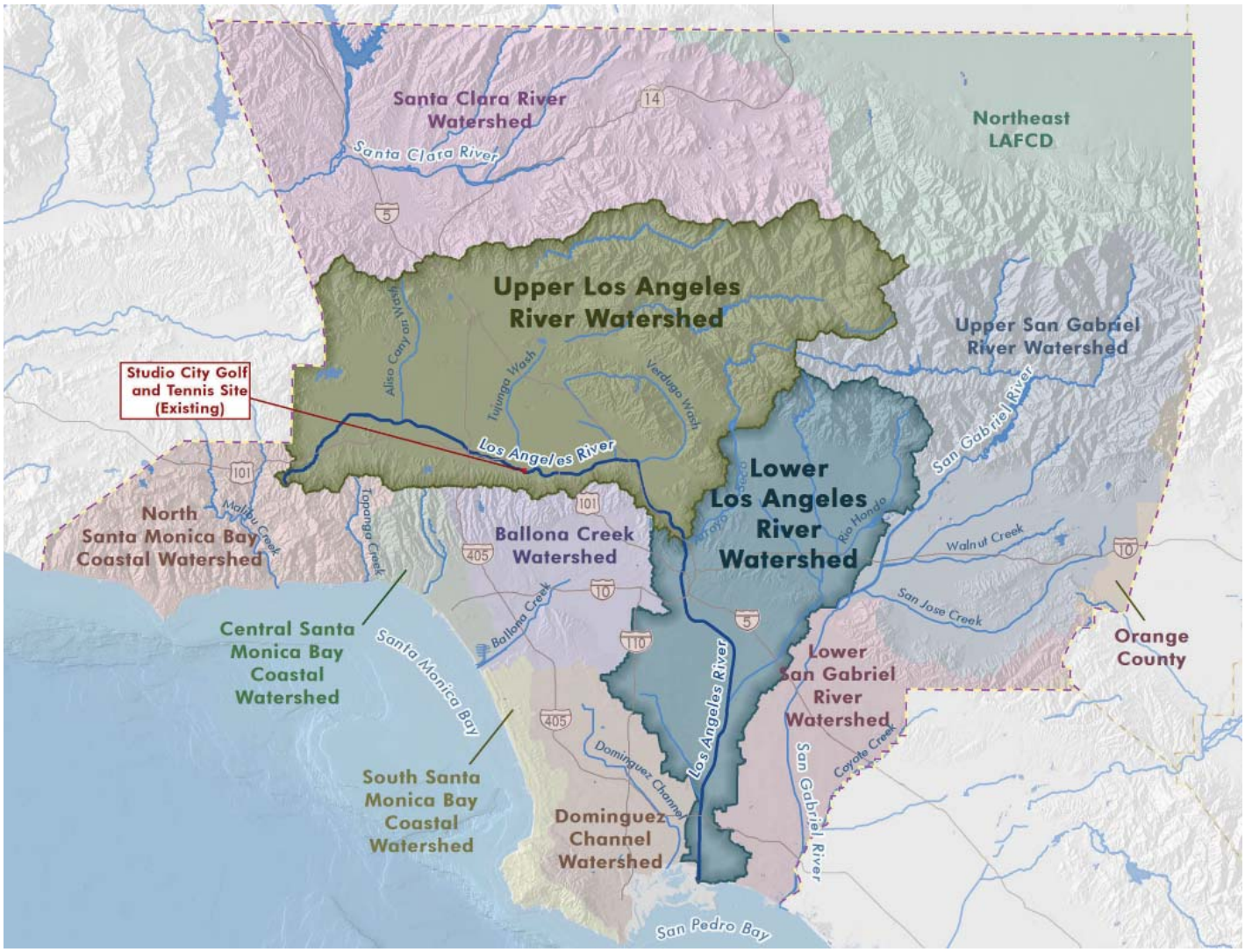


FIG. 5
The Los Angeles River Natural Park will be a critical regional public access hub connecting the river to the mountains and other valley parks.

FIG. 6
Los Angeles River Watershed

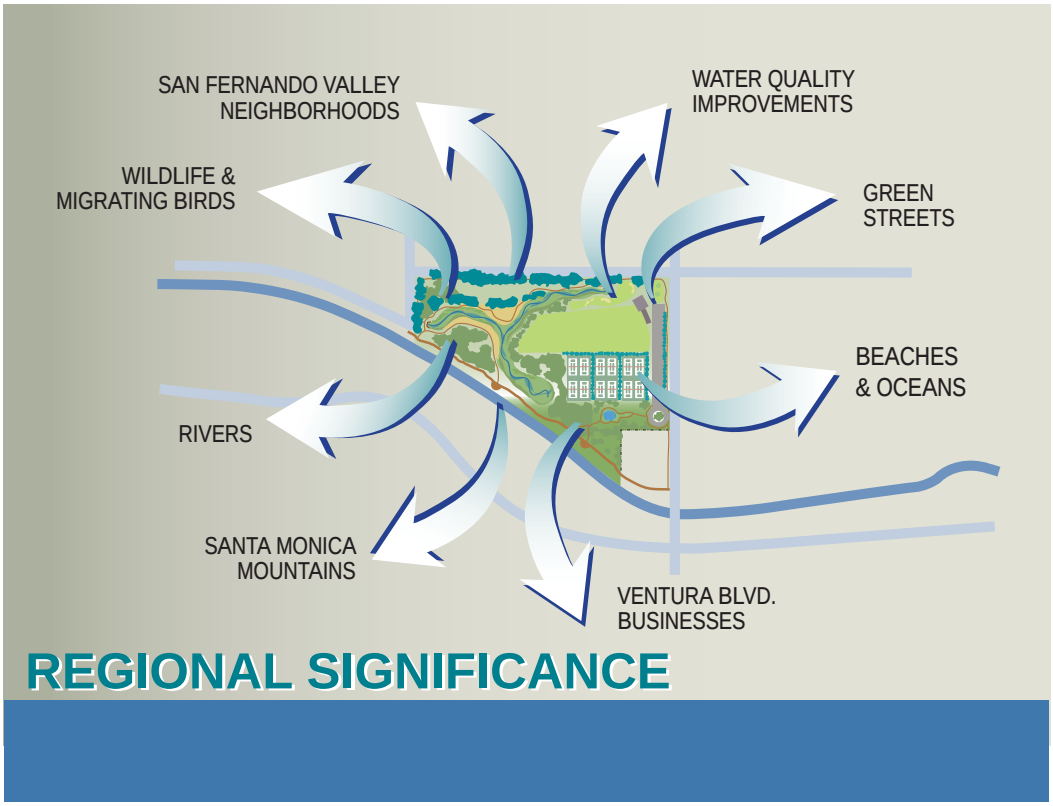


Community Benefits

In addition to regional benefits, the proposed vision and concept design for an L.A. River Natural Park can provide multiple neighborhood benefits including:

- Preserve and enhance natural open space
- Incorporate mature trees
- Traffic control and calming
- Perimeter security fencing
- Address flooding problems
- Address current lack of storm drain system
- Improve neighborhood drainage
- Preserve historic recreation: tennis & golf
- Off-Site parking & public access (Los Angeles River Parking Garage)
- Improve walking opportunities
- Pedestrian connections to Ventura Boulevard
- San Fernando community involvement
- Neighborhood health and quality of life
- Education and interpretation

FIG. 7
The 16-acre site provides extensive regional, environmental, economic and social benefits.



SECTION THREE

The Vision: A Natural Los Angeles River Park

A natural, river-oriented park that integrates the Los Angeles River, habitat restoration, regional public access, open space and natural runoff treatment to improve water quality.

Concept Design Description

The proposed Los Angeles River Natural Park vision and concept design for this site would transform a privately-owned golf and tennis facility into a cutting-edge, regionally-serving public Los Angeles River Park with multiple environmental, water quality, public access, recreational and community benefits. The Plan emphasizes pedestrian access to the Park. Nearby parking facilities make it possible to locate parking and staging areas off-site, preserving the vast majority of this last-remaining open space in the heart of a densely-populated urban area. The new Los Angeles River Natural Park will serve both adjacent neighborhoods and regional communities by providing access to the Los Angeles River greenway and regional trail system, as well as to other river greenways along the Tujunga Wash, Pacoima Wash and Arroyo Seco.

The site is large enough to use natural treatment processes to clean polluted runoff from over 100 acres, making this property an important part of the “Green Solution” critical to address the serious water pollution problems affecting the Los Angeles River, coast and beaches.

The function of the site as a green oasis in the San Fernando Valley will be retained. The groves of large evergreen trees which surround the site will be preserved. The surface will be re-graded to direct and filter dry and wet weather runoff through a sequential treatment train and bioswale to capture and clean polluted runoff draining from the surrounding area.

The surrounding drainage area to be treated is currently designed to direct unfiltered polluted runoff along street surfaces which flow directly into the Los Angeles River. The project site’s topography and the topography of the surrounding area allow for the capture of off-site stormwater and dry weather runoff from over 100-acres.

The bioswales will be riparian habitat with streams that flow through the core of the Los Angeles River Natural Park, and will be planted with sycamores, alders and other native riparian plants to mimic local native habitats. Higher elevation areas will contain oaks and associated species.

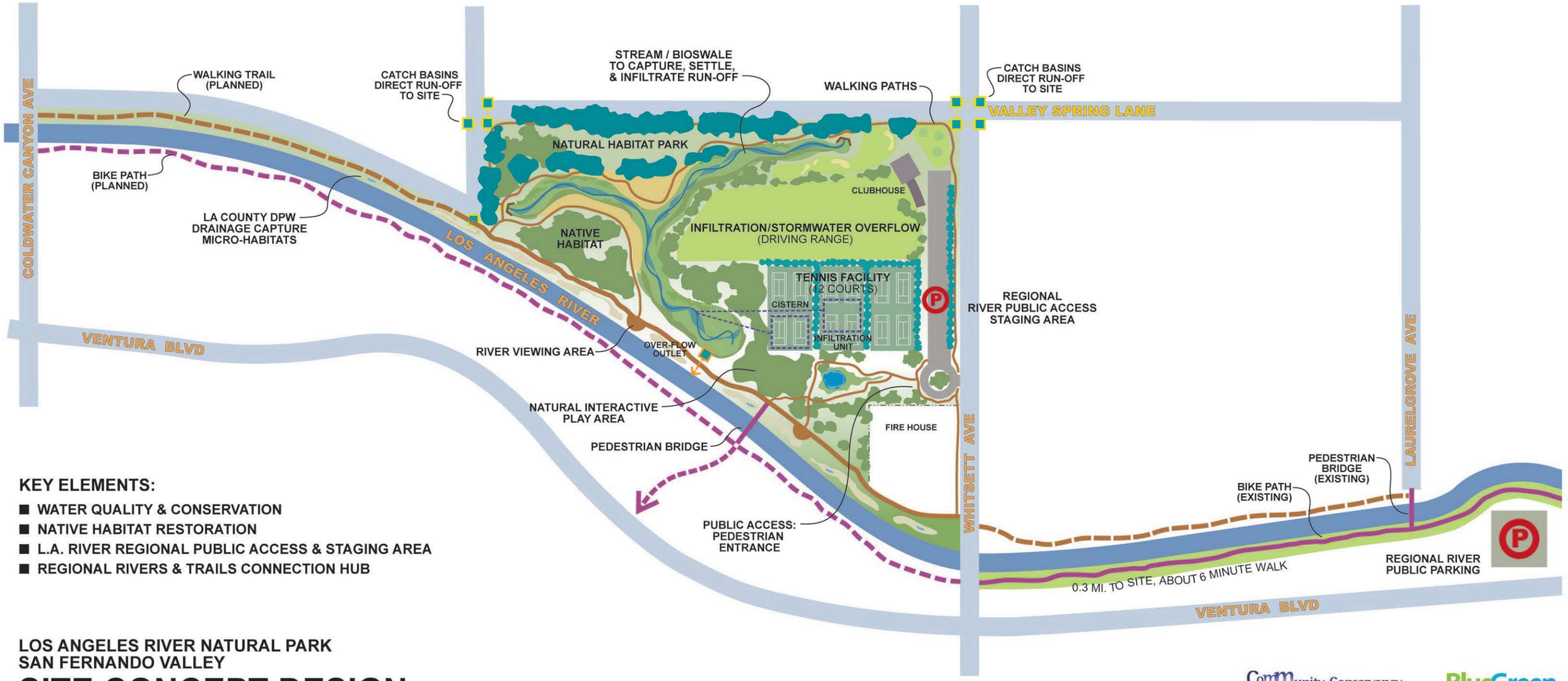
The Los Angeles River Natural Park will connect to and be integrated with the ½-mile long county easement/right-of-way along the river from Whitsett Avenue to Coldwater Canyon Avenue, providing both a walking trail along the river, native habitat restoration and small-scale water catchment and filtration sites as part of the overall water quality improvement components. A new pedestrian bridge over the Los Angeles River, located at the project site, is envisioned to provide easy walking access to the bicycle trail on the south bank of the river and to Ventura Boulevard.

The existing golf and tennis amenities will be reconfigured and redesigned to maximize water quality improvements, natural habitats and other environmental benefits.

Los Angeles River Natural Park Components include:

- Regional Los Angeles River public access trailhead and staging area
- Water quality improvement using natural treatment of runoff
- Naturalized stream bioswale
- Restored native riparian habitat
- River viewing area
- Connections to other Los Angeles River improvements
- Connections to regional river greenways
- Walking trail, habitat along county river right-of-way
- Off-site parking in existing 391-space structure on Los Angeles River
- Natural interactive play area
- Historic clubhouse
- Driving range and other golf practice facilities
- Tennis courts
- Picnic areas
- Contemplation pond
- Pedestrian bridge to connect to Los Angeles River bicycle trail and Ventura Blvd.

FIG. 8
(facing page) Preliminary Site Concept Plan for the Los Angles River Natural Park



KEY ELEMENTS:

- WATER QUALITY & CONSERVATION
- NATIVE HABITAT RESTORATION
- L.A. RIVER REGIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS & STAGING AREA
- REGIONAL RIVERS & TRAILS CONNECTION HUB

LOS ANGELES RIVER NATURAL PARK
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

SITE CONCEPT DESIGN

Community Conservancy International

BlueGreen CONSULTING

Overall Goal and Objectives

Preserve and Enhance Connection to the Los Angeles River and Riverfront Open Space

- Provide regional public access to Los Angeles River
- Connect to upstream and downstream river parks and trails
- Connect to other regional river greenways
- Maximize the site's riverfront location
- Compatibility with LA City's River Revitalization Plans and other regional plans

Project Goals

Goal One	Improve Water Quality: Integrate natural treatment of urban and stormwater runoff
Goal Two	Develop Regional Access to Los Angeles River Greenway
Goal Three	Restore Native Riparian Habitat and Preserve Open Space
Goal Four	Integrate Historic Recreational Uses with Green Approach

GOAL ONE

Improve Water Quality: Integrate natural treatment of urban and stormwater runoff

Objectives

- Green approaches for capturing and naturally treating polluted urban and stormwater runoff from surrounding areas
- Assist in improving water quality in the Los Angeles River and at beaches and coastal waters
- Incorporate water recycling through storage and reuse

Water quality improvements will focus on capturing and using natural "Green Solution" processes to treat urban and stormwater runoff pollutants from up to 149 acres of surrounding local drainage area, the majority of which can be diverted onto the site for treatment. Holistic design improvements in this local sub-watershed should include green streets and green districts which will add to improved water quality and enhance the community.

The Los Angeles River Natural Park would function as a treatment train that sequentially removes pollutants such as trash, suspended solids, bacteria, heavy metals, and nutrients from urban and stormwa-

ter runoff and creates a multitude of benefits. Detaining stormwater on-site will act to reduce flood peaks in the Los Angeles River. Infiltration will contribute to water conservation by recharging groundwater and preventing the water from entering the ocean untreated. Most of these functionss would not be visible to the casual observer.

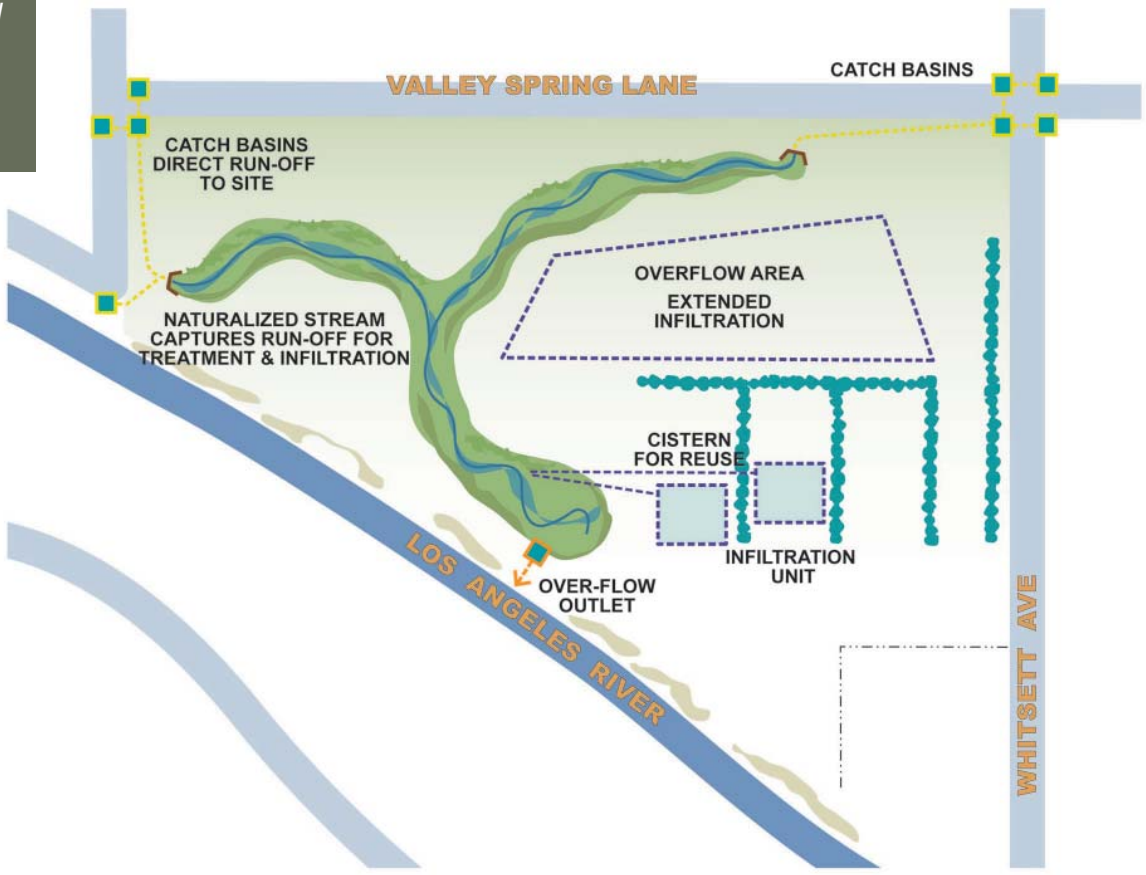
Because all of the Los Angeles River is in violation of the U.S. Clean Water Act, this natural treatment and cleaning of runoff from up to 149 acres of highly urbanized drainage area will be very important in assisting L.A. County and the City of Los Angeles in meeting regional water quality improvement goals set by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Los Angeles River, coastal waters and county beaches. This site is large enough to provide significant reductions in pollutant loading in the Los Angeles from the surrounding drainage area, which will also assist in improving water quality in coastal waters and at beaches.

Once captured, water would naturally sustain native plants and habitat throughout the Los Angeles River Natural Park property. Water can be captured in underground cistern or vaults to be re-used for irrigation throughout the park property. Increased plant uptake, evaporation, and shading through plant foliage will act to reduce

FIG. 9

WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

The Los Angeles River Natural Park can integrate natural treatement of urban and stormwater runoff.



summer peak temperatures in the surrounding neighborhood, reduce energy consumption, and counteract the “urban heat island” effect. In addition, the newly created park space will provide public open space for enjoyment and opportunities for active recreation to combat obesity and health issues related to human inactivity, particularly in children.

As Fig. 9 shows, the system will capture urban and stormwater runoff at selected sites along surrounding streets and utilize structural best management practices (BMPs) to screen and remove trash and solids from the runoff before passing it on to a naturalized bioswale. This stream is a restored stream that would naturally act to reduce remaining pollutants through infiltration, extended exposure to sunlight and natural microbial and chemical processes inherent to the natural soil environment.

Clean treated water at the end of the bioswale would continue into an underground cistern that would store water for future park irrigation purposes. Once filled to capacity, water would bypass the cistern and continue into an underground infiltration system to recharge groundwater. During larger storms the system would overflow into the Los Angeles River.

Even during dry weather, the system would capture and treat “nuisance runoff” from local car-washing activities and over-irrigation of lawns in the neighborhood. This will effectively reduce common dry-weather pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, and bacteria. A source for permanent clean surface water for wildlife will be incorporated and design strategies to reduce the presence of water-borne vectors will be utilized throughout the Los Angeles River Natural Park.

Micro-basins and vegetation installed along the ½-mile long county right-of-way adjacent to the Los Angeles River from Whitsett to Coldwater Canyon will help infiltrate runoff and reduce existing erosion problems along the slope between Valleyheart Drive and the county right-of-way.

GOAL TWO

Develop Regional Public Access to Los Angeles River Greenway

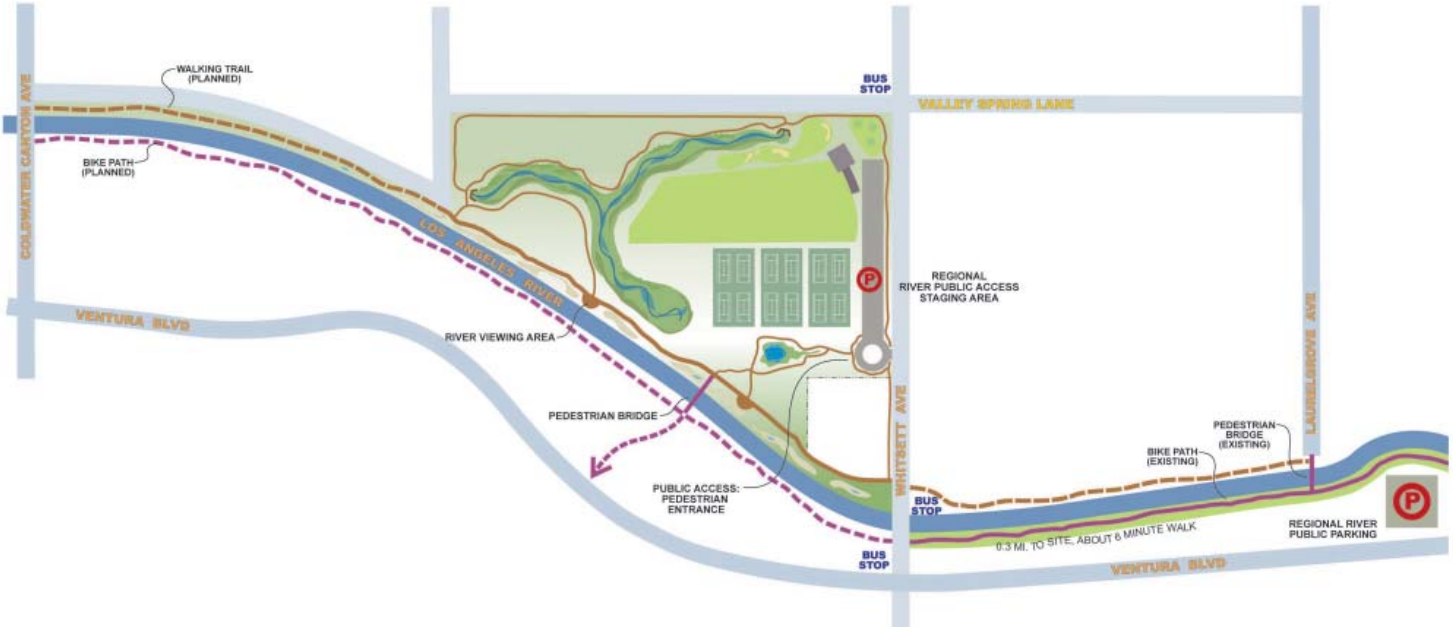
Objectives

- Create regional trailhead/staging area for public access to Los Angeles River Greenway
- Connect to 51-mile Los Angeles River Greenway and other river parks and trails
- Connect to public transit
- Connect to upstream and downstream Los Angeles River improvements
- Experience natural environment
- River interpretation

Regional Los Angeles River Access Concept

The new Los Angeles River Natural Park will serve as a unique "key-stone" regional river trailhead, staging area and access hub for both the Los Angeles River greenway trail system and river greenways being developed along the Arroyo Seco, Tujunga Wash and Pacoima Wash. This regional river and trailhead hub will serve the entire San Fernando Valley. The site is easily accessible to public transit and to a multi-level 391-space public parking structure, which makes possible the development of this regional trailhead with minimal impact to the site itself, as the emphasis will be on walking and bicycles as primary means of access.

FIG. 10
REGIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS
Parking garage, pedestrian bridges, paths, and bicycle trails provide access to the Los Angeles River.



The parking structure, located within 500 yards of the site, provides an opportunity to provide off-site parking, trailhead staging and related services such as bicycle rentals that can serve not just this site but much of the Los Angeles River bicycle trail system throughout the San Fernando Valley. From the Los Angeles River Natural Park, connections can be made downstream to destinations along fifteen miles of the Los Angeles River to the Rio de Los Angeles State Park, and upstream to destinations along five miles of the river to the Sepulveda Basin. Connections can also be made to the Santa Monica Mountains, which are a little over a mile from the site. The parking structure is situated immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River with access off of Ventura Boulevard, is just east of the Valley Spring pedestrian bridge, and connects to the 1.5 mile-long Los Angeles River walking and bicycle trail developed by the City of Los Angeles just downstream from the project site. Existing on-site parking spaces will remain. A visitor drop-off, bus and ADA parking will be incorporated.

Neighborhood walk-ability and way-finding will benefit both local neighborhoods and regional visitors. The Los Angeles River Natural Park will serve as a hub linking neighborhoods to Ventura Boulevard's "Coldwater Curve" shopping district and to regional parks and open spaces via the Los Angeles River Greenway trail system. The location of the parking structure will make it easy for park and river visitors to access the many eateries and other shops in the Ventura Boulevard corridor.

A new pedestrian bridge over the Los Angeles River is envisioned located at the project site to provide easy walking access to the bicycle trail on the south bank of the river and to Ventura Boulevard.

Community issues concerning security and public safety will be addressed through the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) approach. Perimeter fencing will allow for the Los Angeles River Natural Park to be secured at night. Screening activity areas with evergreen will buffer views and protect the privacy of neighbors in close proximity.

GOAL THREE

Restore Native Riparian Habitat and Preserve Open Space

Objectives

- Emphasize riparian habitat
- Create micro-habitats
- Provide native bird-friendly habitat: food, water, shelter, nesting sites
- Restore habitat linkage to Pacific Flyway for migrating birds
- Provide interpretive and viewing opportunities
- Preserve large canopy trees

Habitat Restoration and Open Space Concept

The Los Angeles River Natural Park will demonstrate the integration of habitat restoration, water quality and regional and community park benefits and inspire visitors to connect with nature in the City. This urban, natural Los Angeles River Natural Park will encourage imagination, tree climbing, rock hopping, observation and quiet contemplation. Habitat connections to the Santa Monica Mountains, to other river restoration efforts and to the Pacific Flyway will be emphasized.

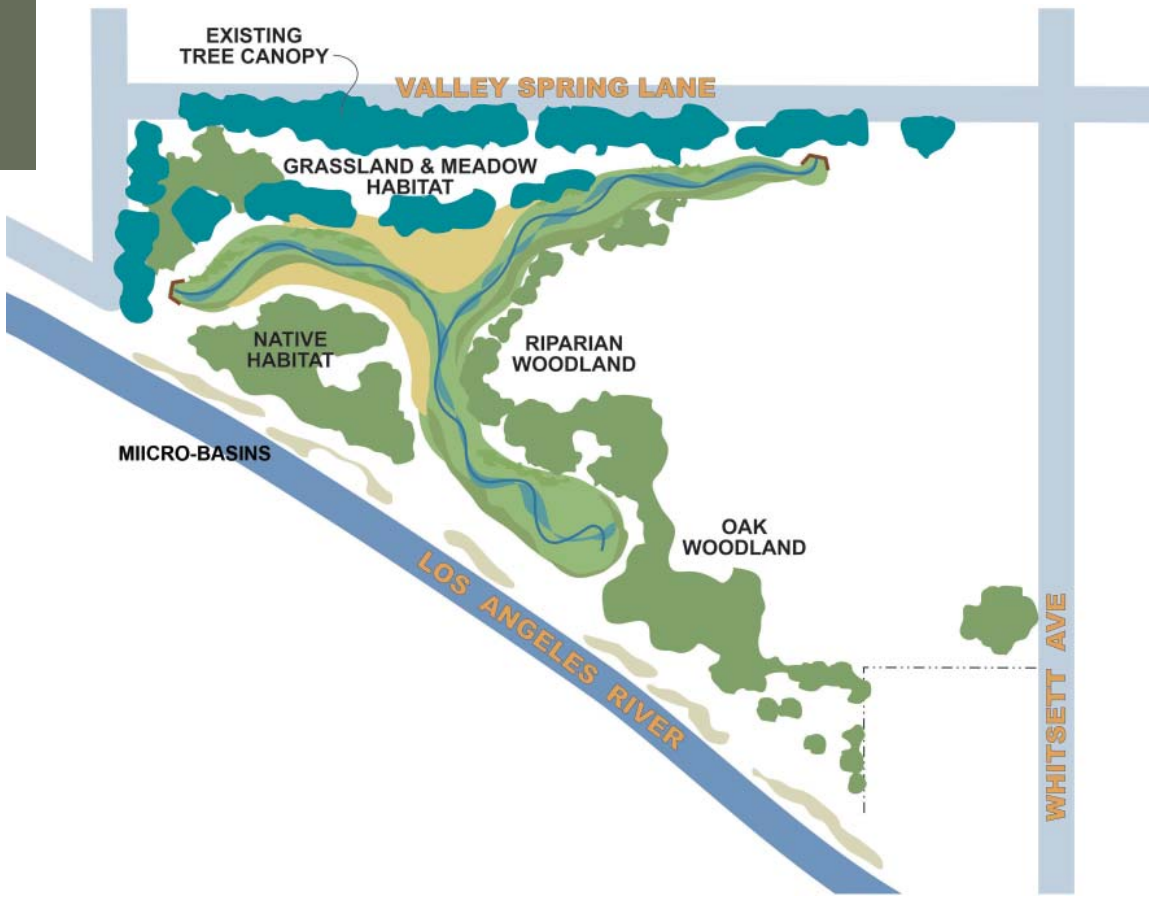


FIG. 11
NATIVE HABITAT & OPEN SPACE
The Site Concept Plan proposes a mosaic of native habitats and preservation of existing open space.

Native trees and open water are crucial for attracting and sustaining birds and other wildlife. The benefits of surface water to humans provides a calming experience and the opportunity for quiet reflection.

The Los Angeles River Natural Park will feature native habitat, with an emphasis on riparian habitat consistent with the site's riverfront location. Riparian habitats support high diversity and density of both plants and animals, and provide important breeding areas for many obligate riparian species and critical stopover habitats for migrant birds (Knopf and Samson 1994, Knopf et al. 1988).

Willow thickets will attract yellow warblers and native plants that produce bird-attracting fruit, seeds and nectar, and will be utilized throughout to sustain resident and migratory birds. Problematic non-native species will be replaced with natives. Where appropriate, the existing large trees which provide nesting sites and buffer the community will be preserved.

The water quality bioswale will be densely planted with riparian vegetation forming a layered habitat structure. Habitat structure is an important factor affecting bird species diversity and density and can influence nest site selection and reproductive success. In some areas of dense habitat plantings the public may be restricted to provide quiet refuges for wildlife.

Adjacent to and running upstream of the Los Angeles River Natural Park, native vegetation will be restored along parts of the ½-mile long and up to 40 foot wide county flood control easement that runs along the bank of the Los Angeles River to Coldwater Canyon Avenue. Micro-basins installed along this easement will help infiltrate runoff, reduce existing erosion problems and provide micro-habitat niches for local species. The county's road easement will be preserved and a walking trail and viewing areas will be incorporated. The edges will be "softened" with habitat plantings to provide a natural feel.

The area surrounding the park should be enhanced with tree plantings and "Green Street" retrofits.

The Santa Monica Mountains are in close proximity to the site and run parallel to the river in Studio City. Although the commercial development along Ventura Boulevard prevents a "Nature Trail" linkage, pedestrian routes along surface streets can provide opportunities for

trail connections to open spaces which may ultimately connect to the Santa Monica Mountains Backbone Trail system. Willacre Park, a Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy natural area, is an easy 1.2-mile walk from the project site.

Park signage should be small, subtle and limited. An interpretive/ educational site-specific program should be developed featuring naturalist information about local flora and fauna. An outdoor classroom/nature center can be utilized for public gatherings, ranger/ docent programs and volunteer activities.

GOAL FOUR

Integrate Historic Recreational Uses with Green Approach

Objectives

- Incorporate driving range, putting green, practice area
- Incorporate tennis courts
- Preserve historic clubhouse

FIG. 12
HISTORIC RECREATIONAL USE

The historic recreational uses of the site will be integrated into the sustainable park design.



Sustainable Recreation Concept

For generations, this site has provided golf and tennis facilities for regional and community use. The site generates revenue through user fees, lessons and a small clubhouse café. Most heavily used is the driving range, which generates lucrative user fees.

A redesign and retrofit of the site will "green" the facilities by reducing the area of the golf facility and locating cisterns and infiltration units below tennis courts.

The nine-hole, three par course will be eliminated. The driving range and the practice putting greens will be redesigned to maximize environmental benefits. New practice areas for public use will be added. Design techniques to increase habitat and water quality benefits include: minimize mowed areas; increase biological structure of perimeter plantings; minimize use of pesticides and herbicides and utilize landform grading for watershed management.

Tennis facilities will be retrofitted to provide environmental benefits. Design solutions include: Vegetated drainage swales between paved courts; light color surface lowers air temperature; large hedge rows along fence lines for shade; cover for cistern storage and infiltration units; large shade trees in parking areas; limit lighting and shield lighting from neighbors and habitat areas.

SECTION FOUR

Additional Suggestions by Workshop Participants

Overall Themes

- Make this landscape part of the region's "lifescape"
- Include in Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy work plan
- Pay attention to diverse regional needs (for access, bikes, use of site)
- Provide a place where people can integrate with nature
- Incorporating water quality improvement is vital
- Use site to link to other river and mountain areas
- Encourage imagination

Improving Water Quality

- Site is an excellent “Green Solution” choice, with lots of multiple benefits
- Address history of flooding in area
- Increasing permeability can allow groundwater re-charge and infiltration
- Site should showcase all the best “green” water quality technology
- Add to IRWMP project list
- Funding may be available through Proposition 84 and water bonds
- Emphasize connections between beaches, water quality and public health

Emphasize Regional Connectivity and Public Access

- Transit connections for Northeast and other parts of San Fernando Valley
- Connection to Santa Monica Mountains parks (transit, walking)
- Connections to other LA River tributaries (Tujunga, Pacoima, Arroyo Seco)
- Cultural connections to communities throughout San Fernando Valley
- Wayfinding and signage
- Pedestrian connections to Ventura Blvd. shopping and restaurants
- Bike, pedestrian connection along Whitsett, extend to Santa Monica Mountains
- Build new pedestrian bridge across river from site
- Green streets connections to surrounding communities
- Provide river and nature public-serving programs
- Tie to design for crossings at intersections (under-crossings preferred)
- Look for transportation funding to encourage bicycle use
- Connections to schools throughout Valley

Bicycle Use

- Bicycle rental on site or at public parking garage
- Integrate with regional bike path system and master plan
- Incorporate bicycle path rest stops, water, restrooms at site
- Bike connection along Whitsett to Santa Monica Mountains

Los Angeles River Improvements

- Address River trail crossings at boulevards
- Step down Los Angeles River channel wall
- Stair steps to the river
- Tujunga Wash low-flow bypass model
- Incorporate planting along the river’s banks and edges
- Extend natural habitat to river
- Make this a Los Angeles River demonstration project
- Mural on channel wall

Native Habitat Restoration

- Emphasize native habitat restoration
- Need above-ground year-round water-critical for wildlife/birds
- Restoring riparian habitat is key
- Need to tie into the river banks, edges, upstream and downstream: linear habitat
- Need shade, plants supplying insects, nectar, fruit, seeds, nest material
- Need to get rid of non-native plants
- Site important for migratory birds
- Coordinate with US Army Corps habitat restoration plan for Los Angeles River
- Real nature
- Add interpretive signs after plant establishment

Overall Site Design

- Picnic areas
- Children's area
- Places for kids/people to integrate with nature (rocks, water, trees)
- Body of water to look at (aesthetics as well as habitat)
- Walking trail through site
- Perimeter fencing, night security
- On-site maintenance

Los Angeles River Natural Park Programs & Nature Education

- Programs with wildlife/bird focus
- Audubon at-home program
- Social cultural functions related to rivers
- Events, films other programs
- Nature/water conservation center for community learning
- Signage re: water, rivers, watershed, Santa Monica Mountains, water quality, migratory and year-round birds, native habitat
- Connectivity to other river parks, Santa Monica Mountains
- Water quality for SF Valley: "wet lab" for community education about water quality monitoring for neighborhoods throughout the Valley
- Water conservation; effect of upstream changes on downstream, beach, ocean

Public Transportation

- Enhance access to Mass transit
- Clean van service from Orange Line
- Dash bus service
- Transportation to trails – shuttle to Santa Monica Mountains

Funding

- Integrated Regional Water Management Plan current call for projects
  - – State water bond
  - – Potential county water quality funding
  - – MTA transit funding for bike paths
  - – Other transit funding
- Use income from on-site recreation (driving range, putting areas, chipping, tennis)
- Need funding to acquire lands and funding to create a plan like this.

Miscellaneous Comments

- Prevent trash from collecting in street or visible areas
- Visitor use pavilion for rental revenue
- $10K revenue per month desirable for park maintenance
- Porous pavement for tennis
- Consider cost issues
- Wet lab for monitoring water quality data
- Nature Center

SECTION FIVE

List of Workshop Participants by Organization

Audubon California
Audubon, San Fernando Valley Chapter
City of L.A. Bureau of Engineering
Friends of the Los Angeles River
Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
Los Angeles Conservation Corps
Pacoima Beautiful
Studio City Residence Association
Sierra Club, Los Angeles Chapter
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
Southern California Tennis Association
Urban Semillas
Assemblymember Mike Feuer
Office of Congressman Howard Berman
Office of Councilmember Wendy Greuel
Office of Senator Sheila Keuhl

THE PROJECT TEAM

Community Conservancy International
PROJECT DIRECTOR
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(310) 398-8584

Community Conservancy International (CCI) specializes in tackling complex and challenging problems created by the interaction of people and nature. CCI develops innovative, practical solutions that combine the protection and restoration of natural lands and waters with compatible community uses and permanent public benefits. CCI works in areas with exceptional unmet needs: where natural habitats are threatened or have been degraded; where communities have been neglected; and where recreation, education, cultural and economic opportunities are significantly lacking.

CCI's projects include the Green Solution Project, which identifies on a large scale land suitable for naturally treating polluted runoff while creating parks, habitat and open space; creation of the Baldwin Hills Park in the heart of urban L.A. County; Big Canyon Creek Restoration in Upper Newport Bay; Los Angeles Conservation Corps' Spring Street Center; the San Gabriel Valley Transit Village; and conservation efforts in the Owens Valley and Eastern Sierra Nevada.

CCI excels at combining long-range vision with the focused planning needed to transform ideas into reality. By bringing a broad diversity of skills, experience and expertise to each project, CCI is able to implement strategic and practical programs to realize far-reaching visions.

For more information, visit us at www.ccint.org or contact us at 310-398-8584.

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Los Angeles River Center & Gardens
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Los Angeles, California 90065
(323) 221-9500

Principals
Lynne Dwyer, ASLA
Martin Kammerer Ph.D.

Open Space Planning & Design ■ Planning and design of multi-objective open space corridors including rivers, trails, parks and natural habitat restoration.

Landscape Architecture ■ Thoughtful and creative full-service landscape architectural design from concept and design development to construction documentation and implementation.

Watershed Planning & Stream Restoration ■ Restored and naturalized stream courses in the urban context. Urban hydrology, BMP selection, design of complex BMP treatment trains appropriate for public access parks.

Education and Interpretation ■ Design and development of educational/interpretive materials for communication and park elements.

Mapping and GIS ■ Development of informational databases utilizing ArcView/GIS for resource planning.

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3578 Eastham Drive, Suite C
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September 29, 2014

Via Overnight Mail and Email *adam.villani@lacity.org*

Mr. Adam Villani
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
6262 Van Nuys Blvd, Room 351
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Re: Studio City Senior Living Center Draft Environmental Impact Report
SCH No. 2002031028
ENV-2001-1196-EIR

Dear Mr. Villani:

On behalf of the Studio City Residents Association ("SCRA") and Save L.A. River Open Space ("SLAROS"), we submit these comments on the draft environmental impact report for the Studio City Senior Living Center ("Project"). These comments are also supported by the Federation of Hillside and Canyon Associations, Inc. Located at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, the Project site is known as Weddington Golf and Tennis and consists of 16.1 acres currently occupied by a golf course, a driving range, putting green, clubhouse and tennis courts, plus right-of-way lands owned by Los Angeles County ("County") adjacent to the Los Angeles River. The Studio City Senior Living Center Project would demolish 16 existing tennis courts at Weddington Golf and Tennis and replace them with 200 condominium units in six, four-story buildings, a total of 336,000 square feet of new development. (DEIR p. II-20.) The Project requires a zone change and a general plan amendment since it would be prohibited under the existing zoning and land use designation. The Project also relies on the use of County right-of-way land, requiring County approval.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) serves two basic, interrelated functions: ensuring environmental protection and encouraging governmental transparency. (*Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Bd. of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 553, 564.) CEQA requires full disclosure of a project's significant environmental effects so that decision-makers and the public are informed of these consequences before the project is approved, to ensure that government officials are held accountable for these consequences. (*Laurel Heights Improvement Ass'n of San Francisco v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 392.) The environmental impact report

(EIR) process is the "heart of CEQA" and is the chief mechanism to effectuate its statutory purposes. (*In Re Bay-Delta Programmatic EIR Coordinated Proceedings* (2008) 43 Cal. 4th 1143, 1162.) SCRA and SLAROS are concerned that the draft environmental impact report ("DEIR") fails to adequately disclose, analyze, and mitigate many of the Project's significant adverse environmental impacts.

In the early 1970s, the Project site was down-zoned from residential zoning to its current agricultural (A1-1XL) zoning pursuant to an agreement among the landowners, operators, and the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles to permanently maintain the Project site as recreational open space with specific height restrictions. Consistent with that agreement, the Project site is designated as open space on the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan, which comprises the applicable land use element of the City's General Plan. The Project is inconsistent with the Community Plan and zoning designation for the site.

The Project marks a significant change in the character of the neighborhood, where residential buildings are smaller and shorter, resulting in significant aesthetic and land use impacts due to the inclusion of six 45 foot tall buildings. Under current zoning in the extra limited height district, building height on the site is limited to 30 feet. It would generate large amounts of traffic from the 200 units, all of which would enter a 613-space subterranean parking structure located on Valleyheart Drive, requiring an extension of this roadway. Additionally, Weddington Golf and Tennis is one of only a few facilities providing low-cost, public access to tennis courts in the area and is one of the few tennis facilities that can be booked for tournaments. Its courts are used by nearby schools for team practice and are heavily used by others in the community.

SCRA and SLAROS recognize that quality senior housing is a laudable goal, but one that should not be accomplished by destroying the existing unique recreational open space in the San Fernando Valley, especially along the Los Angeles River. The Valley's park acreage is already far behind the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended average of 6 to 10 acres of accessible park space per 1,000 residents. This is the last remaining unprotected open space along the 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley, and creating a greenway of parks, trails, habitat and visitor-serving amenities is an important priority for the City and County. Moreover, as discussed below, alternative locations for senior housing – locations that are already zoned for such uses and that would avoid the significant environmental impacts of the Project – are available. Further, it must be emphasized that the Project is not a low income senior housing community, but rather an upscale, for-profit residential development. Thus it does not provide the type of housing the Regional Housing Needs Allotment has found lacking in the Los Angeles area.

The Project site is also adjacent to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration site ("L.A. River Greenway Trail"). The L.A. River Greenway Trail will provide public access to the L.A. River, recreational opportunities and the restoration of native habitat as mitigation for I-405 Sepulveda Pass freeway widening project. This project has been approved and funded and will begin construction in June 2015. The DEIR completely fails to disclose the L.A. River Greenway Trail will be located immediately adjacent to the Project site and the entrance for this trail will be on the street the Project proposes to extend and use as the sole access point for the 200 residential units and the majority of those using the golf course. Thus, the DEIR's analysis fails to consider the Project's impacts on this important public trail and natural open space land along the Los Angeles River.

The DEIR admits the Project would have significant adverse impacts with regard to construction noise and air quality. Additionally, the Project would have significant adverse impacts related to aesthetics, biological, land use, recreation, hydrology, traffic, and other impact areas that are neither disclosed nor mitigated in the DEIR. Significant new information must be added to the EIR to allow it serve as an adequate informational document. The DEIR will need to be reciruculated for public comments once that significant new information is included, to provide the public disclosure required by CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code § 21092.1.) Significant new information must also be added to the EIR to allow it to serve as an adequate informational document, as required by CEQA.

SCRA and SLAROS urge the City to adopt an alternative that would reduce the impacts the Project on the City of Los Angeles, and that would retain or expand open space and recreational opportunities for City residents. One possible alternative is the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative. If implemented, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would retain the majority of the existing tennis facilities, the driving range, clubhouse and a golf putting green, while providing desperately need parkland, creating native wetlands, increasing available habitat along the Los Angeles River, expanding permeable surfaces and filtration to improve river water quality, improving recreation opportunities in the San Fernando Valley, and contributing to the realization of the Emerald Necklace vision of the Los Angeles River. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would serve as an anchor for the L.A. River Greenway Trail, which is a key link in the L.A. River Trail in the San Fernando Valley. By eliminating residential uses at the site and relocating them to other available and properly zoned parcels in the area, the Park Alternative would dramatically reduce the Project's impacts related to traffic and circulation, aesthetics, air quality, greenhouse gas production, and land use. This alternative, which would reduce the Project's significant adverse impacts, protect as much of the site's current uses as possible, create multiple environmental benefits, and take into account the unique value of the site's location on the Los Angeles River and the

site's role in providing L.A. River regional public access and connectivity to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, must be adopted if feasible. (Pub Resources Code §21002.)

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I. The DEIR's Alternatives Is Inadequate.

The EIR is the heart of CEQA, and the mitigation and alternatives discussion forms the core of the EIR. (*Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 553, 564.) The DEIR's alternatives analysis relies on improperly narrow project objectives, fails to provide adequate information and comparative data regarding the Project and alternatives and fails to analyze potentially feasible alternatives that could substantially lessen the Project's impacts. Further, as discussed in section III below, the DEIR fails to disclose numerous Project impacts. Only when impacts are properly disclosed can the merit of alternatives truly be assessed.

A. Offsite Alternatives Must Be Analyzed.

The EIR should evaluate moving the proposed residential development to another location. An analysis of alternative sites is an important consideration under CEQA. "The key question and first step in analysis is whether any of the significant effects of the project would be avoided or substantially lessened by putting the project in another location." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6.) As discussed in detail below, many of the Project's impacts were not disclosed in the DEIR. Many of these impacts are directly related to the Project's location on a site that is designated for open space and recreational uses and that is adjacent to the Los Angeles River. Thus, the consideration of alternative sites is of particular importance. The Guidelines take a narrow view of what constraints would render an alternative site infeasible (for example, the lack of extractable resources on a site for a resource extraction project). (Guidelines §15126.6(f)(2)(B).) Furthermore, California Courts have endorsed the use of rigorous off site alternatives analyses. (See, for example, *Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 553 [upholding EIR in part because of adequate analysis of an off site alternative] and *Save Round Valley Alliance v. County of Inyo* (2007) 157 Cal. App. 4th 1437 [EIR found inadequate for failure to assess an offsite alternative that would have reduced impacts].)

Consideration of alternative sites is also particularly important because the

proposed Project is inconsistent with the City's existing plans, policies and zoning. (*Mira Mar Mobile Cmty. v. City of Oceanside* 92004) 119 Cal. App. 4th 477, 492.) Expert treatises on CEQA confirms: "A proposal to change a site's land use designation raises issues that make consideration of alternative sites particularly relevant. A proposed change in allowed uses raises a policy question of whether the site is appropriate for the new use. Resolution of this question depends on a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the site with other sites that are or could be designated for the same use." (Kostka and Zischke *Practice Under the California Environmental Quality Act* Vol. 1, § 15.26, p. 756.) Here, the Project requires a zone change and a General Plan amendment to change the land use from open space to medium density residential, making consideration of off-site alternatives particularly relevant. There is no inherent need for the applicant to develop its proposed residential facility on the site of the existing tennis courts, and SCRA and SLAROS are confident that the worthwhile apparent goal of the Project -- i.e., development of quality senior housing -- can be accomplished at other locations in and around Studio City.

The DEIR identifies several locations that would allow for construction of the senior housing Project on existing recreational and open space areas, but improperly rejects these alternative sites because the applicant does not own them and because they would not eliminate significant impacts. That the applicant does not own the alternative site is not an adequate basis for rejecting their consideration in the DEIR. (*Save Round Valley Alliance v. Cnty. of Inyo* (2007) 157 Cal. App. 4th 1437.)

Additionally, the DEIR fails to disclose numerous potentially significant impacts associated with development at the proposed Project site, impacts that would be avoided if the Project were moved to a different location. Moreover, the two impacts acknowledged by the DEIR to be significant-construction air quality impacts and construction noise impacts-are also directly related to the location of the Project. Because of the cramped size of the site, the parking for the Project would require construction of a 20-foot-deep subterranean parking garage in an area with historic high water table of zero feet. (DEIR Appendix D, Geotechnical Report p. 5.) The construction impacts are due in large part to the pile driving and other machinery required to excavate for this subterranean parking garage and the air pollution that would be emitted by excavating and hauling 82,000 cubic yards of fill to construct the subterranean parking garage due to the inadequacy of this fill for development. The DEIR fails to assess whether other sites would eliminate these construction impacts.

Further, the DEIR improperly limits the consideration of alternative sites by requiring alternative sites to include recreational uses. The Project is the development of 200 senior housing units on a site that is adjacent to a golf course. The golf course and related golf facilities are a private business and would not be integrated into the Project;

in fact, the developer is requesting a subdivision to permanently divide the senior housing lot needed for the Project from the golf course lot. The golf course does not provide usable open space for the residents of the senior housing. Moreover, none of the Project objectives require the senior housing be developed on a site that is currently being used for recreational uses. The developer has claimed there is a need for senior housing in this area, a claim which as discussed below is not supported by evidence. However, assuming there is a need for senior housing in this area, the goal of providing recreational opportunities for the community would be better served by developing the Project on a site that is already zoned for multi-family residential uses, because it would protect the adjacent Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration area and would no longer eliminate the heavily used tennis courts at the Project site.

The EIR should consider other alternative sites that are already zoned for multi-family residential housing. There are many sites in Studio City zoned R-3 (multi-family residential) that are underutilized or are not at maximum capacity. The existing buildings on these sites could be demolished and rebuilt as senior housing, most likely with less expense and fewer impacts than obtaining a General Plan amendment, a zone change, and lot split. demolishing 16 tennis courts and constructing a massive subterranean parking garage in an area of with high water tables and unstable fill. Also by building on underutilized lots, the applicant may be able to use the City's Density Bonus Ordinance by including affordable housing units. Properties along streets such as Aqua Vista and Moorpark are zoned R-3, but are currently underutilized with low density housing built in the 1960s. Sites along these streets should be considered as alternative sites for the senior housing development.

One specific site provides an excellent alternative site for senior housing; it is a large vacant R-3 zoned lot located on the east side of Laurel Canyon Boulevard, just north of Valleyheart Drive. This site is a short, walkable distance from the Valleyheart Greenway, the Los Angeles River, and Moorpark Park and would provide residents with easy access to recreational opportunities. The site is closer to commercial areas than the Project site, including to a grocery store. This alternative site is also located near health services on Laurel Canyon Boulevard, meeting the Community Plans recommendation to locate senior housing near health care services. This site is located on a DASH and Metro bus route, providing readily available public transportation for seniors. The apartments previously located on this site were demolished approximately four years ago, and the lot has remained vacant ever since. Thus, development of this site would not require the removal of any existing building or recreational facility.

This site and other existing R-3 sites in the Studio City area could, on their own or in combination, provide the senior housing deemed to be necessary by the Project objectives. They would also allow for the protection of the Los Angeles River Greenway

Trail's entrance, would likely not require the massive amount of fill removal necessary at the proposed Project site, and would preserve the tennis center, providing necessary recreational uses for the community. Thus, these proposed off-site alternatives must be analyzed in a recirculated DEIR.

B. The DEIR's Project Objectives Cannot Be Used to Reject Alternatives.

1. Overly Narrow Project Objectives Improperly Commit the City to a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change.

The Project objectives identified by the DEIR require the Project to include residential development, improperly limiting consideration of alternatives. Two of the project objectives require the construction of a residential development on the Project site; another requires high density development, and several others set goals for providing housing. To allow the dense residential development on the site proposed by the Project, the General Plan must be amended and the site must be rezoned. By including project objectives that presuppose the site must include residential development, the DEIR improperly rejects any alternative that would not include residential development. These overly narrow project objectives foreclose feasible uses of the site that comply with existing zoning and land use designations. "[A] lead agency may not give a project's purpose an artificially narrow definition" and thereby circumscribe the alternatives analysis. (*In re Bay Delta Prog. Environmental Impact Report Coord. Proceedings* (2008) 43 Cal. 4th 1143, 1166.) The willingness of the applicant to accept a feasible alternative is no more relevant than the financial ability of the applicant to complete the alternative. (*Uphold Our Heritage v. Town of Woodside* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 587, 601.)

Additionally, by including objectives in the DEIR that would reject any alternative that does not include residential development, the City is pre-committed to the Project as proposed. The City cannot rely on the project objectives to pre-commit to a change in zoning and land use designations prior to environmental review. Moreover, "[c]ase-by-case reconsideration of regional land-use policies, in the context of a project-specific EIR, is the very antithesis of that goal." (*Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553, 572 -573.)

The DEIR also claims that senior housing is needed in this area. That is not true. There are numerous senior housing developments in Studio City and the surrounding area, many of which have a significant number of vacancies. The following have been identified as providing senior housing: North Hollywood Senior Arts Colony; Inn on the Boulevard; Royal Bellingham; Gardens at Park Balboa; Village at Sherman Oaks; Belmont Village in Sherman Oaks; Sunrise of Studio City; Valley Village Senior

Apartments; Piedmont Senior Apartments; Retirement Living; and Park Plaza Senior Apartments.

Less than a mile north of the Project site, at 12629 Riverside Drive, a condominium complex for senior housing was constructed approximately three years ago. There was inadequate demand for senior housing condos and the complex was subsequently converted into non age-restricted rentals. Evidence does not support the DEIR's claims that new senior housing is needed. Thus, an alternative's failure to provide senior housing is an inadequate basis for rejecting the alternative.

2. The Proposed Project Does Not Meet Project Objectives.

Further, the Project itself fails to achieve several of the Project objectives. The objectives require a proposal to maintain as many recreational/open space uses on the Project site as possible. Instead, the Project authorizes demolition of the most popular recreational use on the site. As discussed in section IV.A.1 below, the Project is not compatible or consistent with the existing density and character of the neighborhood as required by the project objectives. Although the project objectives require compliance with the River Improvement Overly District Private Development Guidelines, the Project fails to achieve this objective as discussed in section IV.E.3 below. The project objectives further require a project to promote connectivity with the Los Angeles River. Instead, the Project inhibits public access to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration area located adjacent to the Project site and makes the entrance to this trail unsafe. (Section II.)

C. No Project Alternative Is Feasible.

The DEIR improperly dismisses the No Project alternative by relying on the overly narrow project objectives that commit the City to a change in land use and zoning for the Project site. The No Project alternative would meet all of the project objectives that do not require a change to residential uses at the Project site. The No Project alternative would meet the recreation focused project objectives. Additionally, without the extension of Valleyheart Drive and the construction of a massive subterranean parking garage on that street, the L.A. River Greenway Trail would not be impacted and connectivity to the River from this site could be achieved.

Further, this alternative is financially feasible because the Project site is already producing a reasonable return in its operation as a golf course and tennis center.

D. Alternative B Would Have Significant Adverse Impacts.

The DEIR improperly, and without evidentiary basis, considers Alternative B to be the environmentally superior alternative, second only to the No Project alternative. Alternative B would retain a portion of the golf course and relocate a number of the tennis courts to allow construction of a 250-unit apartment building. This alternative would have numerous undisclosed impacts and would fail to meet the recreational and Los Angeles River focused project objectives, similar to the proposed Project. When impacts are properly analyzed, Alternative B would likely have substantially greater impacts than the Project as it would include a greater number of vehicle trips and the associated air quality and greenhouse has impacts from an additional 50 residential units. It would also move the tennis courts to the west side of the property, increasing impacts on the single family homes located on Bellaire Street and Valley Spring Lane. Additionally, the DEIR fails to discuss whether it would be feasible to operate a five hole golf course. Further, the DEIR does not support its conclusion that the size of the residential building would be the same for the 250 unit development in Alternative B as it would be for the Project's 200 unit development.

E. The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative/Alternative D.

1. The Los Angeles River Natural Park Alternative Would Provide Numerous Benefits.

SCRA, SLAROS, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the Chair of the California State Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water and many others urged the City to consider a Multi-Use Project Alternative. SCRA's 2008 scoping comments proposed an alternative that combines a multi-acre Los Angeles riverfront park along the regional Los Angeles River Greenway with native habitat designed for runoff catchment, filtration and treatment systems to improve water quality in the Los Angeles River and assist in achieving State regulatory requirements and water quality improvement goals for the L.A. River. It also provides trail, habitat and open space lands immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River. The Project site is the only remaining undeveloped site along 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley where these recreational, biological, and water quality goals can be attained.

The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, a state agency, SCRA and SLAROS funded the development of the L.A. River Natural Park Plan, including technical feasibility studies of the hydrology, hydraulic and water quality components and of the L.A. River regional public access components. The plan and technical feasibility studies were conducted by Community Conservation Solutions, Mia Lehrer and Associates Landscape Architects, BlueGreen Consulting and Psomas Engineering. (See http://www.conservationsolutions.org/larnp.html, incorporated by reference.) The L.A.

River Natural Park Alternative is a L.A. River-oriented multi-benefit water quality improvement project that would: improve water quality in the L.A. River by creating and restoring native habitats and constructing multiple Best Management Practices (BMPs) that naturally capture and clean polluted urban runoff from 200 acres of the surrounding urbanized area; store and reuse both stormwater and dry weather runoff for irrigation; provide valuable new local water supplies; provide regional natural open space and other recreational facilities; provide ample off-site public parking, links to public transit and regional bicycle networks; and establish an L.A. River Gateway providing bicycle and pedestrian-friendly regional public access to the L.A. River. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would retain the existing driving range, putting green and most of the tennis facilities, and would connect the Project site to the L.A. River Greenway Trail with public walking trails, viewing terraces, and ADA-compliant access. The L.A. River Natural Park would serve as a unique and vitally-needed regional hub for public access to the L.A. River and includes use of the existing 391-car public parking garage 500 yards downstream, which is accessed by the existing, improved sections of the L.A. River Trail. The parking garage would serve as a regional L.A. River parking facility and bicycle hub, providing bike rental and storage and links to the City's existing and planned regional bicycle network. This alternative would provide the full range of native habitats necessary to sustain species biodiversity of plants, birds and animals, including open water, marsh, riparian and upland habitats, which would be engineered to naturally remove sediment, trash, debris, fertilizers, heavy metals, suspended solids, bacteria, oil and grease and pesticides. The L.A. River Natural Park would also include walking trails, a visitor center, interpretive signage, shade structures and solar power generated on site to make the project "grid-neutral".

This alternative's combination of urban runoff BMPs are intended to help meet regional water quality improvement goals and regulatory requirements set by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region ("Regional Water Board") for the Los Angeles River. The L.A. River Natural Park is also designed to provide multiple public benefits, as encouraged by the Regional Water Board. The U.S. Clean Water Act sets standards to protect both human health and marine and aquatic live and waterways that do not meet these standards are listed as impaired. This alternative is designed to target specific pollutants of concern for which the L.A. River is listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the U.S. Clean Water Act. All of the L.A. River is in violation of the U.S. Clean Water Act, with nearly 100 different pollutants in concentrations above both state and federal standards. The untreated stormwater and dry weather runoff flowing into the L.A. River in urban areas is carried downstream to Los Angeles County's beaches, bays and coastal waters, where it causes a long list of serious problems including: adverse impacts to both human health and marine and aquatic life; beach closures; serious economic impacts through damaging tourism; and prevents the County from meeting water quality objectives mandated by the U.S. Clean Water Act and

enforced by the Regional Water Board.

The 16-acre Project site provides a unique and unparalleled opportunity to effectively address both serious regional water quality problems, Los Angeles Riverfront-compatible recreational open space needs in the San Fernando Valley, native habitat restoration and furthering the goals of the City of Los Angeles' Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan ("LARRMP"). The site is the last remaining unprotected open space along 22 miles of the L.A. River in the San Fernando Valley. The site links to existing and planned trails and greenways along key tributaries of the L.A. River, including the Tujunga Wash, Pacoima Wash and Arroyo Seco. The site is located in an area with very limited storm drains, which currently suffers from chronic flooding and which drains polluted runoff year-round directly into L.A. River without treatment of any kind. The site is the only place in the San Fernando Valley where a gateway to the L.A. River can be established to serve communities throughout the Valley. The site is an important part of the City of Los Angeles' plans for a regional and linked system of trails, greenways, riverside parks and river-related visitor amenities, as clearly expressed in the City's Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan.

2. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is Financially Feasible.

As of SCRA's 2008 scoping letter, over $100 million in public funds had been invested along the 51-mile length of the Los Angeles River to protect precious river-front lands, develop the regional L.A. River Trail, provide public access and recreational opportunities, develop multi-use recreation, open space and water quality improvement projects along the Los Angeles River to advance regional water quality objectives. As of 2008, California State Parks alone had spent over $70 million on acquisition of lands on the L.A. River since 2001. The voter-approved California Proposition 84 earmarks funds for multi-benefit projects along the Los Angeles River that combine park, trail-related and water quality improvements.

Additional local funding for multiple benefit, natural habitat water quality improvement projects is available through the City of Los Angeles' Proposition O. If approved by voters, California Proposition 1, the Water Bond on the November 2014 state ballot, earmarks $98 million specifically for water-related projects in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, as well as $30 million to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and $100 million the State Coastal Conservancy for multi-benefit water quality, water supply and watershed protection and restoration projects. The jurisdiction of both agencies includes the Project site. Proposition 1 includes an additional $200 million for multi-benefit stormwater management projects. Thus, public funds are available now and more are likely to be available in the very near future that can be directed to the acquisition of the project site and implementation of the L.A. River

Natural Park Alternative.

Further, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership is working to secure federal funding for this park project stating that "The 16-acre Los Angeles River Natural Park project will be one of the most significant River revitalization projects in this area and has been prioritized by the Urban Waters Federal Partnership in its Los Angeles River Work Plan to receive targeted support from the federal government to expedite its implementation." (Attachment 1, letter from Urban Waters Federal Partnership; see also http://www.urbanwaters.gov/la/pdf/Workplan-LA-2014.pdf at page 10, incorporated by reference.) Thus, implementation of the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is feasible.

The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is also consistent with the spirit of Alternative 20 in the Los Angeles River Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study, which was selected by the Army Corps of Engineers in May 2014. Alternative 20 is the most ambitious of the river restoration plans, and will remove concrete, widen the river, and provide connectivity to parkland along 11 miles of the Los Angeles River between Griffith Park and downtown Los Angeles. The Study originally included the San Fernando Valley. The Army Corps of Engineers has committed to funding 50 percent of the $1.08 billion restoration, with the City of Los Angeles responsible for the other half. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would create a restored riverside habitat, and extend the system of parkland along the L.A. River in the San Fernando Valley.

Indeed, there are several examples of this type of multi-benefit water quality improvement project completed and underway in the Los Angeles area, further demonstrating the feasibility of such an alternative. Projects that maximize the capacity of parkland and natural habitat to capture, detain, clean, infiltrate, store and/or re-use stormwater and urban runoff, while providing restored native habitat, recreational opportunities and green open space include:

- Marsh Street Park, Los Angeles;
- Tujunga Wash Greenway and Stream Restoration Project (See http://www.werf.org/liveablecommunities/studies_la_ca.htm);
- Aliso/Limekiln Creeks, Northridge; and
- Pacoima Wash Mountain Parkway, San Fernando Valley
- South Los Angeles Wetlands Park, Los Angeles (See http://www.kcet.org/socal/departures/columns/la-river/wetlands-opens-in-south-los-angeles.html, http://www.lapropo.org/sitefiles/lariver.htm);
- Augustus F. Hawkins Natural Park, Los Angeles (See http://www.pps.org/great_public_spaces/one?public_place_id=545.)
- Bimini Slough Ecology Park, Los Angeles;
- Tree People Open Charter Elementary School Project, San Fernando Valley

- Penmar Water Quality Improvement Project, Venice and Santa Monica (See http://www.lapropo.org/sitefiles/Penmar/intro.htm.)

3. When Project Impacts Are Properly Disclosed and the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is Correctly Described, This Alternative Would Substantially Lessen Project Impacts.

By creating a public park, habitat and open space, restoring a complex of native habitats in an ecosystem-focused design, creating walking trails on site that link to the L.A. River Greenway Trail, creating a bicycle-friendly site and bicycle hub at the nearby parking garage, and by increasing connectivity with the Los Angeles River, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would dramatically increase the available public recreation opportunities in the area, while removing the significant impacts on land use presented by the Studio City Senior Living Center Project, but not disclosed in the DEIR. (See section II.) As described below, the L.A. River Greenway Trail Project has already been approved and funded, which will extend recreational trails, create over five miles of continuous L.A. River trail and promote connectivity to parks and green spaces along the Los Angeles River through the San Fernando Valley. A rendering of the Los Angeles Greenway Trail is available on the website of the organization Community Conservation Solutions, and shows the L.A. River Greenway Trail's route between the Weddington Golf and Tennis site and the Los Angeles River. This document is also attached. (Attachment 2, also available at: http://www.conservationsolutions.org/pdf/LARiver/CCS_LAR-Greenway_2014.pdf, incorporated by reference.) Construction on this portion of the Trail will begin in June 2015. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would accommodate and directly connect to the planned L.A. River Greenway Trail and would provide additional passive recreational space where residents and families from throughout the region will be able to come to escape the Valley's urban congestion, walk in a natural setting, and breathe fresh air along the L.A. River water in the City of Los Angeles.

The DEIR's analysis of the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is rife with factual errors. SCRA submitted the L.A. River Natural Park Plan and associated technical feasibility studies to the City; however, it appears these documents were largely ignored in the preparation of the alternatives analysis. Nearly every conclusion in the analysis is derived from an incorrect portrayal of the L.A. River Natural Park plan, and is not substantiated by either facts or actual analysis. Because the applicant's description of the L.A. River Natural Park Plan is full of so many errors, the conclusions reached regarding potential impacts compared to potential impacts of the Project are not substantiated.

The L.A. River Natural Park alternative would install a shallow stream, lake and

associated wetlands habitats, would include only one small building for a visitor center, would retain most of the tennis courts, the driving range, putting green, and historic clubhouse, and has ample off-site public parking for visitors, who would walk to the site on the L.A. River Trail. Despite this, the DEIR incorrectly portrays this water quality improvement, native habitat restoration and L.A. River public access project –on a par with the Project's proposed multi-family residential project with 200 units, six four-story buildings, and 624 cars per day. This is not logical, nor is it supported by fact.

The Project will excavate 82,000 cubic yards of soil to build a 20-25 foot deep, approximately 135,000 square foot subterranean garage with 613 parking spaces and for the foundations and associated infrastructure of the six four-story buildings proposed for the site. In contrast, the L.A. River Natural Park needs only to excavate to a depth of three feet for the subsurface detention that would be installed underneath the existing driving range (with a footprint of 2.7 acres), from three to six feet deep for the open water habitats, six inches to three feet deep for the marsh habitat, and one foot deep for the wet pond (with an area of 250 feet by 120 feet). The open water and marsh habitats combined comprise between less than half an acre. One small building would be built to serve as a visitor center.

Following is a list of the numerous errors included in the DEIR's analysis of Alternative D-the L.A. River Natural Park Plan, and questions that must be answered in order to provide "sufficient information" about this alternative "to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(d).)

a. Description of Alternative.

The L.A. River Natural Park Plan for the Weddington Golf and Tennis site is a river-oriented native habitat restoration and park that would be created to: 1) address polluted stormwater and dry weather runoff from the site and the surrounding urbanized area, which currently contribute to the L.A. River's multiple violations of the U.S. Clean Water Act; 2) store and re-use this precious runoff resource; 3) improve water quality in the L.A. River through the creation of a natural wetlands system that uses the natural functions of plants and soil to naturally capture, filter and clean runoff; 4) restore a complex of native habitats in a natural ecosystem; 5) establish an L.A. River Regional Public Access Hub and Trailhead to provide public access to the L.A. River Greenway Trail; and 6) provide ample public parking by linking to the 391-car public parking car garage 500 yards away along the L.A. River for visitor parking and bicycle connections. The DEIR fails to include numerous key components of the L.A. River Natural Park in its description of the alternative and also fails to discuss why these components are environmentally and regionally significant.

The DEIR also erroneously states that the existing driving range and tennis court facilities would be removed, reconfigured, relocated and reconstructed. This is incorrect. A subsurface detention basin to store treated runoff for later re-use would be installed under the existing driving range in its existing location. The tennis courts would not be moved. Four tennis courts would be removed, leaving a total of 12 courts. The putting green would also remain in the L.A. River Natural Park.

The DEIR's description of this alternative also fails to acknowledge that the L.A. River visitor center, natural habitat and the link to the off-site parking garage are essential visitor-serving elements that provide regional public access to the L.A. River, educational and interpretive amenities, and parking.

The DEIR also states that re-zoning would be required for this alternative. The need for re-zoning is not an adequate basis upon which to reject a less impactful alternative, particularly when the Project itself requires re-zoning *and* a general plan amendment. Moreover, while Open Space zoning would more fully represent the uses included in the L.A. River Natural Park alternative, it appears all the uses would be allowed under A1 zoning.

The DEIR states that it used conceptual drawings to perform their analysis of the L.A. River Natural Park's impacts. The DEIR must also rely upon the written technical studies included in the L.A. River Natural Park Plan. These are: Hydrology, Hydraulic and Water Quality Components and L.A. River Regional Public Access Feasibility Analysis. The Los Angeles River Natural Park Plan was also prepared by Community Conservation Solutions, who is not identified in the DEIR, and was based on the L.A. River Natural Park Vision and Concept Design developed by Community Conservation Solutions and BlueGreen Consulting in 2008.

The DEIR portrays the L.A. River Natural Park as being supported by "local stakeholder organizations in the community." This statement minimizes the actual support, is incomplete and is therefore misleading. The L.A. River Natural Park is strongly supported by national, state and regional leaders and organizations, including:

- Urban Waters Federal Partnership, a project of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Congressman Brad Sherman
- Urban Waters Federal Partnership
- Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, a state agency
- State Senator Fran Pavley, Chair, Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water

- State Senator Carol Liu
- L.A. City Councilmember Paul Krekorian
- L.A. City Councilmember Paul Koretz
- L.A. City Councilmember Tom La Bonge
- Trust for Public Land
- Council for Watershed Health
- Friends of the LA River
- North East Trees
- San Fernando Valley Audubon Society
- Sierra Club – San Fernando Valley Group/Angeles Chapter
- Village Gardeners
- United States Tennis Association-Southern California
- Campbell Hall
- City of Burbank, Park, Recreation and Community Services Board
- Sherman Oaks Homeowners Association
- Valley Village Homeowners Association
- Studio City Homeowners Association
- Mid –Town North Hollywood Neighborhood Council
- Studio City Neighborhood Council
- Valley Village Neighborhood Council
- Studio City Residents Association
- Studio City Beautification Association

b. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Aesthetic Impacts.

The DEIR incorrectly states "This alternative ….would consist completely of recreational and water treatment facilities." It is incorrect and misleading to characterize the natural "treatment train" of multiple urban runoff BMPs as "water treatment facilities." As clearly described in the Technical Memorandum prepared by Psomas, stormwater and dry weather would be captured and treated through a combination of carefully designed and engineered natural habitats, with the primary BMP being the constructed wetland. Furthermore, the L.A. River Natural Park Plan clearly states that it includes the following important multiple benefits: water quality improvements and water reuse; L.A. River regional public access; natural habitat and open space; L.A. River trail improvements; installation of solar panels for energy efficiency; a link to regional bicycle transportation network; driving range, putting green and regional tennis facilities; and preservation of historic clubhouse.

The DEIR finds the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative may adversely alter the

visual character of the Project site based on the incorrect claim that this alternative "would likely eliminate much of the mature trees….on the golf course." (DEIR p. V-57.)

The L.A. River Natural Park Vision & Concept Design (2008), included in DEIR Appendix D, clearly states that "The function of the site as a green oasis in the San Fernando Valley will be retained. The groves of large evergreen trees which surround the site will be retained." (see Appendix P, p. 22 rendering showing existing tree canopy will remain.) While some of the less visible non-native trees in the middle of the golf course would have to be removed to allow installation of the wetlands and associated native habitats, there is no need to remove the trees surrounding the site. Furthermore, the plan also clearly states that numerous species of native shrubs and trees would be planted throughout the site, which would create an urban forest on the site. The L.A. River Natural Park Plan states that "Dense planting of certain species….may be desirable in the final design." (Appendix P.) In addition, the conceptual drawings that the DEIR claims to have used in its analysis clearly show both existing and new mature trees and a lush, green landscaped site. (see also Appendix P, technical memorandum pp. H-17 to 18 identifying targeted vegetation species.)

Therefore, the DEIR's conclusion of potentially significant aesthetic impact has no basis. In fact, the L.A. River Natural Park would result in significant improvements to the character and aesthetics of the site by creating a lush natural area.

c. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Air Quality Impacts.

The DEIR does not provide any evidence or analysis to support the conclusions related to air quality impacts and construction emissions of the L.A. River Natural Park. The statements of opinion included in the DEIR do not constitute substantial evidence. Due to the lack of the required comparative analysis, SCRA and SLAROS have the following questions:

- What is the basis for the statement that the L.A. River Natural Park Plan will "…undertake(s) major grading over the entire Project Site"?

- What is the basis for the statement that "…the grading will be more substantial than under the proposed Project"?

- How did the DEIR calculate the grading footprint and amount of grading for the L.A. River Natural Park alternative?

- How did the DEIR calculate the amount of grading required for the Project excavation and construction?

It is difficult to see how any standard mathematical calculations could justify the DEIR's conclusion regarding air quality impacts due to construction, or a conclusion of a "larger grading footprint". The L.A. River Natural Park Plan only needs to excavate a small portion of the site, and the plan includes the depths and area needed for each of the habitat components that would serve as natural water treatment BMPs. These depths are stated as being primarily between one to three feet deep, with only a small area of four to six feet in depth for the forebay, channels and deep pools portion of the constructed wetland and the wet pond. This grading is a very small fraction of the grading required for Project's 25 feet excavation depths and 82,000 cubic yards of soil removal required. Moreover, a significant portion of the soil to be removed to create the constructed wetlands and wet pond could be used on-site to create the associated uplands habitat. Thus, the L.A. River Natural Park alternative would require minimal off-site hauling of fill.

Additionally, as set forth below, traffic expert Tom Brohard reviewed the DEIR's assessment of trip generation from this alternative. He found the DEIR relies on an incorrect trip generation rate for the uses included in this alternative and thus greatly overestimates the associated traffic. The DEIR's assessment of the L.A. River Natural Park alternative's operational air quality impacts, which rely on the incorrect trip generation rates, is also an incorrect overestimation.

d. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Biological Impacts.

The L.A. River Natural Park would create and restore a complex of native habitats, which would in turn support a rich bio-diversity of native invertebrates, amphibians, insects, butterflies, birds and small mammals, providing the necessary variety of habitats needed for food, shelter, mating and nesting. This native habitat would connect with the restored native habitat on the adjacent L.A. River Greenway Trail, with other native habitat in the nearby Santa Monica Mountains, and with native habitat being restored along the Tujunga Wash. In contrast, the existing site contains no habitat, consisting entirely of non-native grass, ornamental trees and a few shrubs, which provide almost no habitat for native species.

Referring to the ornamental trees and other non-native vegetation currently on site as "habitat area" is incorrect. Removal of this habitat should not be considered a biological impact. Additionally, the parakeets and squirrels referred to in the analysis are not species of special concern and impacts to these species should not be considered significant under CEQA.

As previously discussed, the applicant incorrectly states that "…the majority of the estimated 400 mature trees onsite [would] be removed." What is the basis for this statement?

The applicant further incorrectly states that "It is not likely that any of the mature trees lining Bellaire Avenue and Valley Spring Lane ….would be retained." As discussed above, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative clearly plans to retain these mature trees on the boundary of the site.

What is the basis for the statement that "the extent of construction activity would be somewhat longer and greater for the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative than for the proposed Project"?

The DEIR refers to "other wildlife species in the surrounding area" that would allegedly be disturbed by this alternative. What species is the DEIR referring to?

e. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Cultural Resource Impacts.

The DEIR claims that the "driving range, clubhouse, golf ball light standards would be demolished" to support its claim that L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would have significant adverse cultural resource impacts. (DEIR p. V-59.) This statement is inaccurate. The L.A. River Natural Park Plan clearly states that the driving range would be retained and integrated with underground water storage through a subsurface detention basin as part of the runoff capture and "treatment train". The subsurface detention basin would not affect the driving range, except during construction. This alternative would also preserve the historic clubhouse and putting green and the golf ball light standards could be preserved in the regional river public access staging area or elsewhere on the site. (See Appendix P, p. 20.) With the retention of the driving range, clubhouse and golf ball light standards, and the continued use of the site for recreation, the site may remain California Register eligible under this alternative.

The discussion of cultural resources again includes the incorrect claim that "The tennis courts would also be removed." (DEIR p. V-59.) As previously discussed, the L.A. River Natural Park Plan would retain 12 of the 16 tennis courts. What is the basis for the DEIR's statement that "…strong design ties to the golf course would most likely be incompatible with the natural environment and river setting envisioned under the L.A. River Natural Park" ?

The DEIR again claims the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative "would involve substantially more grading and excavation than….the proposed Project", that could

potentially disrupt historical, archeological and paleontological artifacts. As discussed above, this alternative would include much shallower grading and excavation than the Project. Thus, these impacts are more likely to occur with the proposed Project.

f. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Geology, Soils and Seismicity Impacts.

The DEIR claims that implementation of the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would "require the entire site to be graded and large amounts of soil to be excavated, imported, exported, and compacted." As discussed above this is factually inaccurate and clear disproven by the technical feasibility studies provided in Appendix P.

The DEIR also claims that "substantially more geotechnical engineering would be required to implement the water basins and infiltration systems." This fails to acknowledge that infiltration is not planned for this alternative. The Technical Memorandum prepared by Psomas for the Hydrology, Hydraulic and Water Quality components of the L.A. River Natural Park Plan specifically state that "the infiltration potential of the site cannot be determined at this time; therefore, we shall assume that [the sub-surface detention/retention basin] would be detention facilities." The Site Schematic prepared by Psomas clearly labels the BMPs as "detention" and "retention/detention"—not infiltration. The DEIR must revise its analysis and disclose what facts it relies upon to support the conclusion that this alternative would required more geotechnical engineering, in particular as compared to the substantial engineering required to construct the Project's subterranean parking garage.

The applicant concludes that the geological impacts associated with both scenarios would be within the same impact tier. Given the dramatic difference between the proposed Project and the L.A. River Natural Park Plan, this is not a reasonable conclusion and the DEIR fails to provide evidentiary support.

The DEIR's analysis also raises several questions:

- What is the basis for the conclusion that additional Mitigation Measures and site engineering are needed for the L.A. River Natural Park to "ensure that the water infiltration devices do not compromise the existing geology and soils underneath the Project Site"?

- How would a shallow wetlands and associated riparian and upland habitats "compromise existing geology and soils underneath the Project site"? Since there is no infiltration included in the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative, it is difficult to understand how the DEIR reaches this conclusion.

g. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

The DEIR states that "the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would likely have similar or greater greenhouse gas emission impacts in comparison to the proposed Project." (DEIR p. V-61.) However, the DEIR's assessment of the alternative's greenhouse gas emissions are either incorrect or based on assumptions with no actual facts cited, thus this conclusion has no basis.

The DEIR states that "additional grading would be required on the Project Site to demolish all existing uses…" under this alternative. As previously discussed, the L.A. River Natural Park will not demolish all existing uses, and this is clearly described in the L.A. River Natural Park Plan. Also as previously discussed, the DEIR lacks a factual basis to support its claim that the L.A. River Natural Park will require more grading and include a longer period of more intensive construction.

The DEIR states that "operation of the L.A. River Natural Park would emit a similar level of greenhouse gases as existing conditions. The DEIR includes no comparative data to support this conclusion. The DEIR incorrectly states that "Additional greenhouse gas emissions may come from….water filtration machinery, as well as…. traffic to and from the park." As set forth above, the L.A. River Natural Park is a series of BMPs that use soils and plants to naturally capture, filter and treat runoff and remove pollutants. Also as previously discussed, visitor parking is not located at the site. Since visitors would park at the public parking garage and walk to the site, the DEIR's statement that "greenhouse gas emission impacts from the water filtration machinery and regional visitors may "even out" with the impacts from the permanent residents of the proposed Project…" is without support.

In addition to lacking data to support an increase in greenhouse gas production from this alternative as compared to the Project, the DEIR also fails to consider the ability of this alternative to sequester carbon. The existing golf course is primarily grass, which provides no carbon sequestration benefits. The L.A. River Natural Park alternative would replace much of the grass would be with a complex of natural habitats that include many different native species of trees and shrubs. The L.A. River Natural Park would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 by using a native ecosystem model to maximize carbon sequestration. Native trees and plants maximize canopy coverage and have long life-spans, so carbon sequestration can continue for many decades to come.

To correctly analyze air quality impacts, the a revised and reciruclated DEIR needs to calculate and compare the carbon sequestration benefits and estimated amount of

greenhouse gas emission of both the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative and the proposed Project.

h. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts.

The L.A. River Natural Park Plan is very specific in its description of how this alternative would capture, filter and treat stormwater and urban runoff both from the site itself and from 200 surrounding urban acres. In contrast, the DEIR never describes or provides any specifics whatsoever about how the proposed Project would handle runoff from the Project, and merely promises to comply with applicable regulatory and other requirements. Based on this, what are the specific hydrological and water quality impacts to which the DEIR refers in concluding that the L.A. River Natural Park would have a slightly greater hydrological impact during construction than the proposed Project?

i. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Planning and Land Use Impacts.

The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is consistent with the L.A. River Greenway Trail Project and is designed to connect to the Trail. This eliminates a significant adverse land use impact presented by the Studio City Senior Living Center Project wherein the Project's sole driveway for 624 cars per day and its fire lane could infringe upon the entrance to the L.A. River Greenway Trail and the native habitat that are part of this greenway. The L.A. River Natural Park Alternative is also consistent with the spirit of Alternative 20 in the Los Angeles River Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study, which was selected by the Army Corps of Engineers in May 2014.

In reviewing this alternative's land use impacts, the DEIR confuses conventional map symbols and a map key denoting the past and present use of the Weddington golf course with the actual written Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan ("Community Plan"), claiming that the identification on the Community Plan's map of the existing Weddington Golf Course constitutes a community plan designation of "Private Golf Course". The L.A. River Natural Park's removal of a portion of the golf course does make this alternative inconsistent with the Community Plan. It also does not require a general plan amendment to remove the symbol. Further, this alternative retains the driving range and putting green, thus it could still be labeled for golf uses. Moreover, the Project itself requires a major general plan amendment to convert the site from open space to residential uses. Thus, the proposed Project has more significant land use impacts than the alternative.

The DEIR also states that re-zoning may be required for this alternative. The need

for re-zoning is not an adequate basis upon which to reject a less impactful alternative, particularly when the Project itself requires re-zoning *and* a general plan amendment. Moreover, while Open Space zoning would more fully represent the uses included in the L.A. River Natural Park alternative, it appears all the uses would be allowed under A1 zoning.

j. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Noise Impacts.

Without any facts or analysis, the DEIR claims the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative "may have greater noise impacts in comparison to the proposed Project related to construction." What is the factual basis for this conclusion? As discussed previously, there is no support for the claim this alternative would require more grading and more intensive construction activities.

Since none of the perimeter trees will be removed and would serve as a visual and sound barrier, what are the specific sources of noise impacts mentioned on receptors on Bellaire Avenue and Valley Spring Lane?

The DEIR again incorrectly describes traffic to the site under the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative, and as a result, reaches erroneous conclusions about noise impacts. Since visitors to the L.A. River Natural Park will arrive by foot, as clearly described in the plan and technical studies, how will "traffic from visitors to the site versus the residential/recreational traffic generated by the proposed Project be comparable and similar"? How would traffic on Whitsett Avenue that will be related to the L.A. River Natural Park, when the parking garage is located on Ventura Boulevard?

How can native habitat, walking trails and pedestrian visitors compare to the noise produced by the proposed Project's 624 cars per day, 340 residents, and associated services required to support the senior residents and maintain six four-story buildings, a subterranean parking garage, and landscaped grounds?

k. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Parks and Recreation Impacts.

The DEIR incorrectly states that the site is 21 acres in analyzing the L.A. River Natural Park's impacts. The site is actually 16.1 acres, as disclosed elsewhere in the DEIR.

l. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Transportation Impacts.

The DEIR argues that the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would have greater traffic and parking impacts than the proposed 200-unit condominium development, based on the use of the wrong trip generation coefficient and on the incorrect assumption

that Park attendees would arrive by car and park onsite. (DEIR p. V-68.) On the contrary, Park attendees could arrive on foot or by bike, since this alternative would serve as a hub for bicycling activity. As parking for this alternative would be provided by an existing parking garage within walking distance of the site, few traffic impacts would occur.

Moreover, traffic engineer Tom Brohard has reviewed the traffic analysis of the Park Alternative provided in the DEIR and found that it relies on an incorrect ITE land use category for trip generation. (Attachment 3.) The DEIR uses trip rates for Multipurpose Recreation Facilities, which does not accurately reflect what is proposed for the Park Alternative. The definition of the Multipurpose Recreational Facility land use indicates these facilities "…contain two or more of the following land uses combined at one site: miniature golf, batting cages, video arcade, bumper boats, go-carts, and golf driving ranges." The only one these land uses that would be included in the Park Alternative is a driving range, thus it does not meet the definition of containing two or more of the listed uses. The Park Alternative should have instead been analyzed using trip rates associated with ITE Land Use 417, Regional Park, as this most closely reflects what is being proposed as it is proposed to include biking and hiking trails and picnic facilities. (Attachment 3, ITE Land Use definitions.) The trip rates for Regional Park are significantly lower than for Multipurpose Recreational Facilities. Using the correct trip rates, the Park Alternative would generate less traffic than the Project.

The traffic analysis of the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative also raises the following questions:

- What is the basis for the trip generation assumptions of 500 visitors on weekdays and 1,000 visitors on weekends to the L.A. River Natural Park?

- What is the trip generation for other existing L.A. River-front parks and trails?

- Do any L.A. River parks in the San Fernando Valley generate this level of regular, on-going use?

- Why is it assumed that all visitors to the park would arrive in private cars when the site is located on a number of bus routes and is part of the City's regional bikeway network?

- What is the basis for the assumption that all visitors in cars will drive on Whitsett Avenue? The parking garage can be more easily accessed from the Laurel Canyon off-ramp from the 101 freeway, and this approach makes it

easier for cars to turn right into the parking garage, instead of having to turn left off of Ventura Boulevard.

- What is the basis for the assumption that there will be "altered traffic distribution on smaller streets in the Project area" with this alternative?

The DEIR describes potential mitigation measures that the Los Angeles Department of Transportation ("L.A. DOT") might require for this alternative. Did the applicant send the L.A. River Natural Park Plan to the L.A. DOT? Did the L.A. DOT review the plan and provide comments? SCRA and SLAROS requested traffic expert Tom Brohard to review the need for mitigation for this alternative. As discussed above, he found the traffic impacts were greatly overstated for this alternative, thus mitigation may not be required. Further, he found that even at the excessive trip generation rates relied upon by the DEIR, this alternative could mitigate traffic impacts by simply restriping Ventura Boulevard at Whitsett Avenue to add a turn lane. (Attachment 3.)

m. Analysis of L.A. River Natural Park Utilities Impacts.

The DEIR claims that the L.A. River Natural Park would be within the same impact level tier as the proposed Project, but provides no metrics or analysis to support this claim. How can the energy usage from the L.A. River Natural Park, which will include solar panels to achieve grid-neutrality, be in the same impact level tier as a 200-unit, six four-story building development with 340 residents, 613-car subterranean garage?

4. The Los Angeles Natural Park Alternative Would Meet Project Objectives.

SCRA and SLAROS understand that the alternatives considered in the EIR should meet "most of the basic project objectives" (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(a)(f).), and that several of the Project objectives center around the provision of residential units. As discussed above, this is an improper project objective as it would commit the City to a land use and zone change at the site before environmental review. Additionally, SCRA and SLAROS have above identified at least one nearby parcel that could be used to satisfy the City's objective of providing additional residential units, for seniors if desired. Unlike the Project site, which was zoned A1-1XL to retain the existing open space and limit the height of structures, this parcel is already zoned to accommodate condominium construction.

The Park Alternative would also better satisfy Project objectives to "maintain as

many recreational/open space uses on the Project Site as possible" and to "incorporate design elements that further the City's goals toward 'green' development and walkability, and that comply with the City's efforts to reinvent and promote connectivity to the Los Angeles River through the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District Guidelines." (DEIR p. II-11.)

II. The EIR Fails to Disclose and Analyze the Project's Impacts on the L.A. River Greenway Trail.

When complete, the L.A. River Greenway Trail will provide public access, recreation, walking and bicycle trails and restored native wildlife habitat along the entire 51-mile length of the Los Angeles River. Of importance to consideration of the Studio City Senior Living Center project is a one-half-mile section of the L.A. River Greenway Trail that is currently under development along the southern border of the Project site within the County owned land along the Los Angeles River. Also known as the L.A. River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration, the project will remove non-native trees and restore native habitat to one half -mile of the banks of the Los Angeles River between Whitsett and Coldwater Canyon Avenues within the Los Angeles River right-of-way. This one-half mile section of the Trail will create over five miles of continuous river trail in the San Fernando Valley by linking existing river trail segments. The restoration will plant over 4,000 native trees, tree-sized shrubs, smaller shrubs, and other plants along the L.A. River Greenway Trail and along the river's banks. Viewing areas for public use, a walking trail, a natural bioswale for runoff capture, treatment and water quality improvement, and erosion are included, as are interpretive displays, a Native Habitat Walk and River Viewing Area, and benches. When complete, the Trail will provide a natural canopy and extend the habitat corridor along the Los Angeles River with nesting and foraging grounds for resident and migratory birds, all while providing public access, recreation, and exercise opportunities for Angelenos. The L.A. River Greenway Trail will link to an existing 391-space public parking garage located 500 yards downstream on an existing portion of the L.A. River Greenway Trail. This section of the Trail would also sequester at least 20,000 pounds of carbon per year to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gases.

Four different Applicant-State Agreements and Applicant-Los Angeles County Agreement granting funding for the L.A. River Greenway Trail project were executed between in March 2012 and April 2014, and funds are being dispersed. The Trail project began in April 2012 and will be completed by April 2016. (Attachment 4.)

Despite proposing development directly adjacent to the L.A. River Greenway Trail, the DEIR completely excludes consideration of the Project's impacts on this important public L.A. River project. As proposed, the Studio City Senior Living Center

Project will cause irreparable harm to the L.A. River Greenway Trail between Coldwater Canyon and Whitsett Avenues that cannot be mitigated. The Senior Living Center Project encroaches into both the City's 40 to 50-foot –wide right-of-way for Valleyheart Drive and the County's 150-foot-wide right-of-way for the L.A. River. (DEIR p. II-13.) Construction of the Project's driveway would impede the L.A. River Greenway Trail's pedestrian entrance and, with the Project's daily 624 cars, render the Trail's entrance dangerous for the public accessing the trail. As this section of the Greenway Trail will be developed within the County's right-of-way, the Project will significantly and negatively impact this fully-approved and funded Trail project. The DEIR must be revised to disclose whether the Project's driveway and other improvements will encroach upon the Trail project and to formulate alternatives that respect the boundaries of this already-approved L.A. River Greenway Trail project.

The L.A. River Greenway Trail is included in the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers Watershed and Open Space Plan, the L.A. County Los Angeles River Master Plan, the City of Los Angeles L.A. River Revitalization Master Plan, and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy's plan for restoration and development of the L.A. River Natural Park site. All of these plans identify the Los Angeles River right-of-way and available adjacent areas for conversion to native habitat, natural open space, river-side walking trails and public access.

Additionally, the L.A. River Greenway Trail project has been approved as mitigation for Caltrans' I-405 Sepulveda Pass Widening Project. Thus, interference with the L.A. River Greenway Trail would prevent Caltrans from satisfying its mitigation obligations under the California Environmental Quality Act. Specifically, the L.A. River Greenway Trail will mitigate the freeway project's removal of trees and vegetation through the state's Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program. Due to limited space within the I-405 right-of-way, mitigation for the freeway project must be conducted off-site. The Trail would "mitigate trees removed and wildlife habitat impacted…restoring a sustainable forest that maximizes carbon sequestration, creating a regional amenity and extending the L.A. River Greenway" within a nearby area of the San Fernando Valley. (Attachment 5, Community Conservation Solutions Grant Application.) The restored native habitat and wildlife corridor would also help mitigate impacts to wildlife movement, nesting and foraging sites caused by the freeway project's construction of a new Skirball Center Drive overcrossing and the new Getty Center on-ramp.

To the extent that the Studio City Senior Living Project interferes with the implementation or success of the L.A. River Greenway Trail, this interference will not only have significant adverse impacts on the Trail – causing significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources, land use, and

recreation that require mitigation in the EIR for this Project – but it will also have significant adverse impacts relating to those impacts of the I-405 Sepulveda Pass widening project that are no longer being mitigated through implementation of the native habitat restoration along the Trail. The impacts the L.A. River Greenway Trail native habitat restoration area is required to mitigate include the removal of 37 acres of vegetation and native plants, including 115 mature trees, as well as the disturbance of 49 acres of soil and four years of construction-generated air pollution. The Project will destroy portions of and degrade the quality of the mitigation habitat. The DEIR must disclose and mitigate these impacts.

The DEIR must be revised to analyze the Project's potential impact to the L.A. River Greenway Trail and to modify the Project or develop alternatives to avoid impacts to the Trail's pedestrian entrance and to the section of the Trail that would abut the Project site. This revised DEIR must be circulated to the public and decisionmakers before the Project may be lawfully approved.

III. The Project Description is Misleading.

Every EIR must set forth a project description that is sufficient to allow an adequate evaluation and review of the project's environmental impacts. (CEQA Guidelines § 15124.) "An accurate, stable and finite project description is the *sine qua non* of an informative and legally sufficient EIR." (*County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles* (1977) 71 Cal.App.3d 185, 192 93; accord *San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Reserve Center v. County of Stanislaus* (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 713, 730.) "[O]nly through an accurate view of the project may the public and interested parties and public agencies balance the proposed project's benefits against its environmental cost, consider appropriate mitigation measures, assess the advantages of terminating the proposal and properly weigh other alternatives." (*City of Santee v. County of San Diego* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1438, 1454.)

As discussed in detail below, the DEIR omits significant information about the Project and misrepresents how the Project will function. For example, the DEIR relies heavily on the use of infiltration to deal with the likely significant flooding and water quality impacts associated with the Project. However, the DEIR fails to disclose that infiltration is not viable on the Project site. The DEIR also completely ignores the adjacent L.A. River Greenway Trail, assuming the Project will be able to provide an access to the L.A. River that will not be available. Additionally, the Project description and analysis assume that the Project will provide senior housing. However, due to the market forces described above, it is likely that the Project will not provide age-restricted housing. The Project is designed to provide enough parking for market rate non age-restricted condominiums, which require more parking spaces per unit than senior housing. Thus, it appears the Project proponent is already considering developing units

that are not restricted to senior housing. Further, the DEIR fails to provide a discussion of the County boundary with the Project site and how and if the Project proponent could obtain approval from the County to use portions of the County right-of-way for this private development. An accurate description of the Project must be included in a revised DEIR.

IV. The DEIR Fails to Adequately and Accurately Analyze and Mitigate the Project's Impacts.

A. The DEIR Inadequately Analyzes the Project's Significant Aesthetic Impacts.

1. The DEIR's Description of Existing Buildings is Misleading and Obscures the Project's Significant Aesthetic Impact.

The DEIR's description of existing development surrounding the Project site overstates the height of existing buildings, thereby understating the Project's aesthetic impacts. The DEIR claims that most area streets are developed with one to four story "multi-family residential buildings that are merely interspersed with one-and two-story single family dwellings." (DEIR p. IV.A-2.) Based on this, the DEIR finds that "the height and massing of the Project would be consistent with surrounding multi-family residential buildings…As the Project would incorporate many of the architectural elements that are present…the Project would appear as a continuation of existing background features." (DEIR p. IV.A-38.) The result, according to the DEIR, is less than significant impacts to either visual character (DEIR p. IV.A-35) or existing viewsheds (DEIR p. IV.A-38). In reality, with the exception of the new four-story building located at 4110 Whitsett Avenue and a new three and four story building one block away at 4202 Whitsett Avenue, almost all existing development is three stories in height or less. From north to south, the block of Whitsett Avenue across from the fire station and Weddington Golf and Tennis consists of:

Address on Whitsett Ave	Height of Existing Building
4032	1-story church
4068	2.5-story
4100	3-story
4104-4106 1/2	1-story in front-2 story at rear
4108	2.5-story beige
4110	4-story (must be 45')
4112	1-story house

4138	3.5-story
4148	2.5-story

The next block north contains a two-story apartment building located at 4209 Whitsett Avenue. Thus, it is misleading for the DEIR's description of the neighborhood to focus on "notable structures" in the area such as the five-story hotel associated with the Sportsmen's Lodge Event Center, a four-story office complex, or the four-story Hallmark Channel building, all of which are located across the Los Angeles River on Ventura Boulevard and subject to different zoning restrictions than the Project site. Since these buildings are not located near the Project, they are not included in the 20 views of the existing facility and neighborhood provided in the DEIR. (DEIR p. IV.A-4 to 24.)

In contrast to the existing neighborhood, which is mostly single and two-story buildings, all six residential buildings proposed for the Project would be four stories tall and up to 45 feet in height. (DEIR p. II-24.) Including heating and air conditioning units and required screening, the buildings may be even taller. The DEIR admits that two buildings would be visible from Whitsett Avenue, with the remaining buildings visible from the "back" and from the Los Angeles River. (DEIR p. II-24.) Even so, the DEIR determines that the Project will not have significant aesthetic impacts, claiming that the Project's buildings "would be similar in size and mass to several existing multi-family residential buildings across the street from the Project site." (DEIR p. IV.A-32.) While two buildings in the area reach the height of the proposed Project, these buildings are irregular and stand out in the neighborhood. Neither of these buildings are as large as the proposed Project, which will have *six* of these buildings. Thus, the Project's larger massing and scale will prevent it from blending into the neighborhood as claimed in the text of the DEIR. The renderings included in the DEIR clearly depict the Project's prominence, how massive it is in compared to existing buildings, and how it will dominate the skyline when viewed from and across the Los Angeles River. (Fig. IV.A-23, Fig. IV.A-26, Fig. IV.A-28.)

Even if the Project incorporates architectural features of existing buildings on Whitsett Avenue, the Project's large size and the fact that it consists of six separate buildings will prevent it from merely appearing as a continuation of the existing background. Thus, the DEIR's conclusion that the Project will blend in and avoid impacts lacks substantial evidence. The Project will result in a significant change in the visual character of the site, which must be acknowledged, analyzed, and mitigated in the DEIR.

2. The Massive Project Will Cause a Significant Change in the Site's Visual Character.

The DEIR also misconstrues the baseline for the analysis of aesthetic impacts. The DEIR must compare the existing conditions – Weddington Golf and Tennis, which is largely screened from view by tall trees and lush foliage – to the Project. The Project is the removal of the tennis courts and at least nine heritage trees and replacement with six 45-foot-tall condominium buildings. Thus, no matter how well the Project is designed to blend with existing residential development, its implementation will cause significant changes to the site's visual character. (*Compare* Photos 1-2 at DEIR p. IV.A-4 and 5 [existing Whitsett Avenue views] *with* with Fig. IV.A-23 at DEIR p. IV.A-39 [narrow view of Project view on Whitsett Ave].) The impact of this change in visual character is even greater than depicted in the DEIR's renderings, as the rendering contained in Figure IV.A-23 shows only a narrow view of one Project building instead of an expansive view of the street that would be more easily compared to Photos 1 and 2 that depict existing conditions. The change in character will also be greater upon implementation because it is unlikely that the Project will actually be able to retain the trees contained in Figure IV.A-23 that screen the Project from view. This is a change in the visual character of the site, which must be acknowledged, analyzed, and mitigated in the DEIR. It is not.

The Project will also clearly damage the visual quality of views toward the Project site. Replacement of what is currently functional open space (i.e. the tennis courts) with large structures, coupled with the removal of nine mature trees and an unknown number of younger trees, could substantially degrade the existing visual quality of the site and its surroundings. Right now, as depicted in Photo #1 and Photo #2 (see also Photos 3-10), views of the Project site from the street are dominated by the row of perimeter trees, vegetated fencing, and shrubbery that shields views of the parking lot. (DEIR pp. IV.A-4 to 11.) In fact, the tennis courts are almost completely screened from street views by foliage, "heavy tree cover", and the existing fire station. (DEIR p. IV.A-35.) By contrast, the DEIR explains, "The [Project] buildings would be taller than all existing development on the Project Site, with the exception of the driving range fence" and some trees. (*Ibid*.) At 45 feet in height, the Project buildings would be over three times the height of the tennis court fencing. The DEIR states that "the impact on visual character of constructing new uses and structures on the Project site would be less-than-significant" in part because "landscaping will be provided and trees will be planted," but the analysis and these measures fail to take into account the decades of diminished views that must pass before replacement and screening trees reach maturity. Seven mature trees will be removed from the Whitsett Avenue frontage of the site alone. (DEIR p. IV.A-34.) Further, even though the Project renderings rely on screening of existing trees, some of these trees are located so near to Project buildings that they are unlikely to be retained. (Fig. IV.A-23 at DEIR p. IV.A-39.) All vegetation and roots will be removed from areas

subject to grading and excavation. The DEIR fails to comprehensively address any significant aesthetic effects of the Project, as required. (*See Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc. v. City of Encinitas* (1994) 29 Cal.App.4th 1597.)

Additionally, the Project's massive and out-of-character scale conflict with planning goals and objectives of the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan that encourage "preserving and enhancing the positive characteristics of existing uses, which provide the foundation for community identity, such as *scale, height, bulk*, setback, and appearance." (DEIR p. IV.A-227, emphasis added.) The Project also fails to preserve and enhance "the positive characteristics of existing residential neighborhoods" with "compatible new housing opportunities" as directed by the Community Plan. (*Ibid*.) This results in the Project's failure to comply with Objective 1-3 of the Community Plan, "To preserve and enhance…integrity of existing single and multi-family neighborhoods;" Policy 1-3.1, "Seek a high degree of compatibility…for new infill development to protect the character and scale of existing residential neighborhoods;" and Policy 1-3.2, "Consider factors such as neighborhood character and identity, compatibility on livability, impacts on services and public facilities, and impacts on traffic levels when changes in residential densities are proposed." (DEIR p. IV.A-27.) The Project is too large and is neither compatible nor enhancing of the existing neighborhood. While this is never acknowledged in the DEIR, it is well-demonstrated by the rendering contained in Figure IV.A-44. Finally, the Project will block views of the Santa Monica Mountains/Hollywood Hills from the north, which is incompatible with Policy 1-3.3 of the Community Plan, "Preserve existing views in hillside areas." (DEIR p. IV.A-27.)

3. The DEIR Fails to Disclose and Mitigate the Project's Significant Aesthetic Impacts on Recreational Facilities, the Los Angeles River, and Views of the Valley and Hollywood Hills.

The DEIR acknowledges that the City is currently seeking establishment of a Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay District that would include the Project site. The purpose of this overlay district "is to assure that development within river-adjacent areas" contributes "to the overall environmental and ecological health of the City's watersheds and the L.A. River." (DEIR p. IV.A-30.) While the DEIR claims that if the overlay is approved, the Project would implement any requirements of the overlay, none of these requirements are laid out in the DEIR. (DEIR IV.A-31.) No assurance is provided that this will ever occur. Moreover, once the Project's approvals are granted, it may be too late to adopt an alternative or redesign the Project in a manner consistent with the Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay District. Thus, the overlay requirements and policies should be disclosed in the DEIR, the Project should be analyzed for compliance with those policies, and the Project should be redesigned if necessary. This information

should be circulated to the public and decisionmakers in a recirculated DEIR.

However, even without this information, it is clear that the imposition of 45-foot-tall buildings and the removal of mature trees will harm the views of those recreating along and in the Los Angeles River. Instead of views of open space, trees, vegetation, and recreational uses behind 12-foot-tall windscreen fencing, walkers along the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail – already approved and funded through the Project site – will be treated to views of towering condominium units and the shadows cast by them. As depicted in Figure IV.A-26 (at DEIR p. IV.A-42), the Project's buildings will dominate views north across the Los Angeles River. (See also Fig. IV.A-28 at DEIR p. IV.A-44 for a larger view.) The Project will be even more dominant when viewed from the northern side of the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, eliminating any association with nature or feeling of escape from the urban environment. In particular, building 6 will be constructed immediately adjacent to the Trail and habitat restoration. Together, buildings 5 and 6 will result in a solid wall of development, 45 feet high. CEQA requires disclosure, analysis, and mitigation of impacts to views from public trails. (*Ocean View Estates Homeowners Ass'n, Inc. v. Montecito Water Dist.* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 396, 402-403.) The DEIR fails to undertake this analysis, instead stating, "No public views are currently available from the south of the Project site within the Los Angeles River right-of-way, as public access to this area is currently restricted." (DEIR p. IV.A-36.) The analysis is inaccurate and inadequate.

Although not disclosed, the Project would have significant aesthetic impacts on the existing recreational facilities located at the Project site. Currently, there is a largely unobstructed and expansive view of the Santa Monica Mountains from the golf course and tennis courts. (DEIR p. IV.A-25.) The aesthetic effect is enjoyable and protected by Community Plan Policy 1-3.3. The Project would entirely remove views from the tennis facilities, and would block many views from the golf course and driving range with 45-foot-tall buildings. The resulting aesthetic effect would be cramped and imposing. In addition, the Project's four-story buildings would cast shadows over a recreational area currently enjoying year-round sunshine. The Project would also remove at least nine mature trees protected by the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance and replace them with views of 45-foot-tall buildings, another aesthetic impact not considered or adequately mitigated by the DEIR. The DEIR concludes that the new development would be "buffered from the existing golf course and driving range uses by greenery, hedging, fencing, and existing stands of tall trees on the Project site," and claims that Project landscaping will prevent visual impacts, but this conclusion lacks supporting substantial evidence. (DEIR p. IV.A-33.) Instead, the Project will remove mature trees. Any replacement trees or shrubbery screening will require decades to reach the heights of the 45-foot-tall condominium buildings, if such heights are ever reached. This significant impact on the visual character of views from recreational facilities must be disclosed.

The DEIR also admits that the Project will obscure treasured views of the Hollywood Hills from Whitsett Avenue, an impact for which no mitigation is provided. The Project would also obstruct views of the valley from Studio City hillside areas.

CEQA requires the City to select a feasible alternative that substantially lessens or avoids the Project's significant impacts. Here, all of the Project's impacts on visual character and all of its potential impacts on views of and from the Los Angeles River, as well as views of the Hollywood Hills would be eliminated by selection of the Park Alternative. Under the alternative, the Project's buildings would not be constructed on-site, and views of the Project site would remain screened by dense vegetation and trees. Views from the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and from the river itself would remain views of trees, shrubs, and active recreation.

B. The Project May Have Undisclosed Impacts on Biological Resources.

1. The Project's Nighttime Lighting Could Adversely Impact Biological Resources Along the Los Angeles River Corridor.

The Project will remove tennis courts that are not lighted after 9 p.m. and replace them with 200 condominium units that include nighttime and all-night safety lighting, thereby introducing 24-hour light conditions to an area that was previously dark. This is especially important because the tennis courts border the Los Angeles River, and the DEIR admits that nearby trees provide nesting and foraging habitat. (DEIR p. IV.C-1.) Many species depend on darkness for foraging and predator avoidance. (See http://www.darksky.org/assets/documents/PG2-wildlife-bw.pdf.) For other species, changes in day length regulate physiological and behavioral processes such as migration and reproduction, and these natural processes would be disrupted by the artificial extension of daylight that would accompany the Project's external light sources:

> A season's photoperiod is the only consistent factor in the natural environment. Therefore, many species of plants and animals rely on the length of the day to indicate the proper season for mating, molting, and other life cycle activities. This photoperiodic sensitivity is often so acute that many species can detect discrepancies in natural light as short as one minute. Reproduction cycles are most often disrupted when artificial light at night interferes with species' natural detection systems. Trees have been known to bud prematurely; some flowers cease blooming. Artificial light also can cause animals such as squirrels and robins to mate out of season. Changes in plant and animal reproductive activity can create difficulty in finding food and increase chances of starvation.

(*Ibid*.) Despite this, the DEIR entirely fails to address the Project's potential impacts on biological resources caused by nighttime lighting because the DEIR concludes that the Project has no potential to cause biological impacts at all. (DEIR p. IV.C-15.) The DEIR bases this conclusion on the premise that the "Development Site is largely void of suitable habitat," due to the presence of tennis courts and the site's human activity. (*Ibid*.) On the contrary, the DEIR admits the Project site hosts special status species, and that shrub vegetation exists around the tennis courts. Moreover, the adverse impacts on wildlife caused by light spill would extend beyond the tennis courts to the trees being retained on the golf course portion of the site.

Additionally, even if the DEIR were to conclude that light from the Project would be similar to existing conditions, its conclusions would lack support. For example, in the aesthetic analysis, the DEIR finds that "[l]ighting from the Project would not significantly increase the intensity of existing nighttime illumination on the Project Site." (DEIR p. IV.A-45.) SCRA and SLAROS dispute this. In any case, the DEIR contains no discussion of the expanded hours of nighttime lighting the Project would bring. There is a significant difference between the site being dark for the 8 or 9 hours between 9 p.m. and sunrise and the site providing no darkness whatsoever. While the City could claim that the DEIR addresses this impact through compliance measures, project design features, and mitigation, these measures are vague and lack standards or any assurance that nighttime lighting impacts will be eliminated. The compliance measure merely states, "Exterior lighting shall be directed onsite to minimize nighttime lighting illumination and light spillover onto neighboring properties." (DEIR p. IV.A-48.) Without a standard, a promise to "minimize" light is insufficiently protective of wildlife. The promise to prevent light spillover onto neighboring properties is similarly unhelpful, since affected wildlife inhabit and visit the subject property. PDF AES-1 requires the Project to "include an exterior lighting design that will minimize nighttime illumination." (DEIR p. IV.A-49.) Again, this PDF lacks enforceable standards such as a maximum level of lighting or a time at which all exterior lighting must be extinguished. No mitigation measures addressing nighttime lighting are part of the Project. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that exterior lights will be turned off at 9 p.m. (the same time the tennis court lights are turned off), and it is unrealistic to expect that residents will close their windows to avoid light spill from interior sources. Thus, it is likely that significant impacts will occur to birds and other species utilizing the area surrounding the Project that have not been mitigated. These impacts will also affect native plantings and habitat restoration along the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, which will pass along the Valleyheart right-of-way along the southern edge of the Project. Even small impacts to degraded resources such as the wetlands can be significant, especially since such impacts may reduce the effectiveness or likelihood of restoration. The EIR fails entirely to acknowledge the Greenway Project or to disclose its potential impacts on habitat

restoration.

Along these same lines, the EIR fails to discuss the fact that the six, four-story buildings the Project would construct are taller than nearby trees used for nesting and foraging. If this height differential will make the trees less desirable for the five special status bird species identified onsite, the migrating birds that use the site, and species that will use the site after the improvement of the Los Angeles Greenway Trail and native vegetation planting, this must be disclosed and mitigated.

2. The Biological Survey is Outdated and Excludes the Active Portions of the Project Site.

The DEIR's biological analysis is based upon a survey conducted in 2007 and 2008. (DEIR p. IV.C-1.) The EIR claims that, due to the fully developed nature of the Project site, it is reasonable to conclude that conditions have not changed in any substantial way since 2008. (*Ibid*.) However, the EIR fails to support this statement. The lack of changes to the Project site itself over the last seven years does not necessarily mean that migration patterns or wildlife are exactly the same. On the contrary, the species present today may differ from those present in 2007 and 2008 due to changes to the area around the Project site, climatic changes, and other factors. For example, portions of the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail have been implemented, resulting in an increased presence of native plantings that may attract more native wildlife to the area and the river corridor. The EIR should update the biological survey to account for these changes.

Additionally, despite the presence of shrubbery and other vegetation along the perimeter of the tennis courts, the DEIR notes that the tennis court area "was not part of the official biological survey." (DEIR p. IV.C-2; p. IV.C-9.) The DEIR justifies this exclusion based on the intense levels of human activity at the tennis courts. However, this level of activity only occurs during the day, and terminates by 9 p.m. Nocturnal species could, and likely do, use the site. Since the Project area was not surveyed for birds, even though birds may inhabit shrubs, the DEIR's conclusion that the Project would not remove any potential nesting habitat and that no impacts to birds would occur lacks substantial evidence. (DEIR p. IV.C-11.) This conclusion is also contradicted by the DEIR's disclosure that the Project would remove at least nine trees with trunks that exceed eight inches in diameter. (DEIR p. IV.C-12.)

By limiting its scope to only certain portions of the Project site, DEIR's biological analysis fails to disclose, analyze, or mitigate the Project's potential impacts on bird species of special concern that frequent the Los Angeles River corridor. In particular, the DEIR fails to acknowledge the American white pelican, double crested cormorant,

osprey, northern harrier, sharp-shinned hawk, Coopers hawk, merlin, California gull, Vaux's swift, loggerhead shrike, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and tri-colored blackbird, all of which are identified as present in the Los Angeles River corridor in the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan. Even if these species frequent the river and not the Project site, the Project's potential to impact these species during construction and operation adjacent to the river must be analyzed. The Project's increases in noise, light, and other forms of human influence will reach the river.

3. The DEIR's Disclosures and Analysis Regarding Tree Removal are Inadequate.

The DEIR admits that onsite vegetation "provide[s] suitable nesting and foraging habitat for native bird species," regardless of whether the vegetation itself is native. (DEIR p. IV.C-1.) The Project site hosts five species of birds listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as special-status species. These species include Allen's hummingbird, Cooper's hawk, hermit warbler, Nuttal's woodpecker, and the rufous hummingbird. (DEIR p. IV.C-4.) While the DEIR claims these species are only of interest when nesting, it also discloses that Allen's hummingbird, Cooper's hawk, Nuttal's woodpecker, and rufous hummingbirds have the potential to nest onsite. (DEIR pp. IV.C-4, 5, 6.)

The Project would remove nine trees large enough to trigger the City's Tree Protection Ordinance, including Aleppo pines, Montebello Ash, Mexican fan palm, Queensland umbrella tree, a Benjamin fig, and an orange tree. (DEIR p. IV.C-12.) Despite the DEIR's admission that these trees provide suitable nesting and foraging space for special status species, the DEIR claims that the tree removal will have no significant biological impacts because the removal of nine trees out of approximately 430 on the entire Project site is only two percent of the total tree coverage. (*Ibid*.) Since the DEIR never discloses the number of smaller trees that would be removed for the Project, the two percent estimate compares apples to oranges. More accurately, the Project would remove 19 percent of the total "of size" trees on the 16-acre Project site. (DEIR p. IV.C-12.) The removal of nearly one in every five trees on the well-vegetated site is likely significant. The DEIR's omission of the likely biological impacts must be remedied, and the revised DEIR must be recirculated.

The DEIR claims that any impacts of tree removal will be remedied by a compliance measure that requires replacement of "of size" trees at a 1:1 ratio. (DEIR p. IV.C-13.) While the measure properly specifies the size of the replacement trees, the replacement species are not determined. Moreover, since the sizes of the trees being removed are never disclosed in the DEIR, decisionmakers and the public are left unable to determine if a 15-gallon, 24" box, or 36" box tree is sufficient mitigation. More

information about the "of size" trees is included in Appendix J to the DEIR, but even the appendix does not clearly describe the sizes of the trees being removed. In any case, burying information in an appendix has been found to frustrate the legally required informational purposes of an EIR. (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* (2003) 106 Cal.App.4th 715, 723.) It must also be noted that the Project's tree survey was last updated in 2011 and specifically notes that additional trees may have exceeded the eight-inch diameter threshold since that time. (Appendix J, p. 2.) The tree survey should be updated to account for tree growth since 2011.

Finally, the DEIR's mitigation measures to avoid impacts caused by tree removal are inadequate. For example, MM BIO-1 requires a 50-foot buffer from construction activities around trees with active nests during the nesting season. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife typically requires a larger buffer of 300 to 500 feet for such activities, with larger buffers reserved for raptors such as the Cooper's hawk which is found onsite. The mitigation measure should be modified to include larger buffers and to prohibit construction activities that could disturb nests during the nesting season.

MM BIO-2 states that if any trees not discussed in the EIR must be removed for the Project, "the Project Applicant or developer shall preserve the trees, if healthy, for replanting elsewhere onsite, to the extent possible." (DEIR p. IV.C-4.) Since it will be left up to the developer to determine if removed trees are healthy, or if it is possible to relocate trees, this language provides no assurance that trees will actually be relocated. The mitigation measure should be reworded to remove the qualifying language, "if healthy" and "to the extent possible", and to provide for replacement trees if the trees removed cannot be relocated or do not survive relocation.

MM BIO-3 provides guidelines for species selection of replacement trees. SCRA and SLAROS appreciate that the applicant will be following the recommendations of the California Invasive Plant Council and urge the City to revise the DEIR to make its recommendations mandatory. Trees on the avoidance and discouraged lists should be prohibited.

The Project's potential but undisclosed impacts on biological resources could be avoided completely with the City's selection of the Park Alternative. The Park Alternative would not remove any vegetation or of-size trees from the site, and it would retain the existing lights of the tennis courts, as well as their 9 p.m. shut off time.

C. Adverse Construction-related Air Quality Impacts are not Fully Disclosed or Mitigated.

CEQA requires environmental review of a Project's potentially adverse impacts on

human beings. (Guidelines § 15065 subd. (a)(2).) The DEIR fails to adequately take into account the toxic air contaminant and diesel particulate impacts that would be associated with the 7,688 truck trips required to remove existing fill dirt from the Project site to excavate foundations and the subterranean parking garage. Using the CalEEMod model, the DEIR acknowledges that the grading phase of Project construction will exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) localized thresholds for particulate matter of both 10 and 2.5 microns. (DEIR p. IV.B-21.)

Exceedances of these standards may affect the health of those living nearby, in particular sensitive receptors such as children, the elderly, and those suffering from chronic respiratory conditions such as asthma. (DEIR p. IV.B-9, 11.) Particulate matter consists both of dust and of noxious substances like diesel particulate matter. Ultra fine particulate matter causes cardiovascular and neuron damage.[1] The finer the particles, the deeper they are able to penetrate human lungs. (DEIR p. IV.B-5.) Diesel particulate matter causes both long term and acute effects. In addition to particles, diesel particulate matter contains toxic gases such as acetaldehyde, acrolein, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, formaldehyde and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.[2] Common acute impacts include irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, as well as neurological effects. (*Ibid*.) Exposure to diesel particulate matter also causes nausea and coughing, and may trigger asthma attacks. (*Ibid*.) Long term exposures to diesel exhaust are correlated with increases in lung cancer, emphysema, and heart conditions. Consequently, diesel particulate matter was declared a toxic air contaminant by the California Air Resources Board in 1998.[3] According to the Air Resources Board, "Diesel particulate matter may cause cancer, premature death, and other health problems."[4] According to the Air Resources Board, these other health problems include asthma, bronchitis, and heart disease. [5]

Despite concluding that the Project would exceed SCAQMD thresholds designed to protect human health, and specifically the threshold that includes diesel particulate matter, the DEIR fails to undertake any real analysis of the Project's toxic air

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1See http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/healthup/jan03.pdf; see also http://ehp03.niehs.nih.gov/article/fetchArticle.action?articleURI=info%3Adoi%2F10.1289%2Fehp.1002973, both incorporated by reference.
2 See http://www.epa.gov/NE/eco/airtox/diesel.html, herein incorporated by reference.
3 See http://www.arb.ca.gov/enf/hdvip/ccdet/saej1667.htm.
4 Ibid; see also, http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/communities/ra/westoakland/documents/factsheet0308.pdf.
5 Miller et al., Long Term Exposure to Air Pollution and Incidence of Cardiovascular Events in Women, New England Journal of Medicine, 356:5 (2007) 447-458, available at http://burningissues.org/car-www/pdfs/miller-women-cv-NEJM4-2007.pdf, herein incorporated; see also http://www.ehib.org/page.jsp?page_key=90#pm_health.

contaminant (TAC) emissions. Diesel particulate matter is a TAC. More than 90 percent of the particles in diesel exhaust are ultra fine particles, which are easily inhaled into the lungs.[6] The DEIR's full analysis of potential impacts of TACs is as follows:

> The majority of heavy-duty construction equipment activity would take place over a six-month period during demolition and site preparation activity. These shortterm emissions would not substantially contribute to a significant construction health risk. No residual emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk are anticipated after construction. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to construction TAC emissions.

(DEIR p. IV.B-22.) In short, the DEIR assumes that because Project grading will be complete in six months, no impact could possibly occur. The DEIR contains no support for this statement. Moreover, this conclusion is contradicted by the DEIR's earlier discussion of acute impacts associated with short term exposures to diesel particulate matter: asthma attacks, irritation, and neurological symptoms. (DIER p. IV.B-5.) Actual analysis is required.

California appellate courts have held that an EIR must include analysis that correlates a Project's significant and adverse air quality impacts with anticipated impacts on human health. In *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 704, the Court held that a recitation of the health impacts caused by certain pollutants and a disclosure of Project-generated emissions failed to satisfy CEQA. (Id. at 744.) Specifically, the Court noted, "Despite the inclusion of this information, the … EIR was short on analysis. It did not correlate the additional tons per year of emission that would be generated by the project (i.e., the adverse air quality impacts) to adverse human health impacts that could be expected to result from those emissions." (*Ibid*.) It was not enough that, "the reader can infer from the provided information that the project will make air quality and human health worse. Although the better/worse dichotomy is a useful starting point for analyzing adverse environmental impacts, including those to human health, more information is needed to understand that adverse impact." (Ibid.) The DEIR must be revised to include an analysis of the Project's potential health impacts.

During this revision, the DEIR's air quality analysis must be revised to account for replacement fill and to analyze impacts on haul routes (and sensitive receptors near those routes) that will be used by the Project's diesel trucks. The DEIR's inputs into the model do not account for a single truckload of replacement fill at any point during Project

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6 Matsuoka, Hricko, et al. Global Trade Impacts: Addressing the Health, Social, and Environmental Consequences of Moving International Freight Through Our Communities, March 2011, p. 17, available at http://departments.oxy.edu/uepi/, herein incorporated.

construction. (DEIR p. IV.B-17.) The DEIR also fails to disclose the haul route that will be utilized during the Project's 7,688 diesel truck trips, which will also be subject to diesel particulate matter emissions. Since the Project is located near several thoroughfares connecting to regional freeways, it is likely that these truck trips will also cause cumulative air quality impacts.

Finally, the DEIR incorrectly concludes that the Project's localized construction impacts on air quality are significant and unavoidable. (DEIR p. IV.B-31.) However, since the Project's exceedances of particulate matter thresholds would not occur without excavation and grading associated with the Project, they could be substantially lessened or completely avoided by selection of the Park Alternative. The Park Alternative would eliminate alterations to the tennis facilities, and particulate matter-emitting construction and grading would be limited to building trails and view platforms to connect the Project site to the Los Angeles River and Los Angeles River Greenway Trail. As CEQA requires the City to carefully consider alternatives that substantially lessen the Project's significant impacts, SCRA and SLAROS urge the City to approve the Park Alternative.

D. The DEIR Fails to Mitigate the Project's Admitted Contributions to Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

CEQA requires an EIR to disclose, analyze, and mitigate a project's greenhouse gas emissions. While it appears that the DEIR attempted to quantify the Project's likely greenhouse gas emissions, the DEIR is incorrect that because the Project will not likely exceed a nonbinding threshold of 10,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually it does not need to mitigate its potential emissions. Regardless of the threshold of significance that is eventually adopted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District or the City of Los Angeles, the Project's construction and operation will generate greenhouse gases. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the earth has already warmed considerably, meaning that every contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions has an adverse impact related to climate change. The Project's impact will be significant. Likely based on its erroneous claim that the Project's impacts on greenhouse gas emissions will not be significant, the Project contains no compliance measures, project design features, or mitigation measures specifically directed toward reducing the Project's contributions to greenhouse gases CEQA requires the inclusion of concrete and enforceable mitigation measures in an EIR. The DEIR contains only vague statements about the Project's consistency with Climate Action Team strategies. These are limited to denials that certain strategies would apply to the Project and:

- Planting of new landscape trees on Lot 2;
- Compliance with the City's Green Building Code;

- Roofing "that serves to reduce unwanted heat absorption";
- Bicycle racks and lockers;
- Landscaping that includes, but does not seem limited to, drought-tolerant and native plants; and
- LEED Certification, although the level is not specified.

In fact, the DEIR denies that the Project should include energy reduction strategies that are included in nearly every EIR prepared in the State of California. With regard to energy efficiency appliances, the DEIR states, "There are no current requirements to use energy efficient appliances in dwelling units and it is at the discretion of the owner of the Project." (DEIR p. IV.F-12.) In another section of the chart discussing Climate Action Team strategies, the DEIR concludes, "The use of energy efficient appliances within each dwelling unit is not required and will be determined at a later point." The requirement that all appliances in a project be Energy Star rated or greater is widespread in EIRs, which provides conclusive evidence that this measure is feasible. Even with the Project's compliance measures and project design features, it will increase energy use by 4.98 million kilowatt hours per year (kWh). Far more mitigation is required.

Other mitigation measures commonly included in residential developments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy and water conservation that must be incorporated into the Project in a meaningful way include:

- Use of only native and drought-tolerant landscaping in the Project;
- Use of ultra low flush toilets and low-flow (1.5 gallon per minute) shower heads;
- Specific "cool roof" or "green roof" technologies;
- Photovoltaic rooftop or other onsite solar power generation;
- Solar water heating for the Project's pool;
- Use of only Energy Star or more efficient water heaters, refrigerators, washers, dryers, and other appliances;
- Specific requirements to maximize the use of natural lighting;
- Passive heating and cooling systems;
- Provision of natural gas for heating;
- Electrical hookups in the garage for the charting of electrical vehicles; and
- Automatic off-switches to reduce energy wasted by lights accidentally left on.

Los Angeles has taken center stage in its quest to become a leader in greenhouse gas reduction, but the failure to incorporate even common mitigation measures to reduce energy consumption in the City's EIR demonstrates how far the City still needs to go. Concrete and enforceable measures to reduce the Project's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions must be included in a recirculated DEIR.

E. Land Use Would Be Negatively Impacted.

1. The DEIR Must Analyze the Project's Consistency With Existing Plans and Zoning.

The Project is inconsistent with the existing open space zoning and General Plan designation for the site and would result in the loss of 4.44 acres of valuable recreational space in the City as well as the loss of the last remaining open space on the Los Angeles River in the entire San Fernando Valley. The effect of this loss would be devastating and cannot be mitigated. Los Angeles is among the most open space-starved cities in the country; it has less than one-quarter the national average of parkland per 1,000 residents and ranking 45 out of 60 major cities in the U.S. (Attachment 6, Daily Breeze article regarding park space ranking, also available at: www.dailybreeze.com/lifestyle/20140531/los-angeles-ranks-45th-out-of-60-us-cities-in-park-space.)

Instead of disclosing the significant land use impacts that would result from the Project, the DEIR improperly finds the Project consistent with the *proposed* General Plan amendment and zone change. CEQA requires an EIR analyze a project's impacts as compared to the *existing* baseline conditions. (CEQA Guidelines § 15125.) Thus, the DEIR should have compared the Project to the existing open space General Plan land use designation for the site and the existing agricultural zoning for the site. The Project is clearly inconsistent with these existing designations and this land use inconsistency must be disclosed as a significant Project impact.

2. The Project Would Be Inconsistent With Numerous Community Plan Policies Regarding Preservation of Park and Recreational Areas and Minimizing Impacts to the River.

The importance of preserving the remaining open space was made clear in the Community Plan for this area. The Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan ("Community Plan") acknowledges that in this area: "The community parks serve a much wider interest range due to the lack of sites in the hillside areas of the plan area. While the existing parks satisfy the needs of the current residents, the community is still deficient in the number of neighborhood parks." (Community Plan p. III-11.)

Objective 4-1 of the Community Plan requires development "To conserve, maintain and better utilize existing recreation and park facilities which promote the recreational experience. Policy 4-1.1 furthers this objective, stating: "Preserve the existing recreational facilities and park space."

Objective 5-1 of the Community Plan is "To preserve existing open space resources and where possible develop new open space." The Project would eliminate existing open space uses in violation of this objective. Policy 5-1.1 encourages "the retention of passive and visual open space which provides a balance to the urban development of the Plan Area." The existing site provides large amounts of green space that would no longer be visible from Whitsett Avenue or along portions of the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail due to the development of six 45 foot buildings in place of the existing tennis courts.

The Community Plan also includes several policies directed at properties adjacent to the Los Angeles River, such as the Project site. Policy 4-1.2 states: "Increase accessibility to The Los Angeles River." Policy 2-5.1 requires "that future development of properties located along the Los Angeles River be designed with river access features." The Project would instead inhibit access to the River by providing the sole entrance to the proposed 200 units adjacent to the pedestrian entrance to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail. The intersection of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive is unsignalized and would become a dangerous access point to this important River trail and habitat restoration area.

Further, the DEIR assumes the Community Plan demonstrates a need for senior housing. That is not true. The Community Plan provides guidance for where senior housing should be located (p. IV-2), but does not include policies requiring the preservation and expansion of senior housing. Conversely, the Community Plan does include the above-identified policies requiring the preservation and expansion of open space, parks and recreational uses.

3. The Project Is Inconsistent with the Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan.

The Project site is located adjacent to the Los Angeles River. For more than a decade, the River has been the focus of significant planning efforts and financial investment of well over $100 million by federal, state, regional, and local agencies, including the National Park Service, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Coastal Conservancy, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, State Department of Transportation, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works ("DPW"), the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, and the many municipalities (including the City of Los Angeles) which lie along its 51-mile course. Numerous political leaders and citizen groups see continued revitalization of the Los Angeles River corridor as a key to the economic and environmental enhancement of Los Angeles and a thread which would provide our City with a greater sense of community.

The City of Los Angeles has approved and adopted the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan ("LARRMP") as the regional vision and guide for development and improvement of multi-benefit projects along the Los Angeles River in the City of Los Angeles. The overall goal of this plan is to "transform the City's 32-mile stretch of the River into an "emerald necklace" of parks, walkways, and bike paths, as well as providing better connections to the neighboring communities, protect wildlife, promoting the health of the river…" The goals of this plan include renewal of the River's environmental qualities; facilitating ecological restoration; making the River green and accessible; reconnecting communities to the River and to each other; establishing environmentally sensitive urban design; development of land use and development guidelines for the River and adjacent lands that will foster appropriate river-adjacent development to enhance and improve the River and surrounding communities; providing public access to the River; and improving water quality in the River by developing multi-purpose solutions to support habitat, recreation and infiltration.

Instead of analyzing the Project's consistency, or lack thereof, with the policies and recommendations included in the LARRMP, the DEIR relies solely on an analysis of whether the Project would comply with the draft River Improvement Overlay. As discussed below, this analysis is inadequate and inaccurate. Further, it fails to address the Project's inconsistencies with the LARRMP.

The LARRMP emphasizes the need to preserve and foster riverfront continuity by developing and improving lands immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River for publicly-oriented and river-appropriate and compatible uses. Constructing a new street and primary site access, ingress and egress as called for in the proposed development plans immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River would preclude the use of the Los Angeles River for the types of multi-benefit, public access, connectivity and riverfront compatible uses called for in the Los Angeles River Master Plan, and would prelude optimizing the site's proximity to and frontage along the Los Angeles River. The LARRP promotes active recreation uses, such as the existing tennis courts, adjacent to the River. (LARRP p. 3-13.) It does not promote or encourage the development of private residential developments on river adjacent sites. The LARRP also encourages increases in open space near the River. (Recommendation 5.7.) The Project would instead eliminate River-adjacent open space.

The LARRMP promotes visibility of the Los Angeles River. (Recommendation 5.12.) Instead, the Project would build six 45-foot-tall buildings that block views of the river from several locations across the golf course (DEIR Figure IV.A-27) and from the Hollywood Hills (DEIR Figure IV.A-28).

A key strategy of the LARRP is to link larger "nodes" of open space along the Los Angeles River -- both existing parcels and future-acquired property -- with a continuous Greenway of parkland, trails and restored natural habitat lands. The Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration is being developed adjacent to the Project site from Coldwater Canyon to Whitsett Avenue in furtherance of this strategy. The DEIR completely ignores the adjacent Greenway Trail and includes no enhancements or protections of connectivity to the Los Angeles River despite the LARRMP goal of connecting trails to existing recreational areas such as the Project. (LARRMP p. 5-2.)

The DEIR instead relies on an inaccurate analysis of the Project's compliance with the River Implementation Overlay ("RIO") Property Improvement Guidelines to support its claim that the Project complies with the LARRMP. First, while the City approved the RIO in August, it is our understanding the Property Improvement Guidelines are still in draft form and have not been finalized, whereas the LARRMP is an approved Master Plan. The DEIR cannot rely on this draft document as the basis of a finding of consistency with the approved plan. (*Cnty. of Amador v. El Dorado Cnty. Water Agency* (1999) 76 Cal. App. 4th 931, 949-950.)

Additionally, the DEIR provides a link to the City's website containing the RIO and the Property Improvement Guidelines. (DEIR p. IV.H-8.) The Property Improvement Guidelines found at this link (http://cityplanning.lacity.org/code_studies/RioProject/LARIO/Section5.pdf), are very different from the Property Improvement Guidelines the DEIR relies upon to assess the Project (DEIR Appendix H). The EIR must disclose to the public why it used a different set of guidelines from the ones to which it provided a link. Using the version of the Property Improvement Guidelines provided in the website link, the Project would be required to achieve a combined 20 points under the Watershed, Urban Design and Mobility categories. This version includes stricter requirements regarding the treatment of runoff (must treat 100 percent of the 85th percentile storm) and the Project would not be able to meet these requirements. Under these guidelines, the Project would not be able to achieve the required 20 points.

The Project is also unable to achieve the RIO requirements when accurately analyzed under the set of guidelines included in Appendix H. This set of guidelines requires the Project to achieve 10 points for watershed, 5 points for urban design and 5 points for mobility. (DEIR p. IV.H-43.) As discussed in the Section IV.K.1, infiltration, biofiltering and water retention are not feasible treatment options on the Project site. Thus, the 3 points Appendix H awards the Project for diverting runoff must be eliminated. The Project Design Features only require the Project to include native trees and eliminate non-native and invasive species "when feasible." Thus use of native species of trees is not certain and the 3 points for this item should be removed. The

Project is also improperly awarded 2 points for utilizing gray water or stormwater for irrigation. The Project has provided no information on how the use of this type of water would or could be accomplished; moreover, the geotechnical report shows it to be infeasible. Based on an accurate assessment, the Project should have been awarded only 8 points for watershed, falling short of the requirements in this set of guidelines. Although it appears the Project would be able to achieve the required 5 points for urban design, the DEIR improperly awards the Project points for creating convenient access to the River. The Project will instead make access to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail more hazardous for pedestrians. The Project also fails to achieve the required 5 points for mobility. The DEIR awards the Project a point for providing lockers when the Project includes only bike parking spaces, not locker facilities for bicyclists. Thus, the Project should receive only a maximum of 4 points for mobility under these guidelines.

4. The DEIR Fails to Consider the Project's Lack of Consistency With the Los Angeles River Master Plan and Los Angeles 2010 Bicycle Plan.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the Los Angeles River Master Plan (the "River Master Plan"), administered by DPW, which advocates environmental enhancement and recreational development along the River. (http://ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/LA/LA_River_Plan.cfm.) The DEIR fails to analyze whether the Project, which is adjacent to and encroaches onto County land, would be consistent with the River Master Plan. Since the Project includes the development of private residential development adjacent to the Los Angeles River, it should be considered inconsistent with this plan.

The DEIR also fails to analyze the Project's consistency with the Los Angeles 2010 Bicycle Plan. The DEIR should have considered whether the Valleyheart Drive extension required for the Project would be designed to accommodate cyclists. It should also consider whether the added vehicles at the intersection of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive, which is controlled only by stop signs, would result in a safety hazard for cyclists.

5. The Project is Inconsistent With SCAG Regional Policy.

The Project would be inconsistent with the Southern California Association Governments Regional policies. Policy OSN-14 requires the avoidance or mitigation of impacts to open space. The Project instead eliminates open space. The Project is also inconsistent with OSC-9, which sets a goal of enhancing the region's parks and trails because it eliminates an opportunity for a park and ignores impacts to the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail.

6. The DEIR Fails to Analyze the Project's Compatibility With the Adjacent Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and Habitat Restoration.

All of the Project's ingress and egress is off of an extension of Valleyheart Drive at Whitsett Avenue, immediately adjacent to the LA River Greenway Trail's entrance. The DEIR must analyze whether the use of this roadway as the sole access point is compatible with the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail. The DEIR must also analyze whether private residential development is compatible with the Trail.

F. Public Services Would Be Impacted.

1. Fire Services.

Separate from the Project's impacts on fire response due to the influx of 340 new residents, the DEIR fails to analyze the Project's impacts on fire department response times due to the age of the likely residents. A large senior citizen population would be expected to have a greater number of fire and paramedic calls than the general population, and the DEIR must discuss how the Project will mitigate any impacts it might have on the station's ability to adequately serve its service area. Notably, the DEIR contains no information on the average fire department response times for the area surrounding the Project site.

Additionally, the DEIR must discuss how it will prevent the Project from increasing illegal parking along the Valleyheart right-of-way that often prevents the fire department from being able to enter the firehouse from the rear. The construction of an additional 200 residential units will likely exacerbate this problem, especially if Valleyheart is the Project and the 617-space parking garage's only entrance. This would cause a significant adverse impact on the provision of fire services that would require mitigation in the EIR.

2. School Services.

The Project could also have a significant impact on public services in the form of parks by demolishing 16 tennis courts. While these tennis courts are not City facilities, they are heavily used by the Studio City community and nearby schools, thereby relieving the City of even greater stress on its inadequate facilities. If the Project demolishes these 16 courts, impacts will surely increase on public facilities, especially on the numerous schools that rely on the courts at Weddington Golf and Tennis to enhance their school facilities. Demolition of these courts will therefore reduce recreational and physical education offerings at these schools, a significant impact on public services available to those in the Studio City community. The impacts of demolishing the 16

tennis courts are discussed in greater detail in Section G. below.

G. The Removal of 16 Tennis Courts Will Have Significant and Unmitigated Impacts on Recreation in Studio City.

For decades, the Project site has housed Weddington Golf and Tennis, a recreational facility consisting of a 9-hole golf course, lighted driving range, putting green, 16 lighted tennis courts, and clubhouse, all of which are open to the public and charge low fees. The golf and tennis facilities are extraordinarily well-operated and maintained, and are used by tens of thousands of residents throughout the City and greater Los Angeles region. The DEIR recognizes, "Although there are many exclusive private golf and tennis facilities in the City of Los Angeles, there are a limited number of privately-owned faculties that are open to the public." (DEIR p. IV.L-9.)

Weddington Golf and Tennis is one of only a few facilities providing low-cost access to tennis courts in the area. (DEIR p. IV.L-4.) The facility is heavily used by the community. According to reservation sheet data previously submitted to the City by SCRA, 250 people use the tennis courts each day, for a total of 90,000 people per year. More recent data, gathered by the Tennis Media Group, shows a significant increase in usage, with 3,285 children and adults using the tennis courts weekly. (Attachment 7.) The tennis courts at Weddington Golf and Tennis may be "block-booked" for use by teams, leagues, and children's programs. For that reason, the courts are home to the tennis teams from Harvard-Westlake, Buckley, Oakwood, and Notre Dame High Schools both as primary practice facilities and for league competition. Through Tennis Pro Zone Academy, the courts are also used by nearby schools including Carpenter Community Charter School, Colfax Charter Elementary School, Walter Reed Middle School, Campbell Hall, St. Francis de Sales School, Dixie Canyon Elementary School, Laurel Hall School, Curtis School, Adat Ari El, and Sherman Oaks Elementary School. The courts are also home to two of the City's largest tennis leagues, the Los Angeles Tennis Association and the Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Racquet Club. The Southern California Tennis Association considers the courts an important regional resource. Moreover, with the loss of the Racquet Centre at Ventura Boulevard and Vineland Avenue to development several years ago, these courts are the last remaining tennis facility in the area, a fact that is acknowledged by the DEIR. (DEIR p. IV.L-4; p. IV.L-9.) Four of the courts at Weddington Golf and Tennis have already been removed to accommodate the construction of the fire station. Although the existing golf course, driving range, and clubhouse would be retained, the replacement of these publicly-available tennis courts with six condominium towers will have significant adverse impacts on recreation that are neither disclosed nor mitigated in the DEIR.

The reconfiguration of the golf course and the driving range to accommodate the

Project's residential towers would also present adverse impacts on recreation. The Project would move the southern driving range fence 21 feet north, requiring the removal of three of the existing 24 driving range tees. (DEIR pp. II-19-20.) This reduces the driving range's capacity to serve users by 12.5 percent. The Project would also shorten two of the golf course's nine greens. Hole number five would be shortened by 25 feet and hole number six by 90 feet. (DEIR p. II-19.) These reductions reduce the appeal and recreational value of the golf course, which is well-known for its low cost and public access. These reductions may induce demand for new City facilities, the construction of which would have significant adverse impacts.

Even though the Project will replace heavily-used recreational facilities with residences and reduce the size and accessibility of other recreational facilities, the DEIR concludes that the Project will not have significant impacts on recreation. (DEIR p. IV.L-10.) Accordingly, the DEIR provides no mitigation for the Project's reduction in publicly-accessible golf and tennis facilities. The DEIR's flawed conclusion is based upon the premise that the Project will impact only private facilities and will therefore have no impact on the City's provision of public facilities. (DEIR p. IV.L-10.) But CEQA does not require an analysis of whether the Project reduces the number of tennis courts located in City parks; it requires an analysis of whether the Project will cause a need for new recreational facilities. (DEIR p. IV.L-8.) Removal of these courts will induce demand for more publicly-accessible tennis courts. Further, this impact should be assessed on a local, Studio City and community level, not on whether the Project affects the tennis court inventory of the entire City of Los Angeles.

The DEIR's conclusions also rely on the existence of seven pay tennis court complexes within a ten-mile radius of Studio City. (DEIR p. IV.L-3, p. IV.L-10.) First, this ten-mile radius includes several complexes that will not serve the Studio City community. Tennis courts located outside of the San Fernando Valley in Pacific Palisades, Griffith Park, Cheviot Hills, and Westwood are hardly local, even without factoring in the City's notorious traffic. They cannot feasibly be used by students for daily team practice and are unlikely to be used by Studio City residents on a regular basis. The removal of these 16 tennis courts will have a detrimental impact on Studio City. Second, several of the possible replacement facilities consist of only two to four courts and are too small to accommodate team or league play. (See Attachment 7.) As the DEIR does not discuss whether these facilities permit block-booking, or whether they have capacity for additional schools or leagues, substantial evidence does not support a conclusion that they can substitute for the courts proposed for removal at Weddington.

The DEIR also admits that the City has not yet met its Public Recreation Plan goals of providing one tennis court for 10,000 residents or for the provision of community and neighborhood parks. (DEIR p. IV.L-10.) The Project would remove 16

heavily-used private tennis courts that help to offset the City's recreational deficiencies in Studio City. (Note: The DEIR does not acknowledge the Weddington tennis courts' contribution to meeting City needs, while at the same time relying on the remaining golf facility to render the Project's 0.68 acres of park demand "negligible". (DEIR p. IV.L-10).) While the DEIR attempts to address the recreational needs of the Project's residents, no effort is made to replace the community recreational amenities that will be removed by the Project. Therefore, the Project will have significant impacts on recreation that must be disclosed and mitigated in a revised DEIR.

As discussed above, the DEIR also fails entirely to analyze the Project's consistency with the section of the L.A. River Greenway Trail, a portion of which is already funded and being constructed along the southern border of the Project site. If the Project will interfere with the construction of the Trail's public promenades, access points, bike facilities, or other recreational features, these conflicts must be disclosed and mitigated in a revised DEIR. Additionally, this revised DEIR must analyze the adverse impacts that the Project will have on the Trail due to shade and shadow impacts. Other impacts that must be disclosed include converting Trail views from those of people playing tennis through dense recreation to six, dense condominium buildings. These Projects will all reduce the recreational value of the L.A. River Greenway Trail, a significant recreational impact that is not disclosed in the DEIR.

H. The Transportation/Traffic Analysis is Inadequate.

Traffic expert Tom Brohard has reviewed the DEIR's analysis of the Project's traffic impacts, finding many inadequacies and inaccuracies in the analysis. A copy of Mr. Brohard's report is included with this letter as Attachment 3. Below is a summary of his comments.

1. The DEIR Relies on a Hypothetical Traffic Baseline.

CEQA requires an assessment of the Project's impacts as compared to the baseline conditions. An EIR should use the existing conditions as the baseline instead of hypothetical conditions, unless substantial evidence shows an existing conditions analysis would be misleading or without informational value. (*Neighbors for Smart Rail v. Exposition Metro Line Const. Auth*. (2013) 57 Cal. 4th 439.)

The DEIR fails to use the actual and easily measurable existing trips generated at the Project site as the baseline for analysis. Instead, the DEIR compares the trips generated by the Project to the number of trips it is predicted the existing use would generate based on ITE generation rates. It is standard practice to count the trips from the existing use on the site (Attachment 3, p. 2), but the DEIR fails to do so.

2. The DEIR Fails to Analyze Potentially Significant Construction Traffic Impacts.

The construction of the Project would require the hauling of 82,000 cubic yards of fill. This will require 102 20-cubic yard double-bottom dirt hauling trucks to enter and exit the site each weekday for a period of four months. (Attachment 1, pp. 2-3.) The DEIR's analysis of construction traffic failed to consider the traffic impacts associated with the hauling of fill.

The DEIR also improperly defers analysis of a haul route for the Project. The numerous truck trips required to haul this massive amount of fill could have a significant traffic impact on the surrounding community. The DEIR provides no reason why the location of the haul route could not be assessed at this time, as required by CEQA's public disclosure provisions.

3. Further Analysis is Required for Intersection of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive.

All vehicle access to and from the 200 senior units together with all employee parking and parking for up to 113 golfers will occur at the intersection of Whitsett Avenue and Valleyheart Drive. There is also a fire station at the corner of these streets that adds additional vehicles to the intersection. Despite this, the DEIR and traffic report failed to assess whether a traffic signal or other roadway improvements would be warranted at this location. Mr. Brohard's assessment found that when the trips generated by the Project and the trips generated by the fire station were both considered, a signal would be warranted. (Attachment 1, pp. 2-3.) Restriping of this intersection should also be considered to accommodate all of the additional vehicles at this already congested intersection.

4. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Mitigate Pedestrian Access Impacts.

The DEIR includes mitigation measures to provide a high visibility crosswalk and signage across the west side of Valleyheart Drive and across Valley Spring Lane. However, high visibility crosswalks provide limited benefits at intersections such as these that are stop sign controlled. Additionally, allowable signage would be limited as it cannot interfere with the existing stop signs.

Further, no mitigation is provided to allow for crossing of Whitsett Avenue to reach the transit stop located on the east side of that street. This is particularly significant given that there will be many pedestrians crossing Whitsett Avenue to access the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail at the same location this Project adds numerous new

vehicles. These pedestrian safety impacts must be analyzed.

5. Secondary Parking Impacts on Surrounding Neighborhoods Must Be Considered.

The Project includes parking for those using the golf course on the bottom level of the subterranean parking garage located under the senior housing buildings. It is likely golfers will find this parking to be inconvenient and will instead look for surface level parking on Valley Spring Lane or in the residential area north of the Project site. (Attachment 1, p. 4.) The impacts of additional traffic and golfers parking on Valley Spring Lane and in residential neighborhoods must be analyzed and mitigation must be included to reduce the potential impact.

I. The DEIR's Analysis of Cultural Resources Fails to Provide Adequate Information Regarding the Project's Impacts.

The DEIR fails as an informational document because it is completely devoid of an analysis of the Project's potential to impact paleontological or archaeological resources. Appendix E of the DEIR analyzes only the historic significance of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club; it does not assess the potential for impacts to paleontological or archeological resources. The DEIR must be revised to analyze whether there it is possible the site contains Native American or other archaeological or paleontological resources and if there is a possibility, mitigation must be included. The discovery of such resources is common throughout Los Angeles, particularly in sites such as this that are close to water resources. (See Attachment 8, excerpt of Caltrans EIR for the I-710 Corridor, which finds that all sedimentary rock has the potential to contain fossils and that "these deposits are well-formed along the Los Angeles River.")

The DEIR acknowledges the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club appears to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Places. (DEIR VI.D-15.) However, it fails to adequately and accurately analyze the Project's impacts on this historic resource. The parking lot for the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club includes eight golf ball shaped light standards that are deemed to be character-defining features of the resource. The removal of character-defining features is a significant impact to a historic resource. (DEIR IV.D-21.) The Project would remove an undisclosed number of these light standards. The DEIR finds the removal to be a less than significant impact because any light standards that are removed would be relocated. The DEIR lacks support for its claim that the impact has been mitigated to a less than significant level. The number of light standards to be removed is unknown as is the location of relocation. Of the 92 parking spaces in the existing parking lot where the light standards are located, 70 spaces will be eliminated to make room for the massive Project. That more than 75

percent of the parking lot will be eliminated provides a strong indication that the majority of the light standards will be removed from their current location along Whitsett Avenue. The entire site is in use and there does not appear to be any location where these light standards could be relocated. Further, the importance of the light standards is due in part to the highly visible location along Whitsett Avenue and the fact that there are eight of these identical light standards lined up next to each other. Moving them to another location would impact the integrity of this feature and could be in a much less publically visible location. These impacts must be disclosed and analyzed.

The DEIR also concludes that demolition of the tennis courts would not be a significant impact to an historic resource because the tennis courts were constructed later than the golf course. The Weddington Golf and Tennis Center was found to be an historic resource in large part due to its local significance as a community recreation center. Appendix E, the Historical Resources Report, found the tennis courts have the potential to become significant resources because they reflect the evolution of the property as a community recreation center. The DEIR fails to disclose the potential significance of the tennis center. By removing a recreational feature of the site currently open to the community, and replacing it with 336,000 square feet of private residential development, the Project would significantly alter the use of the site. Since the use of the site is the basis for the determination that it is an historic resource, this change is use is significant. Crowding six, 45 foot tall buildings onto the Project site will also take away from the setting of this resource.

J. The DEIR Fails to Provide Adequate Information Regarding the Project's Geotechnical Impacts.

The geotechnical analysis raises more questions than it answers. The following questions must be addressed in a revised DEIR.

- Why does the DEIR conclude no dewatering would be required once the parking garage has been constructed?
- What groundwater levels are expected during storm events?
- What impacts will the massive excavation required for the parking garage have on the Los Angeles River channel wall?
- Where would water that is pumped from the site be disposed? The geotechnical report concludes infiltration is not feasible at the site, thus it cannot be disposed of through infiltration.
- Where would the Project obtain the necessary imported fill?
    - What are the traffic, air quality, and climate change impacts associated with the importing of substantial amounts of fill?

CEQA requires an EIR analyze the hazards and hazardous materials impacts of a project. (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, VIII.) The DEIR does not include a Phase 1 assessment or any other analysis to determine whether there are any hazardous substances present in the soil. Due to the massive amount of fill required to be removed, such an assessment is required.

K. The DEIR Improperly Defers Analysis and Mitigation of Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts.

The Project is located on the banks of the Los Angeles River; therefore, potential water quality impacts from Project site runoff during construction and operation of the Project must be carefully analyzed and fully disclosed in the EIR. Untreated urban runoff – both stormwater and dry weather runoff - from the Project could significantly impact the already degraded waters of the Los Angeles River and negatively impact federally-mandated regional efforts to prevent polluted runoff from flowing into the Los Angeles River.

Development of the Project would substantially increase runoff and pollutant loading, which the EIR should address. Pollutant loading from traffic on Valleyheart Drive immediately adjacent to the L.A. River could also cause significant water quality impacts. Flooding is already a problem in the surrounding areas, which have limited or no storm drains. The Project could increase the flooding potential and severity.

As discussed in the alternative sections, alternatives to the proposed Project that allow for a multi-benefit project at this unique site adjacent to the Los Angeles River could reduce the significant water quality and recreational impacts of the proposed Project.

1. The DEIR Fails to Disclose Proposed Mitigation For Increased Runoff is Infeasible.

The DEIR does not provide the public and decision makers with the necessary information and analysis regarding stormwater and dry weather runoff capture and treatment at the Project site. The Project would create a significant amount of new runoff. The DEIR assumes the impact of the increased runoff would be reduced to a less than significant level, but fails to describe the methods to be used to achieve this, and further fails to disclose that the methods assumed to reduce the impact are likely infeasible.

The DEIR and the Hydrology and Water Quality Civil Narrative repeatedly assume the water quality impacts of this runoff will be addressed by infiltration. (PDF

HYD-1 and 2.) However, the geotechnical report has concluded that the Project site "would not be considered a candidate for stormwater infiltration." (Appendix D, Geotechnical and Soils Report p. 42.) Moreover, the geotechnical report finds that infiltration "is not prudent engineering practice. Increasing the moisture content of a soil can cause it to lose internal shear strength and increase its compressibility, resulting in a change in the designed engineering properties." (*Ibid*.) The DEIR must disclose that infiltration cannot be used to address the Project site's runoff.

As a backup plan, the DEIR also relies on using graded landscaping and biofiltration trenches to filter runoff where possible. The DEIR improperly defers analysis of whether these methods are possible. There are no areas shown on the Project site plan for this type of filtration, and none are specified in the analysis. Further, the geotechnical report makes clear that this type of retention filtration is not feasible at the Project site. (Appendix D, Geotechnical and Soils Report p. 42 ["Drainage should not be allowed to pond anywhere on the site, and especially not against any foundation or retaining wall...Planters which are located within retaining wall backfill should be sealed to prevent moisture intrusion into the backfill."].) Thus, none of the methods proposed for treating runoff onsite are available.

The DEIR also fails to adequately describe the Project's subsurface elements and whether the massive subterranean parking garage and associated infrastructure would prevent the site from installing subsurface storm drains. Because the garage will likely be in a zone of constant saturation due to the historic high water table (DEIR Appendix D, Geotechnical Report p. 5), pumping will likely be necessary to protect the structure and the cars and people using it. The DEIR fails to adequately address this issue. Further, the Project will be unable to connect to any existing stormwater drains via surface flows. There is a drain on Whitsett Avenue, but this drain is located on the opposite side of Whitsett Avenue and it drains untreated into the Los Angeles River. There are no storm drains on Valleyheart Drive or in other surrounding drains to which this Project could connect.

Thus, it appears untreated dry weather runoff and significant volumes of untreated stormwater would be discharged from the Project site directly onto Valleyheart Drive and into the Los Angeles River, including substantial surface flow over steep banks and restored native habitat. This is a significant Project impact the DEIR fails to analyze. Instead, the DEIR simply assumes the Project will meet or exceed the requirement of all applicable stormwater management requirements. Specific mitigation measures must be developed now so that the feasibility of these measures can be assessed and properly disclosed.

The following questions need to be answered in a revised DEIR:

- Since infiltration is infeasible, on-site retention is not possible, no runoff can occur within five feet of buildings and there is no existing storm drain system to which the Project could connect, how will the Project comply with all of the applicable stormwater management requirements?
- How can waterproofed planters treat runoff? How much volume can these planters accommodate? How will the runoff volume that cannot be treated by the planters be treated to meet state, regional and local regulatory requirements?
- Even if infiltration were possible in the soil on the Project site, how would it be possible when a significant portion of the underground area of the site will contain a massive subterranean parking garage surrounded by compacted soil, foundations substantial enough to support six four-story buildings, and roads and fire lanes?
- What will the Project do to retain pollutants on site and prevent polluted runoff from entering the Los Angeles River? How will the Project comply with TMDLs and City LID requirements?
- If discharge of runoff to the Los Angeles River is intended to be subsurface discharge, how is this possible with the subterranean parking garage, building foundations, and other underground infrastructure associated with the Project?
- Additionally, such discharge would require penetration of the Los Angeles River channel wall. What impacts to the channel wall would result? How large would these penetrations need to be? Has the Army Corps of Engineers reviewed this proposal?
- What requirements does the Army Corps of Engineers have for the Project and any runoff from the Project that would flow into the Los Angeles River?
- Both surface and subsurface discharge of runoff to the Los Angeles River would pass on or through land along the Los Angeles River owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District ("LAFCD"). What requirements does the LAFCD have for the Project and any runoff from the Project that would flow on or through their property, or into the Los Angeles River?
- How would construction of the infrastructure required to discharge runoff into the Los Angeles River impact the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and its restored native habitat?

2. The DEIR Fails to Address Golf Course Runoff.

The DEIR also fails to address runoff from the golf course, which will be reconfigured as part of this Project. The golf course is currently out of compliance with current Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board regulatory requirements for stormwater and dry weather runoff capture and treatment, improperly allowing the discharge of sediment, fertilizers, and other substances directly into the Los Angeles River via surface flows and two surface level drains. The Project is reconfiguring the golf course and must bring it into compliance. How does the Project propose to do this? What permits will be required? How will this impact the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail and its restored native habitat?

3. The DEIR Fails to Analyze Runoff from Valleyheart Drive.

The Project includes the extension of Valleyheart Drive west to the entrance of the Project's subterranean parking garage. In extending this roadway, the Project will have to divert runoff from Valleyheart Drive and away from the entrance to the subterranean parking garage. The DEIR fails to provide any information regarding how this will be achieved and to where the runoff would be diverted. The runoff capture and treatment for this roadway must be disclosed in a revised DEIR.

4. The DEIR Fails to Adequately Analyze Cumulative Water Quality and Flooding Impacts.

The DEIR fails to adequately analyze the Project's cumulative impacts. In analyzing cumulative impacts, the DEIR considers only what it defines as "Related Projects." These Related Projects are new future projects that have been approved or proposed for construction. This is only part of what is required in a cumulative impacts analysis. CEQA defines cumulative impacts as "the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects." (CEQA Guidelines § 15355.) The DEIR improperly limits its consideration to probable future projects. By doing so, the DEIR fails to analyze the Project's impacts in conjunction with the impacts from existing projects.

The DEIR only looks at the water quality impacts that would result from the Project's runoff. It fails to consider the impacts of this runoff in combination with the existing adverse water quality conditions that are occurring. A project may have an impact that it is considered less than significant when analyzed on its own, but when it contributes to an existing significantly adverse condition, the incremental impact of the project should be considered significant. (*Kings Cnty. Farm Bureau v. City of Hanford* (1990) 221 Cal. App. 3d 692, 721.)

Additionally, there are already significant flooding problems in the Project area. The attached photographs show flooding on the north side of the Project site and at the entrance to the Golf and Tennis center during the rainy season several years ago. (Attachment 9.) The Project could increase existing flooding impacts by directing flows onto Whitsett Avenue. The DEIR must analyze and mitigate this cumulative impact.

L. Water Supply Impacts.

1. The DEIR Fails to Consider the Impacts of Dewatering on Water Supply.

As discussed above, the Project's large subterranean parking garage will require a significant amount of dewatering. This water currently contributes to groundwater resources, but cannot do so once dewatering begins. This water will not be able to be returned to the groundwater elsewhere on the site because it has been determined infiltration is not viable.

The DEIR fails to consider the potential impacts to the City's groundwater supply that could result from the dewatering and lack of infiltration resulting from the Project. According to the DEIR, groundwater contributes 11 percent of the City's water supply. (DEIR p. IV.N2-2.) The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power states that the San Fernando groundwater basin supplies 15 percent of Los Angeles' domestic water needs. (See http://wsoweb.ladwp.com/Aqueduct/historyoflaa/waterquality.htm, incorporated by reference.) This is an important source of water for the City, particularly now when other supplies are limited due to the lengthy drought, which is expected to continue. The DEIR must be revised to analyze whether the dewatering of the site, coupled with the lack of infiltration, would reduce groundwater supplies in the San Fernando Valley.

2. The DEIR Fails to Consider Water and Wastewater Line Capacity.

The Project would increase water usage at the site 10 times over current usage during operation. (DEIR p. IV.N.2-14.) This is likely an underestimation of water usage because it assumes landscaping will be watered with 50 percent recaptured water, but fails to provide any plan for or analysis of how this recapture could be accomplished on the site. As previously discussed, it is not viable to hold water on-site. The DEIR must be revised to provide a specific plan for how this recapture and reuse will occur within the constraints detailed in the geotechnical report.

Despite the massive increase in the water usage at the site, the DEIR fails to assess

whether the local water and wastewater lines have adequate capacity to supply the project. In a May 29, 2008 inter-departmental correspondence, the Bureau of Sanitation wrote the "sewer system *might* be able to accommodate the total flow for your proposed project" but that further information was required. As we learned with the recent massive water main ruptures near UCLA, in the San Fernando Valley and in Hollywood, the City's aging water line infrastructure is in need of replacement. Considering the City's decades-long schedule for replacing aging infrastructure, it is especially important for the DEIR to undertake a realistic analysis of the Project's contribution to stress on the City's water distribution system. The DEIR must assess whether the existing infrastructure is adequate to serve the Project.

3. Construction Water Usage Must Be Assessed.

The DEIR fails to disclose the amount of water that would be used during Project construction. The DEIR claims it would be an insignificant amount, but watering is required for the massive amount of excavating that would take place during the construction of the subterranean parking garage. Construction would be over a two year period, with watering of the site required during much of the construction. Thus, this water usage could be significant and must be disclosed.

M. Noise Impacts are Inadequately Analyzed.

The Project's construction will introduce additional noise related to thousands of truck trips, demolition, excavation, and construction for approximately two years, which the DEIR admits will cause significant adverse impacts at three of the five sensitive receptor locations that were surveyed. (DEIR p. IV.I-12, 13.)

According to the City's thresholds, the Project would have a significant impact on noise during operation if it would increase the ambient noise level at the property line by 3 dBA CNEL to or within the "normally unacceptable" category or if it would increase the ambient noise level by 5 dBA. (DEIR p. IV.I-10.) However, the DEIR never aggregates the Project's operational noise sources to analyze whether the Project would exceed these thresholds. The DEIR admits that the Project's vehicle trips would increase noise levels on Whitsett Avenue by 0.1 dBA (DEIR p. IV.I-15), that heating and air conditioning equipment generates a noise level of 60 dBA Leq at 50 feet (DEIR p. IV.I-16), that the Project would include a playground and lap pool as well as recreational activities, and that the Project would include a 613-space subterranean parking garage. No estimate of noise emissions is provided for these portions of the Project. Instead, the DEIR dismisses the pool and playground noise as likely inaudible, and claims, without support, that the parking garage would be inaudible to nearby sensitive receptors. (DEIR p. IV.I-17.) However, the City's standard is triggered if the Project increases noise levels

at the property line, not at the nearest sensitive receptors. Moreover, the parking garage will require ventilation, and it is likely that noise may be emitted through ventilation corridors. The DEIR must be revised to provide a noise analysis that actually discloses the Project's likely contributions to community noise.

The City's only other threshold applicable to operational noise levels provides that the Project's impacts would be considered significant if the Project's residential units were exposed to noise levels exceeding 45 dBA indoors. The DEIR failed to include any analysis of this impact based on the assumption that "[c]onventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply system or air conditioning will normally suffice." (DEIR p. IV.I-17.) Since the Project will not require residents to keep windows closed at all times, it is unclear that this "conventional construction" will be sufficient to provide the necessary noise attenuation. The DEIR recognizes that the Project will place sensitive receptors (residents) next to an active fire station, but dismisses the potential impact "due to the temporary and necessary nature of fire engine sirens." (DEIR p. IV.I-17.) Considering that existing homes complain of fire station noise, this impact is likely significant.

The DEIR fails entirely to analyze whether the Project-induced increase in senior citizens at the Project site would have significant noise impacts due to increases in the number of fire and paramedic responses by the adjacent fire station.

The DEIR fails to analyze the Project's potential noise impacts on the L.A. River Greenway Trail. The DEIR's noise study failed to place a noise monitor along the Los Angeles River. As a result, the DEIR lacks substantial evidence to support a conclusion that construction noise impacts to the L.A. River Greenway Trail or to species residing within the restored habitat will not occur. As the DEIR notes that "pile driving activity would potentially occur during the construction process", the potential impacts of very loud, intermittent, and spontaneous bursts of noise on the restored habitat and nesting birds must be assessed. (DEIR p. IV.I-14.) According to the DEIR, unmitigated pile driving would increase ambient noise levels by up to 21 dBA at nearby homes. (DEIR p. IV.I-15.) The noise increase in the restored habitat and along the L.A. River Greenway Trail would be even greater, likely leading to significant impacts on recreation (for those attempting to use the Trail), on biological resources, and on land use compatibility. Unfortunately, the DEIR's biological resources analysis failed to perform a nesting survey along the LA River, so the potential impacts of construction noise on nesting birds, including species of special concern that frequent the L.A. River corridor, cannot even be estimated.

The DEIR must also analyze the potential noise impacts of Project operation on the L.A. River Greenway Trail and on wildlife inhabiting the habitat restoration. As

proposed, the Project's sole driveway and fire lane will be adjacent to the Trail along the Valleyheart Drive right-of-way. While the DEIR claims that the Project's 624 daily vehicle trips will result in only an insignificant 0.1 dBA increase in Leq, each individual trip will be much louder and will have the potential to disrupt passive and active recreation along the L.A. River Greenway Trail as well as wildlife nesting or foraging in the restored habitat. (DEIR p. IV.I-15.) It is also unclear if this estimate included the noise generated by the parking garage (alarms, tires squealing, etc.) as this driveway is allegedly the only route through which noise generated inside will be released. This potential impact must be addressed in a revised DEIR.

Finally, the Project's compliance and mitigation measures for noise impacts are vague and unenforceable. For example, the DEIR states that the Project will avoid construction impacts by complying with the City's noise ordinance, which prohibits construction activities after 9:00 p.m. (DEIR p. IV.I-20.) However, nothing in the DEIR prevents the Project's contractors from obtaining an after-construction permit. MM NOI-2, "Grading and construction contractors shall use quieter equipment as opposed to noisier equipment" is meaningless. Types of equipment, noise attenuation devices, or maximum noise emissions should be specified if these measures are to provide the noise reductions analyzed in the DEIR. MM NOI-5 states that caisson drilling should be utilized instead of pile driving. However, the DEIR's analysis leads a reader to believe that pile driving is necessary. The DEIR should include additional analysis regarding whether caisson drilling is feasible at the Project site.

N. The List of Related Projects Fails to Include Several Recently Proposed Cumulative Projects.

The DEIR relies on outdated data in its consideration of cumulative projects, failing to include several recent proposed developments. The gigantic Sportsmen's Lodge development is proposed less than a mile away at the corner of Coldwater Canyon and Ventura Boulevard. This project would add approximately 300,000 square feet of retail uses adjacent to the Sportsmen's Lodge. Harvard Westlake has proposed a large parking structure and athletic field development just south of Ventura Boulevard on Coldwater Canyon.

O. Project Design Features Are Mitigation Measures.

"The Project design and operational characteristics incorporate Project Design Features ("PDFs") *that minimize or avoid adverse impacts*." (DEIR p. II-32.) However, the DEIR incorrectly concludes that "Because PDFs are already incorporated into the Project, they do not constitute mitigation measures…" (*Ibid*.) The Court of Appeal recently held that features such as these project design features must be considered

mitigation measures when they are relied upon to reduce a project's impacts. (*Lotus v. Dep't of Transp.* (2014) 223 Cal. App. 4th 645.) The City and Project proponent cannot avoid including these necessary measures in a mitigation, monitoring and reporting program simply by defining them as "project design features." The DEIR makes clear these measures are needed to reduce impacts and thus, they must be considered mitigation measures.

Conclusion

The Studio City Senior Living Center Project would adversely impact the existing neighborhood and the Los Angeles River corridor, but the DEIR fails to disclose all of the Project's significant environmental impacts to the public and decisionmakers. "The EIR is intended to furnish both the road map and the environmental price tag for a project, so that the decision maker and the public both know, before the journey begins, just where the journey will lead, and how much they-and the environment-will have to give up in order to take that journey." (*NRDC v. City of Los Angeles* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 268, 271.) The DEIR should be revised to include additional analysis – and to include analysis of impacts where analysis is absent – as well as to include enforceable mitigation measures that will actually reduce the Project's significant impacts. Most importantly, the DEIR should include an accurate and thorough analysis of the Park Alternative, including the provision of residential units at nearby locations that are already zoned for such development. The revised DEIR should then be recirculated for the benefit of the community, decisionmakers, and the environment.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. We look forward to reviewing the revisions to this draft environmental impact report.

Sincerely,



Amy Minteer
Michelle Black

Attachment 1: Letter from Urban Waters
Attachment 2: L.A. Greenway Trail Plan
Attachment 3: Traffic Expert Review
Attachment 4: L.A. Greenway Trail Schedule
Attachment 5: L.A. Greenway Trail Grant Documents
Attachment 6: Daily Breeze Article
Attachment 7: Tennis Media Survey
Attachment 8: Paleontology Information from I-710 Corridor EIR
Attachment 9: Photographs of Flooding Near Project Site

ATTACHMENT V



GOLF & WATER

CASE STUDIES IN WATER STEWARDSHIP



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS

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CASE STUDIES IN WATER STEWARDSHIP

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Why a Book on Golf and Water?

The United States Golf Association (USGA) has devoted considerable resources to research and guidance regarding golf and water. The USGA's web-based "Water Resource Center" states, "It is essential for everyone involved in the game to strive to conserve and protect the world's most vital resource."

The golf industry is on board with this statement, and those involved in the design of golf courses apply this philosophy to their craft. The approaches and solutions developed for golf facilities—both new and remodeled—are creative, effective and so often deliver real benefit to the communities that surround them.

But the stories of these innovations are sometimes not shared outside of the golf industry. This book was conceived to help those who develop land--who make decisions about how or whether golf can fit into a community—see that golf is committed to being a good steward of "the world's most vital resource." And the book is meant to be a resource for those who already know about golf's benefits to a community to be inspired to look for more innovative paths to responsible water stewardship.

Every outdoor green space is affected by its environment. And, while technology has given people the tools to sculpt land and divert water, Mother Nature always has the final say in whether those changes to the space can be sustained. When any part of the environmental mix is thrown off, management of outdoor green space must be adjusted to maintain a proper environmental balance.

The golf industry is facing several changes to the environmental mix, and is proactively developing innovative solutions to these changes. Drought conditions are affecting areas of the United States where golf is played year-round, and recent record storms in the U.S. southern tier have challenged traditionally dry parts of the country with storm water management issues. The cost of energy needed to bring water to golf courses is rising, and the water that is available for irrigation often includes an imbalance of natural elements and/or solids that affect the efficient and sustainable growth of healthy turfgrass.

The cost of energy to pump water and the quality of water available for irrigation factor into water management.

All of these changes have spurred the golf industry to develop innovative solutions to boost its sustainability. And, while sustainable practices are being refined across all aspects of the game—welcoming new audiences (especially families) to courses, redesigning layouts so time-crunched players can play fewer holes, and many other non-traditional approaches—the solutions to the complicated challenges water quantity and quality pose are some of the most compelling.



Water – The Essential Element

The design of golf courses and the related complex issue of developing a comprehensive and project-specific water management strategy—irrigation, energy, water quality, turf species selection and care, aesthetics—are interrelated components. Water-related design considerations include identification and development of water sources, quality of available water and cost to purchase or deliver it to the site; physical features like topography, vegetation and soils; wetlands and wildlife habitat; strategic placement of turfgrass and native plantings; aesthetic expectations of target golfer audience (and related game experience, i.e., fast and firm) and many others. The design of the irrigation system must take all of these factors into account if it is to be compatible with the overall design of the golf course.

21.8%

U.S. golf courses reduced water use by 21.8% from 2005 to 2013.*

The management of extreme water events is a topic that's just as relevant to the discussion of water stewardship in golf as water scarcity, expense and quality. Tidal surges at the coastlines, hurricanes that come ashore, summer mega-storms and winter melt-off can all cause flooding. Golf courses are often at the frontlines of these extreme occurrences, serving as buffers for communities against flooding and to help with water detention. Again, design must take into account the possibility of these occurrences, and develop solutions for the multiple functions a golf course can serve in a community.

** Golf Course Environmental Profile, Phase II, Volume I,* Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, 2015

Water is Local

The water situation in the U.S., and internationally, has led many developers and operators to react to water shortages, water inundation or water quality issues. Each course or development is unique, though, with the requirements it must meet, the local water norms, the expectations of the target golfer audience and the budget.

The droughts in the western and southern parts of the United States are the most high-profile instances of areas where golf has had to adapt to drops in water availability. Facilities are managing by some combination of the following strategies:

How are facilities adapting to drops in water availability?

- Reducing consumption of water throughout the course footprint, whether by choosing to take some areas of the course out of a regular irrigation schedule or watering all turf less and developing fast and firm conditions
- Renovating the irrigation system, which can take a number of different routes depending on budget and irrigation needs
- Shifting to sources of reused water, where available
- On new layouts, careful planning to determine the right amount, species and placement of turf varieties
- On existing layouts, strategic removal of turfgrass and replacement with more drought-tolerant turf varieties and/or native vegetation
- Replacement of existing turfgrass with varieties that are drought-tolerant or able to thrive on reused water

On the flipside of areas of the country affected by drought conditions are those managing flooding and storm surge events. While the focus of this book is more on the issues raised by lack of water or poor quality of water and the solutions developed to address those issues, innovative work is being done to help courses cope with too much water with use of drainage, retention and related design solutions. And, just as managing with less water at a golf course benefits the surrounding community, being a place where stormwater can be detained, retained and used for irrigation also helps surrounding property owners cope with increasingly-frequent storm events.

Innovative work is also being done to help courses cope with too *much* water.

Existing golf facilities are removing turfgrass and replacing it with native vegetation or drought-tolerant turf varieties.





Irrigation Technology Advancements

The advances in the technology behind how water is applied to turfgrass go beyond the ability of operators to control how much water is applied and when. The combination of soil moisture sensors, wireless control boxes, pumping station energy use improvements and other design and function-oriented improvements have made the job of the irrigation designer a complex one.

Less Water/ Healthier Turf:

HOW TODAY'S IRRIGATION SYSTEMS PROVIDE VALUE

It may seem counterintuitive, but it is possible to save water, improve turf conditions and save money, all at the same time. It sounds too good to be true, but to see how it works, this article will dispel a few myths, and then show the math.

While most people realize that through efficient irrigation design there can be substantial water savings and improved turf quality, saving money can be a surprising addition to those benefits. To understand how this works, some simple math is required. But first, an old irrigation myth must be dispelled.

QUESTION:
If a golf course has more sprinklers, will it use more water?

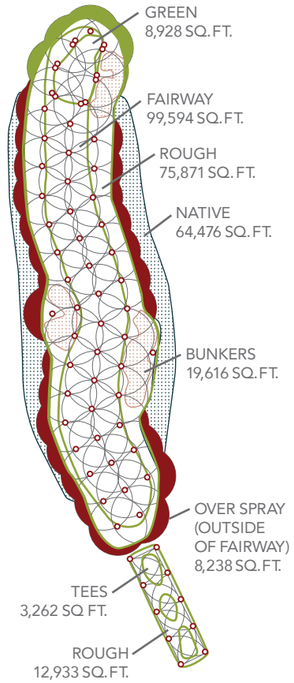
ANSWER:
Not if the design is done properly to deliver higher irrigation uniformity and improved coverage.

At right is a sample golf hole, irrigated in a seemingly simple way, with three rows of full circle sprinklers. Many people believe that having fewer sprinklers and getting the most area out of them by using full circles is the easiest, least expensive and best way to irrigate.

Actually, this "simple" design choice results in several irrigation issues that can be greatly improved upon. To achieve reasonable coverage in this layout, the full circle sprinklers must over-throw the desired grassing line by about 40%.

Doing so results in the red area or over-throw area that is beyond the desired grass line. This water is 100 percent waste, since we have no desire to irrigate those native areas.

In this sample par-4 hole (deemed to be typical), that over-throw area in red is almost 15 percent of the total sprinkler coverage area of the entire hole.



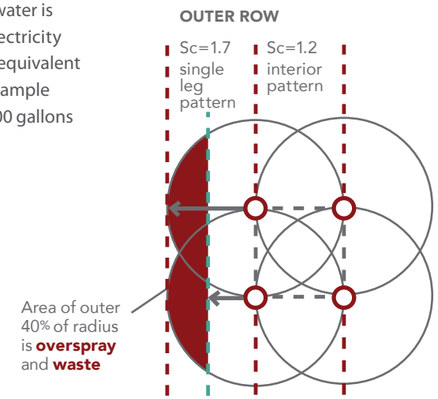
3-ROW COVERAGE PAR - 4 SAMPLE

The next issue is a loss of irrigation uniformity due to the difference in the interior sprinkler pattern vs. the exterior sprinkler pattern. You can see that the interior pattern, where you have three or four sprinklers contributing to the coverage, provides excellent uniformity, and thus a very high Scheduling Coefficient (Sc) of 1.2 is achieved.

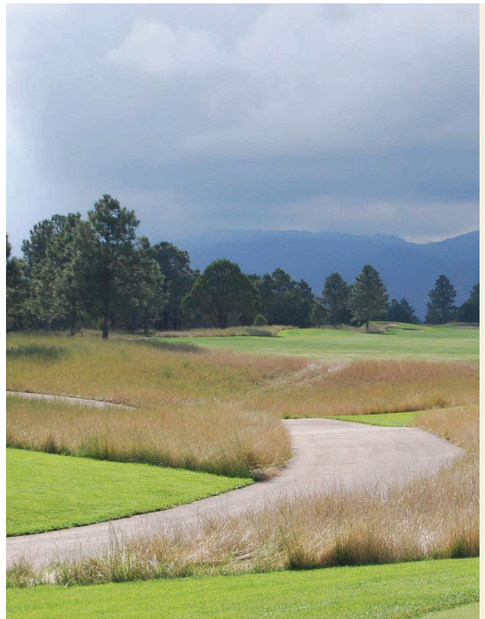
In the area on the outside of the outer rows, there are only one or two sprinklers (Single leg pattern) contributing to the coverage which results in less effective coverage, and in this case, a much lower Sc of 1.7. This difference in uniformity would require that in order to properly irrigate the turf between the outer row of sprinklers and the desired grassing line, the outer row of sprinklers must be irrigated approximately 40% more, compared to what is required to irrigate between the rows. (Sc 1.7 / Sc 1.2 = 42%)

While this change improves the irrigation of the outer grassing areas, it increases the wasted water in those over-throw areas by approximately 40%, and now is also over-watering the interior pattern areas by 40%.

The result of this is a combination of wet and dry turf across the hole between the grassing lines. In a simple example on an average par-4 hole where the required irrigation was 0.25 inches per day, almost 6000 gallons of water is wasted, as well as the electricity to pump it. (An 18-hole equivalent golf course using this example would waste over 100,000 gallons of water per day.)



OVERSPRAY AND WASTE



The Agronomic Impact

Being able to control irrigation inputs as finitely as possible offers many rewards associated with turf quality and budget savings beyond those related to water and electrical cost:

- Over-watering creates more compaction, which in turn requires more aeration and related additional labor expense.
- Disease pressures greatly increase as excess moisture is applied, resulting in additional fungicide applications (add cost of fungicide and labor to apply).
- Over-watering also creates the perfect environment for higher weed population, thus more herbicide cost and labor to apply.

The average American golfer is sometimes hooked on "wall-to-wall green," and golf course managers tend to buckle under the pressure to produce it. The gold standard for agronomic excellence is to produce uniform green color while maintaining the perfect agronomic balance for healthy turf growth, enhance the environment throughout the property, and improve playability throughout the golf course… all while managing water responsibly and staying on budget.

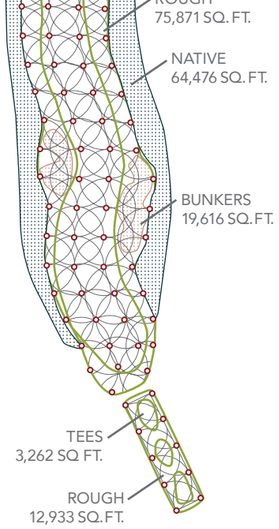
Here's a better design solution.

Using the same sample par-4 hole, this example shows two rows of full circles down the middle, but effectively provides for one extra row of sprinklers, which allows a row of part-circle sprinklers down each outer grassing line, throwing only inwards. (Going from three rows in total to four rows)

First, this has eliminated 100% of the over-throw area and thus all the wasted water in those areas.

Next, because the sprinkler coverage is evenly uniform across the entire width between grassing lines, the coverage efficiency is greatly improved, yielding a Sc of 1.2, and eliminating the need for over watering any area to make up for under watering another.

These two changes will save over 100,000 gallons each day this golf course needs to apply .25 inches of irrigation, plus the electricity to pump it. Using an annualizing factor for seasons, a course such as this in the central US might save more than 12 million gallons of water per year, and almost 20,000 kWh of electricity to pump it.



4-ROW COVERAGE PAR - 4 SAMPLE

So what is the catch? Saving so much water and power must have a huge up-front initial cost. The actual cost in this example is the addition of 270 additional part-circle sprinklers. (The total sprinklers on the 18-hole plan would go from 1,242 to 1,512). The contractor bid includes a "per sprinkler added" total of $400 each (all-in), so the total additional cost during construction would be $108,000. However, this is immediately offset by the savings of water and electricity. Water in this example is from a city water supply at a cost of $4.85 per 1,000 gallons, and electricity cost is $0.11 per kWh.

125 million

In 10 years, about 125 million gallons of water will have been saved.

Each year, these combined savings amount to $61,775, giving a total payback period on the extra sprinklers of only 1.75 years. In 10 years, the cumulative net savings would be over $500,000, and continue at almost $62,000 per year. The savings of resources is not trivial; in those 10 years, about 125 million gallons of water will have been saved as well as almost 200,000 kWh of electricity.



Maybe the best outcome for a club is that the uniform coverage across the entire grassing area will provide greatly-improved turf grass, both aesthetically and from a golfing playability standpoint, which are attributes which golfers will appreciate.

An experienced superintendent can explain why this will also help to better maintain the turf grass and increase plant health, thus reducing the other maintenance practices required. Every course's turf grass and budget would see a benefit from having higher uniformity irrigation coverage.

Each golf course has its own unique circumstances and situation, and while some may only see half or less of this amount of cost savings, many others could see two to three times this amount.

Owners tend to appreciate the extra savings and profitability as well, with all this coming from just a slight change in irrigation design style and technique.

The combination of technological advances, development of sophisticated and common sense approaches to design and superintendent management skills is leading many courses to realize the benefits of using less water and energy to give golfers healthy turf and great playing conditions.

Case Study Introduction

EXAMPLES OF WATER STEWARDSHIP THROUGH DESIGN

Golf course architects have embraced the challenge to positively affect water use through innovative design solutions. Following are case studies that demonstrate some of these innovations.





Ole Miss Golf Course

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI | ARCHITECT: NATHAN CRACE, ASGCA ASSOCIATE

The Situation

A plan for renovation of the Ole Miss Golf Course, owned by the University of Mississippi, called for more efficient irrigation solutions. The source for irrigation was a small pond located on top of a hill fed only by a well, requiring nearly non-stop operation of a pump to draw water from it.

What's the best way to reduce energy consumption, practice water conservation and capture runoff while improving aesthetics for golfers at Ole Miss?

The Approach

The nearby Oxford Airport and six of the 18 holes of the golf course at Ole Miss were found to drain more than 100 acres of watershed runoff through a large ditch crossing the 4th fairway and through a culvert under the adjacent roadway with no detention capability. The hilltop irrigation pond measured only a quarter acre, and didn't have any source of water other than what was pumped from the well. The renovation plan looked for ways to redesign the course that would allow for capturing runoff from the course and the airport, moving the irrigation pond to a location that would serve a detention function and replacing the deep well pump with one that would take advantage of retained water.

The Solutions

The scope of the renovation of the golf course included drainage work throughout the course. Central to the drainage component was the creation of a new 3.85 acre lake in a large out-of-play area between the 2nd green, 3rd tee and 4th hole. This new lake area was also used to generate fill material for many of the new green complexes and bunkers included in the plan.

The objective for creating the new lake was threefold:

1. converting this large grassy area to water would no longer require mowing,
2. the new lake would serve as the new irrigation lake, and
3. the location of the new lake would allow the course to retain 100+ acres of watershed (including the Oxford Airport) runoff before it left the property and save that water to be re-used for irrigation—eliminating the need to use power running the existing well and reclaiming a great deal of irrigation runoff in addition to rainwater runoff.



The new lake would allow the course to retain 100+ acres of watershed runoff to be reused for irrigation.

The Takeaways

Taking advantage of existing topography, and enhancing its ability to drain water to a low spot and retain it for irrigation use, has resulted in saving between seven and eight million gallons of water each year since renovation, as well as lower energy costs for pumping. The resulting aesthetic quality of a large mid-course lake is a welcome bonus.



Olivas Links Golf Course

VENTURA, CALIFORNIA | ARCHITECT: FORREST RICHARDSON, ASGCA

The Situation

A popular municipal course, about 60 miles north of Los Angeles, was suffering the effects of deferred maintenance, turf that was not thriving, poor drainage through floodplain and the need to adapt turf and non-turf landscape to a shared irrigation source that was made up of 100 percent reclaimed water.

How can a municipal course reduce the amount of managed turf in areas of play, reduce the amount of water it uses for irrigation and introduce turf and out-of-play landscape plantings that will most effectively tolerate its reclaimed water source?

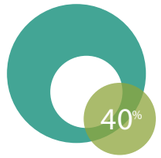
The Approach

The golf course architect looked for ways to reroute the golf course that would allow for more efficient management of the layout: relocate the clubhouse so it wasn't in the floodplain, and eliminate east-facing opening holes and westerly-facing finishing holes to improve pace of play. Since the irrigation source was reclaimed water, it was important to look for drought-tolerant grass varieties and to reduce the total turfgrass footprint while maintaining strategic intent.

The Solution

The course borders the Santa Clara River, and design established a connection between the course and the river and its estuary to the ocean by relying on native plants and ground cover to form new landscape between holes and in open areas. Plantings that replaced turf also included a creative use of Kikuyugrass, a mainstay of California's costal zones, which used as rough appears to drift off into the natural landscape as if there were no formal transition.

The course was also one of the first in the Western United States to be planted with salt-tolerant Paspalum, which thrives with higher salt content in irrigation water (which tends to be the case in reclaimed water). This species is also drought-tolerant. The re-routing resulted in a better diversity of holes of varying direction and nearly 40 percent less managed turf area. To accommodate future turf limit adjustments, several irrigation heads and lines that could be used if needed as the new course matured and areas of turf might be needed in lieu of the deeper natural areas. Pace of play was carefully weighed, with areas golfers would frequent being purposefully zoned with playable (and findable) roughs.



The re-routing resulted in nearly 40% less managed turf area.

The Takeaways

Olivas Links has returned to popularity and excellent conditions, and the targeted water reduction has been achieved year after year. Designing less turf area also requires careful selection of playable turf varieties that are drought-tolerant. Naturalized areas also benefit from planning for use of playable turf in roughs, and choosing other adaptable ground cover and drought-tolerant native plants. It is possible to design a course to use less water and to retain—or even improve—its pace of play.



Whistling Rock Country Club

CHUNCHEON, GANGWON PROVENCE, KOREA | ARCHITECT: TED ROBINSON, JR., ASGCA

The Situation

With all the focus on minimizing water use, one might wonder why lakes continue to appear on many new golf course projects. Often, the reason is the lakes are serving a function other than a strategic or decorative aspect relating to the golf course itself:

- Retention lakes are used to collect runoff from the fairways. Planted with vegetation that uses up the excess fertilizer, these lakes ensure the course remains environmentally neutral to surrounding areas while adding wetland habitat. In dry areas of the country, this habitat can prove especially valuable during periods of drought. These types of lakes can also be designed to retain storm water.
- Detention lakes are used to regulate rainwater from winter storms so as to reduce potential flooding through areas located downstream of the golf course. This use is especially valuable when the golf course is located between large watershed areas upstream and populated areas below. These lakes work by allowing excess flow to be held on the golf course so it can be discharged in a controlled fashion.

At Whistling Rock, located in the mountains just east of Seoul, Korea, the approving agencies required separate systems for both retention and detention serving three distinct drainage areas. A total of fourteen lakes were mandated, eight serving as retention ponds to insure the site remained environmentally neutral and six serving as added detention basins to control flooding during the monsoon season through the village located below the site. The challenge for the design team was to incorporate the lakes into golf course plan in the size and locations dictated by the agencies while fully integrating them into the site so as to appear entirely natural in a mountainous setting.

The Approach

Two entirely separate drainage systems were required: drainage on the fairways was to be provided by a underground piping system to static retention lakes; drainage of the natural areas and the surrounding watershed was to be provided by a series of surface streams to a second set of lakes designed as detention basins. These two systems had to be separate as one was not allowed to flow into the other; however with a series of visual tricks and well-disguised dams and barriers, the two systems were expected to appear as one and look entirely naturalized within the site.

The Solutions

The design solution controls over 14 million gallons of water during storm events

In the picture above, the lake is part of the central detention system for the site. The stream begins as a dry creek acting to convey storm water flow from the upper watershed. It appears to flow into an upper pond (not pictured) acting as a retention lake, but this lake is static and bypassed by the creek. At what appears to be the exit point on the upper lake, a recirculation pump from the lake below cascades the water during dry periods. A close look at the lower lake shows it to be depressed – there is a full meter of detention capacity, which is controlled by a weir hidden under a cart path bridge. The fairways are irrigated on the project using a modern state of the art irrigation system to minimize water use; however, drainage in these areas are picked up and directed to other static retention lakes. As static ponds, the retention lakes insure the site remains environmentally neutral by also detaining water from the fairways during storm conditions. While the site's detention system serves to retain six million gallons of water from the surrounding watershed, when combined with the retention system, the site regulates over 14 million gallons during a storm event.

The Takeaways

In many Asian countries, where flat arable land often cannot be used other than for food production, golf courses can be used to effectively control flood water in mountainous sites within major watersheds. The practices used to provide this control can be equally effective on many flatland golf courses in other areas of the world when potential downstream flooding can be an issue.



Abacoa Golf Course

JUPITER, FLORIDA | ARCHITECT JOE LEE, ASSISTED WITH TECHNICAL PLANNING BY JOHN SANFORD, ASGCA

The Situation

Abacoa was developed in the late 1990s as a mixed-use development on 2000 acres on the western edge of Jupiter, Florida. Included in the development is a golf course, designed to retain effluent water in a reservoir located between the golf course and an "island" residential development.

How does a golf course designed as part of a planned community positively impact water usage in a mixed-used development?

The Approach

Treated effluent water is received from the Loxahatchee River District into one of the lake systems on the course. Excess storm water is controlled by a weir on the 13th hole and flows into a mitigated wetland "slough" before entering the community drainage system downstream. Approximately 20 acres of connected lakes are lined to function as a reservoir for the effluent. The pumping system for the community is located on the course.

The Solution

The retained effluent is tapped for irrigation water for the golf course and for all green space in the community, including the landscapes of the community's 2,500 homes, the town center, a university, common areas and a spring training baseball complex. The design helps to maintain consistent water levels in the lakes, providing an aesthetic benefit to surrounding residential development. 100 percent of the irrigation needs of the community are covered by the water retained in the reservoir.

100%

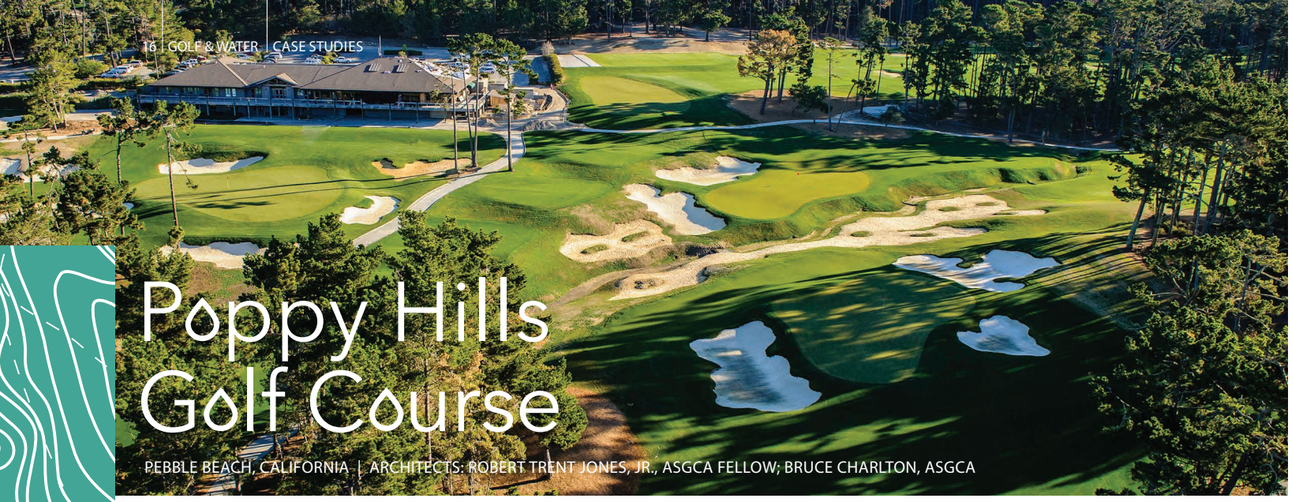
100% of the irrigation needs of the community are covered by the water retained in the reservoir.

The Takeaways

By utilizing 100 percent treated effluent to irrigate the golf course and 2000 acre community, ground water aquifers are preserved for use by the Town of Jupiter's potable water system







Poppy Hills Golf Course

PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA | ARCHITECTS: ROBERT TRENT JONES, JR., ASGCA FELLOW; BRUCE CHARLTON, ASGCA

The Situation

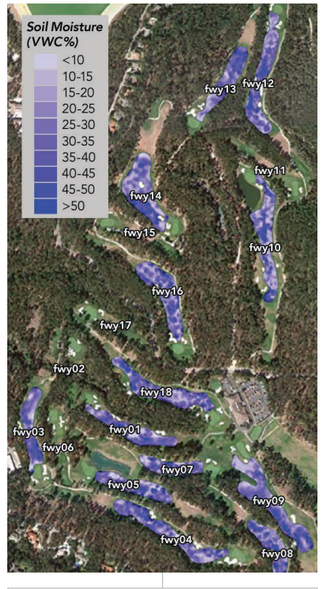
The Northern California Golf Association (NCGA) wanted to bring the 1986 Robert Trent Jones II design up to "modern standards," improve playability (potentially attracting the return of championship tournaments) and conserve resources. Water conservation was a particular focus, as the course was facing higher costs and less availability of water due to state mandates.

What can current technology lend to the renovation of a popular course faced with the higher cost and diminishing availability of water?

The Approach

Prior to renovation, a water audit was performed at Poppy Hills, looking to uncover ways to save water and use it more efficiently, while simultaneously improving the playing experience. "Water mapping" identified areas of the course that faced chronic problems (insufficient or inefficient irrigation, poor drainage, for example). Tree cover keeping nearby turf from thriving was also identified. In addition to turf that was stressed, turf that could be removed from selected playing areas (without compromising strategic intent) and from out-of-play areas was chosen for removal.

Tree cover keeping nearby turf from thriving was identified.



"Water mapping" identified areas of the course that faced chronic problems.

The Solutions

Water consumption was cut in a number of ways. The area of irrigated turf was reduced from 82 to 62 acres, while simultaneously lengthening the golf course from 6,875 to more than 7,000 yards—a modern standard for the championships the NCGA hopes to attract. The water mapping project identified areas to install sensors which measure current moisture content in the soil and provide information used in controlling individual sprinkler heads—which can adjust the degree of arc of water distribution—to ensure even, efficient irrigation only in the places where and when water is needed. This process also revealed that the mostly-clay soil profile of the layout was inhibiting drainage and keeping turf roots from penetrating deeper and, thus, surviving on less water. The entire course was sand-capped to address this issue.

The area of irrigated turf was reduced from 82 to 62 acres, while simultaneously lengthening the golf course.

The course was re-grassed with turf varieties including a mix of shade- and moisture-tolerant fescues, rye and others which can acclimate to all the variables in the Monterey Peninsula weather cycles. Grasses were also chosen based on their ability to be mowed at a single height according to a simplified open mowing pattern, saving time and energy. Out of play areas where turf was removed were seeded with grasses with a slightly higher, thinner wispier growth pattern to meet permitting requirements, and sandy areas were seeded with a drought-tolerant native mix including yarrow, poppy and several fescues which require no irrigation. Poppy Hills will be irrigated with tertiary sewage effluent water as part of a program that irrigates all seven Pebble Beach golf courses. Sand capping and drainage systems filter the water, which passes into naturally vegetated buffer zones that provide additional filtration.



The Takeaways

New technologies—water mapping, soil moisture sensors and controllers that take sensor data and in turn manage sprinkler head operation—are available to help courses use less water and energy to manage their layouts, while giving golfers more consistent and enjoyable playing conditions.



Bonita Bay Club

BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA

The Situation

Bonita Bay Club in Bonita Springs, Florida, a 90-hole facility, designed by Arthur Hills, ASGCA Fellow, in the 1990s, had achieved Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Status in 1995. Recently it was looking to improve playability and extend its environmentally-sensitive practices to include water conservation by upgrading the irrigation system at the 54-hole west facility. The existing irrigation systems were based on older design practices with wider sprinkler spacing (80 feet, 24 m), square spacing, sprinklers paired together, and an old control system.

How can modern, high-tech irrigation systems provide more efficient water delivery, saving water and electricity consumption, while improving playability?

The Approach

The Director of Golf Course Operations looked for ways to more efficiently control the application of water and reduce water consumption. Additional goals included reducing irrigation repair costs and improving playing conditions. The first phase of the new irrigation system was installed on one eighteen (The Marsh Course) and included intelligent control modules located at each sprinkler, eliminating all the field satellites and 90 percent of wire typically used in a traditional satellite control system.

The upgraded system design used a larger number of new, high-efficiency sprinklers installed at closer spacing with single-head control, managed by state-of-the-art control software. With more sprinklers on the course, the superintendents can easily provide targeted irrigation and precision control to small areas when needed. Having more sprinklers enables the club to use less water.

The Solution

Rotary spray nozzles save water by reducing the need to turn on the larger sprinklers.

Fertilizer can be applied through the irrigation system, resulting in more effective response of fertilizer: better results with the same inputs. The new control system eliminated over 10 tons of copper by eliminating the field satellite controllers. Smaller, low-flow rotary sprinkler zones were installed on the tops of mounds in roughs. Since the tops of mounds tend to dry out first, using rotary spray nozzles saves water by reducing the need to turn on the larger sprinklers. Many times the superintendents don't turn on the large overhead sprinklers because the rotary nozzles apply a small amount of water every day to keep the turf looking good.

The Takeaways

After 14 months of operation with the new irrigation system at the Marsh Course, the results are very positive. Comparing the water use of the new system to the adjacent Creekside course (with the original irrigation system), the Marsh course used 32 percent less water on a per-acre basis.



Yintai Hongye Golf Club & The Yinhong #6 Golf Course

BEIJING, CHINA | ARCHITECT: RICK ROBBINS, ASGCA

The Situation

The golf development market is maturing in China; with fewer new courses, attention has turned to helping existing layouts run more effectively. In the case of Yintai Hongye Golf Club, the golf complex of 54 holes was developed specifically for the purpose of restoring a large tract of land that had been abandoned to a useful purpose. The site existed in a "feast or famine" water environment; a riverbed adjacent to the courses was generally dry due to its flow being diverted upstream for agricultural uses. The resulting dry surrounding areas, as well as the golf courses, were prone to flooding during significant rain events.

How can an existing 36-hole facility on the outskirts of Beijing adopt water usage BMPs, and develop its third 18-hole layout (which was constructed but not open) as a course that practices water conservation from Day One?

The Approach

The golf course architect looked for ways to alter the golf course design and topography to allow for detention of storm water and creation of wetlands for water retention. An evaluation was made of several related items that would help store enough storm water to eliminate the need for use of ground water and make actual reductions in the quantity of water used for course irrigation. The architect wanted to produce a coordinated effort to achieve water efficiency by managing the work of the irrigation designer, irrigation manufacturer, golf contractor and golf superintendent so the watering system was designed, installed and operated efficiently. The basic design theme was to be evaluated to see where irrigation use could be reduced or completely eliminated.

The Solution

The irrigation system on all three courses was audited for efficiency and proper sprinkler head placement and operation. Agronomic practices were altered to encourage a "firm and fast" style of play to allow for rolling balls onto most greens and reduce the amount of daily water use. The design of the course was changed to include areas of native grasses in non-play sections and irrigation was removed from mature landscaped areas. These factors helped reduce water use by about 20% - 30% from before. Integration of wetland planting along lake and wetland edges improved water quality while the increase of wetland area helped increase storage.



These factors helped reduce water use by about 20%–30%.

The Takeaways

Water conservation practices can be implemented at existing golf facilities through the introduction of native grass zones, water detention basins and wetland development into the golf landscape. Agronomic practices can be altered to encourage firm and fast playing conditions, which enhances enjoyment for players and inherently reduces water use.



Charleston Springs Golf Complex

MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY | ARCHITECT: MARK MUNGEAM, ASGCA

The Situation

The Monmouth County, New Jersey, Park System in the 1990s implemented a regional Open Space Plan, with the goal of incorporating ecological considerations into the development and management of recreational facilities. The system earmarked part of the 600 acres of the land for two golf courses and practice facilities. Much of the site for the golf courses was barren, and the development plan called for wildlife habitat, irrigation solutions and storm water management.

What is the best approach to designing championship golf layouts on land earmarked for cultivating endangered plant and wildlife habitats, and creating sustainable irrigation and storm water run-off systems to support recreation and habitat?

The Approach

The golf course architect scouted the land for a site with surface water, agricultural soils and minimal forest cover. These features made the land inherently conducive to golf design, and therefore more economical to develop. The golf course was also positioned to sit between sensitive habitat and other recreational amenities. The budget for water—and the ecological requirements of the facility—pushed the architect to find ways to collect, retain and filter water for irrigation use, so the design process took this into account as well.

The Solution

The team designed course grading, drainage and new pond configurations to collect and filter a large percentage of the course runoff. Intensive play areas flow into a series of created wetlands and water quality basins that treat the water prior to it being re-used for course irrigation. Irrigation swales were designed to handle runoff and allow percolation to recharge the groundwater. The architect selected drought-tolerant grass species and an efficient irrigation system to reduce water dependence.

Energy conservation was achieved through advances in geothemal heating and cooling

Energy conservation--one of the highest-cost aspects of the application of water—was achieved through use of a number of technological advances in geothermal heating and cooling. Water was conserved and protected through the use of low-maintenance grasses and a highly-efficient irrigation and fertigation system that minimizes the use of higher quality groundwater, reduces fertilization needs and minimizes runoff and leaching of potential pollutants.

The Takeaways

By embracing sustainability and ecological restoration strategies into the course design and operation, a process is initiated that will allow for the establishment of a variety of ecological functions in wetlands. Degraded land can be brought back to support wildlife, host recreational facilities and support water use and conservation in a number of ways. The way land is graded and treated can allow water to be detained, retained and filtered for groundwater recharging and use in irrigation systems, resulting in sustainable land for recreation and wildlife support.

Snapshots

The examples on the previous pages only begin to tell the story of how design is helping facilities manage water efficiently. Here are some more innovative design solutions to golf's water quantity and quality challenges.

1 Wilmette Golf Course

WILMETTE, IL | ARCHITECT: GREG MARTIN, ASGCA

To effectively manage the flood frequency from a nearby river, golf course ponds were expanded to accommodate storm surges. These ponds were connected with a bio-swale that slowed fast moving rain events. Wetlands were introduced to provide active buffer systems and improve water quality.

2 Reid Golf Course

APPLETON, WI | ARCHITECT: TODD QUITNO, ASGCA

The course helped the city meet new state and federal mandates for storm water ponds and flood control, and created a newly naturalized channel running through the course and four acres of new ponds. Reid became "a giant filtration system" that holds and cleans storm water before heading downstream.

3 The Outlaw at Alto Golf Estates

ALTO, NM | ARCHITECT: JOHN LAFOY, ASGCA

Where every drop of water makes a difference, skillful design takes on additional value. The design for a newly developed golf course in high desert included only 45 acres of drought-tolerant turf, a sophisticated triple-row irrigation system and the digging of two new wells.

4 Georgian Bay Club

ONTARIO, CANADA | ARCHITECT: JASON STRAKA, ASGCA

Can a well-designed golf course benefit salmon and trout spawning streams? It can when the goal is to protect the waters of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron. The project identified new irrigation sources and positively impacted water quality, erosion management and water retention.

5 Pelican's Nest Golf Club

BONITA SPRINGS, FL | ARCHITECT: JAN BEL JAN, ASGCA

More than a mile of directional boring and trenching brings reclaimed water directly to the pump station where it is blended with well water that now contains excessive salts and minerals. Salts are monitored in real time so the superintendent can dilute the well water as necessary.

6 Fazenda Boa Vista

PORTO FELIZ, BRAZIL | ARCHITECT: THAD LAYTON, ASGCA

Through a series of interconnected lakes built in strategic locations around the golf course, on- and off-site storm water runoff is captured and filtered before being reused as irrigation. Created wetlands within the lakes have filled in with native aquatics that capture contaminants and provide habitat and a food source for the native wading bird population.

7 Hunting Hawk Golf Club

GLEN ALLEN, VA| ARCHITECT: BILL LOVE, ASGCA

The golf course was designed to utilize existing topography and a system of both surface and sub-surface drainage to collect 95% of the rainwater that falls on the property. The collected rainwater is then stored in three man-made ponds incorporated into the design of the golf course as impoundments as well as buffers and habitat enhancement for a sensitive environmental area along an adjacent river. This drainage system and water resource management practices allow the golf course to be irrigated at up to 50% less than normal rates during periods of drought with rainwater supplying the only source for irrigation throughout the year.

8 Rock Manor Golf Club

WILMINGTON, DE | ARCHITECT: LESTER GEORGE, ASGCA

A municipal water plant housing the drinking water supply and development surrounded the course. Highway expansion significantly encroached on the course. Eventually, flooding of the Matson Run Watershed became a loss-of-life reality. The course was used to create new maintenance and floodwater attenuation, working around utilities and routing around a major interchange.



What's Next?

INNOVATIONS IN THE MAKING

Golf course architects have built a solid record of putting innovative solutions in place to help golf courses be good stewards of water. However, the issues with water quality and quantity, as well as the cost of energy needed to apply water to turfgrass, will only become more complex as time goes on. Here are some new approaches to the management of water resources in golf:



Water Collection/Retention

New golf courses, early in the design process, can be planned for the collection and retention of rain water for irrigation use. Development of this type of system to supplement a source of water or supply the entire source of water for irrigation is dependent upon determining whether the proposed site receives sufficient annual rainfall, understanding regional climactic conditions so appropriately-sized detention systems can be incorporated into the design of the golf course, and a thorough analysis of the surface drainage patterns of rainfall on the site and the design of a collection system to retain the majority of that surface drainage to make collection feasible. A system for the collection of water can lessen the need of more expensive/less sustainable water sources, and, through careful planning, can contribute significantly to meeting the water requirements for irrigation during times of drought, as well as during normal weather conditions.

Water Treatment Partnerships

Golf facilities can think beyond their property lines by addressing their water needs and providing benefit to their community at the same time. An historic golf club in California has purchased its irrigation water from the local water district for decades. However, due to years of drought and the ever increasing cost of procuring that water, an alternative source became a necessity. Effluent water was not a readily apparent solution due to the distance from the municipal treatment plant (more than eight miles) and the capacity of the plant itself. Instead, the club is proposing to install a small treatment plant on the golf course property, harvesting waste-water from a nearby sewer line, treating the water for use on the golf course and sending the remaining waste downstream to its original destination. This process will provide all of the necessary water for the golf course and reduce the load on the municipal plant to the point where a planned expansion will not be necessary.

Focus on Energy

According to the EPA, "The use of water and the use of energy are intricately intertwined. The extraction, treatment, distribution, and use of water followed by the collection and treatment of wastewater require a lot of energy; likewise, the production of energy—particularly hydroelectric and thermometric power generation— requires a lot of water." Conducting energy audits on the golf course—focusing on the irrigation pumping system and related wells and water services, and the irrigation system's central control computer and programming—is a new focus area for courses looking to conserve water.

Precision Turf Management

The Poppy Hills case in this book is a look at how technology has driven the development of tools to more precisely monitor soil conditions. As the technology advances, superintendents have to do less interpretation of outputs; the tools translate data to advice on how to more effectively manage resources like water and energy, leading to healthier turf and better playing conditions.

Irrigation Checklist

INSTALLING OR RENOVATING AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM? HERE'S HOW TO PROCEED.

Irrigation systems, whether being renovated or newly-installed, can help a golf facility realize significant water, energy, and labor savings. Just as every golf course is designed to fit the conditions of its setting, every irrigation system design is site-specific. Here's what you need to consider when investigating options:

- **A professional irrigation designer, golf course architect and/or an irrigation manufacturer** will provide guidance for a golf course looking to improve or replace an irrigation system.
- **Modern golf course irrigation systems include the following design criteria…;** make sure your project includes these items:
  - **Modern, high-efficiency golf-quality sprinklers** are designed and installed at the correct sprinkler spacing for the sprinkler's operating parameters. Depending on climatic conditions, sprinkler spacing of 60-65 feet (18-20m) provides the best Distribution Uniformity (a measure of sprinkler performance).
  - **Sufficient operating pressure**, both at the pump station and on all elevations of the course to ensure sprinklers are operating at their intended design pressure.
  - **Weather station**–an on-site weather station will measure climatic conditions and provide real time information to the central control computer. Each sprinkler head and irrigation program can then be set to provide only the water needed.
  - **Rain sensors and soil sensors** will enable the operator to know when and if to irrigate.
  - **A professionally-designed and sized pipe network** will ensure that the system operates efficiently during a watering cycle, minimizing pressure losses and maintaining safe flows (water velocity) which will result in a more efficient, longer lasting irrigation system.
- **Use individually controlled valve-in-head sprinklers.** With a valve-in-head system each sprinkler is operated only when required. By comparison, a "block" system has several sprinklers operating from a single remote valve. This wastes water because all the sprinklers in the block have to be operated for the same time and at the same time, even if only one small area of turf needs water.
- **Ensure proper irrigation coverage of the turf that matches the expectations of the owner or membership.** Through design, the layout of sprinklers should be such that spacing is uniform to maximize efficiency. Poor sprinkler spacing, and therefore coverage, results in wet and dry areas, and poor turf quality.
- **Automated computer-controlled irrigation software that communicates directly with each sprinkler should be used.** Each sprinkler can be automatically adjusted to match daily weather at your golf course.
- **Use reclaimed wastewater, RO water or other non-potable water sources when available.** Consider consulting a professional for assessing water quality and mitigation requirements.
- **Include a modern pump station if needed.** These are managed by computer PLC and variable frequency drives (VFD) on the motors and pumps for electrical efficiency. These stations also communicate with the irrigation system software to ensure that the irrigation system and pump station are operating efficiently in tandem. Include communication packages for monitoring at the control computer and online through the web.
- **Develop a regular sprinkler maintenance program.** A sprinkler that is tilted by over 5 degrees from its intended position can waste 15% or more water than designed. Routinely check and adjust your system to maximize results.
- **A "less expensive" irrigation system option will almost always sacrifice system efficiency and coverage on a per-acre basis.** Plan carefully and match your expectations and budget with your improvements. Your design professionals can help!

Acknowledgments

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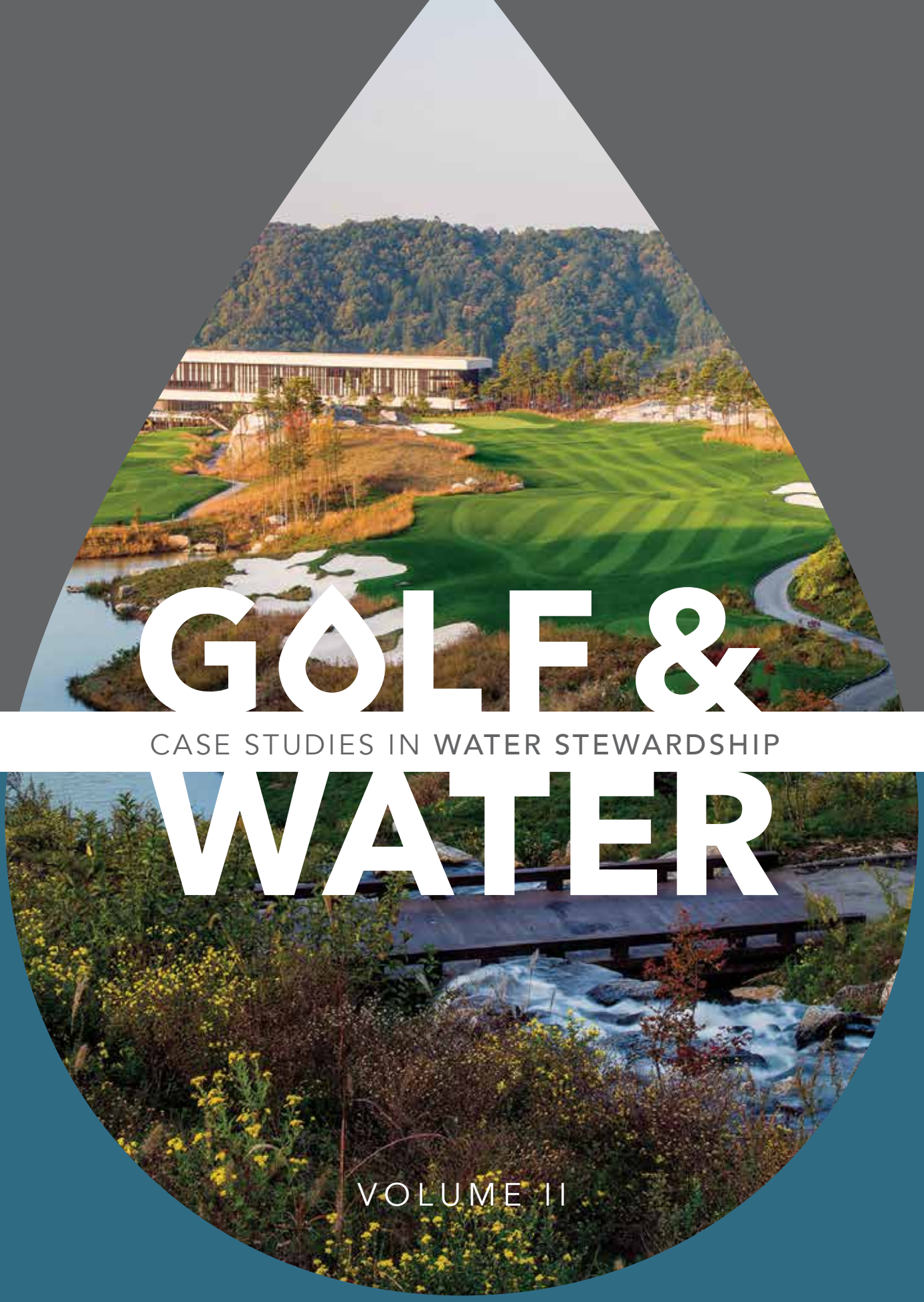
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For more background and research on water management on golf courses, please visit the following websites:

- American Society of Golf Course Architects — **www.asgca.org**
- American Society of Irrigation Consultants — **www.asic.org**
- Golf Course Superintendents Association of America and the Environmental Institute for Golf — **www.gcsaa.org**
- Irrigation Association — **www.irrigation.org**
- United States Golf Association — **www.usga.org**

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GOLF & WATER

CASE STUDIES IN WATER STEWARDSHIP

VOLUME II

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS

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1

Why an Update to "Golf and Water"?

The ASGCA Foundation published *Golf & Water: Case Studies in Water Stewardship* in 2016 to tell the story about golf's commitment "to strive to conserve and protect the world's most vital resource" (to quote the United States Golf Association's "Water Resource Center.") **The case studies published in that first volume remain relevant, as the story of how golf design applies this philosophy to the craft continues to unfold.**

But this is only part of the story. Golf course architecture protects this valuable resource by minimizing use as well as providing buffers, storage and water quality enhancements that ultimately improve the lives of people in surrounding communities and neighborhoods. Case studies about storm water management and water conservation are different stories cut from the same cloth: they work together to tell the story of how golf course design provides solutions regarding water, whether a course faces challenges with quantity or quality.

ASGCA has been receiving submissions since the publication of the first volume from members and partners about projects that show how creative these solutions are. So, it was time to feature those stories, alongside some that were published in the 2016 volume and have been updated.

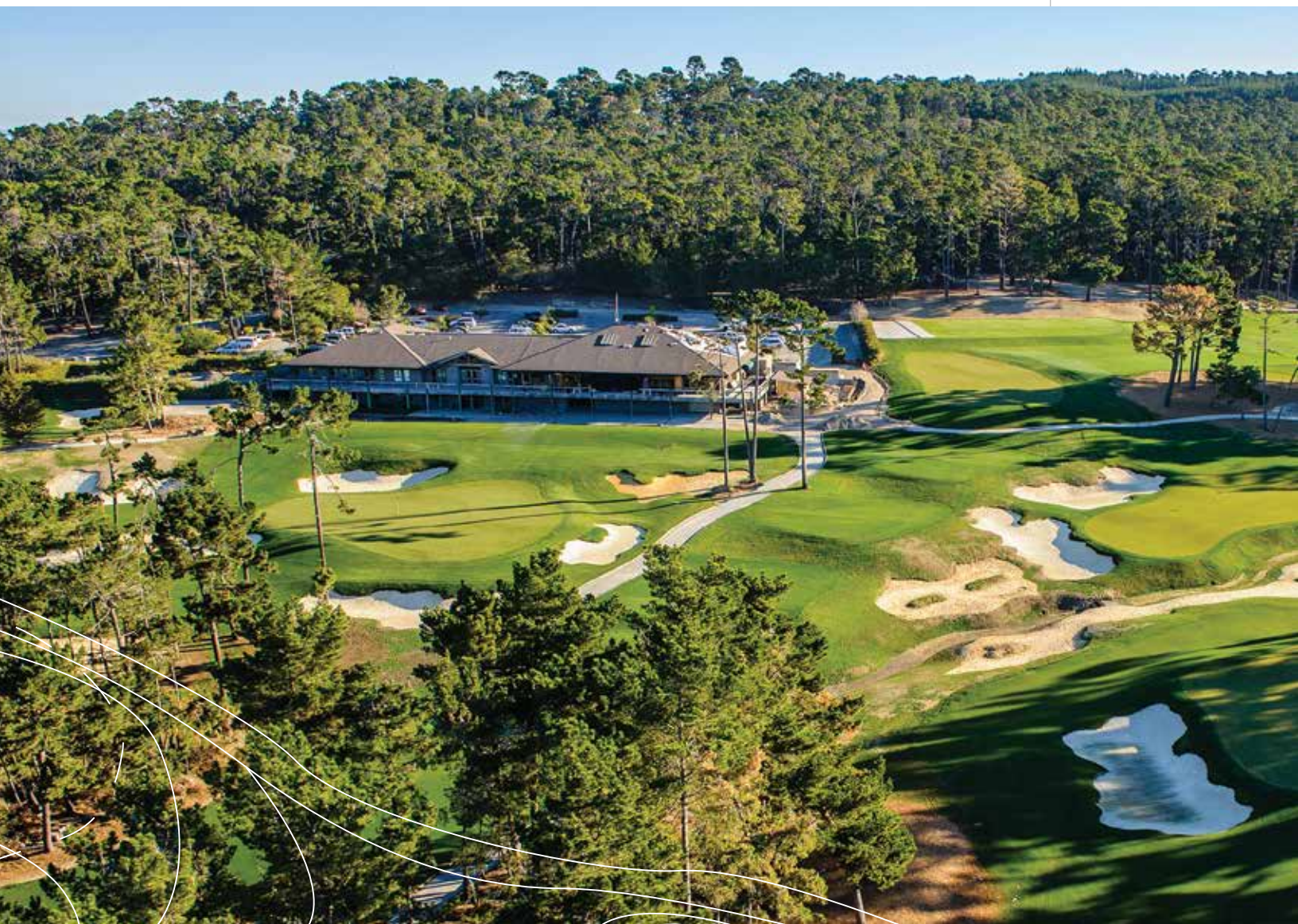
Whether you are involved with golf development—making decisions about how golf can fit into a community— or already know about golf's benefits to a community, the book is meant to inspire you to join others in the golf industry to look for more innovative paths to smart water stewardship.

All open space is affected by a variety of environmental conditions. While we have tools to sculpt land and divert water, Mother Nature always has the final say in whether those changes are sustainable. Management of open space must be thoughtfully planned to maintain a proper balance for use and environmental function.

The golf industry is facing several challenges to address environmental concerns, and is proactively developing innovative solutions to these challenges. Record storms can affect arid and temperate regions with storm water management stress. Drought conditions are affecting areas of the United States where golf is played year-round. Providing water to golf courses can be expensive. Finally, water that is available for irrigation often is of poor quality with contaminants that affect the efficient and sustainable growth of healthy turfgrass.

All of these challenges have spurred the golf industry to develop innovative solutions to enhance its sustainability. While viable practices are being refined across all aspects of the game—including welcoming new audiences (especially families) to courses with redesigned layouts for time-crunched players, and many other non-traditional approaches—the solutions to the complicated challenges of water quantity, water management and water quality are some of the most compelling.

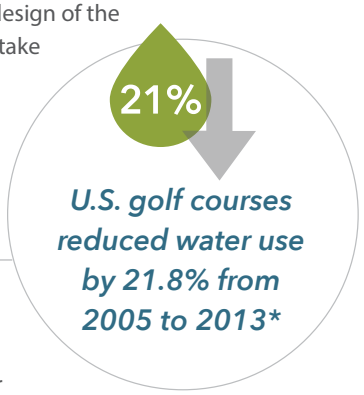
The cost of energy to pump water and the quality of water available for irrigation factor into water management





WATER – AN EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCE

The design of a golf course is directly related to the complex issue of developing a comprehensive and project-specific water management strategy—irrigation, energy, water quality, turf species selection and care, and aesthetics. Water-related design considerations include identification and development of water sources; quality of available water and cost to purchase or deliver it to the site; physical features like topography, vegetation and soils; wetlands and wildlife habitat; strategic placement of turfgrass and native plantings; aesthetic expectations of target golfer audience (and related game experience, i.e., fast and firm); and many others. The design of the irrigation system must take all of these factors into account and must be compatible with the overall design of the golf course.



TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING

On the flipside of water scarcity, expense, and quality is the management of extreme water events. Tidal surges at the coastlines, hurricanes that come ashore, summer mega-storms and winter melt-off can all cause flooding.

Golf courses are often at the frontlines of these extreme occurrences, serving as buffers for communities against flooding and to help with water detention. Innovative work is being done to help courses cope with too much water by implementing drainage, retention, re-engineering and related design solutions. Communities are turning to golf to help with management of ever-more frequent "hundred-year flood" events, and solutions have included the recreation and revenue provided by golf facilities that also function to absorb, channel and retain storm water.

** Golf Course Environmental Profile, Phase II, Volume I,* Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, 2015

WATER IS LOCAL

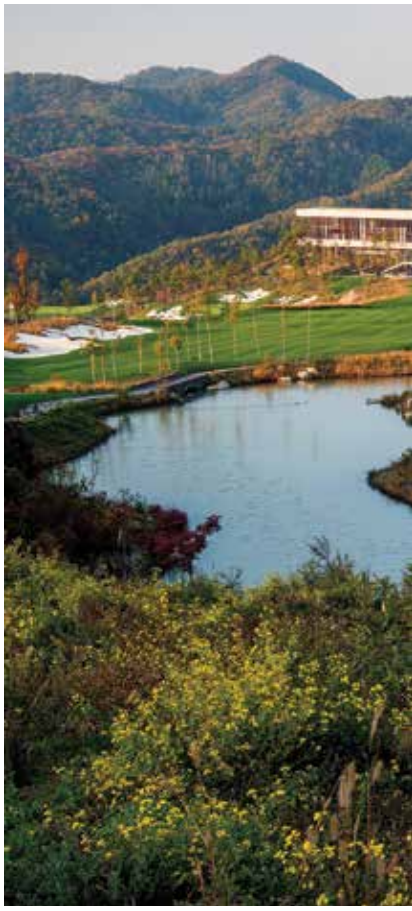
Water is an exhaustible resource. This has led many developers and operators to react to fundamental questions about water shortages, water inundation or water quality. Each course or development is unique, though, with the requirements it must meet, the local water jurisdictions, the expectations of the target golfer audience and the budget. The bottom line: water is the issue. Our efforts to manage, use and distribute water while providing additional environmental or habitat benefits are central to design.

The droughts in the western and southern parts of the United States are the most high-profile instances of areas where golf has had to adapt to drops in water availability.

How are facilities adapting to drops in water availability?

Facilities are managing by some combination of the following strategies:

- Reducing consumption of water throughout the course footprint, whether by choosing to take some areas of the course out of a regular irrigation schedule or watering all turf less and developing fast and firm conditions
- Renovating the irrigation system, which can take a number of different routes depending on budget and irrigation needs
- Shifting to sources of reused water, where available
- On new layouts, careful planning to determine the right amount, species and placement of turf varieties
- On existing layouts, strategic removal of turfgrass and replacement with more drought-tolerant turf varieties and/or native vegetation
- Replacement of existing turfgrass with varieties that are drought-tolerant or able to thrive on reused water



AN UPSIDE FOR PLAYERS TO USING LESS WATER

Golf in the U.K. has been played on naturally firm and fast layouts since the dawn of the game, and adherents to this style of play have always enjoyed its advantages. Some courses in the United States have adopted the approach to giving players a firm and fast playing environment, which can be achieved by using less water, and it is enjoying some popularity. Such conditions can require players to think more about strategy and approach, and can give an advantage to players who understand the value of shot-making. Firm and fast can create additional strategies, aiding the shorter player, allowing longer run-out of shots, providing the "bump and run" shots and placing higher premiums on nuanced grading and topographic features. And with thoughtful design, these conditions can place less value on the length and more value on strategic thinking, creating better engagement between players.



IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENTS

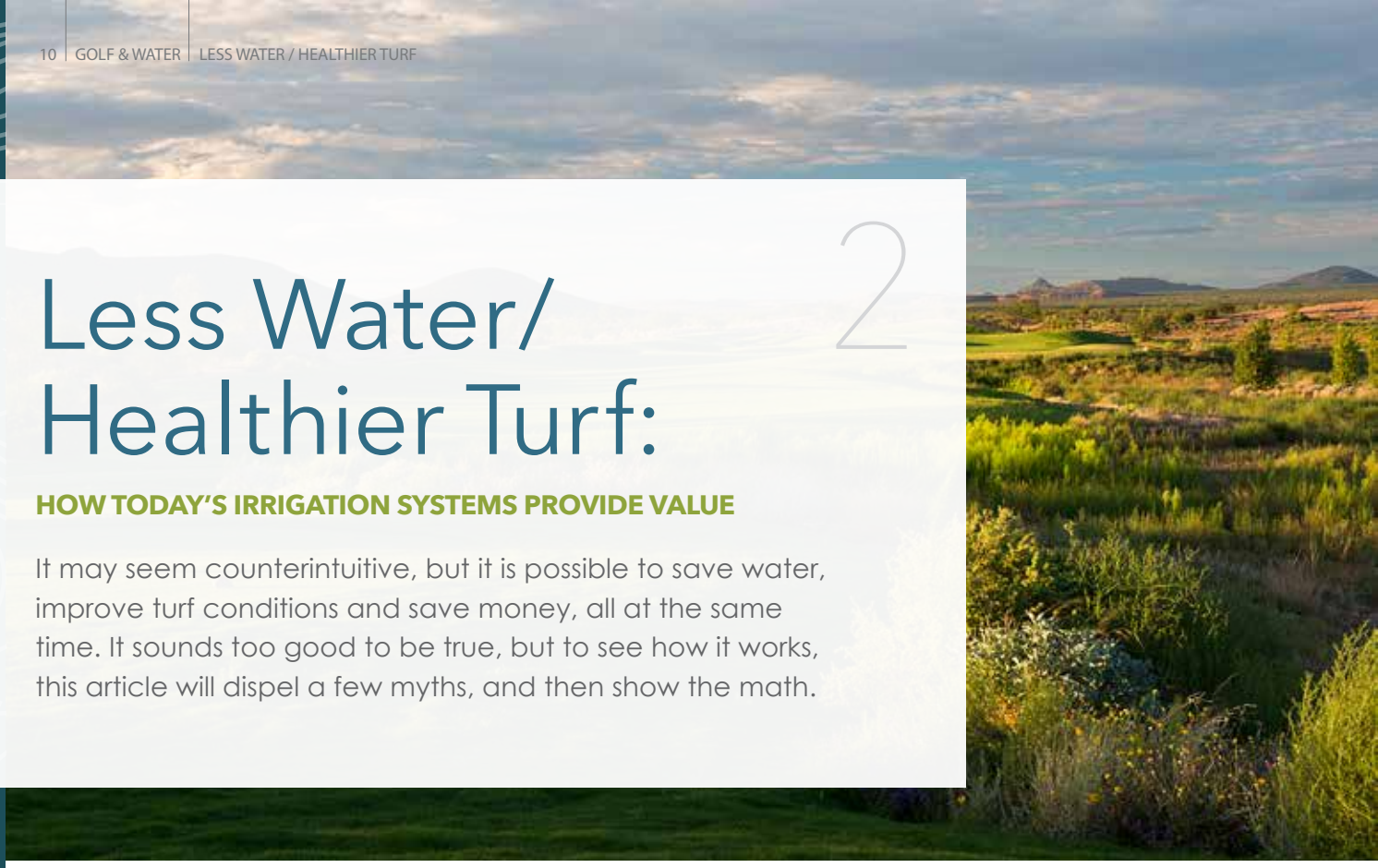
The advances in the technology behind how water is applied to turfgrass go beyond the ability of operators to control how much water is applied and when. The combination of soil moisture sensors, wireless control boxes, pumping station energy use improvements and other design and function-oriented improvements have made the job of the irrigation designer a complex one.

EDUCATING PLAYERS AND OTHERS

Those outside the golf industry may not be aware of golf's commitment to water stewardship. The need to use less water on golf courses is well understood within the golf industry. Additionally, the ability of golf courses to provide water quality or management benefits is not fully recognized either. The advantages—environmental, economic and operational—are clear. More importantly, these changes are resulting in making the game more fun and interesting.

The story of how golf is dedicated to its sustainability by using water responsibly is one that should be shared with golfers where they play, and with people in communities that support golf through local media.

Additional resources for addressing solutions to water management in golf can be found in the "Acknowledgments" section at the end of this book.



2

Less Water/ Healthier Turf:

HOW TODAY'S IRRIGATION SYSTEMS PROVIDE VALUE

It may seem counterintuitive, but it is possible to save water, improve turf conditions and save money, all at the same time. It sounds too good to be true, but to see how it works, this article will dispel a few myths, and then show the math.

While most people realize that through efficient irrigation design there can be substantial water savings and improved turf quality, saving money can be a surprising addition to those benefits. To understand how this works, some simple math is required. But first, an old irrigation myth must be dispelled.

QUESTION:
If a golf course has more sprinklers, will it use more water?

ANSWER:
Not if the design is done properly to deliver higher irrigation uniformity and improved coverage.

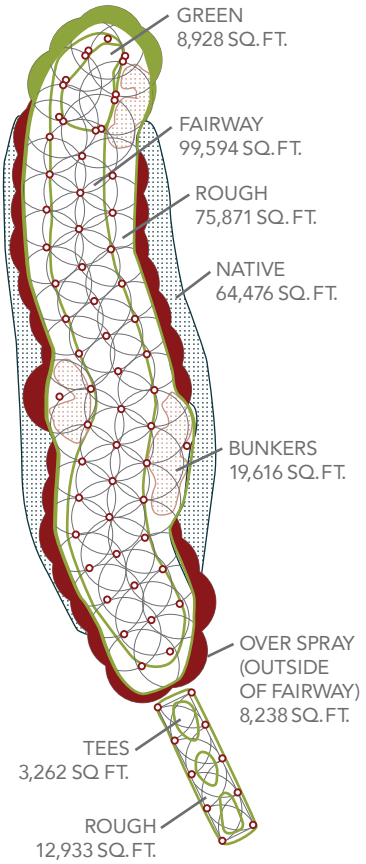
At right is a sample golf hole, irrigated in a seemingly simple way, with three rows of full circle sprinklers. Many people believe that having fewer sprinklers and getting the most area out of them by using full circles is the easiest, least expensive and best way to irrigate.

Actually, this "simple" design choice results in several irrigation issues that can be greatly improved upon. To achieve reasonable coverage in this layout, the full circle sprinklers must over-throw the desired grassing line by about 40%.

Doing so results in the red area or over-throw area that is beyond the desired grass line. This water is 100 percent waste, since we have no desire to irrigate those native areas.

In this sample par-4 hole (deemed to be typical), that over-throw area in red is almost 15 percent of the total sprinkler coverage area of the entire hole.

3-ROW COVERAGE PAR 4 SAMPLE



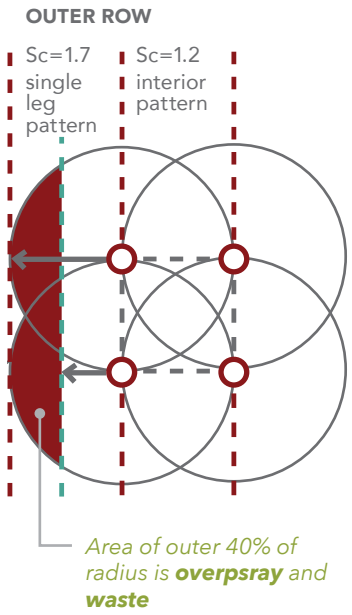
The next issue is a loss of irrigation uniformity due to the difference in the interior sprinkler pattern vs. the exterior sprinkler pattern. You can see that the interior pattern, where you have three or four sprinklers contributing to the coverage, provides excellent uniformity, and thus a very high Scheduling Coefficient (Sc) of 1.2 is achieved.

In the area on the outside of the outer rows, there are only one or two sprinklers (Single leg pattern) contributing to the coverage which results in less effective coverage, and in this case, a much lower Sc of 1.7. This difference in uniformity would require that in order to properly irrigate the turf between the outer row of sprinklers and the desired grassing line, the outer row of sprinklers must be irrigated approximately 40% more, compared to what is required to irrigate between the rows. (Sc 1.7 / Sc 1.2 = 42%)

While this change improves the irrigation of the outer grassing areas, it increases the wasted water in those over-throw areas by approximately 40%, and now is also over-watering the interior pattern areas by 40%.

The result of this is a combination of wet and dry turf across the hole between the grassing lines. In a simple example on an average par-4 hole where the required irrigation was 0.25 inches per day, almost 6000 gallons of water is wasted, as well as the electricity to pump it. (An 18-hole equivalent golf course using this example would waste over 100,000 gallons of water per day.)

OVERSPRAY & WASTE





THE AGRONOMIC IMPACT

Being able to control irrigation inputs as finitely as possible offers many rewards associated with turf quality and budget savings beyond those related to water and electrical cost:

- Over-watering creates **more compaction**, which in turn requires more aeration and related additional labor expense.
- Disease pressures greatly increase as excess moisture is applied, resulting in **additional fungicide applications** (add cost of fungicide and labor to apply).
- Over-watering also creates the perfect environment for **higher weed population**, thus more herbicide cost and labor to apply.

The average American golfer is hooked on "wall-to-wall green," and golf course managers tend to buckle under the pressure to produce it. The gold standard for agronomic excellence is to produce uniform green color while maintaining the perfect agronomic balance for healthy turf growth, enhance the environment throughout the property, and improve playability throughout the golf course… all while managing water responsibly and staying on budget.

HERE'S A BETTER DESIGN SOLUTION

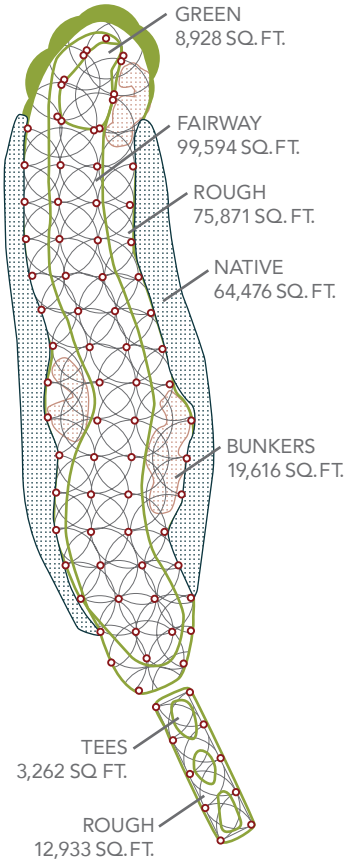
Using the same sample par-4 hole, this example shows two rows of full circles down the middle, but effectively provides for one extra row of sprinklers, which allows a row of part-circle sprinklers down each outer grassing line, throwing only inwards (going from three rows in total to four rows).

First, this has eliminated 100% of the over-throw area and thus all the wasted water in those areas.
Next, because the sprinkler coverage is evenly uniform across the entire width between grassing lines, the coverage efficiency is greatly improved, yielding a Sc of 1.2, and eliminating the need for over watering any area to make up for under watering another.

These two changes will save over 100,000 gallons each day this golf course needs to apply .25 inches of irrigation, plus the electricity to pump it. Using an annualizing factor for seasons, a course such as this in the central US might save more than 12 million gallons of water per year, and almost 20,000 kWh of electricity to pump it.

So what is the catch? Saving so much water and power must have a huge up-front initial cost. The actual cost in this example is the addition of 270 additional part-circle sprinklers. (The total sprinklers on the 18-hole plan would go from 1,242 to 1,512). The contractor bid includes a "per sprinkler added" total of $400 each (all-in), so the total additional cost during construction would be $108,000. However, this is immediately offset by the savings of water and electricity. Water in this example is from a city water supply at a cost of $4.85 per 1,000 gallons, and electricity cost is $0.11 per kWh.

4-ROW COVERAGE PAR 4 SAMPLE





*In 10 years, about **125 million gallons** of water will have been saved*

Each year, these combined savings amount to $61,775, giving a **total payback period on the extra sprinklers of only 1.75 years**. In 10 years, the cumulative net savings would be over $500,000, and continue at almost $62,000 per year. The savings of resources is not trivial; in those 10 years, about 125 million gallons of water will have been saved as well as almost 200,000 kWh of electricity.



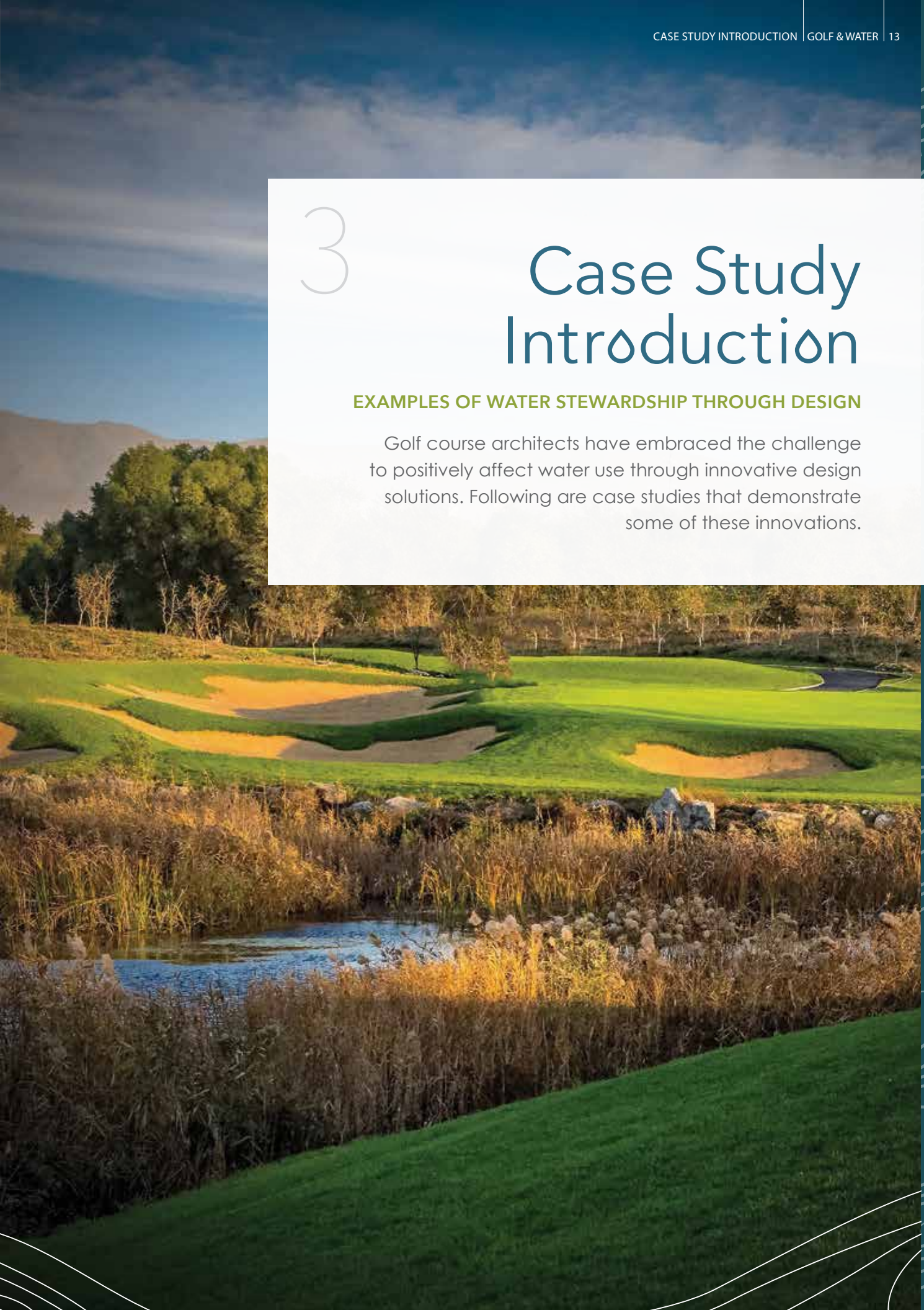
Maybe the best outcome for a club is that the uniform coverage across the entire grassing area will provide greatly-improved turf grass, both aesthetically and from a golfing playability standpoint, which are attributes which golfers will appreciate.

An experienced superintendent can explain why this will also help to better maintain the turf grass and increase plant health, thus reducing the other maintenance practices required. Every course's turf grass and budget would see a benefit from having higher uniformity irrigation coverage.

Each golf course has its own unique circumstances and situation, and while some may only see half or less of this amount of cost savings, many others could see two to three times this amount.

Owners tend to appreciate the extra savings and profitability as well, with all this coming from just a slight change in irrigation design style and technique.

The combination of technological advances, development of sophisticated and common sense approaches to design and superintendent management skills is leading many courses to realize the benefits of using less water and energy to give golfers healthy turf and great playing conditions.



3

Case Study Introduction

EXAMPLES OF WATER STEWARDSHIP THROUGH DESIGN

Golf course architects have embraced the challenge to positively affect water use through innovative design solutions. Following are case studies that demonstrate some of these innovations.





Abacoa Golf Course

JUPITER, FLORIDA | ARCHITECT: JOE LEE, TECHNICAL PLANNING BY JOHN SANFORD, ASGCA

TAKEAWAYS

By utilizing 100 percent treated effluent to irrigate the golf course and 2,055-acre community, ground water aquifers are preserved for use by the Town of Jupiter's potable water system.

THE SITUATION

Abacoa was developed in the late 1990s as a mixed-use development on 2,055 acres on the western edge of Jupiter, Florida. Included in the development is a golf course, designed to retain effluent water in a reservoir located between the golf course and an "island" residential development.

How does a golf course designed as part of a planned community positively impact water usage in a mixed-used development?

THE APPROACH

Treated effluent water is received from the Loxahatchee River District into one of the lake systems on the course. Excess storm water is controlled by a weir on the 13th hole and flows into a mitigated wetland "slough" before entering the community drainage system downstream. Approximately 20 acres of connected lakes are lined to function as a reservoir for the effluent. The pumping system for the community is located on the course.

THE SOLUTION

The retained effluent is tapped for irrigation water for the golf course and for all green space in the community, including the landscapes of the community's 2,500 homes, the town center, a university, common areas and a spring training baseball complex. The design helps to maintain consistent water levels in the lakes, providing an aesthetic benefit to surrounding residential development. 100 percent of the irrigation needs of the community are covered by the water retained in the reservoir.



100% of the irrigation needs of the community are covered by the water retained in the reservoir





Bonita Bay Club

BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA

THE SITUATION

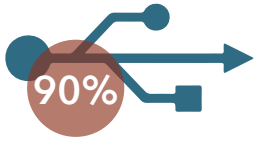
Three of the five championship courses at the Bonita Bay Club in Bonita Springs were designed by Arthur Hills, ASGCA Fellow, in the 1990s. The club achieved Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Status in 1995, but was looking to extend its environmentally-sensitive practices to water conservation. Along the way, club management wanted to improve playability.

How can high-tech irrigation systems provide more efficient water delivery, saving water and electricity consumption, while improving playability?

THE APPROACH

Bonita Bay Club's Director of Golf looked for ways to more efficiently control the application of water, with the additional goals of reducing irrigation repairs while improving playing conditions for the club's diverse membership. The club choose a system which included intelligent control modules located at each sprinkler, eliminating field satellites and 90 percent of wire compared to traditional satellite control systems.

The design consisted of high-efficiency sprinklers, closer spacing and single-head control. The heads were run by advanced control software, providing targeted irrigation. The club installed the new system on one of the courses—the Marsh Course—to allow for system comparison.



Intelligent control modules eliminated field satellites and 90% of wire



THE SOLUTION

Fertilizer can be applied through the irrigation system, resulting in more effective response of fertilizer: better results with the same inputs. Smaller spray zones were installed on the tops of mounds, with each spray having a low-flow rotary spray nozzle to apply water to limited areas. Since the tops of mounds tend to dry out first, using rotary spray nozzles saves water by reducing the need to turn on the large sprinklers. Many times the superintendents don't turn on the large overhead sprinklers because the rotary nozzles apply a small amount of water every day to keep the mounds looking good.

Rotary spray nozzles save water by reducing the need to turn on the larger sprinklers

32-37%
reduction in irrigation water used per acre due to state-of-the-art irrigation systems

One of the advantages of this system is that each wire path has capacity for 750 stations with unlimited simultaneous application, allowing addition of stations of rotary spray nozzles anywhere on the course simply by locating the closest pipe and control wire (which could be as close as the nearest large sprinkler). When a new rotary mister station was connected to the control system, the central control software communicated with the new station immediately, eliminating the need to install a wire from the station back to the satellite.

2017 UPDATE

Since the initial publishing of this article, Bonita Bay has continued to replace the remaining irrigation systems on the property. An additional 36 holes have received new irrigation systems and pump stations. To this date, they have replaced 54 of 90 holes with state-of-the-art systems. Records show they continue to experience a 32-37 percent reduction in irrigation water used per acre of irrigated area. They are also enjoying more consistent playing conditions with the increased control and uniformity of the new systems.

A big part of the decision for the members and maintenance staff to go to a two-wire system was the increased aesthetic value to the golf course. Not having above ground control boxes throughout the course and hundreds of thousands of feet of unnecessary copper wire was a plus. This opinion has not changed and they continue to install the intelligent system as they replace irrigation on the Bonita Bay properties. The maintenance staff is also enjoying the simplicity of the system and the lack of components necessary to maintain and service. With all the benefits associated with switching to a two-wire system, the members as well as the staff are ecstatic about the improvements they made and are proud to be a conscientious leader when it comes to conserving water and other resources.



TAKEAWAYS

After 14 months of operation with the new irrigation system, the results are very positive. Comparing the water use at the Marsh Course to the adjacent Creekside course (which has the old irrigation system), the Marsh course used 32 percent less water, on a water-used-per-acre basis.



Sewailo Golf Club at Casino Del Sol Resort

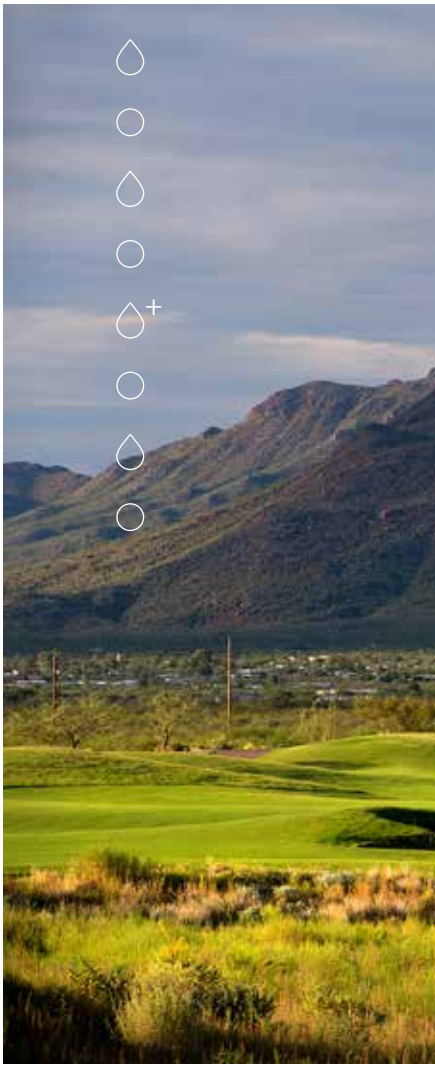
TUCSON, ARIZONA | ARCHITECT: TY BUTLER, ASGCA

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

THE SITUATION

The Pasqua Yaqui Nation developed the Sewailo Golf Club in 2013, as part of their existing Casino Del Sol Resort. The topography of the site consisted of a continuous flat plain sloping gently toward a dry wash along its northern boundary. The Black Wash conveys a tremendous amount of storm water during the monsoon season through the southwestern portion of Tucson and directly through the Pasqua Yaqui reservation. Because of the consistent nature of the site topography, monsoonal runoff was directed quickly and continuously to the wash. The resulting flash flooding not only directly impacted the property, but also impacted neighborhoods and streets in the adjacent reservation upstream of the resort.

Can a desert course capture and use monsoonal rainfall that flows into a regulated wash basin?





Location of the detention/ retention basins and dry wash areas with flow indicated to Black Wash

THE APPROACH

The design team explored various options for capturing the large amount of runoff coming from regions south of the property. It was determined a **series of detention basins to capture as much runoff as possible** was the best solution. These detention basins would slow the pace of water entering the Black Wash, control the tremendous runoff through the golf course area and help alleviate flash flooding problems in the upstream portions of the wash in the adjoining neighborhood areas.

THE SOLUTION

The monsoonal runoff, which could be captured directly by the basins, was entering the golf course property from the south. Two large, deep detention/retention basins were constructed along the southern property boundary. The Central Arizona Project water line bisects the property, so the design team was restricted from capturing any water conveyed along the CAP easement; however approximately 95 percent of water entering the property is captured. Each basin has a set outfall, and is connected to a dry wash, designed through the golf course which conveys water to the Black Wash. An additional basin was designed and constructed in an area of the course directly adjacent to the adjoining reservation neighborhoods and acts as an outfall area for storm drainage from these neighborhoods. The depth of the basins allows for water detention during storm events, and water can flow continuously through the dry wash system only during the largest storm events. A series of smaller basins were constructed within the wash areas to help further slow the flow of water to Black Wash and alleviate flash flooding potential.

95%
of the water entering the property is captured in two detention/ retention basins



TAKEAWAYS

This effective storm water management system has not only made it possible to convert an otherwise ordinary desert landscape into an extraordinary golf landscape, but has helped make everyday conditions in the surrounding reservation neighborhoods more livable during the monsoon season. The depth of the basins allows for the retention of water that would otherwise continue to exacerbate flooding. Additionally, the dry washes add a vital strategic element to many holes, as well as a wonderful visual element to the course.



Charleston Springs Golf Complex

MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY | ARCHITECT: MARK MUNGEAM, ASGCA

THE SITUATION

In the 1990s, The Monmouth County New Jersey Park System implemented a regional Open Space Plan, with the goal of incorporating ecological considerations into the development and management of recreational facilities. The county earmarked part of a 600 acres parcel for two golf courses and practice facilities. Much of the site for the golf courses had been a former landscape nursery that was overgrown and barren of native vegetation. The site was segmented into three distinct parcels by Manalapan Brook and wetland tributaries. The development plan called for improving wildlife habitat through establishment of native plantings and corridors, to identify low impact irrigation solutions and address storm water management.

What is the best approach to designing championship golf layouts on land earmarked for cultivating endangered plant and wildlife habitats, and creating sustainable irrigation and storm water run-off systems to support recreation and habitat?





THE APPROACH

The golf course architect evaluated the land for surface water, agricultural soils and minimal forest cover. These features made the land inherently conducive to golf design, and therefore more economical to develop. The 36-hole golf course positioned each 18-hole course to sit between sensitive habitat and other recreational amenities. Severe limitations on ground water use —and the ecological requirements of the facility—pushed the architect to find ways to collect, retain and filter water for irrigation use and keep course runoff from leaving the site.

THE SOLUTION

The team designed course grading, drainage and new pond configurations to collect and filter a large percentage of the course runoff. Intensive play areas flow into a series of created wetlands and water quality basins that treat the water prior to it being re-used for course irrigation. Drainage swales were designed to handle runoff and allow percolation to recharge the groundwater.

Energy conservation--one of the highest-cost aspects of the application of water—was achieved through use of a number of technological advances in geothermal heating and cooling. Water is conserved and protected through the use of drought tolerant grasses and a highly-efficient irrigation and fertigation system that minimizes the use of higher quality groundwater, reduces fertilization needs and minimizes runoff and leaching of potential pollutants.

Out-of-play areas were planted with a variety of native grasses and plants to attract wildlife and expand diversity. These open areas are strung together and connected to the wetlands and ponds to create corridors for wildlife movement through the site. Rather than grass, all ponds banks are a mixture of edge grasses and flowers.

Geothermal heating & cooling achieved energy conservation



TAKEAWAYS

By embracing sustainability and ecological restoration strategies into the course design and operation, a process is initiated that will allow for the establishment of a variety of ecological functions in wetlands. Degraded land can be brought back to support wildlife, host recreational facilities and support water use and conservation in a number of ways. The way land is graded and treated can allow water to be detained, retained and filtered for groundwater recharging and use in irrigation systems, resulting in sustainable land for recreation and wildlife support.



Ole Miss Golf Course

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI | ARCHITECT: NATHAN CRACE, ASGCA ASSOCIATE

THE SITUATION

A plan for renovation of the Ole Miss Golf Course, owned by the University of Mississippi, called for more efficient irrigation solutions. The source for irrigation was a small pond located on top of a hill fed only by a well, requiring nearly non-stop operation of a pump to draw water from it.

What's the best way to reduce energy consumption, practice water conservation and capture runoff while improving aesthetics for golfers at Ole Miss?

THE APPROACH

The nearby Oxford Airport and six of the 18 holes of the golf course at Ole Miss were found to drain more than 100 acres of watershed runoff through a large ditch crossing the 4th fairway and through a culvert under the adjacent roadway with no detention capability. The hilltop irrigation pond measured only a quarter acre, and didn't have any source of water other than what was pumped from the well. The renovation plan looked for ways to redesign the course that would allow for capturing runoff from the course and the airport, moving the irrigation pond to a location that would serve a detention function and replacing the deep well pump with one that would take advantage of retained water.

THE SOLUTION

The scope of the renovation of the golf course included drainage work throughout the course. Central to the drainage component was the creation of a new 3.85 acre lake in a large out-of-play area between the 2nd green, 3rd tee and 4th hole. This new lake area was also used to generate fill material for many of the new green complexes and bunkers included in the plan.

The objective for creating the new lake was threefold:

1. Converting this large grassy area to water would no longer require mowing
2. The new lake would serve as the new irrigation lake
3. The location of the new lake would allow the course to retain 100+ acres of watershed *(including the Oxford Airport)* runoff before it left the property and save that water to be re-used for irrigation—eliminating the need to use power running the existing well and reclaiming a great deal of irrigation runoff in addition to rainwater runoff.

TAKEAWAYS

Taking advantage of existing topography, and enhancing its ability to drain water to a low spot and retain it for irrigation use, has resulted in saving between seven and eight million gallons of water each year since renovation, as well as lower energy costs for pumping. The resulting aesthetic quality of a large mid-course lake is a welcome bonus.



*The new lake would allow the course to retain **100+ acres** of watershed runoff to be reused for irrigation*



Olivas Links Golf Course

VENTURA, CALIFORNIA | ARCHITECT: FORREST RICHARDSON, ASGCA

TAKEAWAYS

Olivas Links has returned to popularity and excellent conditions, and the targeted water reduction has been achieved year after year. Designing less turf area also requires careful selection of playable turf varieties that are drought-tolerant. Naturalized areas also benefit from planning for use of playable turf in roughs, and choosing other adaptable ground cover and drought-tolerant native plants. It is possible to design a course to use less water and to retain—or even improve—its pace of play.

THE SITUATION

A popular municipal course, about 60 miles north of Los Angeles, was suffering the effects of deferred maintenance, turf that was not thriving, poor drainage through floodplain and the need to adapt turf and non-turf landscape to a shared irrigation source that was made up of 100 percent reclaimed water.

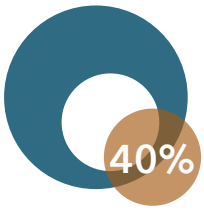
How can a municipal course reduce the amount of managed turf in areas of play, reduce the amount of water it uses for irrigation and introduce turf and out-of-play landscape plantings that will most effectively tolerate its reclaimed water source?

THE APPROACH

The golf course architect looked for ways to reroute the golf course that would allow for more efficient management of the layout: relocate the clubhouse so it wasn't in the floodplain, and eliminate east-facing opening holes and westerly-facing finishing holes to improve pace of play. Since the irrigation source was reclaimed water, it was important to look for drought-tolerant grass varieties and to reduce the total turfgrass footprint while maintaining strategic intent.

THE SOLUTION

The course borders the Santa Clara River, and design established a connection between the course and the river and its estuary to the ocean by relying on native plants and ground cover to form new landscape between holes and in open areas. Plantings that replaced turf also included a creative use of Kikuyugrass, a mainstay of California's coastal zones, which used as rough appears to drift off into the natural landscape as if there were no formal transition.



The re-routing resulted in nearly 40% less managed turf area

The course was also one of the first in the Western United States to be planted with salt-tolerant Paspalum, which thrives with higher salt content in irrigation water (which tends to be the case in reclaimed water). This species is also drought-tolerant. The re-routing resulted in a better diversity of holes of varying direction and nearly 40 percent less managed turf area. To accommodate future turf limit adjustments, several irrigation heads and lines that could be used if needed as the new course matured and areas of turf might be needed in lieu of the deeper natural areas. Pace of play was carefully weighed, with areas golfers would frequent being purposefully zoned with playable (and findable) roughs.



Poppy Hills Golf Course

PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA | ARCHITECTS: ROBERT TRENT JONES, JR., ASGCA FELLOW; BRUCE CHARLTON, ASGCA

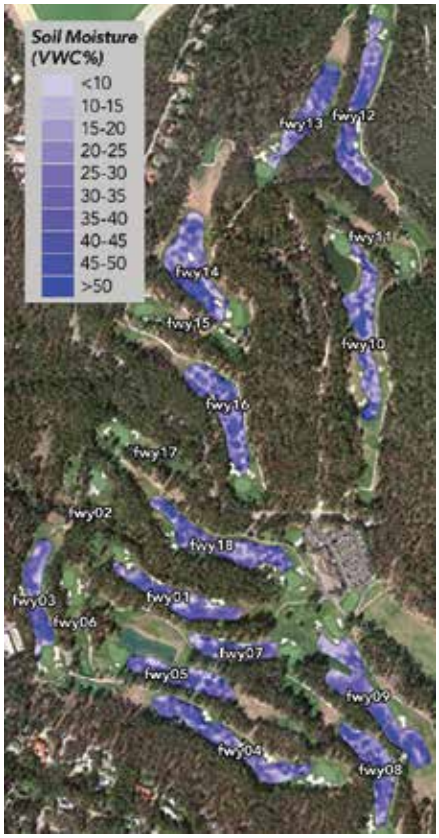
THE SITUATION

The Northern California Golf Association (NCGA) wanted to bring the 1986 Robert Trent Jones II design up to "modern standards," improve playability (potentially attracting the return of championship tournaments) and conserve resources. Water conservation was a particular focus, as the course was facing higher costs and less availability of water due to state mandates.

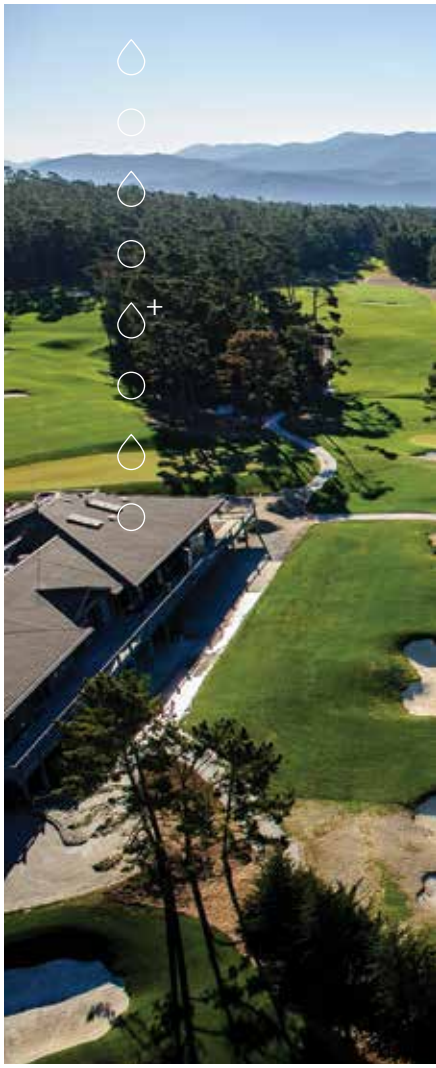
What can current technology lend to the renovation of a popular course faced with the higher cost and diminishing availability of water?

THE APPROACH

Prior to renovation, a water audit was performed at Poppy Hills, looking to uncover ways to save water and use it more efficiently, while simultaneously improving the playing experience. "Water mapping" identified areas of the course that faced chronic problems (insufficient or inefficient irrigation, poor drainage, for example). Tree cover keeping nearby turf from thriving was also identified. In addition to turf that was stressed, turf that could be removed from selected playing areas (without compromising strategic intent) and from out-of-play areas was chosen for removal.



"Water mapping" identified areas of the course that faced chronic problems



THE SOLUTION

Water consumption was cut in a number of ways. The area of irrigated turf was reduced from 82 to 62 acres, while simultaneously lengthening the golf course from 6,875 to more than 7,000 yards—a modern standard for the championships the NCGA hopes to attract. The water mapping project identified areas to install sensors which measure current moisture content in the soil and provide information used in controlling individual sprinkler heads—which can adjust the degree of arc of water distribution—to ensure even, efficient irrigation only in the places where and when water is needed. This process also revealed that the mostly-clay soil profile of the layout was inhibiting drainage and keeping turf roots from penetrating deeper and, thus, surviving on less water. The entire course was sand-capped to address this issue.

Irrigated turf was **reduced from** 82 to 62 **acres,** while simultaneously lengthening the course

The course was re-grassed with turf varieties including a mix of shade- and moisture-tolerant fescues, rye and others which can acclimate to all the variables in the Monterey Peninsula weather cycles. Grasses were also chosen based on their ability to be mowed at a single height according to a simplified open mowing pattern, saving time and energy. Out-of-play areas where turf was removed were seeded with grasses with a slightly higher, thinner wispy growth pattern to meet permitting requirements, and sandy areas were seeded with a drought-tolerant native mix including yarrow, poppy and several fescues which require no irrigation. Poppy Hills will be irrigated with tertiary sewage effluent water as part of a program that irrigates all seven Pebble Beach golf courses. Sand capping and drainage systems filter the water, which passes into naturally vegetated buffer zones that provide additional filtration.



TAKEAWAYS

New technologies—water mapping, soil moisture sensors and controllers that take sensor data and in turn manage sprinkler head operation—are available to help courses use less water and energy to manage their layouts, while giving golfers more consistent and enjoyable playing conditions.



The Preserve at Oak Meadows

ADDISON, ILLINOIS | ARCHITECT: GREGORY MARTIN, ASGCA

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

THE SITUATION

Oak Meadows Golf Course lies within the Salt Creek watershed in eastern DuPage County 15 miles west of Chicago. It contains wetlands, ponds, prairies, old-growth oak-hickory forest, and a stretch of Salt Creek. Salt Creek is a meandering oxbow stream that runs from north to south through the forest preserve.

> ***"The potential of this project encouraged the Forest Preserve District to pursue a more ambitious agenda for improved river ecology and preserve improvement. We're excited and hope our constituents will enjoy the significant benefits."***
>
> ***Ed Stevenson*** | *Executive Director, The Forest Preserve District of DuPage County*

After years of declining membership and decreasing profits, the club chose to sell the course to the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County in 1985.

A highly maintained, turf-based, for-profit golf course may not seem to fit within an agency founded on conservation. But the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County has a stated mission to "acquire and hold lands ... for the education, pleasure and recreation of its citizens." As such, over 100,000 golfers enjoy the District's three courses each year, and those rounds serve as a key introduction to the greater forest preserve system.

But Oak Meadows faced many challenges. Commercial and residential development upstream had increased the volume and intensity of floodwaters from Salt Creek, grounds maintenance practices had been reduced to "reaction and restoration," and continued market pressures and playability issues had compelled the Forest Preserve District to review potential improvements for this facility.

100K

*Over **100,000 golfers** enjoy DuPage County's three courses each year*



THE APPROACH

Ultimately, the vision for Oak Meadows renovation rejected the assumption that improving golf amenities requires sacrificing other aspects of the property. Instead, the plan encouraged the property to expand and improve habitat and hold more floodwater while providing more sustainable, flood-resistant golf operations. Beyond simply co-existing, the operation of the golf course and the environmental functions of the forest preserve would have a symbiotic relationship.

THE SOLUTION

To effectively meet the project objectives of sustainable golf and environmental benefit, the planning, design and permitting was coordinated with 19 separate agencies to ensure approval.

19
separate agencies were coordinated to ensure planning & design approval

Additionally, three other agencies provided more than $5 million in grants to accommodate their ambitions with project improvements. Construction lasted two years. Most vital to the success of the project was the Salt Creek reconstruction. Salt Creek was diverted through a temporary channel for 18 months to allow for the removal of two low-flow dams, creek realignment, stream-bed reconstruction [pools and runs] and bank erosion control techniques, as well as expanding wetlands and storm-water management. Ultimately, 27 holes was converted to 18 holes, moving four holes from flood prone areas to more upland positions, while other holes in close proximity of the creek floodway were raised above specified flood elevations. The remainder of the site was graded to allow Salt Creek to expand and contract during rain events or provide upland sanctuary.



TAKEAWAYS

The Preserve at Oak Meadows will provide significant environmental benefit and access to a beautiful and revived Illinois Landscape. Not only will The Preserve at Oak Meadows provide a great golf experience, but it will also be a high functioning, quality landscape by improving water quality, expanding wetlands, creating native sanctuary and providing increased storm water management capabilities.

Mostly, this purely Illinois landscape will perform as it should. The wetlands and storm-water management will function without fanfare, the water quality will be improved, and habitats expanded while wildlife accepts the benefit. This is the great value of golf: while golfers enjoy The Preserve, the wildlife and surrounding communities will reap the benefits.



Sand Hollow Resort

HURRICANE, UTAH | ARCHITECTS: JOHN FOUGHT, ASGCA AND ANDY STAPLES, ASGCA

THE SITUATION

A new 27-hole golf resort in the red sands of Southern Utah needed to reduce water and energy use. The designers were asked to utilize the latest in sustainable and efficient construction standards to minimize the course's environmental footprint.

What practices could be implemented to ensure this large golf facility in the Mojave Desert would conserve above average levels of water and energy, and maintain excellent playing conditions long-term?

THE APPROACH

The designers looked to take advantage of the natural characteristics of the land and soil, while utilizing gravity for pumping pressure, to save as many resources as possible.

THE SOLUTION

Through the utilization of the existing sands found on site for hole construction, including greens and bunkers, a minimalist build was achieved, and the need for drainpipe was eliminated due to the local soil's natural percolation characteristics. Another beneficial quality of the local soil was its inherent mechanism to store water within its profile, allowing the already drought-tolerant bentgrass and dwarf, low-mow blue grasses selected for the courses, to grow much deeper roots. Further, by taking advantage of an elevated position on the property for a two million gallon water storage tank, the entire irrigation system was designed to be driven by gravity, which completely eliminated the need for a traditional storage reservoir, and a costly electricity-driven pump station. Irrigation sprinklers were installed on a 60-foot triangular spacing, minimizing water use along the edges of the playable turf. A state-of-the-art weather station was added to this delivery system which recalculated nightly run times, ensuring appropriate rates were applied to minimize runoff, minimize transport of fertilizers to the surface water, and maximize the absorption of rainfall.



An elevated two-million-gallon water storage tank eliminated the need for a reservoir and electric pump station

TAKEAWAYS

By setting extremely high expectations for water and energy efficiency, while utilizing proven soil science, a high return on investment can be achieved by balancing upfront construction costs, and stabilizing management over the long term.



Due to the historic and ancient Paiute relevance of the site dating back to 1300 A.D., the designers were required (and happy) to work with area archaeologists to preserve sites deemed worthy of cultural significance.



Yintai Hongye Golf Club & The Yinhong #6 Golf Course

BEIJING, CHINA | ARCHITECT: RICK ROBBINS, ASGCA

TAKEAWAYS

Water conservation practices can be implemented at existing golf facilities through the close relationship between the irrigation designer and golf course designer so that both designs complement each other. Introduction of native grass zones, water detention basins and wetland development into the golf landscape are some of the tools that can be used. Agronomic practices can be altered to encourage firm and fast playing conditions, which enhances enjoyment for players and inherently reduces water use.

THE SITUATION

The golf development market is maturing in China; with fewer new courses, attention has turned to helping existing layouts run more effectively. In the case of Yintai Hongye Golf Club, the golf complex of 54 holes was developed specifically for the purpose of restoring a large tract of land that had been abandoned to a useful purpose. The site existed in a "feast or famine" water environment; a riverbed adjacent to the courses was generally dry due to its flow being diverted upstream for agricultural uses. The resulting dry surrounding areas, as well as the golf courses, were prone to flooding during significant rain events.

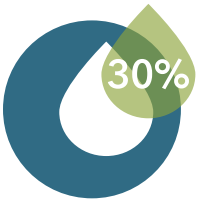
How can an existing 36-hole facility on the outskirts of Beijing adopt water usage BMPs, and develop its third 18-hole layout (which was constructed but not open) as a course that practices water conservation from Day One?

THE APPROACH

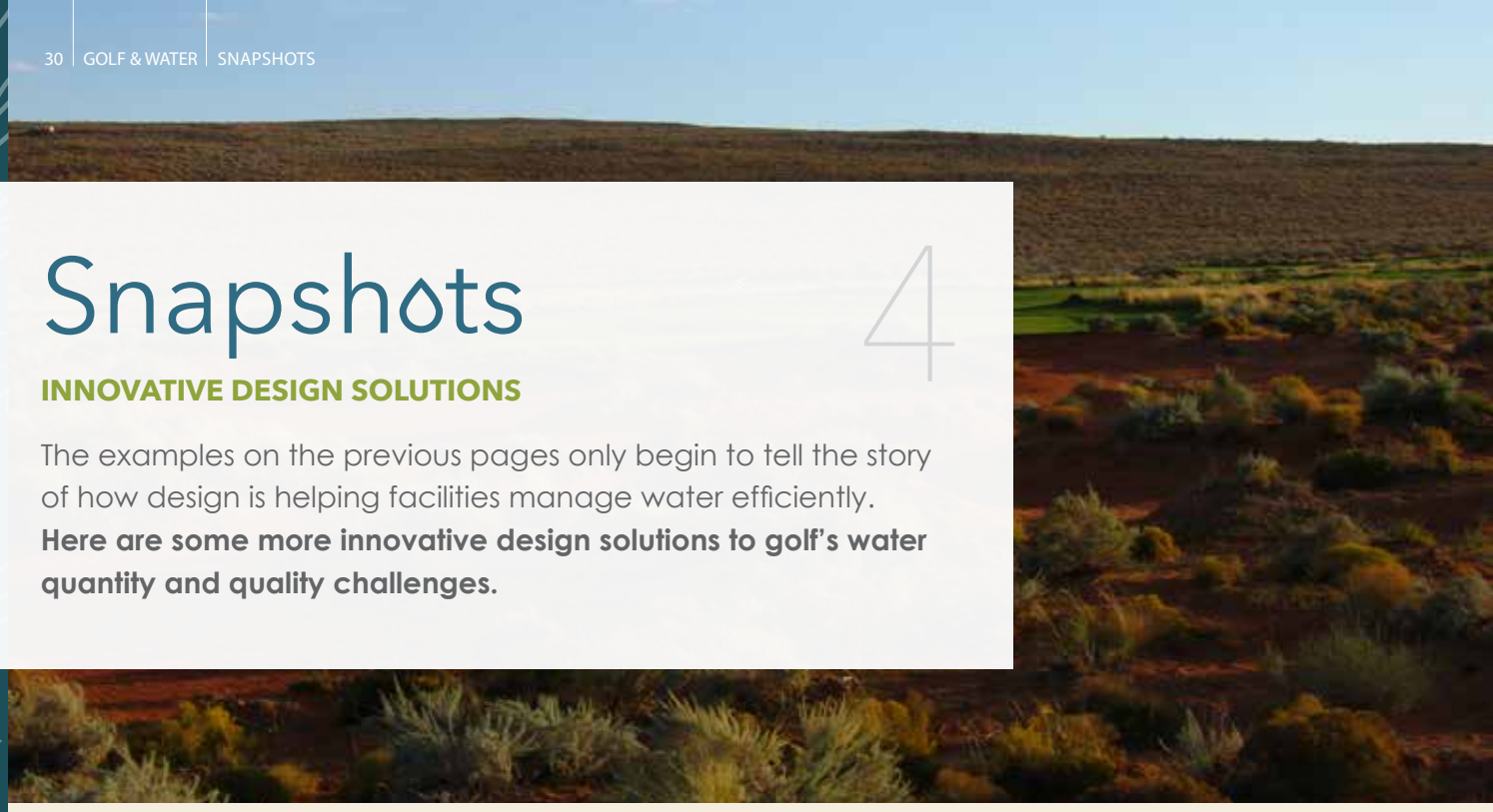
The golf course architect looked for ways to alter the golf course design and topography to allow for detention of storm water and creation of wetlands for water retention. An evaluation was made of several related items that would help store enough storm water to eliminate the need for use of ground water and make actual reductions in the quantity of water used for course irrigation. The architect wanted to produce a coordinated effort to achieve water efficiency by managing the work of the irrigation designer, irrigation manufacturer, golf contractor and golf superintendent so the watering system was designed, installed and operated efficiently. The basic design theme was to be evaluated to see where irrigation use could be reduced or completely eliminated.

THE SOLUTION

The irrigation system on all three courses was audited for efficiency and proper sprinkler head placement and operation. Agronomic practices were altered to encourage a "firm and fast" style of play to allow for rolling balls onto most greens and reduce the amount of daily water use. The design of the course was changed to include areas of native grasses in non-play sections and irrigation was removed from mature landscaped areas. These factors helped reduce water use by about 20% - 30% from before. Integration of wetland planting along lake and wetland edges improved water quality while the increase of wetland area helped increase storage.



These factors helped reduce water use by about 20%–30%



Snapshots 4

INNOVATIVE DESIGN SOLUTIONS

The examples on the previous pages only begin to tell the story of how design is helping facilities manage water efficiently. **Here are some more innovative design solutions to golf's water quantity and quality challenges.**

WILMETTE GOLF COURSE

WILMETTE, IL | ARCHITECT: GREG MARTIN, ASGCA

To effectively manage the flood frequency from a nearby river, golf course ponds were expanded to accommodate storm surges. These ponds were connected with a bio-swale that slowed fast moving rain events. Wetlands were introduced to provide active buffer systems and improve water quality.

REID GOLF COURSE

APPLETON, WI | ARCHITECT: TODD QUITNO, ASGCA

The course helped the city meet new state and federal mandates for storm water ponds and flood control, and created a newly naturalized channel running through the course and four acres of new ponds. Reid became "a giant filtration system" that holds and cleans storm water before heading downstream.

GEORGIAN BAY CLUB

ONTARIO, CAN | ARCHITECT: JASON STRAKA, ASGCA

Can a well-designed golf course benefit salmon and trout spawning streams? It can when the goal is to protect the waters of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron. The project identified new irrigation sources and positively impacted water quality, erosion management and water retention.

PELICAN'S NEST CLUB

BONITA SPRINGS, FL | ARCHITECT: JAN BEL JAN, ASGCA

More than a mile of directional boring and trenching brings reclaimed water directly to the pump station where it is blended with well water that now contains excessive salts and minerals. Salts are monitored in real time so the superintendent can dilute the well water as necessary.

FAZENDA BOA VISTA

PORTO FELIZ, BRAZ | ARCHITECT: THAD LAYTON, ASGCA

Through a series of interconnected lakes built in strategic locations around the golf course, on- and off-site storm water runoff is captured and filtered before being reused as irrigation. Created wetlands within the lakes have filled in with native aquatics that capture contaminants and provide habitat and a food source for the native wading bird population.

HUNTING HAWK GOLF CLUB

GLEN ALLEN, VA | ARCHITECT: BILL LOVE, ASGCA

The golf course was designed to utilize existing topography and a system of both surface and sub-surface drainage to collect 95 percent of the rainwater that falls on the property. The collected rainwater is then stored in three man-made ponds incorporated into the design of the golf course as impoundments as well as buffers and habitat enhancement for a sensitive environmental area along an adjacent river. This drainage system and water resource management practices allow the golf course to be irrigated at up to 50% less than normal rates during periods of drought with rainwater supplying the only source for irrigation throughout the year.

ROCK MANOR GOLF CLUB

WILMINGTON, DE | ARCHITECT: LESTER GEORGE, ASGCA

A municipal water plant housing the drinking water supply and development surrounded the course. Highway expansion significantly encroached on the course. Eventually, flooding of the Matson Run Watershed became a loss-of-life reality. The course was used to create new maintenance and floodwater attenuation, working around utilities and routing around a major interchange.

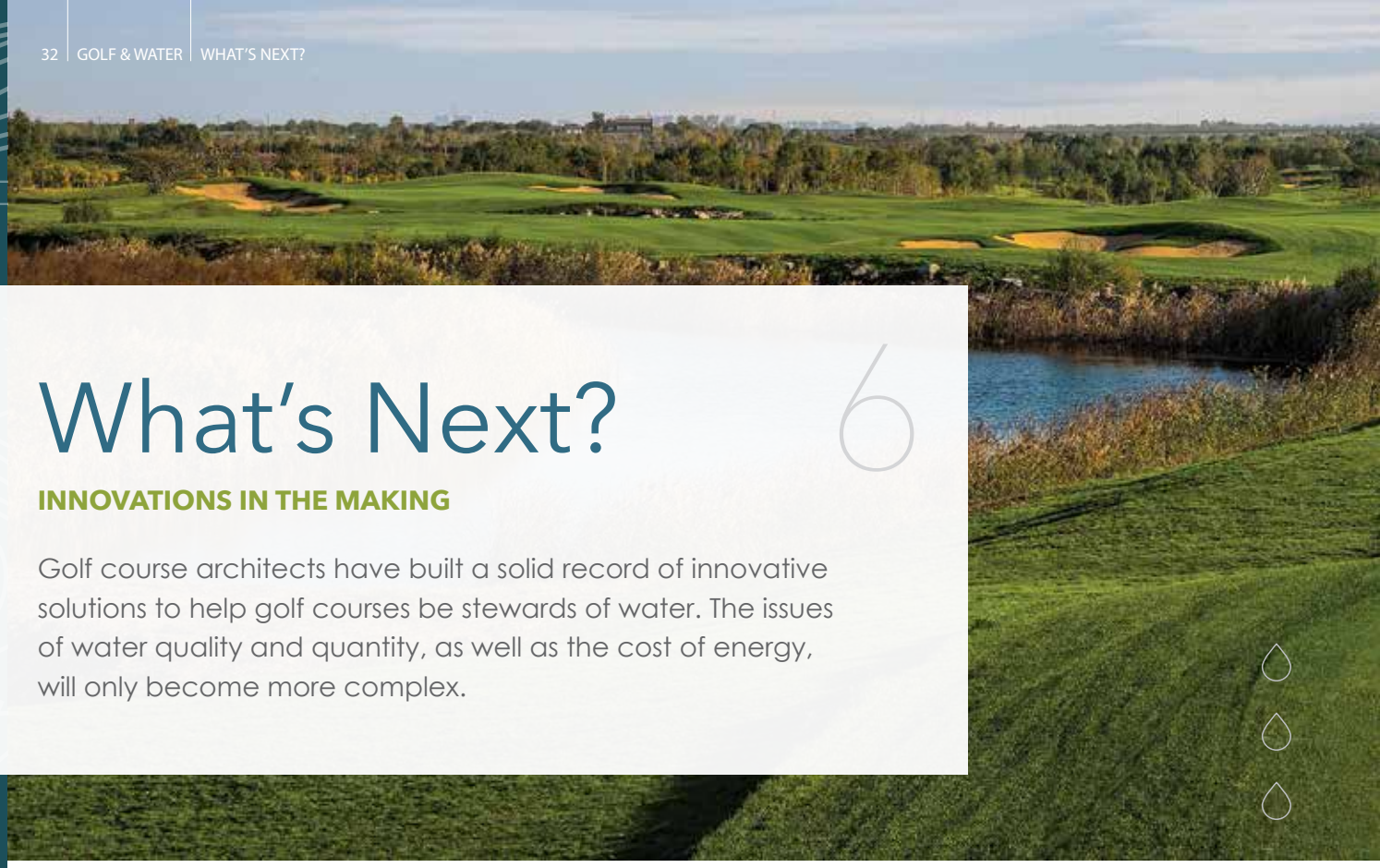


5 Irrigation Checklist

INSTALLING OR RENOVATING AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM? HERE'S HOW TO PROCEED.

Irrigation systems, whether being renovated or newly-installed, can help a golf facility realize significant water, energy, and labor savings. Just as every golf course is designed to fit the conditions of its setting, every irrigation system design is site-specific. **Here's what you need to consider when investigating options:**

- **A professional irrigation designer, golf course architect and/or an irrigation manufacturer** will provide guidance for a golf course looking to improve/replace an irrigation system.
- **Modern golf course irrigation systems include the following design criteria;** make sure your project includes these items:
  - **Modern, high-efficiency golf-quality sprinklers** are designed and installed at the correct sprinkler spacing for the sprinkler's operating parameters. Depending on climatic conditions, sprinkler spacing of 60-65 feet (18-20m) provides the best Distribution Uniformity *(a measure of sprinkler performance)*.
  - **Sufficient operating pressure,** both at the pump station and on all elevations of the course to ensure sprinklers are operating at their intended design pressure.
  - **Weather station** – an on-site weather station will measure climatic conditions and provide real time information to the central control computer. Each sprinkler head and irrigation program can then be set to provide only the water needed.
  - **Rain sensors and soil sensors** will enable the operator to know when and if to irrigate.
  - **A professionally-designed and sized pipe network** will ensure that the system operates efficiently during a watering cycle, minimizing pressure losses and maintaining safe flows *(water velocity)* which will result in a more efficient, longer lasting irrigation system.
- **Use individually controlled valve-in-head sprinklers.** With a valve-in-head system each sprinkler is operated only when required. By comparison, a "block" system has several sprinklers operating from a single remote valve. This wastes water because all the sprinklers in the block have to be operated for the same time and at the same time, even if only one small area of turf needs water.
- **Ensure proper irrigation coverage of the turf that matches the expectations of the owner or membership.** Through design, the layout of sprinklers should be such that spacing is uniform to maximize efficiency. Poor sprinkler spacing, and therefore coverage, results in wet and dry areas, and poor turf quality.
- **Automated computer-controlled irrigation software that communicates directly with each sprinkler should be used.** Each sprinkler can be automatically adjusted to match daily weather at your golf course.
- **Use reclaimed wastewater, RO water or other non-potable water sources when available.** Consider consulting a professional for assessing water quality and mitigation requirements.
- **Include a modern pump station if needed.** These are managed by computer PLC and variable frequency drives (VFD) on the motors and pumps for electrical efficiency. These stations also communicate with the irrigation system software to ensure that the irrigation system and pump station are operating efficiently in tandem. Include communication packages for monitoring at the control computer and online through the web.
- **Develop a regular sprinkler maintenance program.** A sprinkler that is tilted by over 5 degrees from its intended position can waste 15% or more water than designed. Routinely check and adjust your system to maximize results.
- **A "less expensive" irrigation system option will almost always sacrifice system efficiency and coverage on a per-acre basis.** Plan carefully and match your expectations and budget with your improvements. Your design professionals can help!



What's Next?

6

INNOVATIONS IN THE MAKING

Golf course architects have built a solid record of innovative solutions to help golf courses be stewards of water. The issues of water quality and quantity, as well as the cost of energy, will only become more complex.

Here are some new approaches to the management of water resources in golf:

- Water Collection / Retention / Reuse
- Water Quality / Management Enhancements
- Water Treatment Partnerships
- Focus on Energy
- Precision Turf Management

WATER COLLECTION/RETENTION/REUSE

Early in the design process, new golf courses can be planned for the collection and retention of rain water for irrigation use. However, development of these supplemental systems is dependent on whether there is sufficient annual rainfall. This requires a full understanding of regional climactic conditions so detention systems can be appropriately sized and incorporated into the design of the golf course. Mostly, a thorough analysis of the surface drainage patterns of rainfall and the design of collection systems to retain surface drainage to provide collection is necessary. These systems can lessen the need of more expensive/less sustainable water sources, reduce energy costs and, through careful planning, can contribute significantly to meeting the water requirements for irrigation during times of drought, as well as during normal and abnormal rain event conditions.

WATER QUALITY/MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS

Additional project improvements can help improve water quality with well-located buffer strips and wetlands. Erosion control devices can be implemented to slow stream scour while providing habitat. Thoughtful integration of storm water and wetland enhancements can lessen flood impacts for upstream and downstream neighborhoods while establishing slow filtration of fast moving rain events.

WATER TREATMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Golf facilities can benefit properties beyond their borders by addressing their water needs while simultaneously providing benefit to their community. An historic golf club in California has purchased its irrigation water from the local water district for decades. However, due to years of drought and the ever-

increasing cost of procuring that water, an alternative source became a necessity. Effluent water was not a readily-apparent solution due to the distance from the municipal treatment plant (more than eight miles) and its capacity. Instead, the club is proposing to install a small treatment plant on the golf course property, harvesting waste-water from a nearby sewer line, treating the water for use on the golf course and sending the remaining waste downstream to its original destination. This process will provide all of the necessary water for the golf course and reduce the load on the municipal plant to the point where a planned expansion will not be necessary.



The use of water and the use of energy are intricately intertwined & conducting energy audits is a new focus area

FOCUS ON ENERGY

According to the EPA, "The use of water and the use of energy are intricately intertwined. The extraction, treatment, distribution, and the use of water followed by the collection and treatment of wastewater require a lot of energy; likewise, the production of energy—particularly hydroelectric and thermometric power generation—require a lot of water." Conducting energy audits on the golf course—focusing on the irritation pumping system's central control computer and programming—is a new focus area for courses seeking to conserve water.

PRECISION TURF MANAGEMENT

The Poppy Hills case in this book is a look at how technology has driven the development of tools to more precisely monitor soil conditions. As the technology advances, superintendents will require less interpretation of data; these tools translate to more effective management of resources like water and energy, leading to healthier turf and better playing conditions with targeted inputs.

Acknowledgments

The American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA) and the ASGCA Foundation would like to thank the following ASGCA members for their assistance in research and production of this book:

ASGCA Foundation Board
Greg Muirhead
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Spotlight Case Study Content Submission
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Lester George
John LaFoy
Thad Layton
Bill Love
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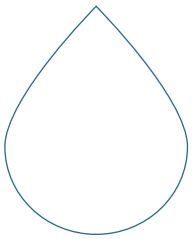
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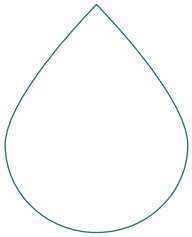
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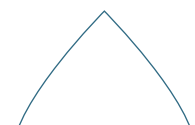
Graphic Design
Julie Kennedy, *Thumbprint Design*
Lauren McClone, *Lauren McClone Design*

For more background and research on water management on golf courses, please visit the following websites:

American Society of Golf Course Architects	**www.asgca.org**
American Society of Irrigation Consultants	**www.asic.org**
Golf Course Superintendents Association of America and the Environmental Institute for Golf	**www.gcsaa.org**
Irrigation Association	**www.irrigation.org**
United States Golf Association	**www.usga.org**









AMERICAN SOCIETY OF GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS FOUNDATION

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Supplemental Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Cynthia Kellman <cpk@cbcearthlaw.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:03 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>, Supekar Sunjana <sss@cbcearthlaw.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Attached please find supplemental comments from Amy Minteer regarding the above-captioned subject.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Cynthia Kellman

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SCRA SLAROS Supplemental DEIR Comments.pdf
275K

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May 11, 2022

(*Via Email kimberly.henry@lacity.org*)

Kimberly Henry
Major Projects Section
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Supplemental Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry,

On behalf of the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) and Save LA River Open Space (SLAROS), attached please find the expert hydrological comments prepared by Martin Kammerer, Ph.D., with Martin Kammerer Consulting. These comments serve as a supplement to the comments SCRA and SLAROS previously submitting regarding the draft environmental impact report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Amy Minteer

Enclosure

Martin Kammerer
Consulting

5/10/2022

Ms. Amy Minteer
CHATTEN-BROWN, CARSTENS & MINTEER LLP
2200 Pacific Coast Highway, Ste. 318
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254

Dear Ms. Minteer,

Your firm has requested a review of the Draft EIR for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. It is my understanding that your clients, the Studio City Residents Association and Save LA River Open Space would like me to evaluate portions related to the development of open space, storm water hydrology, and general CEQA matters.

My review indicates several errors and weaknesses in the analysis that I believe warrant further analysis or revisions:

1. The DEIR shows a map indicating groundwater to potentially surface at project grade and goes on to conclude that infiltration is infeasible entirely. LID regulation does, in fact, require actual groundwater data for that purpose. Geotechnical borings for this and neighboring sites indicate that measured groundwater depths are much greater than the allowable minimum 5-10 feet below project structures. The observed depths to groundwater are supported by general hydrologic principals requiring that groundwater tables slope down to meet the water surface of the nearby river or stream. In the immediate vicinity of the river it must be assumed that the highest possible groundwater level would be met at the top of the existing concrete levee of the Los Angeles River channel which is substantially below project grade. The same was assumed in the EIR for the neighboring fire station. Therefore the map used in the analysis provides little credible evidence for actual groundwater levels and should not be used to determine that infiltration is infeasible.

2. The DEIR goes on to claim that LID regulation preclude infiltration if there is potential liquefaction. That is also not true. LID regulation requires a 3-Step screening procedure and specifies under Step 2 that a geotechnical study may indicate under which conditions infiltration could be used despite potential liquefaction. The purpose of this regulation for screening is to make sure that developers use infiltration as a “priority requirement” and only use other methods if this cannot safely be accomplished. In this case, an assumption was made that groundwater levels are too high and that liquefaction would preclude infiltration entirely. Step 1 and 2 were omitted. The motivation is that surface infiltration would require greater amounts of green space and would come at the expense of a greater development footprint.

3. Liquefaction does not generally preclude infiltration. Generally, building foundations are most affected by liquefaction during earthquake induces shaking. If liquefaction is potentially present, a geotechnical model is used to determine the degree of movement that may be present in

consideration of the actual soil column and the degree and level of ground saturation. In the majority of cases these models are used to determine the size and type of footings that need to be used to make the structures safe. That is then taken as mitigation to make the project safe.

In this case, the model used very high levels of saturation (see #1) and adjusted the footings for the structures to make the project safe thereby mitigating for liquefaction. Effectively, the model with exaggerated levels of saturation has shown that the structures are safe to build, yet the DEIR still concludes that infiltration cannot be used at the site, seemingly suggesting that infiltration could add even more “unspecified” forms of hazard to the building.

4. The hydrologic analysis contains an error in the summation of the generated discharge in fourth column of Table 1 which should read 2.21 cfs instead of 1.4 cfs for the 85th percentile storm event.

5. Another issue is the fact that the 50-year storm discharge is used to show that the pre and post-runoff are identical and the impact on the hydrology of the site is less than significant. I cannot agree with that conclusion because I believe the design storm should be the 25-year event and that flow volume, rather than peak discharge, should be evaluated.

In storms of great intensity where the rainfall intensity becomes very large compared to the infiltration rate the relative difference between pre and post-development discharge peaks become smaller,-- and more favorable to the analysis. This is especially true, where only the peak discharge is reported and not the total volumes.

The differences in volumes are important when analyzing the environmental impact of storm water generation. Our analysis with the provided data indicate a 69% and 49% increase of flow volumes when comparing the pre and post-development flow volume of the 25-year event and the 85th percentile storm, respectively. This translates into significantly increased stormwater pollution going from pre to post-development discharge.

6. The use of a cistern in capturing water for irrigation is commendable. However, the plans are unclear in terms of how the water from the school site gets into the cistern, how it is treated, and who will maintain the diversion from the street and pay for the removal of the pollutants out of the BMPs. The designers should clarify their commitment to capturing and treating street run-off in perpetuity. Without that commitment, the system, as designed, may not provide the mitigation required should the diversion from the street be eliminated for other reasons. The designers should make sure that adequate cistern space is available at all times for the on-site runoff for multiple storms in succession, regardless of the external system.

7. A filtration BMP for pre-treatment is essential for the success of the project as siltation in the cistern will not be prevented through the proposed street BMP.

8. Settlement of the cistern structure may become a problem and developing fractures may lead to leakage. There are no indications in the plans of how this may be prevented. There should be a plan about how stormwater treatment, irrigation, and dewatering would function despite potential permanent leakage.

9. The DEIR seems to argue that they do not have to produce alternatives that do not meet project goals.

V-6: "In order for the Project to satisfy the Project Objectives, a property would need to be of sufficient size to accommodate two playing fields, tennis courts, a pool, all with respective bleachers, and a gymnasium that would provide for recreational practice and instruction, as well as allow for competitive meets with available spectator seating and adequate onsite parking to preclude off-site parking.

V-5: "According to the State CEQA Guidelines, the following factors may be used to eliminate alternatives from detailed consideration: the alternative's failure to meet most of the basic Project Objectives, the alternative's infeasibility, or the alternative's inability to avoid significant environmental impacts, such as the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impacts."

This information is simply incorrect. In fact, the discussion of alternatives must focus on alternatives to a project or its location that avoid or substantially lessen negative impacts, even if they impede project objectives or are more costly (Public Resources Code Section 21002.1).

This DEIR does not seriously consider Alternatives. Project objectives vary going through the DEIR. In parts of the DEIR, public access and a water cistern are named as project objective, yet they are eliminated in Alternative 4. Their Alternative 3, is deemed a "low density alternative", yet, with respect to cumulative impacts to hydrology and available green space, is factually "more dense" with a far greater percentage of pavement. They never considered using only one playing field and they have never discussed the fact that they have a playing filed and a swimming arena at their current school location. What they have produced are alternatives that are less attractive than the proposed project and easier to eliminate.

Please let me know if you would like me to elaborate more on any of the topics I mentioned.

Sincerely,



Martin Kammerer, Ph.D.
Principal
Martin Kammerer Consulting

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Incomplete Application for Harvard-Westlake Conditional Use Permit; CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI; ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Cynthia Kellman <cpk@cbcearthlaw.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 2:11 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Attached please find a letter from Amy Minteer regarding the above-captioned subject.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Cynthia Kellman

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2022-04-22 Objections to Incomplete Application.pdf
314K

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April 22, 2022

(*Via Email kimberly.henry@lacity.org*)

Kimberly Henry
Major Projects Section
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Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Incomplete Application for Harvard-Westlake Conditional Use Permit; CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI; ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry,

On behalf of Studio City Residents Association and Save LA River Open Space, we object to Harvard-Westlake's failure to provide the City with a complete application for its the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (the "Project") on what is now the site of Weddington Golf & Tennis. Master Land Use Application Instruction Sheet (CP-7810) requires an applicant to identify whether there will be any special events held at school facility, identify those events and the proposed frequency. Harvard-Westlake has wholly failed to include this required information, evasively stating instead:

> **j. Are there to be special events, e.g., fund-raising events, parent-teacher nights, graduation ceremonies or athletic events? How often are these proposed?**
>
> To be determined.

We urge the City to require Harvard-Westlake to submit a revised application that includes all required information before this proposed Project is further considered by the City. Since an accurate and complete application is required to define the scope of the Project for environmental review, all hearings and deadlines, including any comment periods on the draft environmental impact report for this Project should be continued and extended until a complete application has been submitted.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Amy Minteer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION to ENV-2020-1512-DEIR - Harvard-Westlake Park Project

1 message

Kyla Bennett <KBennett@peer.org> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:24 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Please find attached PEER's comments on the Harvard-Westlake project.

Thank you,

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Harvard Westlake comments.pdf
237K

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
962 Wayne Ave • Suite 610 • Silver Spring, MD 20910

May 10, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sent via email to: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

RE: Comments on Harvard-Westlake River Park Project DEIR

Dear Ms. Henry:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). The project involves the redevelopment of an approximately 16 acre site along the Los Angeles River for an athletic and recreational facility, and includes installation of an artificial turf field. Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) is restricting its comments to adverse impacts associated with the proposed artificial turf field, particularly in regard to per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Our specific comments are set forth below.

What are PFAS? PFAS are a large family of chemicals that number between 6,504[1] and 12,034[2] human-made chemicals that provide heat, stain, and water resistance. Yet, due to the strong carbon-fluorine bonds that occur in these molecules, PFAS do not easily break down in the environment and are called "forever chemicals." Well-studied PFAS are toxic to humans in concentrations as small as parts per quadrillion (ppq).[3] EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) applies the following "working definition" when identifying PFAS: "a structure that contains the unit R-CF2-CF(R')(R'"), where R, R', and R'" do not equal "H" and the carbon-carbon bond is saturated (note: branching, heteroatoms, and cyclic structures are included)."[4] However, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines PFAS as "fluorinated substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl or

[1] https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/pfas-natl-test-strategy.pdf
[2] ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, *PFAS Master List of PFAS Substances*, https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/chemical_lists/pfasmaster
[3] CAL. OFFICE OF ENVTL. HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT, *Announcement of Availability of a Draft Technical Support Document and Public Workshop for Proposed Public Health Goals for Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid in Drinking Water*, (July 22, 2021) https://oehha.ca.gov/water/crnr/announcement-availability-draft-technical-support-document-and-public-workshop-proposed.
[4] *See* EPA, PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN PESTICIDE PACKAGING, https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pfas-packaging. EPA has recently requested public comment on its working definition of PFAS.

methylene carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I atom attached to it)."[5] Regardless of which definition is used, adverse health impacts of PFAS are undeniable.

Specifically, PFAS are associated with cancer and have been linked to growth, learning, and behavioral problems in infants and children; fertility and pregnancy problems, including pre-eclampsia; interference with natural human hormones; increased cholesterol; and immune system problems.[6] Epidemiological studies have found decreased antibody response to vaccines,[7] and associations between blood serum PFAS levels and both immune system hypersensitivity and autoimmune disorders like asthma and ulcerative colitis.[8] The negative immune system effects of PFAS are extremely concerning given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Recently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released a "Statement on Potential Intersection between PFAS Exposure and COVID-19," which recognized the "evidence from human and animal studies that PFAS exposure may reduce antibody responses to vaccines . . . and may reduce infectious disease resistance."[9]

Numerous studies have found toxicity in legacy PFAS, such as PFOS and PFOA. Yet, as scientists study newer replacement PFAS, they are finding similar adverse toxicological outcomes in the new PFAS they test.[10] A compilation of PFAS toxicity studies shows that virtually every PFAS examined is correlated with adverse health outcomes.[11]

Routes of exposure for PFAS include ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. While ingestion of PFAS is the most common route of exposure, scientists are finding that inhalation and dermal absorption are important routes of exposure. Indeed, even the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) states that people working with PFAS "may be exposed to PFAS by inhaling them, getting them on their skin, and swallowing them."[12] Moreover, recent work shows that firefighters can be exposed to PFAS through "ingestion or

---

[5] https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=ENV/CBC/MONO(2021)25&docLanguage=En#:~:text=The%20rationale%20behind%20the%20revision,noted%20exceptions%2C%20any%20chemical%20with

[6] U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls*, (May 2021), https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf

[7] Sunderland, E. M. et. al., *A Review of the Pathways of Human Exposure to Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) and Present Understanding of Health Effects*, 29 JOURNAL OF EXPOSURE SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY, no. 2, (2018), https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30470793/.

[8] *See* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water Health Advisory for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)*, 39 (May 2016), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-05/documents/pfoa_health_advisory_final_508.pdf.

[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Statement on Potential Intersection between PFAS Exposure and COVID-19*, https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects/index.html (last visited Mar. 29, 2021).

[10] U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program, *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)*, https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/topics/pfas/index.html

[11] https://pfasproject.com/pfas-toxic-database/

[12] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects/exposure.html#:~:text=Workers%20may%20be%20exposed%20to,your%20body%20through%20your%20skin.

inhalation, or direct contact with the skin and dermal absorption."[13] Recent studies have shown that some PFAS can migrate from car seat fabric to sweat, showing a potential dermal exposure route.[14]

There are per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in artificial turf, and the DEIR does not address these impacts. Although the narrative of the DEIR does not mention PFAS as a hazardous component of the artificial turf, Appendix H states that:

> The artificial grass blades are formed through a molding and extrusion process, which uses per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are not used in the artificial grass blades or base material themselves. Rather, PFAS are used during the extrusion process to avoid clogging of the extruding machines.[15]

We believe that this statement is only partially true. While PFAS are added to the machines to assist in the extrusion process, PFAS are also used as, "a slip agent that is intentionally added to the molten hydrocarbons in order to make the plastic grass blades free of defects."[16] In other words, PFAS *are* used in the base material itself. In fact, every sample of dozens of artificial turf, regardless of the manufacturer, show PFAS[17] in the grass blades, the backing, and sometimes the shock pad and the infill. Moreover, Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedures (SPLPs) show that these PFAS leach off the fields into surrounding waters.[18,19]

Therefore, the failure of the DEIR to discuss the impacts associated with PFAS in the artificial turf, their ability to leach into the groundwater and Los Angeles River, and potential impacts on the athletes using the fields, is a critical flaw which must be cured in the Final EIR.

Even minute amounts of PFAS are dangerous. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the risk assessments of three PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, and GenX) in November of 2021. The new risk assessments showed that there is basically no safe level of these compounds; specifically, they state that the Lifetime Health Advisory may be as low as 6 parts per quadrillion (ppq).[20] Indeed, California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment recommend a health protective limit of 7 ppq of PFOA and 1 ppt of PFOS.[21] Given that we are seeing PFAS at much higher levels than these leaching off artificial turf, it is incumbent on Harvard-Westlake

---

[13] https://www.sffcpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/6.23.2020-DR-PEASLEE-STUDY-ANOTHER-PATHYWAY-FOR-FIREFIGHTER-EXPOSURE-TO-PFAS-FIREFIGHTER-TEXTILES.pdf
[14] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0269749120361650?via%3Dihub
[15] DEIR, Appendix H, p. 2
[16] https://oakbluffs.zoom.us/rec/play/XRPkH-Yd8joprhyIovKEPo3SpdVyri6t5Intk1wSyaXPB10ZXZ6U_IUjX9npl9X4DduJgE7gjIndVKMS.qSRjKd7F9cH_sF-e?continueMode=true&_x_zm_rtaid=oO_jk5lWTT-Y7W-V3an6Yw.1652118740167.3adaa7e26df2bb777484f4cc1217465c&_x_zm_rhtaid=887
[17] Dr. Graham Peaslee and Kristen Mello, NEWMOA Conference, April 6, 2022
[18] Id.
[19] https://www.mvcommission.org/sites/default/files/docs/210301_Turf%20Laboratory%20Testing%20Report%20Review_HWSIGNED%281%29.pdf
[20] https://www.huntonnickelreportblog.com/2021/11/icymi-epa-takes-a-big-science-step-towards-setting-a-drinking-water-standard-for-pfoa-and-pfos-and-the-implications-are-much-broader/
[21] https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/pfoapfosphgdraft061021.pdf

proponents to assess the impacts to the ground water, surface water, and drinking water from the PFAS in these products.

The DEIR incorrectly claims artificial turf will save water. The DEIR states that the "artificial grass … [is] a sustainable alternative to turf grass and [will provide a] reduction in water demand."[22] However, this is not necessarily true. A 2017 study in New Mexico concluded that, "in order to provide a cool, playable surface, irrigation amounts for artificial turf are ***greater*** than for natural warm-season turf" (emphasis added).[23] This study was confirmed in 2020 when researchers found that, "that the amount of water required to maintain [artificial turf] temperatures at levels comparable to irrigated [natural turf] over a 24-h period exceed the water requirements of Bermuda grass [natural turf] in the same environment."[24] In fact, a member of the Synthetic Turf Council claims that irrigation systems for artificial turf must be "over-engineered" and that "a large amount of water has to be dumped evenly across the whole field—and quickly because players will want to play immediately. And the cooling effect only lasts about an hour, maybe less."[25]

Therefore, the numerous statements in the DEIR that state that the artificial turf will reduce "irrigation water demand, which would reduce the Project's GHG emissions associated with water conveyance and wastewater treatment" are not true.[26] The Final EIR must look at recent scientific studies regarding the necessity of watering artificial turf to maintain cool enough temperatures to play.

The DEIR's analysis of GHG emissions is flawed. Recent research shows that "the substitution of artificial grass for natural grass contributes to global warming."[27] Additionally:

> …artificial grass reaches significantly greater temperatures than those reached by natural grass under the same meteorological conditions... artificial grass creates an additional amount of energy absorbed by the atmosphere. With the number of nationwide artificial grass installations, a typical result yields an additional energy deposited into the atmosphere during moderately warm summer days of 10 to 20 gigawatts.[28]

More recent research conducted this year states that artificial turf "can significantly increase ground surface temperatures and consequently increase ambient air temperatures near the ground as well as its surroundings."[29] Indeed, the scientists conclude that, "[c]oncerning climate mitigation, replacing natural ground with heat-absorbent artificial turf may be counter-productive."[30]

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[22] See, e.g., DEIR, p. IV.G-55
[23] https://scisoc.confex.com/crops/2017am/webprogram/Handout/Paper106290/Ahmed%20Kanaan.pdf
[24] Kanaan, A. et al., Water Requirements for Cooling Artificial Turf, J. Irrig. Drain Eng., 2020, 146(10): 05020004
[25] https://www.parksandrecbusiness.com/articles/2016/10/part-2-watering-synthetic-turf
[26] DEIR, p. IV.G-72
[27] Golden, L.M., Sustainability and Climate Change. Dec 2021.436-449. http://doi.org/10.1089/scc.2021.0038
[28] Id.
[29] Shi, Y. and C.Y. Jim, *Developing a Thermal Suitability Index to assess artificial turf applications for various site-weather and user-activity scenarios*, Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 2017 (2022).
[30] Id.

The DEIR's net Project emissions (Table IV.G-7) does not appear to take the additional water use needed to cool the fields into account. It is therefore clear that the DEIR did not adequately examine recent research on this topic; alternatively, data were cherry-picked to give the authors the answer they sought. The Final EIR must include this more recent research and amend the calculation of net Project emissions.

The DEIR cherry-picks studies on the dangers of crumb rubber infill. The DEIR relies heavily on old and biased scientific literature regarding the dangers of crumb rubber infill. For example, the DEIR repeatedly cites a 2018 "study" by Gradient, a consulting firm that works for industry, to demonstrate that crumb rubber infill does not pose a risk. Scientists have been aware for years that Gradient employees are not impartial. Indeed, Gradient has been outed for their bias:

> Gradient belongs to a breed of scientific consulting firms that defends the products of its corporate clients beyond credulity, even exhaustively studied substances whose dangers are not in doubt, such as asbestos, lead and arsenic. Gradient's scientists rarely acknowledge that a chemical poses a serious public health risk. The Center for Public Integrity analyzed 149 scientific articles and letters published by the firm's most prolific principal scientists. Ninety-eight percent of the time, they found that the substance in question was harmless at levels to which people are typically exposed…"They truly are the epitome of rented white coats…"[31]

Moreover, *all* the studies cited in the DEIR were conducted before PFAS was discovered in artificial turf in 2019, and all the studies showing risk or harm were not included. The DEIR conveniently leaves out a 2022 peer-reviewed study that shows metals in crumb rubber are "above safe levels" and "accidental ingestion could lead to chronic effects and cancer risks";[32] that crumb rubber contains "harmful to human health PAHs in amounts exceeding the permissible limits";[33] and that chemicals in crumb rubber kill salmon and other fish.[34] There are a plethora of other articles that come to similar conclusions, and it is not PEER's job to bring all of those to the attention of the project proponents. Suffice it to say that it is clear that the literature search was insufficient and/or biased, and the Final EIR must include these additional research papers.

The DEIR does not comprehensively discuss the issue of microplastics. Both the grass blades of the plastic turf and the crumb rubber infill migrate off the field and get into adjoining waters. Hundreds of pounds of microplastics shed off these fields each year, despite industry's claims that they do not break.[35] In fact, research from Sweden indicates that microplastics coming off

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[31] https://publicintegrity.org/environment/meet-the-rented-white-coats-who-defend-toxic-chemicals/

[32] Cátia A.L. Graça, Filipe Rocha, Filipa O. Gomes, M. Rosário Rocha, Vera Homem, Arminda Alves, Nuno Ratola, *Presence of metals and metalloids in crumb rubber used as infill of worldwide synthetic turf pitches: Exposure and risk assessment*, Chemosphere, Volume 299 (2022)

[33] Grynkiewicz-Bylina, B., Rakwic, B. & Słomka-Słupik, B. Tests of rubber granules used as artificial turf for football fields in terms of toxicity to human health and the environment. *Sci Rep* 12, 6683 (2022)

[34] Tian, Z. et al., *A ubiquitous tire rubber-derived chemical induces acute mortality in coho salmon*, Science, Volume 371, 185-189 (2021).

[35] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8OLBfWmt7g&t=2s

artificial turf fields is the second largest source of microplastics in the environment.[36] The Final EIR must discuss this issue, and include information regarding the PFAS and other toxic chemicals that will migrate with these microplastics.

Artificial turf cannot currently be recycled. The only section of the DEIR that discusses end of life issues for the artificial turf is in Section IV.H-45. Indeed, the DEIR concludes, "Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements would ensure that Project impacts related to disposal of artificial turf would be less than significant." This is not true. The DEIR fails to mention that there are no recycling facilities in the United States, and old fields are being unceremoniously dumped all over the country.[37] The Final EIR must specifically disclose what will happen to the tons of PFAS-laden plastic at the end of the field's life.

Conclusion. It is somewhat ironic that the DEIR states that, "[t]he Project would install artificial turf fields designed to simulate the experience of practicing and playing on grass fields."[38] Given the PFAS that leaches off artificial turf, the microplastics, the toxic chemicals associated with crumb rubber, the inability to recycle the fields at end of life, the contribution to climate change, and the intense water use, it seems logical that if Harvard-Westlake wants to "simulate the experience of practicing and playing on grass fields," they should simply install grass fields.

It appears that all artificial turf contains PFAS, including one of the most toxic (PFOA). Because we only discovered PFAS in artificial turf three years ago, there have been no studies investigating health impacts to athletes using the fields from these PFAS. This absence of evidence does ***not*** mean that it is safe for people to use the fields; it merely means it has not yet been studied. However, we do know that even minute quantities of PFAS are dangerous to human health; and we do know that the PFAS in the fields leaches off into groundwater, soils, and drinking water. The DEIR is deeply and fatally flawed given its failure to address the aforementioned issues, and in order to adequately assess impacts from the proposed project, the Final EIR must be significantly amended.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Kyla Bennett, PhD, JD
Director, Science Policy
Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility

[36] https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1549783/FULLTEXT01.pdf
[37] https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2019/12/artificial-turf-fields-are-piling-no-recycling-fix/603874/
[38] DEIR, IV. H-28

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR Comments

1 message

Save Coldwater Canyon! <savecoldwatercanyon@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:11 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org

Case Number: *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Save Coldwater Canyon! Inc is a neighborhood group fighting to preserve and protect the scenic beauty, natural environment, health, safety and welfare of Coldwater Canyon and its neighboring communities. We are a California nonprofit public benefit corporation. We work to protect open space, natural habitat, wildlife, and wildlife corridors in the Santa Monica Mountains and actively support other community groups in these efforts.

Some History: In 2017, HW succumbed to overwhelming community opposition and abandoned the egregious and dangerous Harvard-Westlake Parking Improvement Plan in Coldwater Canyon. However, just as the community took a well-earned breath of relief, we learned that the school had purchased Weddington Golf & Tennis, a Los Angeles Historical Cultural Landmark and green open space, beloved by Angelenos for generations. Councilman Krekorian assured our community that Harvard-Westlake had made a promise of ***"maintaining the tranquility of Weddington and preserving as much open space as possible."***

The plan for the Harvard Westlake River Park [Campus] Project shatters these promises. If this out of character, out of scale Project is approved, there will never again be tranquility at Weddington.

We oppose the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project for the following reasons:

The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project would negatively transform Weddington Golf & Tennis – 17 acres of heavily utilized, river-adjacent and tree-canopied, green open space – enjoyed by the public for nearly 70 years – into a gigantic and intrusive Sports Event Facility for Harvard-Westlake, a private high school. Harvard-Westlake would continue to occupy its 22-acre upper school campus facility in Studio City, located .6 miles from Weddington.

One look at the Plan for the Proposed facility leaves one asking, "where is the park?"
With four "arenas" – two full-size artificial turf sports fields, one Olympic-size pool, and an 80,249-square foot gym, each with spectator bleachers and a total of 45 light poles (up to 80 feet in height), there is simply no room left for a park. As environmentalists and advocates of open space, we can recognize a "greenwashed" development proposal and do not believe a narrow track around a walled facility and interstitial bits of space between venues is an appropriate trade-off for what exists today. The adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway would remain, but that is a public asset and should not be appropriated by reference.

Impacts of the potential loss of the existing recreational, green open space would be broadly felt through the Los Angeles region. The loss of 17 acres of River-adjacent, forested, green open space would eliminate recreational opportunities for thousands of Angelenos if replaced by the proposed Sports Event facility. Moreover, the opportunity to create an environmentally superior, public LA River recreational facility with

aquifer recharging would be irrevocably lost. Living with the reality of the Climate Emergency, the loss of living green open space, biological diversity, and hundreds of mature trees is something we can ill afford.

Impacts on Residents in Studio City would be stunning. The elimination of 246 trees, loss of wildlife and the excavation of **250,000 cubic yards of largely undisturbed soil** would leave a 21-foot-deep pit – a barren wasteland in the heart of Studio City. Neighbors would immediately experience the urban heat island effect from the construction site, as well as years of exposure to dangerous dust, harmful GHGs, particulates and contaminants, along with constant noise and vibration during the 30-plus month construction period. Residents would be exposed to safety hazards, including dangerous traffic, 300-plus daily haul trucks on neighborhood streets included in the Vision Zero HIN (High-Injury Network). During operation, the Project would bring continued unacceptable levels of noise, light, air quality contaminants, and runoff from artificial turf that would introduce new PFAS, otherwise known as "forever chemicals," to surrounding neighborhoods and the LA River. Traffic would remain congested and dangerous in all adjacent neighborhoods. The number of trips would be vastly increased, and traffic made dangerous for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians, due to the unnecessary addition of 503 subterranean parking spaces, along with 29 surface parking spots. At a time when calls to transition away from our heavy reliance on cars are growing louder, the Project proposes a total of 532 parking spaces.

Wildlife, from insects to mammals, currently living on the property, would be lost, destroyed, or displaced. Opportunities for recreation would vanish. Health benefits attributable to exposure to natural green open space, including better physical and mental health, general well-being, and even increased longevity, would instantly disappear.

Impacts to Hillside Residents have been largely unconsidered in the DEIR. Residents living in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, just south of the Project, would experience intensified impacts in the categories of Aesthetics, Noise and Geology:

- **Esthetics** would be inescapably degraded, when viewed from above the Proposed Project. Views of forested green space would be replaced by artificial turf and brightly lit fields, all with bleachers.
- **Light and glare** from 45 light poles up to 80-feet high, many directed toward hillsides. Three large electronic billboards add to this light intrusion, which is detrimental to human health, disrupting circadian rhythms of residents.
- **Excessive light hurts wildlife**, interrupts connectivity and interferes with migration patterns of various species.
- **Impacts of sustained vibration** on hillside homes, especially on unstable north facing foothills of Santa Monica Mountains (Sunswept, Laurel Terrace, Rhodes, Vanetta, Viewcrest) have not been considered.
- **Noise, including amplified noise** from sports practices, games, and frequent special events with hundreds or thousands of spectators, would result in **exacerbated impacts** to hillside residents, due to noise effects in hillside terrain, including echo. The Public Address system and bleachers would be directed toward southern hillside residents. These neighbors already experience severe, debilitating noise from well-documented relocated flight paths from BUR and VNY airports, which was not considered in the DEIR as a cumulative noise impact. Health impacts from excessive noise are well-documented and include heart disease, stress/inflammation related diseases, including Alzheimer's. **A comprehensive Health Assessment, including these noise impacts, must be included in a revised and recirculated RDEIR.**

The omission of a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, on its own, demonstrates the need for a Revised and Recirculated DEIR (RDEIR). Applicant must produce a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, to include Cumulative Health Risks. The HRA (Health Risk Assessment) must include all categories, including air quality, noise, light and sleep disturbance; reduced access to public safety -- fire and police; unsafe traffic conditions and congestion that cannot be mitigated, and others as applicable. Any Project that proposes to remove 17 acres of green space and tree canopy to excavate and haul 250,000 cubic yards of earth will

certainly have health impacts on the residential neighborhoods that surround it. The construction and operations of a MultiSport Day and Night Events Center will create further new and unforeseen impacts to health, transforming the health of the entire community.

Alternatives presented in the DEIR are insufficient and do not represent an earnest attempt to weigh the concerns of the community with the desires of the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake. There is no Alternative that removes any one of the four "arenas" – 2 fields, 1 pool, and 1 gym. There is no Alternative that eliminates or meaningfully reduces the number of parking spaces on-site. If the Applicant was serious about presenting Alternatives that would represent compromise and a better outcome for the community, the Applicant would have submitted at least one Alternative with no events, no spectators or outdoor bleachers, a reduced-size gym, just one field, no pool, no underground parking, no lights, no amplified noise, and enough public, green, open space (40% of the property, half of it contiguous), to warrant the label of "Park." The Project has exploded far beyond the initial concept into an oversized, intrusive public nuisance that will destroy the quality of life for far too many for the benefit of only a privileged few.

Removing events would eliminate the most damaging features of the Project. Without events, meaning **use as practice facility only**, as was the intent of the earlier Parking Improvement Project, there can be no justification of necessity for:

- Underground parking or surface parking of no more than 100. **It should be noted that LAMC requirements for parking are based on the number of fixed seats, thus removal of outdoor fixed bleachers and bleacher seating in the gym would argue against allowing any more than a minimal number of parking spaces. Perhaps parking spaces were the incentive for great number of bleacher seats.** [Note existing Public Parking Structure, Lot 690 at 12225 Ventura Blvd., with 393 parking spaces, an easy 5-minute walk from the Project, is available to the public.]
- Extraordinary volume of 250,000 cubic yards of grading
- Prolonged exposure to undisturbed soils on Haul Route impacting Transportation, Air Quality, Noise, Green House Gases, and Human Health
- Extended construction schedule (overlapping phases of at least 30 month)
- Night use and lighting
- Bleachers
- Public Address System and amplified sound, lessening operational noise impacts
- Electronic scoreboards
- Note that water recapture takes up a very small part of the Project planned excavated area and could be accomplished without subterranean parking in all Alternatives.
- Alternatives should provide a much wider, green buffer along the entire perimeter, to protect neighborhoods, including eastern and southern hillside residential neighborhoods.

In consideration of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), the Permit must be made Comprehensive of all three of the School's Campuses – the middle school campus in Holmby Hills, upper school campus in Studio City, and the proposed "River Park" campus in Studio City – to prevent constant shifting of operations and overuse, including events and parking. The operations of all Harvard-Westlake facilities would be undeniably linked and must be required to conform to the Comprehensive CUP. If this project is approved in

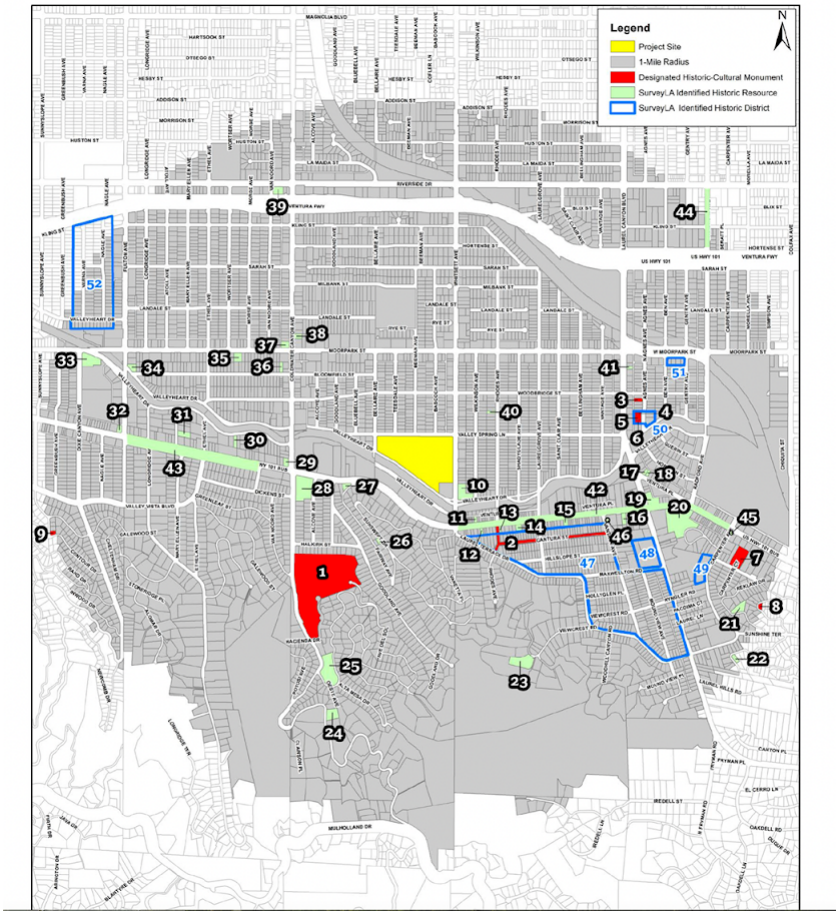
any form, the school must be required to deliver a Master Plan to the City within 1 year and agree to a Moratorium on Growth for 25 years from the date of approval of this project.

Furthermore, any approval of this project should not assume agreement with usages suggested, assumed or outlined in this DEIR. The Conditional Use Permit must require detailed usages for **all three facilities/campuses** and must include detailed Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plans for each school, covering daily use, weekend use, night use, and Event use.

STORY POLES: We request that Harvard-Westlake be required to hire a professional company to install Story Poles on the Project Site. These poles should describe the dimensions of the gym, all 45 light poles, the 3 scoreboards, pool, pool canopy, Field A, Field B, all bleachers, perimeter walls, and any other structures over 500 square feet. Story poles should also indicate clearly the "public elements" of the perimeter path and interior spaces. The poles must be required to stay in place for at least 30 days, once completed.

STUDY AREA: We request an increase in the size of the Project Study Area. The size of the Project **Study Area is inadequate** and appears to be measured as a radius of .5 miles from an unmarked center point within this extremely large 17-acre project. This area cannot possibly capture the wide range of severe impacts. This metric disadvantages communities to the east and south of the Project, including hillside residences that receive intensified impacts from light and noise, as well as destruction of views, an esthetic concern. City of Los Angeles has allowed for project study areas of 1 mile, which would be more appropriate for a job of this unprecedented scale, and one that involves an astronomical 250,000 cubic yards of grading. Increasing the Project Study Area would more accurately capture the impacts of grading and hauling along heavily populated streets, as it would include the haul route between the Project and the 101. By confining study to such a tiny area of impact, the environmental review also **fails to capture a great number of sensitive receptors, including elderly and children,** in several nearby neighborhoods, including the Silver Triangle and Sunswept neighborhoods east of Whitsett. Studio City neighborhoods have a very high rate of respiratory disease, which is well documented. Attached is a the HCM map showing a 1-mile radius, page 65 of *Historical Resources Technical Report*. This should be the area of study for **all DEIR categories**, including air quality, transportation. PROPOSED STUDY AREA FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF DEIR below:

FIGURE 3. MAP OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT SITE



LEASES & LOANOUTS: We request clarification of opportunities for financial gain by Harvard-Westlake. Will the School be permitted to accept compensation of any kind for lease, loanout, or usage of this "public-private" facility, either by direct compensation, reimbursement or other quid pro quo? Further, we request that such compensation be forbidden and that the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake, be required to guarantee that they will not be compensated for usage by the public, or any other party.

Furthermore, increased negative impacts surrounding neighborhoods from such increased uses must be considered and balanced with benefit to the Applicant.

SAFETY: We request consideration of ALL Safety Impacts included In Aperture Expert Report, submitted by Save Weddington, including public safety, emergency services, traffic safety, pedestrian and transit user safety, High Injury Network, and neighborhood protections from a wide range of human health hazards that would be introduced by the Project**.** How would the Applicant propose to eliminate the possibility of students and visitors running across busy Whitsett or Ventura Blvd? The danger will be even worse after dark and multiplied at events, when there will be hundreds or thousands of people entering and exiting the facility. Most visitors will be unfamiliar with the neighborhood. Even students will not always patiently wait and will instead, dash into traffic, in the dark. This risk to students was noted in the 2016 Wexco Safety report for the earlier Parking Improvement Project. There have been many vehicle and pedestrian accidents and some pedestrian fatalities crossing both of these streets. Pedestrian safety is one extremely important reason to ELIMINATE events and night use.
We also support all safety concerns regarding human health: Air Quality, Green House Gases, Noise, Cumulative Noise with consideration required for Jet Noise, and Light Intrusion.

Furthermore, the Study Area for Safety Impacts and all Impacts from the Project, must be expanded to one mile. **PLEASE note that residents at and south of Ventura Blvd. are living in the VHFHSZ (Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone) and are at extreme risk of fire. Any loss of fire-fighting capability to these residents could result in catastrophic wildfire that would spread rapidly through the Santa Monica Mountains.**

NOISE IMPACTS: We request correction of the ERROR of omission of "JET NOISE from relocated Burbank Airport flight paths" from Cumulative Noise Impacts. These impacts are well documented, the subject of public controversy, and have resulted in two City of Los Angeles lawsuits. Noise impacts are concentrated in southern Studio City, primarily over and south of the project area. CEQA requires an EIR to include consideration of such cumulative impacts to which the project would contribute, and the importance of that contribution in the context of the cumulative impact. Therefore, please provide thorough examination of Aircraft Noise and health impacts from noise, as part of the requirement to study noise cumulative impacts**. (See Citation below)**

> **CITATION NOISE:** Noise as a Public Health Hazard, American Public Health Association, Policy Number 202115, October 26, 2021. https://apha.org/Policies-and-Advocacy/Public-Health-Policy-Statements/Policy-Database/2022/01/07/Noise-as-a-Public-Health-Hazard
>
> **Abstract**
>
> Noise is unwanted and/or harmful sound, first recognized as a public health hazard in 1968. The Noise Control Act of 1972 declared that "it is the policy of the United States to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health or welfare." The promise of that legislation remains unfulfilled 50 years later. Human exposure to harmful noise levels is widespread. Major sources include transportation, military aircraft and combat operations, noisy recreational vehicles, industrial machinery, recreational and leisure activities, outdoor power equipment, consumer products, and, possibly, wind turbines. Loud noise causes hearing loss and tinnitus and can contribute to non-auditory health problems. **Chronic noise, even at low levels, can cause annoyance, sleep disruption, and stress that contribute to cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, metabolic disturbances, exacerbation of psychological disorders, and premature mortality. Noise interferes with cognition and learning, contributes to behavior problems, and reduces achievement and productivity. The health of more than 100 million Americans is at risk, with children among the most vulnerable**. Noise-related costs range in the hundreds of billions of dollars per year. Yet, the United States has no federal standards for non-occupational noise exposure. Federal standards for occupational noise exposure from the 1970s address only hearing loss as an adverse health effect and do not apply to all workers (e.g., those in agriculture and construction). Calls for action have gone largely unheeded. This policy calls for national noise standards, enforcement, education, outreach, and action on noise as a public health hazard. They are long overdue

Furthermore, the Project's **Noise Study methodology** of measuring two 15-minute increments of noise, to represent day and night levels, at such short distances from the multiple sources of noise within the Project, is woefully inadequate to measure baseline existing noise. In addition, impacts of significant **noise effects** such as echo and sustain in surrounding hillside neighborhoods, is omitted, and ignored. **The Study Area is too small and must be expanded to a minimum of 1 mile from noise sources.**

BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The Project would create an extreme event in the ecological and biological life of Studio City. We would like to include by reference all comments on biological impacts included in the comment from Save Weddington. The project threatens survival of special-status western yellow bat and creates a vast hole in the tree canopy that cannot be reproduced for at least 3 decades. Sudden urban heat island effect, glare and contamination of water resources from artificial turf would bring new and severe hazards to our

community and to the greater Los Angeles community, via the LA River. Changes and impacts to the public asset, Zev Yaroslavsky Greenbelt and to leased County land must also be closely examined. Details of County lease contracts must be revealed.

We request the correction of Transportation errors and consideration of Transportation omissions:

- No measured intersection traffic counts included, and baseline counts calculated by reaching back to 2017.
- Grading export miscalculation due to swelling of undisturbed soil, underestimated by up to 25% and will thus increase number of export vehicles by 25%.
- Does not incorporate changes since Sportsman's Landing and other developments.
- Does not incorporate substantive street, signal, and traffic calming improvements that would be necessitated by trips/traffic generated by construction and operations of the Project.
- Inadequate protections for neighborhoods surrounding the project. No mention of southern neighborhoods, Sunswept and Silver Triangle, or of Laurel Terrace Drive, which is not an extension of Whitsett but rather, a narrow Hillside Connector Street, impacted by the congested Ventura Blvd & Whitsett intersection.

PLANNING AND ENTITLEMENTS

The project violates the Los Angeles General Plan, the Open Space element of the General Plan, the Sherman Oaks Studio City Toluca Lake Cahuenga Pass Community plan, and the RIO Specific Plan.

CUP criteria. SEC. 12.24. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER SIMILAR QUASI-JUDICIAL APPROVALS.

Findings for Approval. (Amended by Ord. No. 182,095, Eff. 5/7/12.) *A decision-maker shall not grant a conditional use or other approval specified in Subsections U., V., W., or X. of this Section without finding:*

1. that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;

The project will degrade the community on multiple criteria including esthetics, including light, glare, and views; air quality during construction and operations; loss of open space; loss of urban tree canopy; loss of irreplaceable biological resources including wildlife, natural habitat; increase in greenhouse gases, and introduction of serious public health risks health risks including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, asthma and brain injury/dementia from massive increase in noise and air pollution contaminants; introduces health impacts from excessive and constant lighting that will disrupt sleep patterns and cause inflammatory disease; PFCS contamination of water; traffic safety issues that cannot be mitigated without a massive reduction in scope and use that removes the option of events, lights, amplified noise, and spectators.

2. that the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and

The massive and extraordinary scale of this project in the midst of quiet, residential neighborhoods will destroy the character of the community and divide it, creating a giant Harvard-Westlake occupied island that overwhelms and excludes the neighboring community. The overwhelming demand on public resources, including public safety resources, police and fire, will damage our community. The Very High Fire Hazard Risk Zone begins on the south side for Ventura Blvd. and needs instantaneous access to fire services. The Project puts the public at risk.

3. *that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan*.

The Project does not conform to the General or Community Plan and in fact, divides the Community, in both a physical and socioeconomic sense. Open space is irreparably lost.

Our conclusion, much to the community's disadvantage, Harvard-Westlake School is again asking for too much – to remove a resource that provides opportunities to over 50,000 Angelenos each year, for the benefit of a small population of students. References to extremely limited and strictly discretionary "public use" or "community use," within the perimeter walls, as proposed by the Applicant, do not outweigh the innumerable and severe negative impacts of the proposed Project. The uncalculated damage to Studio City neighborhoods that would be forced to bear the impacts of destruction, construction, operational use, and overuse, including loan outs and leases, coupled with the loss of recreational opportunities and natural resources to the entire region, which has relied on Weddington Golf & Tennis for decades, lead to the conclusion that **this project is indefensibly destructive and must now be rejected**.

Sincerely,

Heidi MacKay, President

Save Coldwater Canyon!, Inc.

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SAVE COLDWATER CANYON! Inc. is a neighborhood group fighting to preserve and protect the scenic beauty, natural environment, health, safety and welfare of Coldwater Canyon and its neighboring communities.

Find out more at www.savecoldwatercanyon.com
Follow us on Twitter: @SaveColdwater

Save Coldwater Canyon's comment Weddington.pdf
4517K



Case Number: *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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We oppose the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project for the following reasons:

The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project would negatively transform Weddington Golf & Tennis – 17 acres of heavily utilized, river-adjacent and tree-canopied, green open space – enjoyed by the public for nearly 70 years – into a gigantic and intrusive Sports Event Facility for Harvard-Westlake, a private high school. Harvard-Westlake would continue to occupy its 22-acre upper school campus facility in Studio City, located .6 miles from Weddington.

One look at the Plan for the Proposed facility leaves one asking, "where is the park?" With four "arenas" – two full-size artificial turf sports fields, one Olympic-size pool, and an 80,249-square foot gym, each with spectator bleachers and a total of 45 light poles (up to 80 feet in height), there is simply no room left for a park. As environmentalists and advocates of open space, we can recognize a "greenwashed" development proposal and do not believe a narrow track around a walled facility and interstitial bits of space between venues is an appropriate trade-off for what exists today. The adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River

Greenway would remain, but that is a public asset and should not be appropriated by reference.

Impacts of the potential loss of the existing recreational, green open space would be broadly felt through the Los Angeles region. The loss of 17 acres of River-adjacent, forested, green open space would eliminate recreational opportunities for thousands of Angelenos if replaced by the proposed Sports Event facility. Moreover, the opportunity to create an environmentally superior, public LA River recreational facility with aquifer recharging would be irrevocably lost. Living with the reality of the Climate Emergency, the loss of living green open space, biological diversity, and hundreds of mature trees is something we can ill afford.

Impacts on Residents in Studio City would be stunning. The elimination of 246 trees, loss of wildlife and the excavation of **250,000 cubic yards of largely undisturbed soil** would leave a 21-foot-deep pit – a barren wasteland in the heart of Studio City. Neighbors would immediately experience the urban heat island effect from the construction site, as well as years of exposure to dangerous dust, harmful GHGs, particulates and contaminants, along with constant noise and vibration during the 30-plus month construction period. Residents would be exposed to safety hazards, including dangerous traffic, 300-plus daily haul trucks on neighborhood streets included in the Vision Zero HIN (High-Injury Network). During operation, the Project would bring continued unacceptable levels of noise, light, air quality contaminants, and runoff from artificial turf that would introduce new PFAS, otherwise known as "forever chemicals," to surrounding neighborhoods and the LA River. Traffic would remain congested and dangerous in all adjacent neighborhoods. The number of trips would be vastly increased, and traffic made dangerous for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians, due to the unnecessary addition of 503 subterranean parking spaces, along with 29 surface parking spots. At a time when calls to transition away from our heavy reliance on cars are growing louder, the Project proposes a total of 532 parking spaces.

Wildlife, from insects to mammals, currently living on the property, would be lost, destroyed, or displaced. Opportunities for recreation would vanish. Health benefits attributable to exposure to natural green open space, including better physical and mental health, general well-being, and even increased longevity, would instantly disappear.

Impacts to Hillside Residents have been largely unconsidered in the DEIR. Residents living in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, just south of the Project, would experience intensified impacts in the categories of Aesthetics, Noise and Geology:

- **Esthetics** would be inescapably degraded, when viewed from above the Proposed Project. Views of forested green space would be replaced by artificial turf and brightly lit fields, all with bleachers.
- **Light and glare** from 45 light poles up to 80-feet high, many directed toward hillsides. Three large electronic billboards add to this light intrusion, which is detrimental to human health, disrupting circadian rhythms of residents.
- **Excessive light hurts wildlife**, interrupts connectivity and interferes with migration patterns of various species.

- **Impacts of sustained vibration** on hillside homes, especially on unstable north facing foothills of Santa Monica Mountains (Sunswept, Laurel Terrace, Rhodes, Vanetta, Viewcrest) have not been considered.
- **Noise, including amplified noise** from sports practices, games, and frequent special events with hundreds or thousands of spectators, would result in **exacerbated impacts** to hillside residents, due to noise effects in hillside terrain, including echo. The Public Address system and bleachers would be directed toward southern hillside residents. These neighbors already experience severe, debilitating noise from well-documented relocated flight paths from BUR and VNY airports, which was not considered in the DEIR as a cumulative noise impact. Health impacts from excessive noise are well-documented and include heart disease, stress/inflammation related diseases, including Alzheimer's. **A comprehensive Health Assessment, including these noise impacts, must be included in a revised and recirculated RDEIR.**

The omission of a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, on its own, demonstrates the need for a Revised and Recirculated DEIR (RDEIR). Applicant must produce a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, to include Cumulative Health Risks. The HRA (Health Risk Assessment) must include all categories, including air quality, noise, light and sleep disturbance; reduced access to public safety -- fire and police; unsafe traffic conditions and congestion that cannot be mitigated, and others as applicable. Any Project that proposes to remove 17 acres of green space and tree canopy to excavate and haul 250,000 cubic yards of earth will certainly have health impacts on the residential neighborhoods that surround it. The construction and operations of a MultiSport Day and Night Events Center will create further new and unforeseen impacts to health, transforming the health of the entire community.

Alternatives presented in the DEIR are insufficient and do not represent an earnest attempt to weigh the concerns of the community with the desires of the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake. There is no Alternative that removes any one of the four "arenas" – 2 fields, 1 pool, and 1 gym. There is no Alternative that eliminates or meaningfully reduces the number of parking spaces on-site. If the Applicant was serious about presenting Alternatives that would represent compromise and a better outcome for the community, the Applicant would have submitted at least one Alternative with no events, no spectators or outdoor bleachers, a reduced-size gym, just one field, no pool, no underground parking, no lights, no amplified noise, and enough public, green, open space (40% of the property, half of it contiguous), to warrant the label of "Park." The Project has exploded far beyond the initial concept into an oversized, intrusive public nuisance that will destroy the quality of life for far too many for the benefit of only a privileged few.

Removing events would eliminate the most damaging features of the Project. Without events, meaning **use as practice facility only**, as was the intent of the earlier Parking Improvement Project, there can be no justification of necessity for:

- Underground parking or surface parking of no more than 100. **It should be noted that LAMC requirements for parking are based on the number of fixed seats, thus removal**

of outdoor fixed bleachers and bleacher seating in the gym would argue against allowing any more than a minimal number of parking spaces. Perhaps parking spaces were the incentive for great number of bleacher seats. [Note existing Public Parking Structure, Lot 690 at 12225 Ventura Blvd., with 393 parking spaces, an easy 5-minute walk from the Project, is available to the public.]

- Extraordinary volume of 250,000 cubic yards of grading
- Prolonged exposure to undisturbed soils on Haul Route impacting Transportation, Air Quality, Noise, Green House Gases, and Human Health
- Extended construction schedule (overlapping phases of at least 30 month)
- Night use and lighting
- Bleachers
- Public Address System and amplified sound, lessening operational noise impacts
- Electronic scoreboards
- Note that water recapture takes up a very small part of the Project planned excavated area and could be accomplished without subterranean parking in all Alternatives.
- Alternatives should provide a much wider, green buffer along the entire perimeter, to protect neighborhoods, including eastern and southern hillside residential neighborhoods.

In consideration of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), the Permit must be made Comprehensive of all three of the School's Campuses – the middle school campus in Holmby Hills, upper school campus in Studio City, and the proposed "River Park" campus in Studio City – to prevent constant shifting of operations and overuse, including events and parking. The operations of all Harvard-Westlake facilities would be undeniably linked and must be required to conform to the Comprehensive CUP. If this project is approved in any form, the school must be required to deliver a Master Plan to the City within 1 year and agree to a Moratorium on Growth for 25 years from the date of approval of this project.

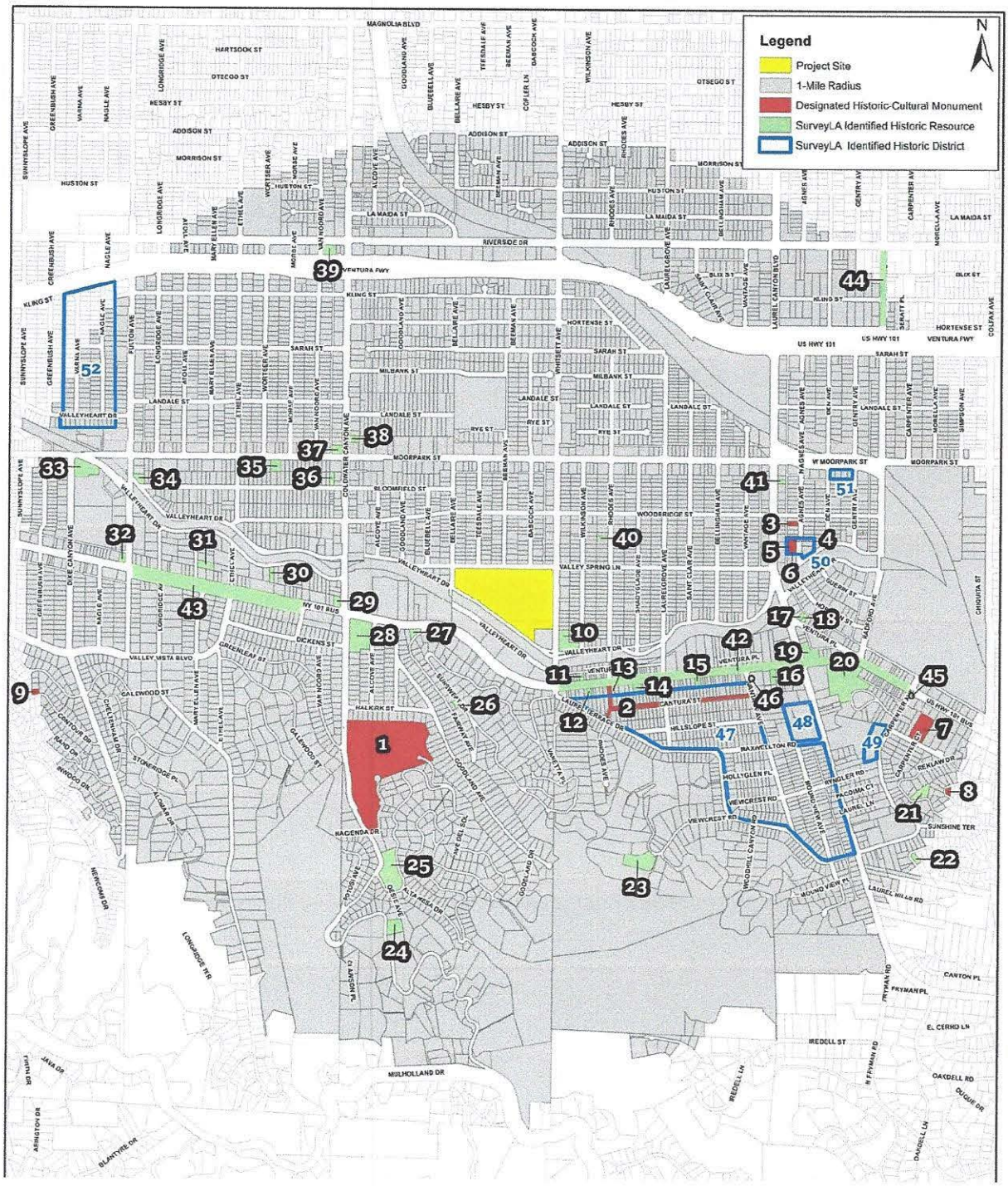
Furthermore, any approval of this project should not assume agreement with usages suggested, assumed or outlined in this DEIR. The Conditional Use Permit must require detailed usages for **all three facilities/campuses** and must include detailed Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plans for each school, covering daily use, weekend use, night use, and Event use.

STORY POLES: We request that Harvard-Westlake be required to hire a professional company to install Story Poles on the Project Site. These poles should describe the dimensions of the gym, all 45 light poles, the 3 scoreboards, pool, pool canopy, Field A, Field B, all bleachers, perimeter walls, and any other structures over 500 square feet. Story poles should also indicate clearly the "public elements" of the perimeter path and interior spaces. The poles must be required to stay in place for at least 30 days, once completed.

STUDY AREA: We request an increase in the size of the Project Study Area. The size of the Project **Study Area is inadequate** and appears to be measured as a radius of .5 miles from an unmarked

center point within this extremely large 17-acre project. This area cannot possibly capture the wide range of severe impacts. This metric disadvantages communities to the east and south of the Project, including hillside residences that receive intensified impacts from light and noise, as well as destruction of views, an esthetic concern. City of Los Angeles has allowed for project study areas of 1 mile, which would be more appropriate for a job of this unprecedented scale, and one that involves an astronomical 250,000 cubic yards of grading. Increasing the Project Study Area would more accurately capture the impacts of grading and hauling along heavily populated streets, as it would include the haul route between the Project and the 101. By confining study to such a tiny area of impact, the environmental review also **fails to capture a great number of sensitive receptors, including elderly and children,** in several nearby neighborhoods, including the Silver Triangle and Sunswept neighborhoods east of Whitsett. Studio City neighborhoods have a very high rate of respiratory disease, which is well documented. Attached is a the HCM map showing a 1-mile radius, page 65 of *Historical Resources Technical Report*. This should be the area of study for **all DEIR categories**, including air quality, transportation. PROPOSED STUDY AREA FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF DEIR below:

FIGURE 3. MAP OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT SITE



LEASES & LOANOUTS: We request clarification of opportunities for financial gain by Harvard-Westlake. Will the School be permitted to accept compensation of any kind for lease, loanout, or usage of this "public-private" facility, either by direct compensation, reimbursement or other quid pro

quo? Further, we request that such compensation be forbidden and that the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake, be required to guarantee that they will not be compensated for usage by the public, or any other party.

Furthermore, increased negative impacts surrounding neighborhoods from such increased uses must be considered and balanced with benefit to the Applicant.

SAFETY: We request consideration of ALL Safety Impacts included In Aperture Expert Report, submitted by Save Weddington, including public safety, emergency services, traffic safety, pedestrian and transit user safety, High Injury Network, and neighborhood protections from a wide range of human health hazards that would be introduced by the Project. How would the Applicant propose to eliminate the possibility of students and visitors running across busy Whitsett or Ventura Blvd? The danger will be even worse after dark and multiplied at events, when there will be hundreds or thousands of people entering and exiting the facility. Most visitors will be unfamiliar with the neighborhood. Even students will not always patiently wait and will instead, dash into traffic, in the dark. This risk to students was noted in the 2016 Wexco Safety report for the earlier Parking Improvement Project. There have been many vehicle and pedestrian accidents and some pedestrian fatalities crossing both of these streets. Pedestrian safety is one extremely important reason to ELIMINATE events and night use.
We also support all safety concerns regarding human health: Air Quality, Green House Gases, Noise, Cumulative Noise with consideration required for Jet Noise, and Light Intrusion. Furthermore, the Study Area for Safety Impacts and all Impacts from the Project, must be expanded to one mile. **PLEASE note that residents at and south of Ventura Blvd. are living in the VHFHSZ (Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone) and are at extreme risk of fire. Any loss of fire-fighting capability to these residents could result in catastrophic wildfire that would spread rapidly through the Santa Monica Mountains.**

NOISE IMPACTS: We request correction of the ERROR of omission of "JET NOISE from relocated Burbank Airport flight paths" from Cumulative Noise Impacts. These impacts are well documented, the subject of public controversy, and have resulted in two City of Los Angeles lawsuits. Noise impacts are concentrated in southern Studio City, primarily over and south of the project area. CEQA requires an EIR to include consideration of such cumulative impacts to which the project would contribute, and the importance of that contribution in the context of the cumulative impact. Therefore, please provide thorough examination of Aircraft Noise and health impacts from noise, as part of the requirement to study noise cumulative impacts. **(See Citation below)**

> **CITATION NOISE:** Noise as a Public Health Hazard, American Public Health Association, Policy Number 202115, October 26, 2021. https://apha.org/Policies-and-Advocacy/Public-Health-Policy-Statements/Policy-Database/2022/01/07/Noise-as-a-Public-Health-Hazard
>
> **Abstract**
> Noise is unwanted and/or harmful sound, first recognized as a public health hazard in

1968. The Noise Control Act of 1972 declared that "it is the policy of the United States to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health or welfare." The promise of that legislation remains unfulfilled 50 years later. Human exposure to harmful noise levels is widespread. Major sources include transportation, military aircraft and combat operations, noisy recreational vehicles, industrial machinery, recreational and leisure activities, outdoor power equipment, consumer products, and, possibly, wind turbines. Loud noise causes hearing loss and tinnitus and can contribute to non-auditory health problems. **Chronic noise, even at low levels, can cause annoyance, sleep disruption, and stress that contribute to cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, metabolic disturbances, exacerbation of psychological disorders, and premature mortality. Noise interferes with cognition and learning, contributes to behavior problems, and reduces achievement and productivity. The health of more than 100 million Americans is at risk, with children among the most vulnerable**. Noise-related costs range in the hundreds of billions of dollars per year. Yet, the United States has no federal standards for non-occupational noise exposure. Federal standards for occupational noise exposure from the 1970s address only hearing loss as an adverse health effect and do not apply to all workers (e.g., those in agriculture and construction). Calls for action have gone largely unheeded. This policy calls for national noise standards, enforcement, education, outreach, and action on noise as a public health hazard. They are long overdue

Furthermore, the Project's **Noise Study methodology** of measuring two 15-minute increments of noise, to represent day and night levels, at such short distances from the multiple sources of noise within the Project, is woefully inadequate to measure baseline existing noise. In addition, impacts of significant **noise effects** such as echo and sustain in surrounding hillside neighborhoods, is omitted, and ignored. **The Study Area is too small and must be expanded to a minimum of 1 mile from noise sources.**

BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The Project would create an extreme event in the ecological and biological life of Studio City. We would like to include by reference all comments on biological impacts included in the comment from Save Weddington. The project threatens survival of special-status western yellow bat and creates a vast hole in the tree canopy that cannot be reproduced for at least 3 decades. Sudden urban heat island effect, glare and contamination of water resources from artificial turf would bring new and severe hazards to our community and to the greater Los Angeles community, via the LA River. Changes and impacts to the public asset, Zev Yaroslavsky Greenbelt and to leased County land must also be closely examined. Details of County lease contracts must be revealed.

We request the correction of Transportation errors and consideration of Transportation omissions:

- No measured intersection traffic counts included, and baseline counts calculated by reaching back to 2017.
- Grading export miscalculation due to swelling of undisturbed soil, underestimated by up to 25% and will thus increase number of export vehicles by 25%.
- Does not incorporate changes since Sportsman's Landing and other developments.
- Does not incorporate substantive street, signal, and traffic calming improvements that would be necessitated by trips/traffic generated by construction and operations of the Project.
- Inadequate protections for neighborhoods surrounding the project. No mention of southern neighborhoods, Sunswept and Silver Triangle, or of Laurel Terrace Drive, which is not an extension of Whitsett but rather, a narrow Hillside Connector Street, impacted by the congested Ventura Blvd & Whitsett intersection.

PLANNING AND ENTITLEMENTS

The project violates the Los Angeles General Plan, the Open Space element of the General Plan, the Sherman Oaks Studio City Toluca Lake Cahuenga Pass Community plan, and the RIO Specific Plan.

CUP criteria. SEC. 12.24. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER SIMILAR QUASI-JUDICIAL APPROVALS.

Findings for Approval. (Amended by Ord. No. 182,095, Eff. 5/7/12.) *A decision-maker shall not grant a conditional use or other approval specified in Subsections U., V., W., or X. of this Section without finding:*

1. *that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;*

The project will degrade the community on multiple criteria including esthetics, including light, glare, and views; air quality during construction and operations; loss of open space; loss of urban tree canopy; loss of irreplaceable biological resources including wildlife, natural habitat; increase in greenhouse gases, and introduction of serious public health risks health risks including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, asthma and brain injury/dementia from massive increase in noise and air pollution contaminants; introduces health impacts from excessive and constant lighting that will disrupt sleep patterns and cause inflammatory disease; PFCS contamination of water; traffic safety issues that cannot be mitigated without a massive reduction in scope and use that removes the option of events, lights, amplified noise, and spectators.

2. *that the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and*

The massive and extraordinary scale of this project in the midst of quiet, residential neighborhoods will destroy the character of the community and divide it, creating a giant Harvard-Westlake occupied island that overwhelms and excludes the neighboring community. The overwhelming demand on public resources, including public safety resources, police and fire, will damage our community. The Very High Fire Hazard Risk Zone begins on the south side for Ventura Blvd. and needs instantaneous access to fire services. The Project puts the public at risk.

3. *that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.*

The Project does not conform to the General or Community Plan and in fact, divides the Community, in both a physical and socioeconomic sense. Open space is irreparably lost.

Our conclusion, much to the community's disadvantage, Harvard-Westlake School is again asking for too much – to remove a resource that provides opportunities to over 50,000 Angelenos each year, for the benefit of a small population of students. References to extremely limited and strictly discretionary "public use" or "community use," within the perimeter walls, as proposed by the Applicant, do not outweigh the innumerable and severe negative impacts of the proposed Project. The uncalculated damage to Studio City neighborhoods that would be forced to bear the impacts of destruction, construction, operational use, and overuse, including loan outs and leases, coupled with the loss of recreational opportunities and natural resources to the entire region, which has relied on Weddington Golf & Tennis for decades, lead to the conclusion that **this project is indefensibly destructive and disruptive and must now be rejected**.

Sincerely,

Heidi MacKay

Heidi MacKay, President

Save Coldwater Canyon!, Inc.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments for Harvard Westlake River Park DEIR

1 message

SoCal Bats <socalbatgroup@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:39 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

Please see attached a letter prepared by members of the SoCal Bat Working Group with comments on the Harvard Westlake River Park DEIR.

Thank you in advance for considering our comments during the public comment period.

Sincerely,

the SoCal Bat Working Group

HWRiverParkDEIR_comments_SoCalBats.pdf
1567K



May 10, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, Environmental Case Number (*ENV-2020-1512-EIR)*

Dear Ms. Henry:

This letter was prepared by the SoCal Bat Working Group, an organization comprising bat biologists/ecologists, licensed wildlife rehabilitators, and members of the public who are interested in bat ecology and conservation in Southern California (including Los Angeles County). Our group has the following comments with regard to how potential impacts to bats are discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (project):

1) No focused surveys for bats were performed during the preparation of this environmental document. Without performing focused surveys, it is not possible to know what bat species are present, how these bats are using the site, or the approximate number of bats using the site, and therefore what potential impacts to bats may occur from the project. Due the high level of roost site fidelity by bats (particularly for maternity/nursery sites), coupled with the logistics and level of planning necessary to design appropriate mitigation and minimization measures for bat roosts, focused surveys for bats are best performed during the environmental review phase of a proposed project. This approach is consistent with guidelines developed by the California Bat Working Group (please see https://www.calbatwg.org/resources/). In addition, the DEIR mentions that the adjacent Los Angeles River may provide suitable foraging habitat for bats but completely fails to mention that the proposed project site itself may provide foraging habitat for bats, particularly given its undeveloped nature relative to the surrounding heavily urbanized area. Bats roosting in trees at the north end of the site may also travel through the proposed project site to access the Los Angeles River. At a minimum, a biologist experienced in conducting bat habitat assessments and acoustic surveys should have performed these surveys at the project site to obtain basic information about potential bat use for impacts analysis.
2) Only one species-status bat species, the western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), was mentioned as having potential to occur within the project site. The rationale given for this potential occurrence seems to be a California Natural



Diversity Database (CNDDB) record; however, all species occurrences shown in the CNDDB are opportunistic records of presence and should not be interpreted as records of absence to prepare species lists for sites. Rather, an assessment of the habitat present combined with knowledge of species' ranges should be used to determine what bat species may occur within a given area. For example, the use of palm trees as bat roosts has been documented in at least seven bat species (in addition to western yellow bat) that occur in Southern California. We see no evidence that any other special-status bat species with potential to occur within the site were considered in the DEIR analysis. In addition, bat maternity roosts of all species are native wildlife nursery sites and potential impacts to these should be addressed as such under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). We also do not see any evidence that the potential presence of bat maternity roosts of other species were considered in the DEIR analysis.

3) Potential impacts to bats from an increase in artificial light at night (ALAN) from the proposed project do not appear to be adequately addressed in the DEIR. It is our understanding that the existing condition of the site includes darkness in the interior portion of the golf course, and that this condition exists because the golf course closes shortly after dusk. In addition, tall trees throughout the site serve as effective barriers to light trespass into the site interior from lights that do remain on later into the evening. Multiple studies indicate that ongoing night lighting in particular can be very disruptive to foraging and roosting behaviors. Various studies (e.g., Boldogh et al. 2007; Rydell et al. 2017; Voigt et al. 2018) have concluded that because bright artificial lighting at or near roost sites has significant negative effects on bats, including the potential for reduced survivorship in a maternity colony, the addition of lighting near roosts should be evaluated and actions taken to minimize potential adverse effects. While some species may opportunistically forage around streetlights, some bat species avoid them entirely, and recent research has indicated that even species that forage around streetlights are negatively affected by increases in ALAN near roost sites or along commuting corridors between roost sites and foraging areas (Seewagen and Adams 2021; Voigt et al. 2018). Consequently, increases and/or changes in light use at the project site has potential to negatively affect bat roost sites or movement corridors, and this potential should be addressed in the DEIR.

4) BIO-MM-1 states that tree removal during the period outside the bat maternity season would avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species. This is false. While tree removal during that period will avoid impacts to bat maternity colonies (including maternity-roosting special-status species), it does not eliminate potential impacts to special-status bat species because these species can roost year-round in palm trees in Southern California. Bats are occasionally injured during palm tree trimming or felling, and some records of special-status bat species in Southern California come from bats injured or killed during these activities. As the measure is currently written, surveys would only be performed at trees if they are removed during the bat maternity season. This measure does not specify how the proposed project will avoid mortality or injury of special-



status bats that may roost in the trees if the trees are removed during the period outside of the maternity season.

5) Measure BIO-MM-1 describes establishing buffers if active roost sites are found during preconstruction surveys, and specifies that "suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials." The use of netting is inappropriate near bat roosts because it presents an entanglement hazard for bats as well as for other wildlife (e.g., birds).

6) The only measure addressing potential impacts to bats described in the DEIR (BIO-MM-1) describes take avoidance strategies, but not mitigation. We also do not see any discussion of the effects from net loss of roosting habitat, nor do we see any discussion of potential mitigation for loss of roosting habitat, should bat roosts be present and subsequently removed as part of the proposed project. Because no focused surveys were done, the extent of bat use of the site is currently unknown; therefore, the extent of potential bat roosting and potential habitat loss also unknown.

7) Measures for tree removal include nighttime surveys performed using "sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat *[sic]*)" to determine whether bats are present prior to tree removal. There are a few issues with this approach. First, "SonoBat" is a software program for analyzing bat echolocation call data, and is not a type of bat detector. Second, in order to have a reasonable expectation of actually knowing whether bats are roosting in the trees, any surveys should include a component in which the trees are watched for emerging bats for at least an hour after sunset using night vision goggles. Otherwise, it is not possible to know whether bat activity recorded on a bat detector is associated with a roost or foraging/passing through the areas. Given the large number of trees proposed for removal, how does the project proponent anticipate adequately surveying the trees to confirm absence of bats before those trees are removed?

8) The concept of habitat connectivity is not adequately addressed in the DEIR. The authors argue that the study area is not a movement corridor as it "does not support habitat that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another". This presents a view of wildlife corridors focused on physically joined areas, rather than ecologically joined areas, that has been out of date for decades (Bennett, 1999). Connectivity needs to be considered in terms of the habitat features that enable movement (including dispersal) of the plants and animals that inhabit an area, including those that fly. This has not been done.

9) The value of the study area as a wildlife corridor is further dismissed on the basis that: "the Biological Study Area supports limited resources for wildlife habitat and foraging due to the surrounding existing development; automobile traffic on adjacent roadways; a lack of nuts, berries, and other native food sources that results from the current mix of non-native, ornamental trees; and because the Biological Study Area is subjected to frequent human disturbance due to operation of the golf course and tennis courts." This, again, is an outdated concept, given science is showing us that megacities like Los Angeles, where a

high level of human disturbance is a fact of life, can still be biodiversity hotspots. Furthermore, non-native species, including the majority of Los Angeles' incredibly diverse urban forest (200 tree species), can provide year-round resources for a variety of native animals (Shaffer, 2018).

We appreciate your consideration of all of the above comments for the DEIR.

Sincerely,

The SoCal Bat Working Group
socalbatgroup@gmail.com

Literature Cited:

Bennett, Andrew F. *Linkages in the landscape: the role of corridors and connectivity in wildlife conservation*. 1999. No. 1. IUCN.

Boldogh, S.D., D. Dobrosi, and P. Samu. 2007. The Effects of the Illumination of Buildings on House-Dwelling Bats and Its Conservation Consequences. *Acta Chiropterologica* 9:527–534.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake DEIR

Lisa Karadjian <lkaradjian@studiocitync.org> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:43 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hello Kimberly,

Hope you're well.

Wanted to make sure that Harvard Westlake has a plan set in place in removing the animals that reside at Weddington Golf to sanctuaries. These animals must not be overlooked as they have been living there for many years.

Also, community benefits is key. It should be suggested that they pay for the installation of a street light at Valley Spring Lane and Whitsett.

HW should also consider opening the pool for public community use.

Thank you so much.

All the best.

Lisa K.

Lisa Karadjian
Studio City Neighborhood Council Board Member
Chair Land Use Committee
Councilmember Krekorian CD2 Appointee - Plan Review Board - PRB
Ventura / Cahuenga Boulevard Corridor Specific Plan

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www.StudioCityNC.org

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

1 message

Melanie Winter <winter@theriverproject.org> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Our comments on the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project are attached.

--

Melanie Winter
Director, The River Project
818.980.9660
Working toward living rivers,
Nourished by healthy watersheds.
TheRiverProject.org
WaterLA.org

Read the Water LA Report

TRP comments HW.pdf
425K

The RIVER PROJECT

12026 Hoffman St., #304

Studio City, California 91604

tel: 818-980-9660

www.TheRiverProject.org

May 9, 2022

Regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, The River Project has the following concerns with flood risk, increased runoff, heat island, groundwater pumping, liquefaction, and redundancy of the proposed stormwater component.

Flood risk: The project site is part of the historic and natural floodplain of the Los Angeles River. While the subject property is not located within a FEMA-identified flood hazard zone, the existing FEMA maps are decades old and do not reflect current—much less future—flood risk. Maps provided by Flood Factor assign areas of the property a Severe risk rating (7/10), with an 87% likelihood of experiencing floodwaters of 6 inches at least once in the next 30 years. This rating assumes no overtopping of the channel walls, and notes the risk may substantially increase in the event of the channel being overtopped or breached in the course of a highly likely extreme precipitation event. Development in such properties is as ill-advised as development in high fire risk zones. Moreover, preserving or reclaiming natural floodplain lands not only helps attenuate downstream flood risk, it also helps reduce temperatures, supports habitat and biodiversity, and facilitates groundwater recharge for local water supply.

Increased runoff & Heat island: Transforming ~60% of the site from pervious and living open space to structures and other impervious elements will significantly alter the existing drainage patterns and substantially increase site runoff. Further, the construction of these structures, the removal of existing mature trees, and the installation of the proposed synthetic turf will significantly increase temperatures on site and within the surrounding neighborhood, negatively impacting public health.

Groundwater pumping: The project proposes to excavate most of the eastern third of the project site to depths of up to 21 feet. California Water Board data from December 2005 indicate show the depths to groundwater at the two closest wells—12456 Ventura Blvd. & 12500 Ventura Blvd. —at 21 ft. and 21.46 ft respectively. While the current depth to groundwater may be below the proposed grading required to construct the parking structure and water storage tank, groundwater depths in the vicinity of the project site can raise by several feet as the result of a single large storm event. Furthermore, the region is strongly committed to an aggressive program of groundwater recharge to secure water supply for the City. We can expect to see groundwater levels rise continually over the coming decades. This will logically result in continuous groundwater pumping to protect the parking structure and water tank. As pumped groundwater must be beneficially repurposed on site, it is unclear whether or not the entirety of these daily volumes could be put to beneficial reuse.

Liquefaction: The project proposes to construct an underground parking structure within the proximate bounds of a liquefaction zone which may render it unsafe in the highly likely event of tectonic activity.

Stormwater capture component: The neighborhood stormwater capture project is proposed as an amenity to address offsite neighborhood flooding and pollutant runoff, and as necessary to providing water supply for site irrigation. This component appears to be a remnant of an earlier proposal designed to suit the requirements of a specific state bond measure. With respect to the neighborhood issues, there are numerous less expensive and material-intensive alternatives available to address localized flooding and runoff. Such alternative approaches would not require extensive grading and would result in substantially lower construction impacts to the surrounding community. With respect to repurposing the captured and treated stormwater for on-site irrigation, it is unclear how stormwater runoff from this small subdrainage area could be a reliable or consistent source of supply for the proposed project. Our region is facing extended drought periods punctuated by extreme storm events. During long drought periods, rainfall would not produce sufficient runoff to provide irrigation supplies or for ongoing maintenance of the proposed artificial turf. Further, it is unclear how decisions might be made over whether to use the stored runoff or to beneficially use the pumped groundwater. The system is over-engineered and unnecessary.

Melanie Winter, Director

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Eliot Cohen <ececho@hotmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 7:15 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Eliot Cohen President of Homeowners of Encino
Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

RE: Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR Comments

1 message

Joanne D'Antonio <joanne.treeadvocate@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Councilmember Raman,

Please note that the comment period for this draft EIR, even at two months, was short to get through both document analysis and go through the process of neighborhood council committee agenda/vote to full board agenda/vote for most neighborhood councils.

The individual comments I am making in this email are informed by my having spent the last 8 years studying and understanding the tree and tree canopy environmental issues in the City of Los Angeles. I serve on the Community Forest Advisory Committee (at the Board of Public Works); I am the Founder and Chair of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance Trees Committee (since 2016) which has over 100 members from throughout the city of Los Angeles. I am the Sustainability Representative for the Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council. I also served on the Working Group for First Step Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles "the Dudek Report": https://www.cityplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/10939_LA-City-Plants_FirstStep_Report_FINAL_rev12-7-18.pdf

I have observed truly great concern for the preservation of our City's trees by our stakeholders. Our challenge in the City of Los Angeles is holding on to the existing tree canopy provided by large mature trees, 90% of which are on private property (Dudek Report p. 10). Our canopy is diminishing as the state is requiring the building of housing under SB9 and SB10. And there is very little municipal code to preserve private property trees, though there are council file motions that have passed awaiting report back to protect non-native significant trees. These are CF 03-1459-S3 and CF 20-0720. I have been participating in these report backs, and soon municipal code will be created for the retention of such important trees.

My specific comments are below. The text from the Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR is cited in italics, and my comments follow without italics:

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. 5/12
(1) the Project would convert a former private golf and tennis club to provide access to landscaped open space, trails, and recreational opportunities to the public and the School in an area with a shortage of neighborhood parks;

Comment:
The existing golf course, though privately-owned, is not private insofar as it is and has always been open to anyone for walk-in use. It is in fact utilized by the public, and it provides very inexpensive recreation in a park-like green setting. Yes, the San Fernando Valley is quite park poor, and this large open space is of value

to the quality of life. Anyone can come in and enjoy it. Substituting a much more narrow walkway with slow-growing saplings along on a paved river does not have the same feel as the current open space setting that is home to what Assemblyman Adrin Nazarian described to me as some of the oldest trees in the San Fernando Valley: valuable tall trees that date back over a hundred years to when this site was the Weddington Estate. These trees were vetted as Historic Cultural Monuments by the HCM commission . . . even though former City Councilman for this District for whatever reasons did not support the HCM designation and pushed the City Council to support his amendment to eliminate the trees and golf area from the designation received by the clubhouse and golf ball stanchions.

The City Open Space Element has not been updated since the era of Richard Nixon. The San Fernando Valley has been losing its open space, which is important for the wellbeing of the community, and this is important open space that should not be filled with huge heat-attracting elements like a football stadium with lifeless heat-attracting artificial turf, that hardly fulfills the definition of open space according to the EPA's definition: "Open space is any open piece of land that is **undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures)** and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat. Lack of community and public access to safe open and green space is a critical area of concern for urban residents" https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/uep/openspace.html

Ten San Fernando Valley neighborhood councils voted to support this golf course as a designated Historic Cultural Monument because its loss would be the disappearance of a longstanding community amenity. Disadvantaged kids learn to play golf here and then play on teams at schools like North Hollywood High School. Knowledge of golf helps youth become upwardly mobile later in life when knowing how to play will get them included in circles they might not otherwise easily enter. If the owners do not want to run the facility, it should be purchased by the city and operated as a public park. Funds could be raised to do this -- just as the land near the Hollywood sign was purchased and turned into parkland. The community needs amenities that are open throughout daylight hours, and the Harvard Westlake sports complex would be limited in its public use since the school would have priority for usage times.

The riverside walkway would not be a haven for birds as they would be frightened by the lighting and crowds at the football stadium. Birds don't like to fly over lighted areas. Yet the new oak trees would attract the birds, so the result would be a harmful situation for birds trying to get sustenance from the oaks and scared away when crowds arrive.

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. VI-5

(5) the Project would install a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that would help conserve the City's potable water supply and improve water quality received by the Los Angeles River from VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-6 the Project Site and a 39-acre, off-site drainage area consisting of single- and multi-family residential uses to the north of the Project Site

Comment:
Mature trees provide hydrology as delineated by the forest service: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2020/nrs_2020_coville_001.pdf Robert Coville, Ted Endreny, and David J. Nowak
In fact, as they point out in this white paper, if the new sports artificial turf facility did not install stormwater capture, the result would be flooding, or at best runoff into the river to the ocean. This is the result from the removal of this large number of trees and greenway that absorb rainwater as groundwater. So there really is no benefit to the stormwater capture, just the removal of mature trees that not only already produce hydrology, but according to this paper, also remove air pollution and produce shade.

p. VI-6 reduce water demand and the use of pesticides by eliminating ornamental turfgrass in favor of artificial grass

Comment:
"Artificial turf has a **negative impact on invertebrates as it cuts off the supply of nutrients into the ground below, effectively creating a desert devoid of worms, centipedes and all the other soil dwellers**." We are making a deadzone with artificial turf. The existing golf course is habitat for wildlife and can be converted to be irrigated with non-potable water similar to the Griffith Park golf course. This wildlife will die during construction because it will have no open natural space to re-locate to.

This EIR assumes pesticides are necessary at the golf course, but the City of Los Angeles does not allow pesticide weedkiller and still manages a successful golf course at Griffith Park.

p. VI -6
The Project would promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational facilities internal to the Project Site; installs landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures.

Comment:
The surrounding residential neighborhood does not want the impact of construction – the noise and traffic that will continue once the project is operational. Walls and berms just create heat, and landscape has a harder time surviving in the Valley when it is next to hardscape.

p.VI-7
The No Project/No Build Alternative would avoid the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impact, but would result in a dormant site and not achieve any of the Project Objectives, including public access.

Comment:
This is not a dormant site as long it continues to operate as a community golf and tennis facility. The current owners have done nothing to promote and attract clientele, yet it is the preferred usage of the community. There are already public swimming pools at Valley College and Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Recreational Center, and the usage time for the public at Harvard Westlake would be limited hours, likely not

at the time people desire since the school has first rights to it. Not sure what the public would do with the football stadium except pay money to Harvard Westlake to hold high school football games. Do we need such a big complex to have a rock climbing wall for the community? Harvard Westlake already has swimming pools, a football field, and parking on its campuses. That should satisfy their need without overbuilding away from their campus.

pp VI-7,8
The Project would necessarily consume limited, slowly renewable and non-renewable resources. This consumption would occur during the construction phase of the Project and would continue throughout its operational lifetime. Project development would require a commitment of resources that would include: (1) building materials, (2) fuel and operational materials/resources, and (3) the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site. Project construction would require the consumption of resources that are nonreplenishable or may renew so slowly as to be considered non-renewable. These resources would include the following construction supplies: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt such as sand, VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-8 gravel and stone; metals such as steel, copper, and lead; petrochemical construction materials such as plastics; and water. Furthermore, nonrenewable fossil fuels such as gasoline and oil would also be consumed in the use of construction vehicles and equipment, as well as the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site.

Comment:
The world is having a building sand shortage because as this article explains desert sand is not usable for building, only beach sand. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand
Sand is needed for building cement, and we should reserve it for needed housing, not discretionary building. We cannot sacrifice beaches and allow oceans to rise so kids can have an extra football stadium and swimming pool. We as citizens of the world have to live within our means, environmentally.

p. VI-8
At the same time, as a result of the School's mandatory student and employee shuttle bus program, and use of shuttle buses for large gatherings that would potentially exceed on-site parking, the Project would reduce reliance on private automobiles, vehicle miles traveled, and the consumption of non-renewable resources when considered in a larger context. Most notably, the Project would reduce the vehicle miles generated by the existing golf and tennis club and, thus, reduce the related consumption of renewable resources, among other goals.

Comment:
Soon all future vehicles sold in California will be electric and the City is on its way to 100% renewable energy, private cars will have not the same sort of impact in coming years. Plus the patronage at the golf and tennis facility will be far fewer than the number of people that attend a sporting event.

pp. VI-10, 11
b) Biological Resources Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 through BIO-MM-3 require the restoration or protection of sensitive plant and animal species and habitat, including nesting birds, the western yellow bat, and City-protected and non-protected significant trees and shrubs. These VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-11 mitigation measures would reduce impacts on species to a level of less than significant. Because these requirements would apply only to plant and animal habitat and trees within the Project Site, within the

public street right-of-way adjacent to the Project Site, or adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the implementation of these mitigation measures would not result in secondary environmental effects at neighboring residential properties or within the broader community.

Comment:
Construction will scare the existing wildlife and it will not have anywhere to go during construction. Tall trees attract raptors and these larger birds do not nest in the smaller trees. Two other nearby construction projects at the Sportsman's Lodge and the Sunkist Building have removed hundreds of very tall trees. This project adds a nail to the coffin of these species for this area. Three billion birds have been lost in North America between 1970 and 2019, much of it due to habitat loss https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/three-billion-birds-lost-north-america This project would make a new contribution.

In conclusion, this project is not what the community needs but what a privileged private school wants to impose. They are trying to mitigate by planting trees at the river in a plan questioned by horticultural environmental planting experts and LA Audubon board members. Does purchasing land, not even adjacent to one's existing facility, allow whatever development they choose? This is a residential community that saw the golf and tennis as more of a playground with welcome open space. They did not envision a monster facility that draws heat, traffic and noise, plus removed the existing trees and vegetation that were cleaning the air, providing wildlife habitat and mitigating heat island effect. Even after the trauma of building, what the community will be left with is far worse than what was sacrificed. A successful realtor once told me that people want to come home to peace and quiet. Would you want a big walled sports complex built next to you, or would you prefer to have trees growing in a relatively quiet golf course with a few tennis courts that you knew were there when you moved to the neighborhood? This draft EIR misses a lot of import issues. Let's do the right thing for the environment and not approve this unnecessary detrimental project.

Joanne D'Antonio
Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC) Representative
Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance (NCSA) Trees Committee Founder and Chair
NCSA Representative - Urban Forestry Management Plan Working Group
Sustainability Representative, Planning and Land Use Committee Member and former Chair - Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council
(818) 387-8631

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed project & tree removals at Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Shelley Billik <cfac.chair@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: ContactCD4@lacity.org, Andrea Conant <andrea.conant@lacity.org>, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

We strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned project and destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis, which would include the destruction of hundreds of trees. In these times when climate change is already promising more frequent and intense heat waves coupled with a state of extreme drought, it is more critical than ever to be protecting, better caring for, and growing our existing urban tree canopy - for our health and our very existence. Any promise of planting new trees paints a picture of small saplings that take decades to grow, require alot more irrigation and maintenance, and are not guaranteed to survive. We don't have 20-30 years to wait until we "replace" the shade, clean air and carbon sequestration. And where does the wildlife go in the meantime??

Building 12-foot walls, installing artificial turf and towering light poles guarantees that all the ecosystem services currently provided by this historical, cultural, and environmental haven, will be gone forever. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

We join more than 14,000 community members who have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Shelley

Shelley Billik, Chair
LA Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC)
Council District 5
310-925-6091 cell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Katherine Pakradouni <cd4.cfac.rep@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 3:43 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I'm the CD4 representative on the Community Forestry Advisory Board and I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's plans to demolish Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This project will be detrimental to the quality of life of the many Angelenos who enjoy it and reside near it. This area is a gem for being an inexpensive, open-to-the-public recreation area, a quality that will be lost if the project moves forward.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The reduction of open space and destruction of old heritage trees in the area will worsen our climate crisis and is the exact opposite of the pressing environmental needs of this city.

Please deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Katherine Pakradouni
Council District 4 Representative
Community Forest Advisory Committee

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

The LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION's plea and opposition to the proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

LATA President <president@lataweb.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 9:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: LATA Ladder Director <ladder@lataweb.com>, LATA Newsletter Editor <newsletter@lataweb.com>, LATA Ranking Director <ranking@lataweb.com>, LATA Social Director <social@lataweb.com>, LATA Team Tennis Director <leaguetennis@lataweb.com>, LATA Tournament Director <tournaments@lataweb.com>, "membership@lataweb.com" <membership@lataweb.com>, "publicity@lataweb.com" <publicity@lataweb.com>, "secretary@lataweb.com" <secretary@lataweb.com>, "treasurer@lataweb.com" <treasurer@lataweb.com>

Hi Ms. Henry --

Please accept and review the attached letter from the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION as our organization's official position on the above listed report.

This matter is very near and dear to our collective hearts, and extremely vital to the future of our organization; when you have time to respond, we would love to hear from you.

Thank you,

Eric Dodson
President
Los Angeles Tennis Assoc.

Connect with us:
www.LATAweb.com
Facebook.com/LosAngelesTennisAssociation/
https://www.meetup.com/Los-Angeles-Tennis-Association-LATA/

LA PLANNING LETTER.pdf
1330K

May 7, 2022

Kimberly Henry
LA City Planning Department
201 N Figueroa St, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Re: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry --

My name is Eric Dodson. I am the current President of the Los Angeles Tennis Association and I, myself, have been a member of this amazing and necessary organization since 1994. We are the locally organized club of LGBTQ+ and LGBTQ+ friendly tennis players who live in and around the greater metropolitan Los Angeles area. Our organization has been in existence since 1978. As of today, we have 358 members registered for 2022, a number that renews and grows each year as our yearlong roster of seasonal activities take place. I anticipate we will be well above 450 members and climbing by the Summer.

Last year at this time we were 225 members. I attribute the burgeoning of our membership in 2022 to the Covid-19 LA County shutdown of all sports activities for most of 2020 and 2021, which included literal padlocks put on county-wide tennis facilities private and public. Tennis was one of the first sports whereupon the restrictions got lifted slowly in Spring of 2021. From that benchmark forward, what we've witnessed is former non-tennis folks recognizing that tennis is one of the safest sports around when it comes to preventing the spread of a virus, and so the greater LA community suddenly "discovered" the sport like I have never seen before. Initially it was our established members coming back and looking for our tennis leagues and tournaments they have become accustomed to, but then we saw this large influx of new members by Summer's end 2021. At that time, me and my fellow Board Directors scrambled like crazy to bring organized tennis up to the level of the newfound demand for it. We were half successful, thanks to the Burbank Tennis Center and the Weddington Golf & Tennis Center. Our biggest stumbling block in this endeavor was--and still is--finding available courts. LATA has been around a long time, we have relationships with many tennis facilities in LA (including the City court system), but there are only a handful that can accommodate our need for more than 4 courts per day at an event for our tennis leagues and tournament play. Throughout the year LATA organizes 4 to 6 leagues on different days and evenings of every week (at different sites including Weddington depending on their ability to accommodate our numbers), ranging from 16 to 48 players in each league; tournament play is on top of that.

LATA just hosted in April a National "Open" Tournament (we have this event every year, and have had this event since the '80s utilizing Weddington Golf & Tennis); "open" in this case means open to players worldwide. So this year's tournament drew more than 230 LGBTQ+ participants (up from the expected 150) coming from cities such as San Diego, Vancouver, Houston, Dallas, Washington D.C, New York, London, Dublin, Sydney, etc. We were able to host this wonderful event, because Studio City has a beautiful (and historic) tennis facility to accommodate half of it. The out-of-town guests are always amused by--and readily identify our cool LA tournament by--the signature Weddington mid-century modern golf ball light posts. (I remember those giant golf balls from when I was 14 being taught to play golf there in 1975 by my grandfather.) We would not have been able to have the tournament this year if Weddington were not available to us.

One more relevant anecdote from my past year: around September-October every year a collection of Pacific Coast cities organize four different levels (meaning four events) of a fun yet very meaningful LGBTQ+ friendly competition that pits the likes of teams from San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, San Diego and Los Angeles to play against each other for bragging rights and the year's trophy. LATA was in rotation to host two of the four events in 2021. I went on my search for courts; mind you this is five months prior to September. My first go-to sites for such events are Burbank Tennis Center and Weddington, not just because these two sites can provide the 8 courts per day we would need, but because these facilities have the best layout for team and fan viewing. Burbank was booked (LATA has had to scratch and claw for our piece of the LA court allotment with tennis pros, USTA, and other tennis organizations who are also seeing the incredible uptick in tennis popularity); even Burbank's high school courts were booked. Weddington was also booked solid for the same reason. I scrambled, negotiating with Glendale, Beverly Hills (La Cienega), Arroyo Seco, even trying to parcel the events into separate locations with LA City. Nothing available. I finally had to rely on El Dorado Park in Long Beach. Our two "LA hosted" events were exported to Long Beach, which is not the end of the world, but because of the inconvenience and the lack of accessibility to all the uniqueness that LA city offers guests, this will result in less interest the next time we host, if any interest at all.

Ms. Henry, these are the major problems our long running community service organization sees with the Harvard Westlake proposal as described in the recent DEIR:

1) The stated reduction from 16 to 8 of publicly-available tennis courts. As a ground zero participant, LATA recognizes that there is a larger community of tennis organizers and teaching pros in the LA area beyond our membership that share the Weddington courts. It is my understanding that nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use the site each year. Common sense from our own recent significant rise in new member tennis players indicates that that number will have increased by year-end 2022. If the proposed development is approved for the primary benefit of say ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students, there is no comparison to the loss of court hours to the tens of thousands of community members who are making use of them now, some of whom (like our organization) have been relying on them since the '70s. From a larger community standpoint, LATA does not believe this transference of benefit is in the best interest of community sports organizations, the general public and even the neighboring residents; it quite frankly doesn't make good planning sense.

2) Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. As stated above, organizations like ours provide larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. I have demonstrated above that 4 courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

3) The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

4) Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

Ms. Henry, the bottom line is there are just not enough tennis facilities in LA (facilities uniquely set up for the larger scale tennis designs of a massive multi-cultural metropolis which has impeccable tennis weather like LA) for all the newfound tennis enthusiasm going on (which is here to stay), for us to lose the accessibility to this reliable and iconic (especially to us) site that is the Weddington Golf & Tennis Center. Right now as it is our League Director has to cut our leagues back in numbers because we cannot accommodate everyone who signs up, and that is with Weddington still at our disposal. I don't know what we will do without it. Honestly, we have wait lists for leagues longer than our acceptance lists. LATA (and many of the other non-LGBTQ+ organizations with court needs) will lose the ability to host tournaments in the LA area, and ultimately anywhere, without Weddington's courts.

On behalf of our entire membership, please, Please, PLEASE do what you can to keep at least the tennis sector of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Center "as is" and accessible "as is" to our community.

Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,

Eric Dodson
President, Los Angeles Tennis Association
president@lataweb.com
(323) 547-1836

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

2 messages

San Fernando Valley Leagues <sanfernandovalleyleagues@scta.usta.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman

Re: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Please find attached my concerns regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

Thank you!
Kenji

Kenji Thielstrom

Area League Coordinator - San Fernando Valley

United States Tennis Association | Southern California
Los Angeles Tennis Center | P.O. Box 240015 | Los Angeles, CA 90024
(323)793-6264 sanfernandovalleyleagues@scta.usta.com | ustasocal.com

USTA SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Harvard-Westlake River Park.docx
21K

Patty Kirby <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:38 PM
Reply-To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
To: San Fernando Valley Leagues <sanfernandovalleyleagues@scta.usta.com>
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Received, thank you. YAY!
[Quoted text hidden]
--

Patty Kirby
SAVE WEDDINGTON
501(c)(3) Nonprofit
Stop Harvard Westlake Development at Weddington Golf & Tennis.
818-209-8333
patty.a.kirby@gmail.com

May 8, 2022

Kimberly Henry
Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources
kimberly.henry@lacity.org
(213) 847-3645

Councilmember Nithya Raman
Council District 4
councilmember.raman@lacity.org
(213) 473-7004

Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman,

Re: Environmental Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

We respect the fact that Harvard-Westlake has purchased and now owns the Weddington Golf & Tennis property in Studio City, and that they intend to convert it into a recreational and athletic facility for use by both Harvard-Westlake and the public.

We are not opposed to this idea, however we are alarmingly concerned about two significant aspects of their plan:

1. The 50% reduction in the number of tennis courts (from 16 to 8).
2. The FAQ statement that the courts will only be available to the public "when they are not in use by Harvard-Westlake."

While we understand the need to prioritize use by Harvard-Westlake, the even further restriction of public access due to the 50% reduction of courts will strike a debilitating blow to the San Fernando Valley tennis community.

For a bit of perspective, it should be noted that the Weddington Tennis Center is the only major public tennis facility in the core San Fernando Valley area (within the 4-mile radius west to the 405 and east to the I-5) that includes the communities of Sherman Oaks, Van Nuys, Studio City, North Hollywood, West Burbank, and Toluca Lake.

Weddington is the central tennis hub for this core area, where the public can reserve courts for a nominal fee, where tennis pros conduct lessons, and where the USTA (U.S. Tennis Association) uses it as their home court for 7 teams currently active in league play.

Harvard-Westlake's testimonial that "Tennis will still be open to the public in the manner that it is now" disingenuously ignores the severe consequences of what will actually result, specifically:

- Far less public access due to the 50% reduction in the number of courts, and restricted hours for use of the courts.
- Elimination of the facility as an option for tennis pros to teach, because priority will be given to individual players for the limited number of courts.
- Elimination of the facility as a home court for USTA teams, who require 3 to 5 courts at a time for their league matches, which is probably too big of an "ask" considering there would only be 8 total courts.

Harvard-Westlake's Environmental Impact Report (Table IV.L.3-4) suggests there are plenty of other courts in the area to accommodate the spillover from displaced Wedddington players, pros and leagues; but closer scrutiny reveals the following:

They cite 16 options, which include high schools, recreation centers, and parks. However 14 of those 16 facilities are very small, with only 2-5 courts, and our own site visits have revealed these courts to be either already operating at full capacity, or inconveniently distant, or simply in poor condition and uninviting.

The Van Nuys / Sherman Oaks Tennis Center has 8 courts, but it is also constantly booked and abundantly used by local private schools; and the Balboa Tennis Center in Encino (with 16 courts) is also heavily used, and indeed is already the home court for 10 of our USTA league teams, not to mention being west of the 405 and therefore not a nearby "neighborhood" hub for those accustomed to the convenience of the Weddington courts.

Other large public tennis facilities in the Valley that are NOT cited in the Environmental Impact Report include the Warner Tennis Center, but that is quite distant in Woodland Hills; and then there's the Burbank Tennis Center, but that's a bit distant too - east of the I-5 - and is also already at capacity with little room for additional spillover from Weddington refugees.

On top of all this, we have seen an explosion of interest in tennis since the Covid pandemic (tennis is one sport where you stand at a distance from your opponent), further exacerbating our need for MORE courts, not less.

In conclusion, we ask only that the number of tennis courts NOT be reduced from 16 to 8, and that they find a way to modify their plans to accommodate this need. One suggestion... do they really need two soccer fields, when their football field at their home campus on Coldwater Canyon is also marked off as a soccer field, giving them 3 total soccer fields?

Sincerely,

Kenji Thielstrom

Area League Coordinator / San Fernando Valley
United States Tennis Association / Southern California
sanfernandoleagues@scta.usta.com
(323) 793-6264

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments re (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project

1 message

Craig Kessler <CKessler@scga.org> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Ms. Henry:

Attached please find a set of comments that the Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) is filing re (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project. If you could simply confirm that you have received and included them in the file accompanying the DEIR, it would be much appreciated.

Thank you,

CRAIG KESSLER

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GOLF ASSOCIATION

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

818.980.3630 EXT. 320 scga.org

310.941.4803 (cell)

3740 CAHUENGA BLVD., STUDIO CITY, CA 91604

Comments Letter -- (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project .pdf
172K

Southern California Golf Association
3740 Cahuenga Blvd., Studio City CA 91604 / (818) 980-3630 / www.scga.org

May 9, 2022

Ms. Kimberly Henry
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Ste. 1350
Los Angeles CA 90012

Subject: **(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project**

Dear Ms. Henry:

Identity of Commenter:

The Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) is a 123-year-old non-charitable nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California to provide certain public benefits to 446 golf courses, 1,250 member clubs and 187,000 individual members. While the Association's offices are in the Studio City neighborhood of Los Angeles, the SCGA is very much a region-wide organization. The following comments are submitted on behalf of the entire organization.

Section IV.L.3 – Public Services/ Parks and Recreation

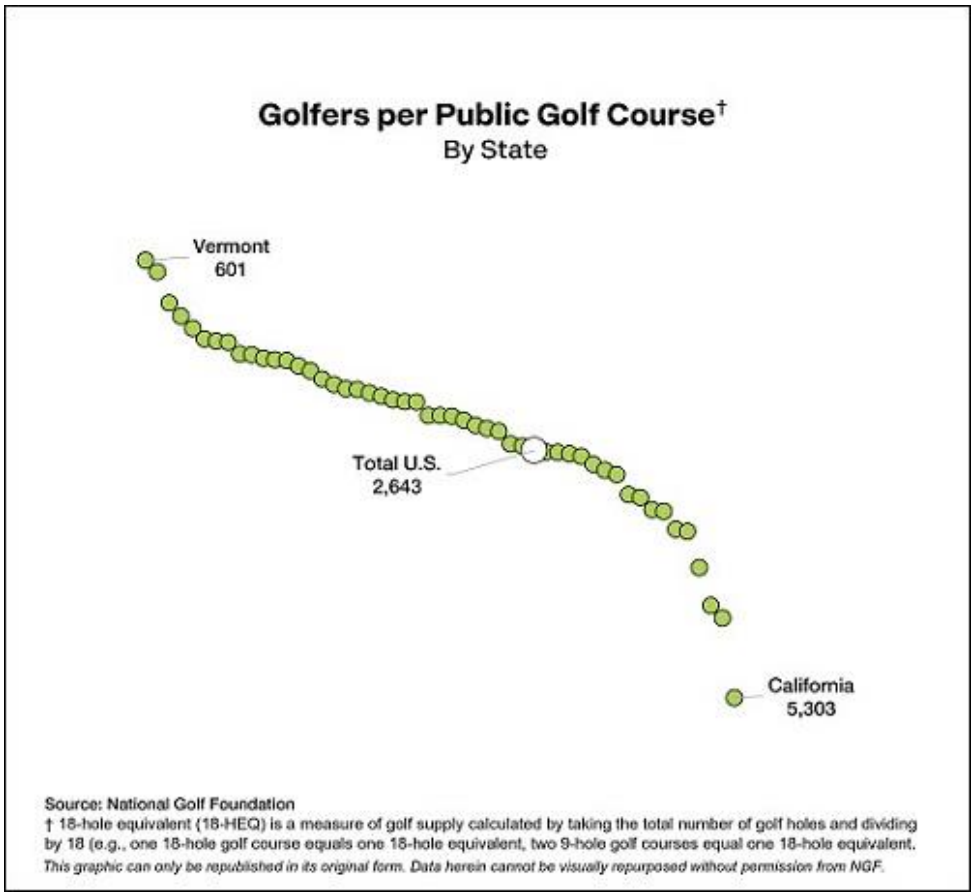
(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, as well as an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project as it relates to "public services/parks and recreation." The DEIR requires augmentation by credible 3rd party expertise capable of accurately assessing the environmental impacts thereof and recirculated.

The National Golf Foundation (NGF) reports that more rounds of golf were played in 2021 than any other year in American history – a particularly impressive statistic given that there were fewer golf courses in 2021 than in 2000. Nationwide, the strongest growth since 2019 was seen among youth (+22%), African Americans (+18%), women (+11%) and Latinos (+9%). In California, which also reported more rounds of golf in 2021 than in any previous year, the increases in youth and African American participation were roughly the same, while the number of women and Latinos significantly higher.

3.2 million people took up the sport for the first time in 2020 and 2021, the most ever over a 2-year period, and those numbers have only increased in 2022, an indicator that contrary to the conclusion suggested in the Draft EIR that the restoration of other outdoor recreational activities post COVID would lead to these participation numbers dropping. They have not dropped in response to competition from all other outdoor recreational activities; they have gone up even more and show every sign of continuing upward, as evidenced by the reality that Los Angeles' Recreation and Park's 13-facility golf

Internet reservation system sells out in less than one minute each and every day. The system is fully booked 9 days in advance year-round.

Despite the large number of courses in California, the state is woefully undersupplied when taking into consideration the state's huge population, ranking at the bottom in per capita public golf supply. (See NGF Graphic below.) The state would need 533 more public golf courses for it to pull even with the national golfers-per-public-golf-course average. California would need to add a public golf course a day for the next year and a half just to reach the U.S. 'average' level of public golf supply.



In a state dead last in terms of golf hole per golfer, Los Angeles is dead last in that metric in the state.

The National Golf Foundation has identified the Los Angeles Basin as the most golf starved region of the United States. Given that Studio City Golf & Tennis is the ONLY publicly available golf facility and ONLY publicly available golf practice facility (driving range) between Griffith Park and the Sepulveda Basin, a region of high and dense population, the loss of both (golf and driving range) in favor of a facility containing zero golf, not to mention zero other PUBLICLY available recreational functions, cannot be characterized as anything other than the loss of recreational functionality incapable of mitigation or absorption by remnant facilities. The remnant facilities, all many miles from Studio City Golf & Tennis, are already overflowing with users, and there is no public land available in the 8 miles between Griffith Park and the Sepulveda Basin where a private entity or the city's Recreation and Park Department could

construct either a 9-hole 3-par golf course replacement or even so much as a driving range the size of the current one at Studio City Golf & Tennis.

The drafters of the Draft EIR cherry picked a few unrelated statistics, made a few phone calls, and cited some E-mails in support of a conclusion about a "less than significant impact" re loss of golf play/practice functionality in the most golf starved region of the United States – a conclusion that anyone with the slightest knowledge of the golf market in Los Angeles finds laughable. The drafters could have and should have engaged credible 3rd party expertise like the National Golf Foundation or one of many golf consulting firms governments routinely use in drafting RFP's and strategic plans. Instead, they chose to employ the shoddiest of methodologies to come to what can only be charitably called a pre-determined conclusion. Terms like "insufficient" or "inadequate" hardly suffice to describe the analysis of the mid-San Fernando Valley golf market/community they produced.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, as well as an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project as it relates to "public services/parks and recreation." The DEIR requires augmentation by credible 3rd party expertise capable of accurately assessing the environmental impacts thereof and recirculated.

Respectfully Submitted,



Craig Kessler, Public Affairs Director
Southern California Golf Association (SCGA)
3740 Cahuenga Blvd.
Studio City, CA 91604
ckessler@scga.org
(818) 980-3630 ext. 320
(310) 941-4803 (cell)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

1 message

Marian A Dodge <chairman@hillsidefederation.org> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:57 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: Nithya Raman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms Kimberly,

Attached is the letter from the Hillside Federation opposing the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. Please see that it is added to the file.

Thank you very much.

Marian A Dodge
chairman@hillsidefederation.org

2022 0510 Harvard-Westlake River Park.pdf
245K

P.O. Box 27404
Los Angeles, CA 90027
www.hillsidefederation.org

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Charley Mims
CHAIR
Marian Dodge
VICE PRESIDENTS
Mark Stratton
Jamie Hall
SECRETARIES
Julie Kremkus
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Argyle Civic Assn.
Beachwood Canyon NA
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Bel-Air Hills Assn.
Bel Air Knolls Property Owners
Bel Air Skycrest Property Owners
Benedict Canyon Association
Brentwood Hills Homeowners
Brentwood Residents Coalition
Bundy Canyon Assn.
Cahuenga Pass Property Owners
Canyon Back Alliance
Crests Neighborhood Assn.
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Hollywoodland HOA
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Gordon Murley
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THE FEDERATION
OF HILLSIDE AND CANYON ASSOCIATIONS, INC.

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

May 10, 2022

Re: **ENV-2020-1512-EIR**
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Dear Ms. Henry:

The Federation of Hillside and Canyon Associations, Inc., founded in 1952, represents 46 homeowner and resident associations with approximately 250,000 constituents spanning the Santa Monica Mountains, including the Studio City Residents Association. The Federation's mission is to protect the property and the quality of life of the residents of the Santa Monica Mountains and other hillside areas of Los Angeles and its environs, and to encourage and promote those policies and programs which will best preserve the natural topography and wildlife and of the mountains and hillside for the benefit of all the people of Los Angeles. The Federation voted to oppose the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project at its April 19, 2022 meeting for the following reasons:

The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project would transform Weddington Golf & Tennis – 17 acres of heavily utilized, river-adjacent and heavily canopied, open space – enjoyed by the public for nearly 70 years – into a gigantic and intrusive Sports Event Facility for Harvard-Westlake, a private high school. Harvard-Westlake would continue to occupy their 22-acre campus facility in Studio City, located 0.6 miles away from the project site.

One look at the plan for the proposed facility leaves one asking, "Where is the park?"
With four "arenas" – two full size sports fields, one Olympic-size pool, and an 80,249-square foot gym, each with spectator bleachers and 45, up to 80-foot-tall field lights, there is simply no room left for a park. As environmentalists and advocates of open space, we do not believe a narrow track around a walled facility and interstitial bits of space between venues is an appropriate trade-off for the public recreational facility that exists today. The adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway would remain, but that is a public asset and should not be appropriated by reference.

Impacts of the potential loss of the existing recreational, green space would be broadly felt throughout the Valley. The loss of 17 acres of river-adjacent, forested, open space would eliminate recreational opportunities for thousands if replaced by this private sports event facility. The opportunity to create an environmentally superior, public LA River recreational facility with aquifer recharging would be irrevocably lost. Living with the reality of climate change emergency, destruction of living green space and hundreds of mature trees is something we can ill afford.

Impacts on residents in Los Angeles would be stunning. The loss of Weddington Golf and Tennis impacts not only the residents of Studio City but residents throughout the city who lack access to green open space. Local residents established Save LA River Open Space which developed a plan over ten years ago that would have created the LA River Natural River Park to capture stormwater and clean contaminated run-off from city streets. It would have truly been a park for all and complemented the LA River Revitalization plan.

The elimination of trees and wildlife and the excavation of 250,000 cubic yards of soil would leave a 21-foot-deep pit – a barren wasteland in the heart of Studio City. Neighbors would immediately experience a heat island effect from the construction site, as well as years of exposure to dangerous dust, harmful GHGs, particulates and contaminants, along with constant noise and vibration during the 30-plus month construction period. Residents would be exposed to safety hazards, including dangerous traffic, 300-plus daily haul trucks on neighborhood streets included in the Vision Zero HIN (high incidence network). During operation, the Project would bring continued unacceptable levels of noise, light, air quality contaminants, and runoff from artificial turf that would introduce new "forever chemicals," PFAS, to surrounding neighborhoods and the River. Traffic would remain congested and dangerous in all adjacent neighborhoods. Vehicle trips would be vastly increased and traffic made dangerous for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians, due to the unnecessary addition of 503 subterranean parking spaces, along with 29 surface parking spots.

Wildlife, from insects to mammals, currently living on the property, would be lost, destroyed, or displaced. Friends of Griffith Park's Raptor Study has identified a Cooper's hawk at Weddington. Opportunities for recreation would vanish. Health benefits attributable to exposure to natural green space, including better physical and mental health, general well-being, and even increased longevity, would instantly disappear.

Impacts to hillside residents living in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, just south of the Project, would experience special impacts including Aesthetics and Noise: Aesthetics would be degraded. Views of forested green space would be replaced by artificial turf and brightly lit fields, all with bleachers, and glare from 45 light poles up to 80-feet high, many directed toward hillsides. This light intrusion is detrimental to hillside wildlife, disrupts connectivity and interferes with migration patterns.

Noise from practice and frequent events and noise effects such as echo, exacerbate impacts to hillside residents. The public address system would be directed to the south, toward hillsides. These neighbors are already experiencing debilitating noise from well-documented relocated flight paths from BUR and VNY airports, which was not considered in DEIR as a cumulative noise impact. Health impacts from excessive noise are well-documented and include heart disease, and all stress/inflammation related disease, including Alzheimer's. A comprehensive Health Assessment, including these noise impacts, must be included in a revised and recirculated RDEIR.

Alternatives presented in the DEIR are insufficient and do not represent an earnest attempt to weigh the concerns of the community with the desires of Applicant, Harvard-Westlake. There is no Alternative that removes any one of the four "arenas" – two fields, pool, and gym. There is no Alternative that eliminates or meaningfully reduces parking. The Project has exploded far beyond the initial concept into an oversized, disruptive public nuisance that will destroy quality of life for far too many.

The Conditional Use Permit, it must be made comprehensive to include both campuses – Coldwater Canyon and the Harvard-Westlake River Park, to prevent constant shifting of operations. The operations of both facilities would be undeniably linked. If this project is approved the School must deliver a master plan to the City and agree to a moratorium on growth for 20 years.

Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 all would eliminate the stormwater capture and reuse system. Stormwater capture and reuse is the only environmentally friendly aspect of the Applicant's entire proposal. To consider eliminating it is unconscionable and flies in the face of the reality of shrinking water supplies for California. We need to capture every drop of water we can.

Given the lack of reasonable alternatives proposed by the Applicant, the only option that is environmentally superior is Alternative 1 - No Project. However the Applicant adds that "The current Weddington Golf and Tennis facility would discontinue operation." That is simply mean spirited. It demonstrates the Applicant's lack of concern for the community. The loss of natural resources to the entire region who have relied on Weddington for decades, leads to the conclusion that this project as proposed is indefensibly disruptive and must be rejected.

The Hillside Federation strongly urges the Department of City Planning to reject outright the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project as currently proposed.

Sincerely,



Charley Mims
President

cc: Councilmember Nithya Raman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Darin Spillman <dspillie@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:48 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

--

Darin Spillman
310-592-8269
Encino Neighborhood Council
Planning & Land Use Chair 2021-2023

Encino
Neighborhood Council

A.3.1 Form 1 Comment Letters

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Louis Sanford <louissanford@icloud.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 11:01 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Thank you very much for this notice. Given the epic nature of this project, can the community (as in past proposed developments of this historic property) expect an extended comments period?

Best,
Louis Sanford
32-Year Community Stakeholder
Studio City 91604

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
<DEIR_NOCA_Signed.pdf>

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Louis Sanford <louissanford@icloud.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 11:01 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Thank you very much for this notice. Given the epic nature of this project, can the community (as in past proposed developments of this historic property) expect an extended comments period?

Best,
Louis Sanford
32-Year Community Stakeholder
Studio City 91604

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[Quoted text hidden]
<DEIR_NOCA_Signed.pdf>

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Extend the comment period for Harvard Westlake Sports Complex Case # - CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI

Adele Slaughter <adeleslaughter@me.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 5:48 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, Councilmember Kerkorian, Ms. Henry and Ms. Majid,

I am sure you are all aware that the DEIR for the Harvard Westlake project has been released.

This is a huge project and the community needs more time to respond to this document.
As you all know, it has taken HW and the city almost two years to prepare it.
The least we could have is 90 days to respond.
Plus in the time of COVID-19 we need more time.

From a cursory look at the DEIR it looks like they have done very little to mitigate the scale and size of the project which is something Councilmember Kerkorian assured me they would have to do.
We need to throughly respond to the implications that this project will have little or no impact on our community.

This is critical. Please grant an extension.

Respectfully,

Adele Slaughter

4544 Ethel Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

818-209-9008

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR extension request for the Weddington Golf location

Jamie York <jamiey@resedacouncil.org> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 2:37 PM
To: TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org>, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Councilmembers Nithya Raman and Paul Kerkorian and Ms. Kimberly Henry and Ms. Mashael Majid,

Please grant a 90-day extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The community needs at least 90 days to read through the lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). If this project is approved, it will have significant, unmitigatable impacts on our community. On this basis alone, the City could grant extra time for community members to comment and make their voices heard.

Additionally, the extenuating circumstances are extraordinary. Not only are we still facing the impacts of COVID-19, but we are also in the middle of tax season. For these reasons, our community needs additional time to read and respond to a project that, if approved, will have lasting impacts on our future and future generations.

It has taken the applicant and City Planning almost 2 years to gather this data; we think 90 days is a reasonable extension request. Please allow the community time to offer a cogent, informed, and intelligent response to the ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

We appreciate all that you do for Angelenos.

Thank you,

Jamie York 91335

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Shepherd Stevenson <shep871@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 3:13 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Councilmembers Nithya Raman and Paul Kerkorian and Ms. Kimberly Henry and Ms. Mashael Majid,

Please grant us a 90-day extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The community needs at least 90 days to read through the lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). If this project is approved, it will have significant, unmitigatable impacts on our community. On this basis alone, the City could grant extra time for community members to comment and make their voices heard.

Additionally, the extenuating circumstances are extraordinary. Not only are we still facing the impacts of COVID-19, but we are also in the middle of tax season. For these reasons, our community needs additional time to read and respond to a project that, if approved, will have lasting impacts on our future and future generations.

It has taken the applicant and City Planning almost 2 years to gather this data; we think 90 days is a reasonable extension request. Please allow the community time to offer a cogent, informed, and intelligent response to the ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

We appreciate all that you do for Angelenos.

Thank you,

Shepherd Stevenson

91423

323-833-5597

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

A. Phillips <allanabbie@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 8:43 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Name: Abbie Phillips
Date: 3/16/22
Zipcode: 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

A Clement <ajclemco@roadrunner.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:12 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember,

Given this DEIR's size (6,000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning for a 90-day extension to the comment period so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Thank you very much.
Allen Clement
March 16, 2022
Zip Code: 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Extend the comment period for Harvard Westlake Sports Complex Case # - CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI

1 message

Andrea & Michael Sher <ma.sher27@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:12 PM
To: nithya.raman@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Councilmembers Nithya Raman and Paul Kerkorian and Ms. Kimberly Henry and Ms. Mashael Majid,

Please grant us a 90-day extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The community needs at least 90 days to read through the lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). If this project is approved, it will have significant, unmitigatable impacts on our community.

On this basis alone, the City could grant extra time for community members to comment and make their voices heard.

Additionally, the extenuating circumstances are extraordinary. Not only are we still facing the impacts of COVID-19, but we are also in the middle of tax season.

For these reasons, our community needs additional time to read and respond to a project that, if approved, will have lasting impacts on our future and future generations.

It has taken the applicant and City Planning almost 2 years to gather this data; we think 90 days is a reasonable extension request.

Please allow the community time to offer a cogent, informed, and intelligent response to the ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

We appreciate all that you do for Angelenos.

Thank you,

Andrea Sher

91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request 90 day extension for Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Hallfam3 <hallfam3@aol.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:24 PM
Reply-To: Hallfam3 <hallfam3@aol.com>
To: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>, "jorge.plascencia@lacity.org" <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, "paul.Krekorian@lacity.org" <paul.Krekorian@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "mashael.majid@lacity.org" <mashael.majid@lacity.org>

Los Angeles City council members:

I would like to request a 90 day extension for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This EIR report will take some time to digest. Please grant an extension to review this 6000 page document which will impact the community on a grand scale.

Thank you so much

Ann R Hall

3/16/2020

90068

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Anthony Braunagel <tonybraunagel@me.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Anthony Braunagel
March 16 2022

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Anthony Lucente <ajlinla99@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

From: Anthony Lucente <ajlinla99@gmail.com>
Subject: Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Date: March 16, 2022 at 3:59:39 PM PDT
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.krekorian@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org, kimberlyhenry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Name: Anthony Lucente
Date: 2-16-22
Zipcode: 91602

Anthony "Tony" Lucente
ajlinla99@gmail.com
+1 (310) 877.8603 (USA)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake 90 Day Extension

bypromo@earthlink.net <bypromo@earthlink.net> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 7:12 PM

Dear Council member:
Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

Very truly yours,
Brian Keligian
91604
3/16/2022

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

charlotte koppe <charlotte.koppe@att.net> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 5:56 PM
To: City of Los Angeles <paul.krekorian@lacity.org>, "jorge.plascencia@lacity.org" <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "mashael.majid@lacity.org" <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Charlotte J Koppe
Studio City 91604
818.970.9992
3/16/22

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

debi@nibley.com <debi@nibley.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:00 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Councilmember,

We own 4 homes next to the Harvard-Westlake River Park project. Originally, H-W told us we would not be impacted by their plans. Those plans have now changed, and I am asking for a 90-day extension of time so that we may have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Christopher Nibley
Deborah Rachman Nibley
12718 Valley Spring Lane
12706 Valley Spring Lane
12724 Valley Spring Lane
4155 Bellaire Ave.
All homes in zip code; 91604 (Studio City)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Cynthia Glazar <cinglazar@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:58 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

RE: Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Councilmember,

In order to properly assess and submit comments regarding the DEIR for the Harvard-Westlake River Project, I ask that you allow for a 90-day extension for our community response. Given the size and scope of the DEIR (6000 pages), as well as the great impact this will have on our neighboring community, it is only fair we have ample time to review this extensive document.

Thank you,

Cynthia Glazar
12425 Sarah Street
91604
818-384-3042

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Tony Knight <tknightdiver@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Dr. Tony Knight
4524 Wortser Avenue
Studio City 91604

MEMBER- Studio City Neighborhood Council Sustainability Committee

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Subject line: Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

janet Loeb <janetloeb@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 8:05 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Name:Janet Loeb
Date:3/16/22
Zipcode: 91604

--
janet s. loeb

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Janis Maslyk <janismaslyk@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:50 PM
To: paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request Planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

Cordially,

Janis Maslyk
12120 Cantura St
Studio City CA 91604
3/16/2022

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

lmarbesc@gmail.com <lmarbesc@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 5:49 PM
To: Councilmember.Krekorian@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Krekorian:

This grandiose overdevelopment plan proposed by Harvard-Westlake will have an immeasurable impact on our community, our loss of open space and public recreational asset, the traffic, and the environment.

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community, I ask that you please request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of comment time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

Thank you.

Laurie Cohn

4227 Bellaire Ave

Studio City, CA 91604

818-985-2865 h

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake 90 day extension requested

1 message

Martha Bissell <mwbissell@mac.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

March 16th,

Dear Kimberly,

We just received a letter from Harvard Westlake saying that “The City’s document [DEIR] concluded that the Harvard-Westlake River Park would result in less than significant operational impacts to the environment in every area studied except for temporary noise during construction.” Based on carefully sourced prior information, I simply can not believe that this is true. The DEIR is 6000 pages and we need to digest it. I ask Planning to allow for a 90-day extension so we can review it. We live directly above the site and the negative consequences of this potential development to us and our community could be devastating.

Yours truly,

Martha Bissell
4024 Sunswept Drive
Studio City 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Meg LeFauve <megola@me.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 3:56 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on my community we need a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

PLEASE HEAR OUR VOICES.

Very truly yours,

Name: Meg LeFauve
Date: 3.16.22
Zipcode 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Pam Friedman <pam.friedman4@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:20 PM
To: jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org, nithia.raman@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,

Pamela Friedman
March 16, 2022
91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Rochelle Staab <rstaab@yahoo.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:47 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Council,

Because of the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the Studio City community, please request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project so we all may have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this ambitious project.

Thank you for your attention on this critical topic.

Sincerely,
Rochelle Staab
Studio City 91604
March 16, 2022

Thumbed from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension / Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Stacey Behlmer <smbehlmer@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:43 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

March 16th, 2022

Dear Councilmembers:

Re: Request for 90-day extension / Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community, I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that there is a greater time period to seriously review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

The existing Weddington Golf and Tennis area is one of the few remaining open spaces in the San Fernando Valley. It reminds one of the beauty and charm that use to make up the community that is now often a negatively changing and congested landscape.

Please do what you can to save it.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Stacey Behlmer

3972 Tropical Drive

Studio City, CA 91604

(818) 762-5358

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comment period for DEIR, Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Councilmember Krekorian <councilmember.krekorian@lacity.org> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 4:05 PM
To: Vince Bertoni <vince.bertoni@lacity.org>
Cc: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, Karo Torossian <karo.torossian@lacity.org>

Dear Mr. Bertoni,

Thank you for sharing the Notice of Completion and Availability (NOCA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR).

The future disposition of this property has been an issue of significant interest and concern to the residents of Studio City for well over a decade. In order for the community to have adequate time to review and comment on this environmental analysis, I respectfully request that the comment period for the DEIR be extended from the current 45 days to 60 days.

I want to ensure that this is a fully fair and transparent process for all concerned. The stakeholders of Studio City deserve an additional 15 days to be added to the comment period to allow for the consideration that a project of this importance to the community requires.

If you have any questions, please contact Karo Torossian, my Chief of Staff, who is deeply familiar with this project.

Paul Krekorian
Los Angeles City Councilmember
District 2
Office: 213.473.7002
www.paulkrekorian.org

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

BURKE GUMBINER <bgumbiner@aol.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 4:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 6:49 PM
To: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Andrea Conant <andrea.conant@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Zasadzien and Ms. Henry,

Thank you for recently sharing the Notice of Completion and Availability (NOCA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR).

We understand that the DEIR offers a detailed analysis under numerous issue areas as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including but not limited to Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Energy, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hydrology, Nouse, Land Use and Planning, and Transportation among other categories. We also understand that per CEQA, the public review period for an DEIR that is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies is 45 days as detailed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15105.

Given the dynamic nature and scope of this project, we would respectfully like to request that the comment period be extended to more than 45 days so that constituents, community stakeholders, and the council office can ensure adequate time for a complete and in-depth review process for a project of this scale, and for interested parties to provide feedback and suggestions for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

We also appreciate how engaged Studio City residents have been since the inception of this proposal and understand that this will not be the only opportunity for the public to weigh in on this project as it undergoes a Final EIR and makes its way to the City Planning Commission.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kind regards,
Mashael Majid

--
Mashael Majid
Planning Director
councildistrict4.lacity.org

NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District

******

DISCLOSURE: All emails sent to or from this account (including any attachments) are subject to the California Public Records Act and may be released upon request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Sal Snyder <ssssnyder1057@yahoo.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 4:37 PM
Reply-To: Sal Snyder <ssssnyder1057@yahoo.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Christopher Kendrick
March 17, 2022
Zipcode: 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake Sports Complex - Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

gailphillips@gvplaw.com <gailphillips@gvplaw.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,

Gail V. Phillips

3/17/22

91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Gail Goldin Wunsch <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 12:38 AM
Bcc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Subject: Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,

Gail Wunsch
3/17/22

4451 Ethel Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park

1 message

Jeanne McConnell <jeanne@jeannemcconnell.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 12:16 PM
To: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>, "jorge.plascencia@lacity.org" <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, "paul.Krekorian@lacity.org" <paul.Krekorian@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "mashael.majid@lacity.org" <mashael.majid@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Councilmembers Nithya Raman and Paul Kerkorian and Ms. Kimberly Henry and Ms. Mashael Majid,

Please grant a 90-day extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The community needs at least 90 days to read through the lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). If this project is approved, it will have significant, unmitigable impacts on the community and further accelerate the loss of open space. On this basis alone, the City could grant extra time for community members to comment and make their voices heard.

Additionally, the extenuating circumstances are extraordinary. Not only are Angelenos still facing the impacts of COVID-19, but we are also in the middle of tax season. For these reasons, the community needs additional time to read and respond to a project that, if approved, will have lasting impacts on our future and future generations.

It has taken the applicant and City Planning almost 2 years to gather this data; we think 90 days is a reasonable extension request. Please allow the community time to offer a cogent, informed, and intelligent response to the ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

We appreciate all that you do for Angelenos.

Thank you,

Angelenos for Trees

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fwd: 2020 Paul Krekorian letter to Kimberly Henry requesting an extended public comment period for the Harvard-Westlake DEIR

1 message

Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 4:43 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

FYI

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Barry Johnson** <bjohnson4166@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 4:10 PM
Subject: 2020 Paul Krekorian letter to Kimberly Henry requesting an extended public comment period for the Harvard-Westlake DEIR
To: Councilmember Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Mashael Majid <mashael.majid@lacity.org>, Meg Healy <meg.healy@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, Councilmember Nithya Raman <contactcd4@lacity.org>
Cc: Andrea Conant <andrea.conant@lacity.org>, Geoff Thompson <geoff.thompson@lacity.org>, Councilmember Krekorian <councilmember.krekorian@lacity.org>, Karo Torossian <karo.torossian@lacity.org>

Dear Team CD4,

In regards to an increase to 90 days for public review of the Harvard-Westlake DEIR, please see the last paragraph of Councilmember Krekorian's letter to Kimberly Henry in the attachment below from October 30, 2020.

Also, this link https://planning.lacity.org/eir/NBC_UnivPlan/FEIR/files/0.%20TOC.pdf shows the front page of the NBC Universal Evolution Plan (ENV-2007-0254-EIR) which was *actually* prepared by the Los Angeles City Planning Department even though the land was a combination of City and County. Councilmember LaBonge and Councilmember Krekorian asked for and got an extension to 90 days for public comment on what was another huge document. Between these two attachments, there is precedence for a 90 day review period for public response to the Harvard-Westlake DEIR.

Sincerely,

Barry

--
Mashael Majid
Planning Director
councildistrict4.lacity.org

NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District

******

DISCLOSURE: All emails sent to or from this account (including any attachments) are subject to the California Public Records Act and may be released upon request.

Krekorian letter 10 31 20 re Recreation Harvard Westlake_CD2.pdf
145K

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Nancy Mehagian <nmcocina@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Stakeholder Nancy Mehagian
3/17/22
91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

SaveWeddington

rich leivenberg <richleivenberg@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 8:10 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Councilmembers Nithya Raman and Paul Kerkorian and Ms. Kimberly Henry and Ms. Mashael Majid,

Please grant us a 90-day extension to the public comment period to respond to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The community needs at least 90 days to read through the lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). If this project is approved, it will have significant, unmitigatable impacts on our community. On this basis alone, the City could grant extra time for community members to comment and make their voices heard.

Additionally, the extenuating circumstances are extraordinary. Not only are we still facing the impacts of COVID-19, but we are also in the middle of tax season. For these reasons, our community needs additional time to read and respond to a project that, if approved, will have lasting impacts on our future and future generations.

It has taken the applicant and City Planning almost 2 years to gather this data; we think 90 days is a reasonable extension request. Please allow the community time to offer a cogent, informed, and intelligent response to the ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

We appreciate all that you do for Angelenos.
--
Richard Leivenberg
310-994-1810

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re:Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV 2020 1512 EIR

1 message

Veronique Vowell <vowellveronique@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 9:28 AM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Councilmembers:

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
Veronique Vowell
91604
March 17, 2022

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Sue Gordon <segweg7@mac.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 4:21 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

Very truly yours,
William & Suzane Gordon
March 17,2022
91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Alonzo Hill <alonzo.hill@wgu.edu> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 8:39 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Alonzo Hill

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake Sports Complex - Request for 90-day extension - Harvard Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Gerry Silverman <gerry@gerrysilverman.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember,

It is important that you allow a 90-day extension of time for everyone to be able to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

I would like to comment right here and now. Frankly, this project is not needed because it has a negative effect on the lifestyle of the residential community of Studio City. Harvard-Westlake has their existing sports facilities on their campus on Coldwater Canyon and they should not turn one of the most beautiful green spaces, left in Studio City into another quasi-commercial asset that increases the overall net worth of Harvard-Westlake and takes away the small but lovely par-3 golf course that thousands of residents and guests of Studio City have had the use of, over the past 65+ years. God is not going to make any new green spaces for us to enjoy.

Very Truly Yours,

Gerald Silverman

3/18/2022

91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Steve Hirsh <sh@dogger7027.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 4:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: Steve Hirsh <sh@dogger7027.com>

Dear Field Deputy Henry,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community. I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project.

Please contact me with any questions or concerns you may have.

Very truly yours,

Steve Hirsh

3/18/2021
818-266-3333:
91602

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Allyson Taylor <allysonrtaylor7@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 11:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.
Allyson Taylor

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Ashley Davis <ashleyldavis5@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 3:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Bob Moore <bobmoore27@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 6:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Bob Moore | President, Sports USA
P: (213) 219-9856
bmoore@sportsusamedia.com
bobmoore27@gmail.com
http://www.sportsusamedia.com/

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Camilla Bravo <camillabravo@aol.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 10:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

Thus must be stopped.

The overly entitled must not be permitted to add further destruction to an already complete climate crisis.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,
Camilla

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Daniela Aldrich <daniela.aldrich@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 4:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Daniela Aldrich

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

jodi grossgold <jodigrossgold@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Joel Krejmas <krejmasj@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 3:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Joel Krejmas
760-780-8981

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

olauren14@gmail.com <olauren14@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 11:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Warmest Regards,
Lauren Olivares

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Michael Polis <michaelpolis@mac.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 1:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my portable electronic device

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Michael Polis <mikep1299@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 1:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,
Mike

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Stacy Desilets <stacydesilets@yahoo.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 8:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Stuart Lichtman <salichtman@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 8:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Stuart Lichtman
Gloria Walther
8910 Wonderland Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Victoria Skinner <vsvad23@icloud.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 9:25 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Victoria
This message is confidential do not share.
Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Yahoo <marphat@yahoo.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 6:41 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Alison Tavoularis <atavoularis@mac.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please - Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

andrea valverde <dreavalverde@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 8:40 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "saveweddington2020@gmail.com" <saveweddington2020@gmail.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Ani G <anijwj08@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 1:45 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Anne Wright <annevaro@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 3:24 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from Mail for Windows

Anne Wright

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90-day extension re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

bahobbs@earthlink.net <bahobbs@earthlink.net> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 2:05 PM
Reply-To: bahobbs@earthlink.net
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

March 20, 2022

Dear Councilmember,

Due to the size of the DEIR (6000 pages) and its importance and impact on the community, I ask that you request planning to allow for a 90-day extension of time so that we all have a chance to review and comment on the environmental impact of this project

This is too important of a project to have such a short time frame to review the DEIR. This is a piece of property that deserves to be saved because once it's gone, there is no going back.

Very truly yours,

Barbara Hobbs
12501 Valley Spring Lane
Studio City, Ca. 91604

bahobbs@earthlink.net

818-760-4525

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Beata Kharkovsky <beata.kharkovsky@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:14 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kind Regards,
Beata

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

brad smith <smithbigdaddy55@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

brianmstill@gmail.com <brianmstill@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 1:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Carol Weiler <clweiler@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:18 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Cindy Sanders <newse825@aol.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 3:35 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

drew cobb <dcobb23@icloud.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 12:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

regards,

drew cobb
323.899.8400

dronewrx.com

DRONEWRX

DRONEWRX **PastedGraphic-1.tiff**
18K

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Elizabeth O'Brien <lizzyannobrien@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 12:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Elizabeth O'Brien
4428 Wortser Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

Please Help Save Weddington Golf and Tennis and our Community!!

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Eric Rollman <eric@rollmanent.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Eric Rollman

Resident and Avid Tennis Player (at Weddington for three decades)

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Gerry Silverman <gerry@gerrysilverman.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:27 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Gerald Silverman, a long time resident of Studio City

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Hannah Jones <hannahjones94@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 8:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Helen Giroux <helenrgiroux@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:51 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Helen R. Giroux
Studio City, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 3:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Save the golf park.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Howard L. Ekerling, Esq.

Ekerling & Doherty

15821 Ventura Blvd., Suite 680

Encino, CA 91436

Tel: (818) 761-8808

Email: ekerling@pacbell.net

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Jane Hunt <janenovishunt@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:25 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Jasper Hansen <jasperjulian@icloud.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 8:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Jennifer Bowman <tjlow2002@aol.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

John Newby <newlens@icloud.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 2:33 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Julian Siminski <julian.siminski@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Kara C <kara.carvalho@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 5:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kara Carvalho

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Karen Haber <karenhaber77@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 6:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

HARVARD WESTLAKE IS A NIGHTMARE. THE COMMUNITY HAS ASKED THEM AND VOTED AND DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM GO AWAY AND STAY AWAY FROM OUR OPEN LAND GOLF COURSE. THEY JUST KEEP THROWING MONEY DOWN AND DO WHAT THEY WANT.
THEY ARE ONE WEALTHY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGAINST TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LOCAL STUDIO CITY RESIDENTS. THE RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THEM FOR YEARS AND YEARS. THEY JUST DONT GO AWAY. THEY JUST STAND THEIR GROUND WITH ENDLESS DEEP POCKETS. THEY THINK THEY CAN BUY ANYTHING AND DO ANYTHING THEY ARE BULLIES AND WALKING CLIMATE CHANGE DISASTERS.

Dear Council member Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

KENT HATCH <KPHATCH98@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 7:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Kim Shlesinger <kimshlesinger@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,
Kim Shlesinger

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Lauren White <baltimore.events@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 7:36 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 7:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Lisa Polis <lpolis@newmarkmerrill.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Get Outlook for iOS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Lori A. Sullivan <lasullivan18@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 12:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Lori Sullivan, CPCC
Relationship and Spiritual Coach
heroinesjourney18@gmail.com

Any mistakes blame the IPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Lorna O. <lornaclarke@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 6:56 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

This is one of the reasons I voted for you: I believe you care about the environment, and the concerns of your constituents. It's imperative we have the time to read and discuss further.

Registered Voter,
Lorna

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Maria Blum <blumandhoney@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

M. Blum

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Michael Barzman <barz@me.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Nancy Kirhoffer <nkirhoffer@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 1:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Rachel Maslyk <maslykrachel@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

-Rachel maslyk

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Robin Shippy <shiprd@icloud.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.
Robyn Shippy

Sent from my iPad

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Ron Opaleski <ropaleski@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Ron Opaleski
310-344-2174

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Ryan Ayanian <ryanayanian@mac.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:35 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Ryan Ayanian
323.304.4631

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Ryan Silverstein <ryan@bentpenny.ca> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 8:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sarah Lambert <pluot@me.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 3:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sarah Lambert
3860 Sunswept Dr.
Studio City, CA
91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

schmied17 <schmied17@aol.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 12:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my Galaxy Tab A

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sean Blair <spblair4@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sean Blair
323.309.2553

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Stacy Keppler <stacylynn431@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 2:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Stacy Calabrese

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Stephanie <stephaniecarney@live.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 12:49 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Stephanie Carney
(310) 710-1591
Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Sue Brooks <snbrooksie@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello,
I feel very strongly that this Harvard Westlake proposal for a “park” is misleading and self serving for a private school that this community will not have access to. As a Studio City resident we have raised our children a few blocks from the golf course and tennis courts, affordable place to teach these sports to our now grown boys.
Please stop this crisis!
Harvard-Westlake needs to find another neighborhood to ruin,
Thank you,
Susan Brooks

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:27 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Plascencia Jorge <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Zasadzien Milena <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is an unfair burden to unfunded community volunteers and all CD4 constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but research, hire and fund the subject matter experts required to create a comprehensive Response for Public Comment in less than 90 days. The Developer has had years and unlimited funds to produce this DEIR. Please level the playing field so that the community can have their very real concerns and fears addressed.
Further, we will need a lengthy review period to carefully assess the Application for Developer's Conditional Use Permit, again with expert assistance, once this document — which informs the scope of public impacts in DETAIL — is produced.

Other extenuating circumstances include:

- Our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees and to weigh in on the Project.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Thank you for your responsiveness and willingness to engage with our community!

Suellen Wagner
12184 Laurel Terrace Dr.
Studio City 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

suzanne edmonson <suzanne@suzanneedmonson.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 5:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.
Suzanne Edmonson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Suzanne Robinson <sdrob@rfam5.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 7:23 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Suzanne Robinson

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

TV VAL <tv_val@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 10:14 AM
Reply-To: TV VAL <tv_val@yahoo.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

Valerie Eads

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Celeste Nameth <celestenameth@icloud.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:33 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Celeste Nameth
Celeste@gadgitgirlz.com
Cell#:213-407-7222

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Cheryl Sousa <chersousa@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 6:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Cheryl Sousa

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Heath Goldman <heathg@iconwlp.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 7:49 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Josh Bednarsky <jbroller@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 3:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Cheers,
Josh Bednarsky

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Julian Fort <luthervig@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

--
Julian Fort

818-935-7332

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Laurie Cousins <lauriecousins@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 5:44 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

With Gratitude,
Laurie Cousins
Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Lisa Battista <lisabattista@mac.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 2:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
It's been brought to my attention that 240 trees are about to be removed for the Harvard Westlake project. It breaks my heart for the wildlife, the community and climate change at large.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Lori Stayton <le_stayton@icloud.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Tracy Blum <tracy@riverstreet.net> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 7:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Vanessa Canley <vcanley@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 8:45 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As a longtime Valley resident and educator, I ask that you protect the interests of our community over those of the elite at Harvard Westlake.

I respectfully request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.



Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Andrew Magarian <amagarianca@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 2:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

b ff <bfoleyferreira@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 9:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I oppose the proposed destruction of the existing park and please request that an alternate plan be developed for Harvard Westlake that does not destroy the land or trees or impact the environment as this plan does.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Thank you,
Barbara Foley Ferreira

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

James Metzger <jmetz4me@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 7:55 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

I don't believe I live in your district, but I have been golfing at Weddington Golf Course for over 20 years. It is truly a treasure and a landmark for a large swath of L.A. golfers -- not only those from the Valley, but also from the Westside, Mid-City, DTLA, and other L.A. neighborhoods.

Thank you for your time and attention to this urgent matter. -- James Metzger, Pacific Palisades

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Jan Nance <kumujannie@yahoo.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 1:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

joshua kelfer <jkelfer@hotmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 4:06 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.

- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.

- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kindest Regards,

Joshua Kelfer

Sent from Mail for Windows

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Laura Garciaros <laurareinjohn55@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 5:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,
Laura Garciaros
A Los Angeles native
Resident of Sherman Oaks for over 30 years
laurareinjohn55@gmail.com
310-810-7475

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Linda Ohmstede <lohmstede@roadrunner.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 4:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Max Specter <notmax1992@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 4:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

David Thomas <davidthomasla@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 7:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

David

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Kenneth Jacobs <drken8465@icloud.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 9:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Kyler England <kylerenglandmusic@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 2:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Laura Danielson <ld@ldanielson-art.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 12:03 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

I have been golfing at Weddington Golf and Tennis for over 20 years. It is truly a wonderful place to spend a Sunday afternoon. Its closure would deprive many people of the chance to relax and get much-needed exercise outdoors.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

Laura Danielson

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Matousek Design <mikem@matousekdesign.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 8:56 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Michael Clouse <clouse.michaelt@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 10:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Nadia Marina <nadiamarinathomas@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 1:46 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Urgent Request for 90 day public comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Patty Kirby <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 3:49 PM
Reply-To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, vince.bertoni@lacity.org, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, mashael.majid@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, Meg.healy@lacity.org, andrea.conant@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
We see and thank you for your response regarding the many letters sent requesting a 90-day comment period for the DEIR. Your response letter states that you have asked for an an extended period. Respectfully, however we ask you to specifically ask for 45 more days for a combined 90 day response period.

This DEIR was compiled over a 17 month period and encompasses over 6,300 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR, but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for public comment in a mere 45 days.

In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30-day notice to agendize for different committees. Also, the current public notice period March 10 - April 25, 2022 includes both the Easter and Passover holidays. Finally, the NOCA states, "The Department of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19" as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the public comment period extended until June 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Patty Kirby
Studio City, CA
Save Weddington Inc.
818-209-8333

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Karen Cease <karencease@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 9:39 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Karen

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Harvard Westlake's Proposed Sports Complex at Weddington

Kimberly Turner <kimturner725@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 9:29 AM
To: TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org>, Plascencia Jorge <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Zasadzien Milena <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Hi Armida and CD4 Team,

Thank you for your response. I also respectfully request that the Public Comment period for the DEIR be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is an unfair burden to unfunded community volunteers and all CD4 constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but research, hire and fund the subject matter experts required to create a comprehensive Response for Public Comment in less than 90 days. The Developer has had years and unlimited funds to produce this DEIR.

Please level the playing field so that the community can have their very real concerns and fears addressed. We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Other extenuating circumstances include:
- Our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees and to weigh in on the Project.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

Thank you for your responsiveness and willingness to engage with our community!

Best,

Kim Turner

On Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 3:09 PM TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org> wrote:

> Hello Kimberly,
>
> Thank you so much for your response. We appreciate your feedback and will take your comments into consideration.
>
> Warmly,
>
> --
> Armida Reyes
> District Liaison
> District line: 213-473-7004
>
> **HERE is our new CD4 District Map!**
>
> NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District
>
> ***Connect With Us:***
> - Sign Up For Our Newsletter Here
> - Follow Us On Twitter, Instagram, & Facebook
>
> ******
>
> DISCLOSURE: All emails sent to or from this account are subject to the California Public Records Act and may be released upon request.

On Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 3:18 PM Kimberly Turner <kimturner725@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Councilmember Raman,
>
> Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years that possesses historic, recreational, environmental, and sentimental value.
> Harvard-Westlake School has proposed a massive $100-million development plan to build a sports complex, which has alarmed our community. Angelenos have an unwavering commitment to preserving this irreplaceable green open space in the heart of the San Fernando Valley.
>
> The school is trying to mask the massive development under the guise of outdoor areas and public access. The scale of this project can't be disguised. It will be massive with stadium lights, bleachers and noise. Operations could be seven days a week, 16 hours a day. Please be reminded that this sports complex will be in the middle of a quiet neighborhood and will be highly disruptive to residents.
>
> As a former HW parent, I am usually supportive of their endeavors, however in this instance, I think the school has ignored the cries of the surrounding neighborhood. We therefore would appreciate your help in preserving the integrity of the existing open green space.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Kim Turner

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Mary Coffin <maryacoffin@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 10:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

Mary Coffin
Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Kiley, Tricia <TKiley@comscore.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 4:47 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I am appealing to you to extend the 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis until **June 9th**. I own a home and have live in Valley Village for 25 years. I've been to all the community meetings Harvard Westlake held concerning this project, as well as the Historical designation meetings held by the city– and sincerely want to reply to this ERI – but it is 600 pages long! How can the general community member realistically 'review" this in only 45 days? Plus the current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays. PLEASE do what you can to give the community time to actually digest this info and respond.

What I do know is a large construction project in the middle of a quiet, tranquil residential neighborhood will cause a good deal of disruption and noise – but it is not only the on-site and off-site construction noise and activity that will definitely disturb this very tranquil neighborhood that consists of single family homes. It is also the planned 500 space underground parking structure (as per Harvard-Westlake at one of the community meetings) which is an indication of VERY large sporting events that will take place in this quiet residential neighborhood. This is a burden and a disruption on the community. The 30 foot Gym will TOWER over the single family homes in this area. The removal of mature trees and grass, the removal of acres and acres of community open green space... the noise from the large sporting events, lights from the stadium lighting, the increased traffic from the sporting events will be terrible to the immediate environment.

Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public and provided much needed quiet, tranquil greenspace for the community for nearly **70 years.** It possesses historic, recreational, and environmental value to Angelinos. Please give your constituents a chance to read and understand this 600 page report before moving forward with this project.

Regards,

Tricia Kiley

Valley Village

Tricia Kiley | 12148 Huston Street Valley Village, CA 91607
c: 323 377-6108

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 8:50 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Councilmember Raman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Thank you. I am definitely opposed. The kids at Harvard don't need to take away Valley green space and history.

Howard Ekerling

From: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2022 8:43 AM
To: Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net>
Cc: Councilmember Raman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Subject: Re: Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Hello Howard,

Thank you for your email and comments regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR. Your comments will be included in the record for this Project. If you have not already been included on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, you will be added to our Interested Parties list for this proposed project. Please note that an update regarding this matter is forthcoming.

Thank you,

Kimberly

Kimberly Henry

City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Julie Pernworth <pernworth@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 8:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

jeffrey hull <jeffrey.hull@icloud.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 8:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hull
Teaching pro at Weddington Tennis for over 22 years.
Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

jeffrey hull <jeffrey.hull@icloud.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 8:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hull
Teaching pro at Weddington Tennis for over 22 years.
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

John Ruffner <deepgoatjr@yahoo.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 1:03 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022. This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days. - In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees. - The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays. - The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community. We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022. We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes. Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

John Ruffner
11322 Camarillo St #303
N Hollywood CA 91602

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Mary Coffin <maryacoffin@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 12:35 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Councilmember Raman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Thank you so much. One of the most unique and valuable - and of course, irreplaceable - features of this landmark are the hundreds of trees, some centuries old. It chills me to the core to think of developers chopping them down to put up another basic everytown commerce square. We already have the Shops at the Sportsmen's Lodge.

This development would be a huge mistake and a betrayal to the Studio City community. It's past time we prioritize the health of our environment and allow space for thriving communities, by embracing the community's unique history alongside the interests of future generations. This development offers nothing but short term profits for a handful of people. Such greed is unacceptable, and it has too high a cost.

Thank you for your consideration.

[Quoted text hidden]

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Michelle Bastien <michellebastien4@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 4:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Robert A Hackl <rahprods@dslextreme.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Robert Hackl
rahprods@dslextreme.com
(818) 207-1753 mobile
(818) 986-4876 home

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sean Alvarez <sa@seanalvarez.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 7:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my Mobile Studio Operations Command Center®

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Alison Deyette <alisondeyette@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

Quite frankly, where do we and our friends go to play tennis and golf if a pricey private school takes over Weddington? Where do my young godsons get to learn the games with other kids that will last a lifetime? Where do we enjoy outdoor activities as a community? We make new friends and connect with neighbors. There ARE NOT enough tennis courts in the neighborhood and the few that are outside of Weddington are not well run and people constantly refuse to leave courts after an hour of play.
We CAN'T afford pricey private country clubs.
Please help us keep this affordable option within the neighborhood. We don't know where we'll go if we lose Weddington.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.



Thanks,
Alison Deyette

MOBILE: 917-627-5248
EMAIL: alison@alisondeyette.com

ALISONDEYETTE.COM - *TV host and lifestyle expert bio, reel, press, videos… plus my blog and styling services information!*

ALISONDEYETTEMEDIA.COM - *check out my media training, brand strategy, and on-camera coaching services!*

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Alison Deyette <alisondeyette@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.



Thanks,
Alison Deyette

MOBILE: 917-627-5248
EMAIL: alison@alisondeyette.com

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Alissa Zito Cruz <alissazitocruz@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.
Alissa Zito Cruz

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Daysun Perkins <daysun@yahoo.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 9:39 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Daysun Perkins
Cell: 310.849.1103
E-mail: daysun@yahoo.com

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Gloria Walther <gw3454@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 10:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

JENTLE PHOENIX <jentle@me.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 12:06 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,
Jentle “Red” Phoenix
Set Dec/On Set Dresser & CueCards
IATSE Local 44

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

JENTLE PHOENIX <jentle@me.com> Sun, Mar 27, 2022 at 12:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Jentle “Red” Phoenix
Set Dec/On Set Dresser & CueCards
IATSE Local 44

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sadie Phillips <sadielphillips@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 28, 2022 at 8:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

I'm 39 years old and about to give birth to my first child. I grew up around the corner. My grandfather's pediatric office continues to thrive in the neighborhood.

There is no replacing this unique longstanding property. It would be a devastating loss to the community and our nature friends to disrupt.

Thank you,

Sadie Phillips

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Emily Braff <penny.plum@icloud.com> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 9:16 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Emily Braff

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Emily Braff <penny.plum@icloud.com> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 9:16 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Emily Braff

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Lauren Pacheco <laurenpacheco90@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 7:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Lucy Schouweiler <indiasharkgirl@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 8:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sidney Meyers <sidneymeyers@icloud.com> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 10:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Caryn Adams <818caryn@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 9:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

From Caryn's phone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Chris Specht <cspechtrock@aol.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 9:32 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

This is important. I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,

Chris Specht

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Mary Coffin <maryacoffin@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 6:45 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Councilmember Raman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Thanks Kimberly. I understand that some may have different priorities but really hope that the present trees and grass stay. Taking away natural flora increases the heat Island effect, among other things. The existing trees here have deep roots which make them more likely to survive drought. Putting in turf and cutting down old trees and attempting to replace them with new ones according to the design renderings will likely end up contributing to blight.

It's just not right.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sent from my iPhone

> On Mar 30, 2022, at 8:34 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> [Quoted text hidden]

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sharon Flannery <sharon_flannery@yahoo.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 7:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sharon Flannery
CA Studio Teacher
818.903.9044
sflannery.teacher@gmail.com

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sheila Hall <sheila.hall@mac.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 9:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My family and friends and I have been enjoying Weddington Golf and Tennis facilities for decades. It is the only green space in the area and an important resource to the community.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,
Sheila Hall

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Steve Garrett <SGarrett@imax.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 9:25 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request. This center serves our families.

Steve

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sobel, Tamara <tamara.sobel@cbs.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 9:26 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Hopefully you are receiving thousands of these from people like me just trying to prevent the loss of a property that provides so much joy to so many people.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

2 messages

Andy Siegel <andyprops@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Andy Siegel
Prop Master
818.652.3970
andyprops@gmail.com

Andy Siegel <andyprops@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Andy Siegel
Prop Master
818.652.3970
andyprops@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

David Kimball <davidakimball@zoho.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 6:46 PM
To: councilmemberraman <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: kimberlyhenry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

David Kimball Alexander
4227 Colfax Avenue, Unit A
Studio City, CA 91604

Sent using Zoho Mail

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Nicolette del Barrio <nicolettedelbarrio@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 9:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Nicolette del Barrio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 8:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, My family has lived at 4312 Babcock ave since the early 70s. The Studio City golf/tennis has been a very part of our lives. Please do not destroy our fun times. I am 70 years old and I love walking down by the golf course. The trees are beautiful please do not take the tree away. The traffic will be horrible. Whitestt is already a freeway.

Thank you for your time

Linda Roletti
4312 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604
818 506 4182

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 8:07 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Kimberly Henry, My family has lived at 4312 Babcock ave since the early 70s. The Studio City golf/tennis has been a very part of our lives. Please do not destroy our fun times. I am 70 years old and I love walking down by the golf course. The trees are beautiful please do not take the tree away. The traffic will be horrible. Whitestt is already a freeway.

Thank you for your time

Linda Roletti
4312 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604
818 506 4182
[Quoted text hidden]

DEIR_NOCA_Harvard-Westlake_ENV-2020-1512-EIR_EXTENSION_FINAL.pdf
320K

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Maria Olimpia Feig <morfeig@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 9:01 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 7:53 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Rachel Tonisson

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

tom imai <timai212@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 3:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Audrey Cords <audrey.cords@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 11:27 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Audrey

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

BRETT SCHNEIDER <brettsschneider@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 8:23 PM
Reply-To: brett.s.schneider@gmail.com
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022. This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days. - In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees. - The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays. - The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community. We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022. We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes. Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

--


Brett Schneider
(516) 312-5080

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

diaz-jones family <diazjones@mac.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 11:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.
The Diaz-Jones family.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

eichere555@gmail.com <eichere555@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 10:22 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Linda Reusser <lreusser2000@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 11:15 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hello –

Please keep Weddington Golf and Tennis as is. The conversion of the property to a school will only create huge traffic issues for the neighborhood including Ventura Blvd. which already has heavy traffic. Also, it is one of the only, if not the only recreational area for adults, especially older adults (55 plus) who use the tennis courts and golf course regularly in the area. Thank you for your consideration.

Linda Reusser

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Patrick Kearney <pkayy123@icloud.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 8:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Alexander Johnston <alex.j.johnston@icloud.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 5:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Anthony Cotroneo <anthonyc@bel-aircc.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 12:16 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Thank you,

Anthony Cotroneo
Executive Chef Bel-Air Country Club
Cell. 818-599-8259

Sent from my iPhone

Disclaimer

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Asher Hardt <asher@skingymco.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 7:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Asher Hardt
Skin Gym

Sent from Skin Gym

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

BURKE GUMBINER <bgumbiner@aol.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Josh Roemer <joshroemeringles@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 8:00 AM
Reply-To: joshroemeringles@gmail.com
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Karina Sulzer <karina@skingymco.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 7:42 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Karina

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Madeline Smith <madelinens28@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Megan Paspalis <mpaspalis@yahoo.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Sam Stafford <samstafford@live.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 6:41 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sam Stafford
MONO-XO
Rear 191 Smith St,
Fitzroy VIC 3065
+61 450 873 826
monoxo.com.au

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

2 messages

Susan Ware <susan_ware@me.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Susan Ware <susan_ware@me.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Susan ware
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Wellbalanced Bootcamp <wellbalancedbootcamp@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 4:55 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

A & M <pinkycee007@yahoo.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 6:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Respectfully,

Aurora Corona

From Pinky's Phone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

constance mellors <conniemellors@mac.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 10:18 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

robert lerman <leftybowler7@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 3:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Erik Steffens <erikstef@yahoo.com> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 7:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

On a personal note this is a community well used facility. It holds great morale and bonding for the community that all can enjoy. Please support the communities desire to maintain this incredible part of the valley.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

DeLuciaKasoff <dickens2@sbcglobal.net> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 11:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Leslye
“To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.”~Ralph Waldo Emerson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

T Direct <trisworkmail@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 9:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Weddington has been a big part of my family's life.

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely,
Patricia Caserio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Stephanie Montoto <snmontoto@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 7:59 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Best,
Stephanie Montoto
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Teryne Dorret <teryne@sbcglobal.net> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 1:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Bruce Lagnese <bruce@vormgt.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 8:15 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Bruce

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Guru Ann Ologies <scigurology@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 8:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

jasper gadi <jasgadi@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 12:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

robin meyer <teeteeago@me.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 5:42 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

O'Connell, Sheila <Sheila.OConnell@warnerbros.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 1:14 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

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- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Sheila C. O'Connell

WB Technology

Warner Bros. Entertainment, Inc.

Phone: 818-954-1351

Mobile: 949-322-9924

Email: sheila.oconnell@warnerbros.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Gay Crooks <gay@plutoimmuno.com> Tue, Apr 12, 2022 at 10:20 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Gay Crooks <gcrooks@mednet.ucla.edu>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

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We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

A.3.2 Form 2 Comment Letters

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

(no subject)

1 message

Lisa Shapiro <lisashapiro1@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 3:57 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I am a Council District 4 constituent living at 4097 Valley Meadow Road. My family strongly supports the Harvard-Westlake School River Park.

The River Park will be an amazing recreational facility for both students and the community. It is a win-win for the school and the valley.

I hope we can count on your support of the River Park.

Thank you,

Lisa Shapiro

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR - support for the River Park

Shauna <shaunaaltieri@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 1:49 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I urge you to support the Harvard-Westlake School River Park.

This project will provide many community benefits for the valley community. It will be a wonderful place for exercise and community connection. I look forward to using the walking trail there. My family enjoys eating at the Southwest Café and we are happy that the restaurant will remain. My son looks forward to using the pool there one day!

Thank you,
Shauna Altieri

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

(no subject)

1 message

Ann-Marie Whitman <awhitman2022@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 2:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I have lived in Studio City for 36 years at 4098 Elmer Avenue. I have raised my family in Studio City and I also work in Studio City. I have also volunteered with the Studio City Neighborhood Council for many years and continue to follow the SCNC and their activities.

I am writing to let you know that I wholeheartedly support the Harvard-Westlake School River Park! My husband and I are excited for the community and recreational aspects of the projects. I am also impressed by Harvard-Westlake's rainwater capture plan as well as other environmental benefits for our neighborhood.

I hope we can count on you to support the River Park.

Sincerely,
Ann-Marie Whitman

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

River Park Letter of Support

1 message

Victoria Farber <victoriafarber@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 3:46 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I am writing to you to state my enthusiastic support of the Harvard-Westlake School River Park. My family lives in Council District 4 at 17425 Cumpston Street. We look forward to using the new recreation facility and walking our dog there.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.
Victoria

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Conrad Cuda <CCuda@hw.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 11:35 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4850 Atoll Ave. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Conrad Cuda (he/him)

Upper School History Teacher

818-487-6638

ccuda@hw.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Jocelyn Medawar <jmedawar@hw.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live in Council District 4 and have been a proud employee of Harvard-Westlake since 1990. I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Jocelyn Medawar

Jocelyn Medawar

English Department, Upper School

jmedawar@hw.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kathy Fattahi <kathyfattahi@yahoo.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 7:41 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Council member Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3580 Caribeth Dr. Encino CA in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Kathy H. Fattahi

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Laura Schuman <laura@theschumanfamily.net> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3925 Woodfield Drive in Sherman Oaks in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community.

The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Respectfully,

Laura

LAURA SCHUMAN
T: 818.855.1172

C: 310.498.5853
E: laura@theschumanfamily.net

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

SC River Park

1 message

Ann Snyder <annsnyder@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:35 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms Henry:

My address is 5055 Amestoy Ave, Encino, CA 91316. I love Harvard-Westlake's plans for a park along the river in Studio City. The park will provide a beautiful open space for walks and will create a real sense of community.

I urge you both to give this project your support.

Sincerely,

Lee Ann Snyder

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Liz Skulsky <liz_skulsky@me.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live in Encino in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Liz Skulsky

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Patrick Roscoe <patroscoe@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I live at 4703 Balboa Avenue, Encino, in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The area needs more parks like this, and it will become a destination not only for valley residents, but for all Angelenos. The River Park will preserve and protect urban open space, and will provide more recreational amenities for the local community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Patrick Roscoe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Richard Rosen <rprosen@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 7953 Hollywood Blvd in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Richard Rosen
rprosen@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Terry O'Neal <barnetteoneal@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3940 Laurel Canyon Blvd. #144, Studio City, CA 91604, in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Terry O'Neal

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Theresa Ta <theresa_ta@hotmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:24 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

We live at 14713 Huston Street, Sherman Oaks CA 91403 in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. We urge you to support this project because we believe it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

We believe the community will greatly enjoy the park!

Sincerely,
Theresa Thao Ta and Joseph Hung Do

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Yvonne Gerencher <yhidvegi@hotmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4063 Laurelgrove Avenue, Studio City, in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. We were not in support of the previous condo development project; however, we are strong advocates of this plan since it was introduced feel like it is the perfect marriage of preserving and enhancing the space. We currently use the tennis courts there and believe Harvard Westlake will continue to share the space with the community. Harvard Westlake has a long history of doing so; we experienced the Special Olympics Celebration in 2015 hosted by Harvard Westlake and we know many sports organizations (ie LA swim club) have used their space on a long-term basis. We understand people are resistant to change; we remember families were against the revitalization of the riverwalk and the Sportsman Lodge development, but we now see people enjoying the space. We also know that the "McMansions" was a hot topic many years ago, but people are now embracing the new builds in the neighborhood and receiving the benefit of higher property values. I urge you to support this project because we believe it is good for the community and it will preserve urban open space.

Sincerely,
Yvonne Gerencher

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Luke Schaeffer <luke.schaeffer@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 7:16 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 11610 Amanda Drive, Studio City in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
Luke Schaeffer

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Monica Kandavel <mpkandavel@yahoo.com> Sat, Mar 19, 2022 at 8:38 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,
I live at 17454 Sumiya Drive, Encino in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and provide more recreational options than what is already available onsite. I think it will be a wonderful place for community members to spend time together in the fresh air. Thank you so much for your help.

Monica Kandavel

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Carolina Sitnisky <carolinasitnisky@gmail.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 5:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 12062 Mound View Place in Studio City, in Council District 4 and I wholeheartedly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Carolina Sitnisky-Cole

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Adam Josephs <ajosephs@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 7950 Electra Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90046 in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it will be a wonderful addition to the Studio City community and beyond, while at the same time serving as a model for sustainability and benefiting the local environment. The River Park will provide a fantastic urban open space and improve the recreational amenities from what currently exists on the site. This is just what our community needs, and we can't wait to bring our 1-year-old daughter to the new park.

Sincerely,

Adam Josephs

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Adam Stern <asternla@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3662 Goodland Ave., Studio City CA 91604 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Adam Stern

--
Adam Stern
cell: (818) 469-3408
asternla@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

(no subject)

Amy Antill Egan <amyantillegan@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 7:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4016 Alta Mesa Drive in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Amy Egan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

HW Riverpark

beverlyawossdds@aol.com <beverlyawossdds@aol.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 7:22 PM
Reply-To: beverlyawossdds@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman,
I reside at 2085 Outpost Drive, LA 90068. I am writing you to express my support for Harvard-Westlake's Riverpark development. HW has a well thought out plan that will not only benefit HW, but the entire surrounding community. HW has a well deserved reputation for excellence and community service, as well as social and economic justice. I have no doubt that this development will be a huge boon to the community.
I urge you to support this endeavor.
Sincerely,
Dr. Beverly Woss

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park

Catherine Chanin <crchanin@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:07 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

We live at 4101 Mary Ellen Ave in Council District 4 and we very strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

We hope you both will support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community.

We are excited to see The River Park because we think it will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Thanks for your time!

Catherine and Anthony Chanin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Erica Edelman <erica.edelman@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 4:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live in Sherman Oaks, in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Erica Edelman-Benadon

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Subject: Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

IT <ivyleetan@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 9:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

Our family lives at Cummings Dr, Los Feliz, Los Angeles CA 90027 in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. We urge you to support this project because it will be good for the school, good for the environment, and will be a world class facility for generations of a diverse body of students that come from all across SoCal, and for public benefit and use as well.

The River Park will preserve urban open space, capture clean and reuse storm water run-off for wildlife and other use, and will be the first private system to treat the neighborhood run-off at this scale in Los Angeles, amongst other considerations.

It will also provide a variety of world class recreational amenities for ALL nearby communities than the amenities at the current site.

Sincerely,

Ivy Tan and family

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Jasmine <jazd103@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:53 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 13416 Margate Street, Sherman Oaks, CA 91401 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Jasmine Delawalla

310-918-9577

jazd103@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

jeff jeffkleeman.com <jeff@jeffkleeman.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 8:07 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3463 Lisa Place, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Jeff Kleeman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

3 messages

Marina Efremova <me6230803@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at _____ in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Marina Efremova

Marina Efremova <me6230803@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4332 Gentry Ave, unit 5,Studio City,CA 91604 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Michael Arakelian

Marina Efremova <me6230803@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4332 Gentry Ave, Unit 5, Studio City, CA 91604 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Marina Efremova

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Matt LaCour <mlacour@hw.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:03 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 13404 Moorpark St. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Matt LaCour

M: 818.730.8883

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Subject: Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Rob Levin <rlevin@hw.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:52 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I have lived for twenty-six years at 14729 Round Valley Drive in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. Although I am a golfer who has long loved Studio City Golf, I believe that River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site … and certainly more than would be contemplated in any alternative use by another party were the current owner unable to proceed with River Park.

Sincerely,
Rob Levin

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Robyn Fener <robynfener@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 2:37 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 14530 Greenleaf St. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Robyn Fener

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Damaris Saenz <damaris.saenz@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 12:35 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4100 Whitsett Ave. 104, Studio City, CA 91604 in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Damaris B. Saenz

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Yeu Hong <yeu.s.hong@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 1:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: smarble@hw.com

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 2211 Verde Oak Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90068 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Yeu S. Hong and Carol Yeo

2211 Verde Oak Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90068

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Tom Stillwell <tcstillwell17@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 10:51 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 14625 Lacota Pl. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Tom Stillwell

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

My Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

David Pagel <davidmpagel@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 8:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 2731 Woodshire Drive in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
David Pagel

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Cheng, Jie <chengj10@miamioh.edu> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 11:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4311 Alcove Ave. Studio City in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Jie Cheng

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Calvin Liu <cliu@yahoo.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 1:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 2020 N Sycamore Ave, Los Angeles 90068 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
Calvin Liu

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Jennifer Hilton <jenhiltonla@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 1:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 17401 Palora Street, Encino 91316 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hilton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Joshua D. Helston <beast314@hotmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 11:27 AM
To: "councilmember.rama@lacity.org" <councilmember.rama@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Yoon Helston <yschae97@hotmail.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

My wife and I live at 4283 Coldwater Canyon Ave., APT 2 in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

We urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. I am particularly excited for the groundwater reclamation and thoughtful planting of indigenous trees to increase sustainability. The fact the school is conscientiously serving the neighborhood in addition to their students and stakeholders is also noteworthy.

We know the River Park Project will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site and we are very excited to avail ourselves of the amenities regularly. We will certainly be regulars.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration and support of our community.

Sincerely,

Josh and Yun Helston

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Joshua D. Helston <beast314@hotmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 11:27 AM
To: "councilmember.rama@lacity.org" <councilmember.rama@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Yoon Helston <yschae97@hotmail.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

My wife and I live at 4283 Coldwater Canyon Ave., APT 2 in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

We urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. I am particularly excited for the groundwater reclamation and thoughtful planting of indigenous trees to increase sustainability. The fact the school is conscientiously serving the neighborhood in addition to their students and stakeholders is also noteworthy.

We know the River Park Project will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site and we are very excited to avail ourselves of the amenities regularly. We will certainly be regulars.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration and support of our community.

Sincerely,

Josh and Yun Helston

Sent from Mail for Windows

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kristine Stieg <kstieg@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 8:57 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: Kristine Stieg <kstieg@sbcglobal.net>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

We live in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City/ Sherman Oaks community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for our community than currently exist on the site. This area is sorely in need of additional recreational areas.

We believe Harvard Westlake School is an outstanding neighbor and consistently tries to include the community in it's after school programs.

Sincerely,

Kristine and Edward Stieg

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Lori Aramian <aramian@me.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 9:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3774 Alta Mesa Drive, Studio City 91604 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Lori Aramian

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Meredith Salenger <mercidawn@aol.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 10:23 AM
Reply-To: Meredith Salenger <mercidawn@aol.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 11540 Canton Dr. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and most importantly good for the Studio City community.

The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site. I know so many families in my area who would love this project to go through.

Sincerely,

Meredith Salenger

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Nick Morton <nicholasmurraymorton@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 9:18 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 2014 Canyon Drive in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community.

Councilmember Raman, I met you at a virtual event hosted by Naomi Despres, and I was so impressed by your candor and solutions-oriented approach to our city's challenges. It seems to me you take a truly holistic approach to meeting our community's needs, and the River Park strikes me as a unique opportunity to meet multiple challenges with a solution that addresses the needs of all the major stake holders at once.

The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Nick Morton and Marie Schley

Nick Morton
2014 Canyon Drive
Los Angeles, CA. 90068
(310) 948-5400
nicholasmurraymorton@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park

PHILIP AMBROSINO <pma18@aol.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 9:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

We live at 3745 Scadlock Lane, Sherman Oaks Hills, CA 91403, in Council District 4 and we strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. We urge you to support this project and point your attention to the exhaustive studies that detail how the plan will benefit the school, the environment, and the community. Among many other benefits, the River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the surrounding community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Philip & Kearran Ambrosino

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Sam de Castro Abeger <sabeger@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 9:41 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 16835 Margate Street, Encino, CA 91436 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the environment, good for the Studio City community, and good for the school. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Samuel de Castro Abeger
--
Cell: (818) 388-9141

"There are no more committed people on the planet than surfers. We fall down a lot. We turn around, paddle back out, and do it over and over again. Unlike anything else in life, the stoke of surfing is so high that the failures quickly fade from memory."

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park

Julie Lynn <julie@mockingbirdpictures.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 5:30 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: Doug Smith <jdsmith1965@gmail.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

We are residents of Council District 4, living on Lorenzo Drive in Hollywood. We understand how important it is for you to hear from those of us in affected communities about sizable, proposed projects.

This email is in support of the Harvard-Westlake River Park. While we don't approve of every new project undertaken in our city — this one is spectacular, and is going to benefit all constituencies. The park will be a wonderful asset for the school community, of course — but also for everyone in Studio City and nearby who wants to take advantage of it — and it has been developed with superb attention to environmental excellence.

Please consider enthusiastically supporting this project.

All best wishes,
Julie Lynn and Doug Smith
Hollywood

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

BETTY SERAFIN <mgserafin@aol.com> Mon, Mar 28, 2022 at 4:55 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I live at 7210 Chelan Way in Council District 4 and strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project as it is not only good for the Studio City community but beneficial to all the residents of the Hollywood Hills. All my neighbors as well as myself go to Studio City for our errands and recreational activities rather than to Hollywood for obvious reasons.

The River Park would be so beneficial to the environment, preserve urban open spaces and provide wonderful recreational facilities for District 4 residents, more than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Betty Serafin

Sent from my iPad

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the HW River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Sheryl Lyons <sherylklyons@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 28, 2022 at 12:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 13745 Chandler Blvd. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. They will be replacing nonindigenous planting with indigenous plants, in addition to creating a storm water runoff system to irrigate the property. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Sheryl Lyons

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Esrailian, Eric <EEsrailian@mednet.ucla.edu> Tue, Mar 29, 2022 at 9:48 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 14042 Aubrey Road in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. These are the types of developments that can positively impact our local neighborhoods for generations to come. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
Eric Esrailian

Eric Esrailian, MD, MPH
Chief, Vatche & Tamar Manoukian Division of Digestive Diseases
Director, Melvin & Bren Simon Digestive Diseases Center
Lincy Foundation Chair in Clinical Gastroenterology
Health Sciences Clinical Professor of Medicine
David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA
uclahealth.org/gastro

UCLA HEALTH SCIENCES IMPORTANT WARNING: This email (and any attachments) is only intended for the use of the person or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. You, the recipient, are obligated to maintain it in a safe, secure and confidential manner. Unauthorized redisclosure or failure to maintain confidentiality may subject you to federal and state penalties. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify us by return email, and delete this message from your computer.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

A Wizenberg <amw2115@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 30, 2022 at 1:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4173 Nagle Ave, Sherman Oaks, in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Andrew and Amanda Wizenberg

310-804-5603

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Josh <josh.rodine@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:22 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Why has the time for comment been extended?

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2-2--1512-EIR

1 message

Janice Miller <jamill318@yahoo.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3635 Longridge Ave. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City/Sherman Oaks community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
Janice L. Miller

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kendall Bass <kendall.bass@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 2:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 8296 Gould Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90046 in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Kendall Bass
310 488 5332

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Nikki Davis <ndavis415@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 12, 2022 at 1:50 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3947 Benedict Canyon Dr., in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Nikki Davis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Steve Chung <schung397@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 12, 2022 at 1:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 2224 Richland Ave in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Steve Chung

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

John O'Herron <john@joaudio.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 4:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

We live at 40143 Deerhorn Drive in Council District 4. WE strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

The current Weddington course is great for what it is, but is so limited. It would be great to have a more open public space there instead of just the current golf and tennis club.

We urge you to support this project!

Sincerely,

John and Taylor O'Herron

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park plans - support

1 message

Laura Ross <lauraross09@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 3:06 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I live at 12876 Hacienda Drive, Studio City, in Council District 4. I believe that Harvard-Westlake's plans for River Park will be a benefit to our community and to the environment and am in full support of their plans. It's good for Harvard-Westlake and preserves open space for the neighbors to enjoy.

Sincerely,

Laura Ross

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Marc Lebovitz <lebo2k@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 9:27 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 14817 Hartsook St, Sherman Oaks in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,
Marc Lebovitz

A.3.3 Form 3 Comment Letters

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Briana Elzey <briana.elzey@me.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 9:50 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life **and access to recreational open space welcome to any and all, rather than those who are "pre-approved" or able to afford / accepted into a private education.**

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Briana Elzey

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Debbie Reissman <dreissman1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 5:37 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Deborah Reissman

PS - I live very close and drive past this to and from work. The impact of having hundreds of kids and their parents in the neighbor is an outrage.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Amira Ahmed <amira.ahmed9@att.net> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 11:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Amira Ahmed

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Barbara Tranchito <tranchitopr@aol.com> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 2:19 PM
Reply-To: Barbara Tranchito <tranchitopr@aol.com>
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

I have been going to Weddington Golf and tennis for 30 years. To have it taken away to the thousands who use it would be a sad day in Studio City.

Barbara Tranchito

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Porterfield <johnporterfield@me.com> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 9:50 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

John Porterfield, MFT

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

marina k <mari200836@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 5:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

davisburns24@gmail.com <davisburns24@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 10:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

-Davis Burns

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Frankie Manes <frankiejoemanes@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Best regards,

Frankie Manes
Founder/CEO of Media 43, Inc.
Producer/Actor
www.media43.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Frankie Manes <frankiejoemanes@icloud.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 2:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Frankie Manes
Founder/CEO of Media 43, Inc.
Producer/Actor
www.media43.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Frankie Manes <frankiejoemanes@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 2:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Best regards,

Frankie Manes
Founder/CEO of Media 43, Inc.
Producer/Actor
www.media43.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ryan Born <ryan.l.born@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 6:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Ryan

Ryan Born, CPA
818-574-6294 office

...Sent from my iPhone

(please excuse typos and brevity)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

(null) (null) <flightofnight@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 6:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Shannon Goldberg
Parent

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Deborah Adri <talk2adri@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 6:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Deborah Adri
Talk2adri@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Haik Nazaryan <haiknazaryan98@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Haik Nazaryan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

jp <jennifermariepoole@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 9:50 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Laura Garciaros <laurareinjohn55@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 11:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Laura S. Garciaros
30 years in Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

mariacina@createher.com <mariacina@createher.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 3:07 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,



MARIA CINA HARRISON
Founder, CEO
CreateHer Network, Inc.

+1.323.573.0335
MariaCina@CreateHer.com
www.CreateHer.com
13221 Chandler Boulelvard, Sherman Oaks, CA 91401

Reserve a meeting

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Palmer <palmerinla@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 3:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michael Palmer
12920 Dickens St, Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Periel Kaczmarek <drivingmemutts@icloud.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 7:35 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Trees are beneficial to our area for so many reasons and I do not want to see the trees on this property killed for a development project that will detract from and not enhance the beauty of Studio City.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Periel Kaczmarek
11050 Otsego St.
North Hollywood 91601

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nathaniel Bryan <nathanieltbryan@yahoo.com> Tue, Apr 12, 2022 at 11:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

nathaniel bryan <nathanielthomasbryan@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 12, 2022 at 11:42 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Ellen Little <ellen@thelittlefilmcompany.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 9:45 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@saveweddington.org" <info@saveweddington.org>

I was on the Zoom call for over two and a half hours this evening, waiting to give my comments, but I was not called on. I couldn't believe all those people in support of the project. How depressing!!!

Here's what I wanted to say:

I have lived in Studio City for 40 years and I have no affiliation nor am I being paid as a lobbyist.

I don't play tennis and I don't play golf, but I do value open spaces.

So I strongly oppose the Harvard Westlake project for Weddington Golf and Tennis because I am sick and tired of all the overdevelopment in Studio City.

To me, this is a clear case of EXTREME OVERDEVELOPMENT where privilege and money rule.

Thank you.

ELLEN LITTLE

12309 VIEWCREST ROAD

STUDIO CITY, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Milena Garcia <milenaoso@me.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 10:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Milena Garcia

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ttt mmmxxx <tmdonate123@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 1:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Timothy Marx
longtime resident of Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gabriel <Gabriel@pillarbg.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 8:28 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thanks,

Gabriel Abikasis
Image
www.pillarbg.com
8109 Orion Ave.
Van Nuys, CA 91406
C. 818-535-8325

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gail Goldin Wunsch <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 8:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Gail Wunsch
4451 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gail Goldin Wunsch <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 8:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Paul Wunsch
4451 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Susan Levin <susilver@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 8:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Susan Levin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Blake Mills <blakelmills@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 3:45 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Frank Sinton <fsinton@asmithco.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 5:37 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Frank Sinton

This e-mail and any attachment is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any review, re-transmission, copying, dissemination or other use of this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from any computer or handheld device. The contents of this message may contain personal views which are not the views of A. Smith & Co. Productions.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Wedding tonight Golf and Tennis opposition

1 message

GAIL WUNSCH <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 8:59 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need approval to be granted. Please use your skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Gail Wunsch
Paul Wunsch
4451 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kimberly Mills <kimlmills@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 2:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kim mills

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Deanna Infantino <deannain@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 8:41 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Deanna Infantino

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kayde Johnston <kd_did_it@hotmail.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 4:52 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kayde Johnston-Anderson

sent from my mobile. please excuse typos and brevity.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Linda Branca <lindabtwo@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 5:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Linda Branca
Sherman Oaks Resident

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Stryder Mastrandrea <3rd.rail.nyc@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 5:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best regards, Stryder Douglas AVC LA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ben Mastruserio <bmastruserio@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 17, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

Indeed, there are very few places remaining in the city that allow the public access to recreation in the same manner, and at the same price point, as does Weddington Golf and Tennis. The removal of a public space in favor of a space that will serve only a select few private citizens, most of whom do not even live in the area around Weddington, is not only unjust, it runs counter to the interests of the public you serve.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. Likewise, should Harvard Westlake’s plan become a reality, it will encourage additional car traffic, placing a further burden on our already deteriorating climate.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ben Mastruserio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Derek Whitacre <dw@derekwhitacre.com> Sun, Apr 17, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Derek Whitacre - Composer
https://www.imdb.com/name/nm3999627
dw@derekwhitacre.com
323-630-2901

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ronald Saltman <ron@saltmanonline.com> Sun, Apr 17, 2022 at 8:58 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Ronald A Saltman DC

PS I have golfed at Weddington for 60 years—taught both my sons to play golf there and they are looking forward to teaching their children to golf there.

We all know that there is plenty of room to build what Harvard Westlake wants over at the Valley College property!

The neighborhood doesn’t need a parkway to walk through and a few benchs!!! We need our golf and tennis!!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alex Dwyer <alexdwyer89@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 8:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

As a young and newer resident of Studio City I absolutely love playing tennis here with my friends and feeling like I'm a part of the community.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alex Dwyer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Angelina Wong <angelinasofbh@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 9:46 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Angelina Wong
(310)779-9451

--
Angelina Wong
Principal
The Cedarbrook AMC Properties, LLC
Real Estate Investments & Management
9461 Charleville Blvd., #688
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
(310) 779-9451

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jake Leslie <jake.leslie@avenue8.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Karen Gerst <kgerst@earthlink.net> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 11:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Karen Gerst

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

LAUREN ZAX ROSE <lzax@aol.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 5:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lauren Z Rose

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tiffany Arrington <tiffanyarrington@pacbell.net> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 7:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Arrington
tiffanyarrington@pacbell.net

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

TREVOR KIRSCHNER <trkirsch@aol.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 6:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thanks,

Trevor

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

3 messages

Trevor Kirschner <trevor.kirschner@me.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 6:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Trevor Kirschner

Trevor Kirschner <trevor.kirschner@me.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 6:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Thanks,

Trevor

Trevor Kirschner <trevor.kirschner@me.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 6:17 PM

To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Eddie Simon <simon.eddie@outlook.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 9:44 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I'm born & raised in Studio City and I learned how to play golf at Weddington when I was a child. I moved away and am now back with my young family, in part, because I want my son to have the same wonderful experience of learning to play golf at Weddington.

On one hand, It's business, I get it. But the bigger picture is what Weddington does and will continue to do for the community. It's shocking that it's not preserved and Harvard even has the opportunity to build on this land. **This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space!!!**

From a loyal Studio City Native who loves Weddington golf & tennis, protect this property for the families and children for generations to come. Thank you

Eddie Simon

The below is borrowed from the great people organizing "Save Weddington". Read it aloud to the parents of Harvard and remind them that it's more than families being affected. It's a community of amazing people, wildlife, and visitors that made this land so valuable in the first place.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Newby <newlens@icloud.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 4:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Erica Fox

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Erin Barela <the_barelas@yahoo.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 11:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Erin Barela

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Indian Summer <tegio2000@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 9:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Tegio

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kurt Heydle <kurtheydle@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 4:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My wife and I moved to Los Angeles in 1989, and lived in an apartment across the street from Weddington for the first 3 years. It's always been a lovely oasis in the Valley whether you played golf and tennis or not. And for those who do play, it's an affordable place for everyone to enjoy. I don't think it's right for that this lovely area should belong to a private school for the very wealthy. It should be available to the whole community like it has for decades.

I am now at retirement age, and I've always hoped that Weddington would be a great place to spend a lot of time with friends when I retire. I would be sad to see it go.

Sincerely,

Kurt Heydle
5730 Calhoun Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Universal Chiropractic <universalchiro@saltmanonline.com> Tue, Apr 19, 2022 at 7:14 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Laura Sala

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Austin Diament <diament4@hotmail.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 6:25 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Austin Diament

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

LINDA BRANCA <lindabtwo@aol.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 4:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Linda Hoffman
Sherman Oaks Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sue <susu@dslextreme.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 9:59 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Zach Felber <zac.felber@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 7:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Darin Spillman <darinspillman@yahoo.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 7:26 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Darin Spillman
310-592-8269

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jaclyn <jaclyn.morse@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 8:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jaclyn Morse

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ken lavet <kdlavet@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 11:31 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Ken Lavet
12823 Bloomfield Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Leone Heinold <leoneheinold@icloud.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 3:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Leone Heinold

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robin Meyer <vomom@aol.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 9:07 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My son has grown up on these tennis courts from a boy of 8 to now a college graduate of 23 who still loves his tennis. Tennis has also helped him get through very tough times since he would stutter and get frustrated. His Coach Chris was and still is part of his life. His grandfather (1925-2019) who helped raise him since his father left would come there to watch him play it was my sons and my fathers greatest happiness. So Weddington is not just a place to play sports it's a family of people and memories. You take that away and that means you will be taking and hurting so many people.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robin Meyer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Suzan Mikiel <suziesays@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 12:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Suzan Mikiel
Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Andrea Anderson <snownbear@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 10:27 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Andy Lotts <ejlrecords@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 4:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Justin Houck <justinryanhouck@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from Justin's iPhone 12 Pro

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mr. & Mrs. Seja <familyseja@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

- Katie Seja

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Katrina Sullivan <sullyks_2011@hotmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 7:24 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Katrina Sullivan
Resident of Beeman Neighborhood
Frequent walker of LA River Space

Katrina Sullivan
Certified Life Coach | Reiki Practitioner
Email: katrinamariecoaching@gmail.com
Website: www.katrina-marie.com
Instagram: @thewavyspirit

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Amani Abou-Zamzam MBA <amania@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 9:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Laila Abou-Zamzam

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Ziegler <ziggy.freight@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 2:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sari Tracht <saritracht@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 7:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sari Tracht

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Philip Auproux <philip.auproux@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 10:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Closing Weddington will be the death of tennis for this side of the valley. When the racquet center closed few years ago that was a huge blow if Weddigton close that will be the end of tennis for this large neighborhood.
Golf will be affected greatly but will not survive.

Sincerely,
The Auproux’s family (6 tennis players)

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Barbara Garner <barbiegarn@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 12:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

BARBARA HOKE <chezbabs@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 1:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hoke

PS…I have lived in the San Fernando Valley for 70 years…don't do this!!! The Valley NEEDS this small piece of open space…it's the only one left!! Please preserve this agricultural valley…remember, it used to be orange trees and green open spaces. Do it for the future generations.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Barbara Taylor <babstaylor@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:57 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Taylor
12413 La Maida Street
Valley Village, CA 91607

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Bob McKenney <whrsbob@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Bob McKenney a 59 year resident of Studio City

Bob McKenney Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cathy Susan Pyles <pylescs@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:03 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Cathy Susan Pyles

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cheryl Casey Ross <cherylcaseyross@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 8:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

First, it was mini-mansions taking over our community, now you are taking over our GREENBELT that our community has used and enjoyed for years. My son is 50 now and he learned to play golf at the driving range. I played tennis on that site.

You are destroying our history you are robbing our community from enjoying what Generations have enjoyed. This is so not necessary for this wealthy school to Monopolize this land for more sports. How about the artificial green you plan. You are outgassing dangerous fumes and adding to heat factor that's already got in the summer and removing full grown trees that filter our air and drop the temperatures in the very hot summer months, that your school is not I'm session but your neighbors have to suffer because of your design of this land that's not compatible with our neighborhood. Shame on the councilwoman and all the wealthy supporters. This is not adding value to the community it's robbing the residents that live near by that enjoy the park-like feel. Shame on you all.

Then the traffic you are crating, in a already saturated area, will be insane. Now you will have an asphalt parking lot to again create more heat to this area. Have you considered what you are doing to the ecosystem? Don't think so.
Very disappointed that this slipped in under the radar and all of us were not notified of this underhanded business transaction. Shame on the owners of this property. Must be second or third generation money hungry Weddingtons that thought it was a good way to become richer millionaires. Shame on your greed.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Casey Ross

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dalia Charbel <daliacharbel@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 1:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Dalia

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Duarte <planettelex979@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 4:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

David Duarte

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Steve Clark <stvclrk99@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 1:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

J.L. Phillips

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jean Kauffman <jeankauffman1@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 5:41 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,
Jean Kauffman
Sherman Oaks Resident
Parent of Harvard-Westlake Alum

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

JOAN C THOMPSON <tropics49@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 11:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in strong opposition to Harvard Westlake's plan to totally ruin Weddington Golf and Tennis, a much loved location to most of us living in the entire SE Valley! We are all appalled by these outrageous plans.

This massive project would most definitely degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and would be terribly detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and most importantly, public access to open recreational space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR, paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to: traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans!!

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted.

You are the ONLY councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. You know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your skills to speak up for tens of thousands of Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually. Please deny permission to build this outrageous project on this beloved property.

Sincerely,
Joan Thompson
Valley Glen

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Judith Broder <judithtbroder@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 1:39 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Judith Broder, MD

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Len Winderman <iamwindyman@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 11:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
L

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

marnette verzino <mpsilverlining@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 10:26 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I have lived in this neighborhood since I was a child. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Best,
Marne

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Martin Thorpe <thorpe6335@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 11:24 AM
Reply-To: Martin Thorpe <thorpe6335@yahoo.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

We have been patrons of this facility since 1996 when the only other facility of scale at Vineland/Ventura closed after 20 years. There is no other nearby par 3 course or large tennis facility within 5 miles.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Martin and Veronica Thorpe

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Neda Nikkhoo <neda.nikkhoo@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 2:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Paula Trattner <paulaftrattner@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 1:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Paula F Trattner

Sent from my iPad
Paula

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rhonda Casale <rhondacasale@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 12:28 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rhonda Casale

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rob Spera <robspera1313@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rob Spera

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robert Nathan <bobnathan818@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 9:16 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ROBIN BERNSTEIN <levhouse@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 9:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robin Lev

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Samantha Harris <s.lulu.harris@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 10:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shannon Louwsma <shannonmarie.louwsma@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 2:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Shannon Louwsma

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shelley Burbo SKIN-OLOGY <skindeep4@hotmail.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 9:26 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Shelley Burbo
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Suzanne Roberts <shr605@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 8:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Roberts
Sherman Oaks Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alison Wallendorf <alison.wait@me.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 6:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alison Wallendorf

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

chrisfx44@yahoo.com <chrisfx44@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 10:35 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Chris nelson
818-335-9807

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cindy Sanders <newse825@aol.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 6:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Sanders

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Elsy Molina <elsymolina@icloud.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 7:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Elsy Peralta

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Fox / Newby <foxnew@mac.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 12:03 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Erica Fox and John Newby

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Heba Thorisdottir <hebathor@me.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 10:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Heba Thorisdottir

www.hebathor.com
https://www.imdb.me/hebathorisdottir
www.instagram.com/hebathormakeup/

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 7:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Howard Ekerling

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jim Wagner <jim@jimwagner.net> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 5:59 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your perspective to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

It has given far more to our community than a private sports facility ever will.
Sincerely,

Regards,
James Wagner
818-416-1356

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jenna Miller <jennahmiller@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 10:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

J Bauman <jb383@hotmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 10:10 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

John Bauman

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Unsinn <johnunsinn@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 8:52 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jude Wright <judematthewwright@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 12:01 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

The squirrels, birds, bunnies and I feel strongly that Weddington should be preserved!

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kendall Errair <toby6@att.net> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 9:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kendall Errair

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

LAURA MACIAS <laura788@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 1:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lukas Costas <lukas_costas@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 8:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Cheers,

Lukas Costas

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

shr605 <shr605@aol.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 1:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. PLEASE DO NOT LET THIS PROJECT GO THROUGH!!!

Sincerely,
Rick Roberts & Family
Sherman Oaks residents

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robbie Troy <robbietlc@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 10:57 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robbie Troy

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

skinologyskincare <skinologyskincare@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 6:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my Sprint Samsung Galaxy S8.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stevie Post <peebietoast@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 12:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Stevie M Post

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Terry Herkner <therkner@pacbell.net> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 7:06 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Be safe, be happy, be well,
Terry Herkner

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Thor@cowonthewall.com <thor@cowonthewall.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 11:33 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thor Fienberg | Cow on the Wall Studio Manager
C: 818.237.6369
O: 818.423.2424

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Anika Rod <anikasvr@icloud.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 7:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

CaroleJean Willis <cjluvscupcake@icloud.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I find it heart wrenching that we are going to lose another green space along with the benefits of the facilities itself. How can we be that blind to the needs of the area… green space is almost impossible to find in Los Angeles let alone our Valley. Trees gone, birds gone, visual beauty gone!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

CJ Willis

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Erik Scoggan <erikscoggan@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 12:45 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Erik scoggan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Harolyn Sacks <harolynsacks@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 9:38 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

harolyn sacks

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis:

1 message

Jan Kelley <jankcello@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 10:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Regarding my COMPLETE OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis:

I am writing in EXTREME opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Studio City Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values,and access to recreational open space. When I was younger, my friends and I used the tennis courts several times each month. It was a wonderful place!

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. PLEASE, PLEASE use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this terrible project.

Sincerely,

Jan Kelley
3700 Wrightwood Drive
Studio City, CA 91604
818/601-7524

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jan Kelley <outlook_BDB9C1DF11B9E68B@outlook.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 10:22 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to voice my EXTREME opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jan Kelley

3700 Wrightwood Drive

Studio City

818/601-7524

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jeff Allen <r1bikecam@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 5:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jeff Allen
Wildlife photographer

2 attachments — Download all attachments View all images

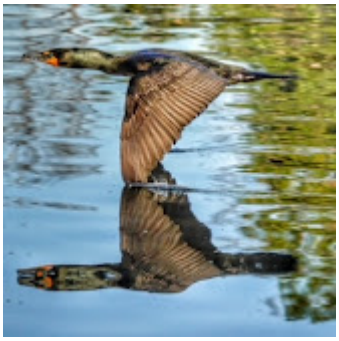


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image.jpg
41K View Download



Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Linda Ohmstede <lohmstede@roadrunner.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 3:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Linda Ohmstede

Please write and tell me how you have attempted to save this veery important peice of the Valley.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ronald Saltman <ron@saltmanonline.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 11:11 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Louis Finkelberg (Glendale)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fwd: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

M B <mbhargava101@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 12:35 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Mala

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nathan Travers <nathan33@me.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 8:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best Wishes,

Nathan Travers

Sent from my iPhone
Please forgive any errors - my iPhone and I do not agree on spelling and grammatical rules.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Penny Alpert <alpertp@aol.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 2:18 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Appreciatively,

Penny Alpert
Cell: 818-521-2202

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Roger Gorog <rgorog08@students.claremontmckenna.edu> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 2:46 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

The proposed plan only leaves the very small putting green as public access and would be a big loss to the community to no longer have access to the existing facilities.

Sincerely,

Roger Gorog

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sally Stevens <Yosal@earthlink.net> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sally STevens
3104 Brookdale Road
Studio City CA 91604
www.SallyStevensWriter.com
www.HollywoodFilmChorale.com
www.SallyStevensPhotography.com/filmscoring.html

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

sfmcgowan7@yahoo.com <sfmcgowan7@yahoo.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 11:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! It's too much to build like this. It's destructive in so many ways.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sara McGowan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sea Bee <17seab@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 9:01 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sea B.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sheri Herman <sheri.herman@icloud.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 5:06 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Sheri Herman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Andrea Nanoski <ananoski@icloud.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 9:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Andrea Pantaleo

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brianna Jackson <jackson.bri@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 12:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Brianna

--
Brianna Shaul
(310) 717-1485

Sent from a mobile device.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Kaufman <davidkaufman58@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 9:34 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

David Kaufman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Greg Wolf <grg.wolf@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 9:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
My name is Greg Wolf. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. Weddington is a treasure enjoyed by so many. And there are so few areas like it to enjoy in L.A. - it must be saved. It also has a special history in L.A.

This huge project favors taking green land that all of the city can enjoy - and erases it to make way for a select privledged few.

The project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for taking the time to consider !
Greg Wolf

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Issa Serna <issa_serna@outlook.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 3:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Issa E. Serna

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jenny McIlraith <j_mcilraith@hotmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 9:09 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jennifer McIlraith

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Joe Dea <joedeastuff@icloud.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Portraits by Joseph
Facebook
323 656-3519

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lorenzo Narciso <lorenzotorresnarciso@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 6:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.
This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Lorenzo

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mahalia Flanagan <yayaflan2007@icloud.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Mahalia Flanagan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Matt Duran <duranduran55@aol.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 11:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Matt Duran

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Minh Thu Than <minhthu.than4@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 8:50 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

sara zabih <sarazabih.sz@icloud.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 6:06 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sara Zabih

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Todd Nagler <toddnagler@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 6:34 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Todd nagler
12133 viewcrest road
Studio city resident for over 20 years

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Becky Dab <becky.dab@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 9:01 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Becky Dab

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Elaine Conway <elaineconway@me.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 8:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

ElaineJConway

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kay Hartranft <kayheart01@comcast.net> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 4:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Leah Caruana <leah.caruana@googlemail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mark Flanagan <flannyltd@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 4:33 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
Please keep our special place

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Melissa Sloan <melissasloan24@icloud.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Melissa Sloan

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Roger Keller <rogerekeller@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 1:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Roger E Keller
3225 Iredell Lane
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Theresa MARTH <tamarth@mac.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 6:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Theresa Marth

Producer

Call me @ 818-404-9314

Reach me directly at tamarth@mac.com

Make today so awesome, yesterday gets jealous!!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Theresa MARTH <tamarth@icloud.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 6:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tom Hensley <tom@hensleyfarms.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 2:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Harvard Westlake's

Harvard Westlake is an enemy of the people. If they could be driven out of the Valley, that would be a perfect outcome.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from NoMoorColdToFu

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Angel Reed <reedangel@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 3:41 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Angel Reed

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brandon Bennett <brandon.bennett83@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 6:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council Member Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for your consideration.

-Brandon

Brandon Bennett
Producer
949-291-2737

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Evans, Conor D <cde5133@psu.edu> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 7:34 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Conor Evans

Get Outlook for iOS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Stone <dstone13@ca.rr.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 7:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
David Stone

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Frank Epinger <frankepinger@yahoo.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 8:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Karen Hearn-abbott <kghearn@aol.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 8:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Karen Palmquist <karenpalmquist@icloud.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 1:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Karen Palmquist

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kerri Brautigam <kerribrautigam@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 8:56 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I stand by the voice of another community who has battled a similar fight against the development of Verdugo Hills Golf Course which was closed to build homes. I am again standing up for what the community needs and wants. We have limited open green space in Los Angeles and limited public recreational areas.

As a long time Realtor in the area, these public spots are cruical to property values. Furthermore the most important value is for our community and to the youth who have places to enjoy outdoors in a safe environment.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kerri Lewin
COMPASS

DRE#01280172

Sent from my iphone

--
Kerri Lewin Braütigam
Crescenta Valley Town Council
Corresponding Secretary
kerri@thecvcouncil.com


CRESCENTA
VALLEY
·TOWN·
COUNCIL

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kimberly Brook <kimbrooket@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 9:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Kimberly Brook

Kimberly Brook, MA, ET/P
Educational Therapist/ Professional
Illuminate Educational Therapy Group
610 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 221
Santa Monica, CA. 90401
P: 818.672.6025
F: 310.861.1995
kimbrooket@gmail.com
www.illuminateedtherapy.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Costigan <mcostigan@icloud.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 12:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Priscilla Ahn <priahn@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 12:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As a member of the Studio City community, I am pleading against Harvard Westlake's plan to destroy Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Not just for the reasons I'll list below, but for our environment — our beautiful old trees providing shade to the neighborhood, clean air to breathe, homes for wildlife; for the poor LA River, for our community. Thousands of people from all over LA and beyond visit this site to exercise, take care of their mental health, socialize in a healthy and safe way with friends and family. It is an affordable facility that brings diverse people together. LA is segregated enough as it is. If Harvard Westlake takes this away from the public, they'll be ripping apart a whole community of diverse people who have a place where they can actually come together, no matter their color or economic status.

I believe that you care about our planet, our environment, and our community coming together. If there's any way to preserve this land for the public, you would be saving a huge, *irreplaceable* gem in our neighborhood, a gift for us all and our children and beyond.

Thank you so much for your time in reading this. I truly appreciate it!

And here are the other valid reasons why destroying Weddington Golf & Tennis would be such a huge loss:

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Priscilla Ahn

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stefan Sacks <ses@sacksandsacks.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 2:49 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Stefan Eric Sacks, Esq.

Stefan Eric Sacks, Esq.
SACKS & SACKS
Attorneys at Law
1901 Avenue of the Stars
Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90067
(T) 323.272.7877
ses@sacksandsacks.com

For more information on SACKS & SACKS please visit our website at:
http://www.sacksandsacks.com

This message is a Private Communication. If you are not the intended recipient, please do not read, copy, use it, or disclose it to others. Please notify the sender of the delivery error by replying to this message, and then delete it from your system. Thank you.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Adam Asherson <adamasherson@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:36 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I am a successful realtor who works in the area and can tell you that this is an institution that needs to be preserved and not turned into a private venue.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Adam Asherson
President's Elite Agent
Top 2% Worldwide
Coldwell Banker Beverly Hills
310 490-4334
www.getresidential.com
BRE - 01928064

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Adam Dehrey <adam.dehrey@betterment.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

This is a space near and dear to my heart. I grew up down the street from Weddington Golf & Tennis and my parents still live there. The integrity of the neighborhood would be compromised severely without your intervention. I went to a local private high school and could not imagine anything worse than enabling over-privileged teens to run a muck around the neighborhood I've called home for 30 years with their over the top athletic facility.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Adam Dehrey

--

Betterment at Work
Adam Dehrey
Account Executive

401(k) plan administration services provided by Betterment for Business LLC. Investment advice to plans and plan participants provided by Betterment LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser. Betterment LLC is an affiliate of Betterment for Business LLC. Investing in securities involves risks, and there is always the potential of losing money when you invest in securities. Learn more at bettermentforbusiness.com.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

litatheactress2@gmail.com <litatheactress2@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:05 PM
Reply-To: "litatheactress2@gmail.com" <litatheactress2@gmail.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I voted for you and hope you will help to protect public spaces in Studio City!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually. You must deny permission to build this project!

Sincerely,
Adelita Lopez
4601 Fulton Ave Apt 4

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Alex Tonisson <atonisson@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 3:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I live a few blocks away from Weddington Golf & Tennis and am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of the property.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alex Tonisson
Studio City resident & Weddington neighbor

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Aline Antaramian <alinekrumpet1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Alison Martin <amh8000@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

PLEASE HELP US!! Our family moved here 26 years ago because of Weddington Golf & Tennis. All that this area provides has helped our family and community immensely! My oldest child was deeply involved with the LA river project and this Harvard westlake plan is so bad on so many levels!!

Please help us think creatively to stop them from destroying our community's open space!

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alison Martin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Andrea <cloedog2003@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Ani G <anijwj08@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thank you ,

Ani Gumuryan

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

April L Snyder <tatrosny@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:46 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I live two blocks away and there is already horrendous traffic on Laural Canyon. It will be worse on Whittset once this huge development is completed. Not to mention the overdevelopment problems.

Sincerely,

April Tatro Snyder.

Shadyglade Ave.

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Ara Kebabjian <akebabjian@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ara Kebabjian

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

arstar <arstar@aol.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

emailaudreyalison@gmail.com <emailaudreyalison@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I do not find it appropriate at all that a private school for the one percent of our city should be able to take over much needed green space and land for a community. We do not need to privatize our city any further.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Audrey Wauchope Lieberstein

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Philip Auproux <philip.auproux@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

The closing of Weddigton will be the death of Tennis in studio city/ Hollywood/North Hollywood/ Sherman oaks, thousands of players from kids to adults are using the courts . So many coaches are teaching there , not everyone can afford to go to a private club.
Please stop H W to destroy studio city

Sincerely,
The Auproux’s family
35 years resident in Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Butch Kaplan <butchkaplan@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Avram Kaplan
5314 Wortser Avenue
Sherman Oaks CA 91401



Butch Kaplan

M US 1-213-304-5267 - CA 1- 416-894-2441

E ButchKaplan@gmail.com or
Filmator@aol.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Barbara Rose <brose@primarywave.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:05 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

We own and reside in the home behind you in the photo below ….
I am so angry and disappointed about the lies that Harvard Westlake continue to make when referring to what their plans are with the golf course. We remain, since the beginning, 100% NOT in favor of them building their proposed sports complex across the street from our home of 14 years! The noise factor alone will be horrible. We raised our family in this wonderful peaceful neighborhood - it's heartbreaking to think about the traffic, noise and loss of the tennis and golf facilities my family enjoys weekly!! Why can't this very rich school go build in an area that could use this outdoor space - take a plot of land further north and build a wonderful facility that the community could use. We already have one we love. Thank you very much.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,



Barbara & Richard Granatt

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

BARBARA GOODHILL <barbaragoodhill@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Goodhill
Long time resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Boni Gellis <bonigellis@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Boni Gellis

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Camilla Wolf Bodin <camillawolf@me.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Camilla Pasiche Wolf

Sent while contemplating existentialism beneath a rose gold panther statue.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Carolyn <ccrotty@earthlink.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Crotty
ccrotty@earthlink.net
carolyncrotty.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Charlotte Larsen <larsencharlotte@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Larsen
91604

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Chris Marble <seamarble@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Chris Marble

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

cindy.kahn1@gmail.com <cindy.kahn1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I a 56 year resident of Laurel Canyon and recently met you at the Houdini Mansion “WE ARE LAUREL CANYON” meeting. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Cindy Kahn

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

coder-tech <coderplustech@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:28 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Connor Laux <connor.laux@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:55 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Connor Laux
--
Connor Laux
714.514.9307
connor.laux@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Craig Kramer <craigk1111@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

pendleview@aol.com <pendleview@aol.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:22 PM
Reply-To: pendleview@aol.com
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Craig Nicholls

P.S. My now teenage daughters have been playing golf at Weddington for the last 8 years, and I have played there for over 15 years. We would be devastated to lose this precious resource.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Craig Rousselot <keep.them.for.life@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Weddington Golf means so much to myself and my daughter's families as We have found a perfect serene spot for relaxation and quality time

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Craig "Mr R" ROUSSELOT
Mr R's Kids Rock !
Songwriting 101
949 636 1710
Keep.them.for.life@gmail.com

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dalia Charbel <daliacharbel@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Dalia Bergmann

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Daniel Douer <ddouer@ajover.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:05 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daniel and Laura Douer.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Daniela Aldrich <daniela.aldrich@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daniela Aldrich

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Daron Moore <daronmoore1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I live within 500 feet of Weddington Golf & Tennis and moved here because of the tranquil nature of the neighborhood for my family and young son.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daron Moore

--
Daron Moore
Daronmoore1@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Davina Sankar <sankardavina@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:37 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Davina Bar and Yaniv Bar

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Deborah Puette <deborah.puette@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Deborah Puette
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Diana Warshawsky <diana.warshawsky@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Diana Warshawsky

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dinah Eng <dat2din@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I live a couple of blocks from the historic Weddington Golf and Tennis facility, and pass it almost every day on my walks around the neighborhood.

I am totally opposed to Harvard Westlake's proposed use of the facility. The increased traffic, destruction of trees, and noise from shouting spectators at the school's events would be an annoyance that we do NOT want here. While the remainder of this email is a "template" that the volunteers who are working to save Weddington have written, I just wanted you to know that we, as individuals and voters, really care about the facility and want to see it preserved as it is. Surely there are other ways for the current owners to make money without selling it to Harvard Westlake for a school sports facility.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility, and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Dinah Eng
4326 Babcock Ave.
Unit 203
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Don Croutch <dtcroutch@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 11:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Don Croutch

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

edchapman.com <mail@edchapman.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:29 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I realize this is a form letter, but at the end of the day you just need a body count of those for and those against. So below is the reasons most of which I agree with. I do whole heartedly agree, that this project has grown in scope over the last few years. It has been represented as something residents can use, but slowly disclosed with much restrictions and reservations. It is unfortunate that the sale was ever approved and completed. In the end I strongly oppose the Harvard Westlake plan for the Weddington Golf and Tennis property.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Chapman
Visual Effects
Designer • Supervisor
Post Production Supervisor

Cellular / Voicemail
213•200•9952

http://www.edchapman.com

Sent from my iPhone

This email and any attachments thereto may contain private, confidential, and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient. Any review, copying, or distribution of this email (or any attachments thereto) by others is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender immediately and permanently delete the original and any copies of this email and any attachments thereto.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Beth Wiehe <bethwiehe@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

On a personal note, I have been a regular golfer at Weddington Golf since I moved here in 1989. This property provides an affordable space for recreation to thousands of locals every year. If the proposed changes go through, it will be a tremendous loss to the community, not only in terms of a recreational space but as a green space as well. With the Pickwick complex being redeveloped, affordable public accessible recreational spaces like this are becoming rarer and rarer. We must keep spaces like this intact or Los Angeles will become a concrete jungle. Urban planning (maintaining a balance with green spaces) has always been an afterthought pushed aside by wealthy developers, please don't let them take this space as well. As single homes in my Studio City neighborhood are quickly being replaced by multi-unit dwellings, recreational spaces for the public like Weddington Golf and Tennis become an even more critical component in keeping Los Angeles liveable.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Wiehe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

E R <erica_roberts@hotmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:28 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Erica W <monkerellie@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I find it appalling and please with you to help save our neighborhood treasure!!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Erica Weis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Erik Steffens <erikstef@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. The community loves this site and since covid has been a great outdoor escape and social ground to work on your game and hang with friends. There are only a few golf ranges left and for your constituents it would be a huge negative impact on their daily happiness if you were to allow this business to be demolished.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or locations.

Sincerely,
Erik Steffens

Studio city resident.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

ester poberezhskaya <esterpoberezhskaya@hotmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:45 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Also, this is a place of years of memories of spending time golfing with my dad. I would love to be able to continue golfing there and reliving the experience. It’s a gem of a place. Thank you for helping us save it.

Sincerely,

Ester Poberezhskaya

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

ForeRed <forered@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Francesca L. Fartaj <flfartaj@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:50 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Hello. I hope you are well. I am a local voter and mother who is very concerned about loosing Weddington Golf & Tennis…a place my entire family enjoys weekly and has for years.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Francesca L Fartaj

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Frankie Manes <frankiemfilm@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best regards,

Frankie Manes
Founder/CEO of Media 43, Inc.
Producer/Actor
818-900-1043
www.media43.com

“In the business of growing yours!”

This message and any attachments are intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which they are addressed. If the reader of this message or an attachment is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message or attachment to the intended recipient you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this message or any attachment is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to the sender. The information transmitted in this message and any attachments may be privileged, is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the intended recipients, and is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. §2510-2521.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Frankie Manes <frankiejoemanes@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am a business owner and born and raised in Sherman Oaks. Harvard Westlake has always bought whatever they wanted and got away with it. I go to this golf course every single week.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best regards,

Frankie Manes
Founder/CEO of Media 43, Inc.
Producer/Actor
www.media43.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Gary Rose <garyr@gofilm.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:16 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

We have so few green space that are open to Everyone! I so wish the city bought this so we could have had Studio City Golf and Tennis. PLEASE!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The driving Range is precious! Harvard does not need to take MORE from the residents… PLEASE make them leave it the way it is! What to they give back to the community? They charge more money for high school the most university's! Leave something for the people who live here!

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thank You,

Gary Rose

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Gregory Kichaven <gkichaven10@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Greg Kichaven

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

greg orloff <gregorloff@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Greg Orloff

Sent from my really cool iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Heath Goldman <heathg@iconwlp.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:35 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Ilyanne Kichaven <imk4@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:06 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

This must happen. Please save Weddington!

Sincerely,

Ilyanne

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Inna Oganezova <inessa.oganezova@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Inessa Oganezova

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

James Krug <james@lawofficeofkrug.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:02 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

James Krug

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jan Kikumoto <jmk187@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 11:06 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jan Kikumoto

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Loeb Janet <janetloeb@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Janet Loeb

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jeff Rechner, Voice Boy Productions <jeff@voiceboy.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Though it's a form letter below, this is all accurate. From a selfish, personal note (and isn't that why we all email council members?), Weddington is as close to a community as we've managed to get since moving down here from Canada fifteen years ago. Our son learned tennis there, I re-learned tennis there, and our family has spent many a too-hot summer day or too-cool winter evening, watching and playing, seeing the same faces over the years as we all enjoy the luxury of having such a great venue in the middle of our city.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jeff Rechner
Voice Boy Productions
info@voiceboy.com
310-990-1075 (Direct/Cell)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jennifer Vannoy-Rounsaville <jvrounsaville@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Vannoy-Rounsaville

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Joanne Brenner <jojobeth810@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Joanne Brenner

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jodi Teti <tetijodi@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Jodi Teti, CD4 homeowner and resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

jvstuck <jvstuck@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

John

PS: Weddington Golf has been a major part of my life since 1968. I learned how to play golf there and took lessons from THE Roger Dunn for 30+ years. Don't let the experience I had be denied to new young golfers. They NEED the same opportunity!

John Stuckmeyer
818-929-0276

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jonathan Jacoby <Jonathan@abujj.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:40 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Jacoby
Nexus Project
jonathan@abujj.com
917.763.0118

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jordan Murphy <jordanmurphy1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My family has lived in Studio City for over a 15 years now and have enjoyed the Weddington property for all that time. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jordan & Dilyn Murphy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Josh Bednarsky <jbroller@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Glad to hear you visited Weddington and saw firsthand what a gift it is to the community. The ripple effects of HW's destruction of this sacred space for locals would be devastating.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Cheers,
Josh Bednarsky

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Josh Roemer <joshroemeringles@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:58 PM
Reply-To: joshroemeringles@gmail.com
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Judy Robbins <JRAE@californiahardmoneydirect.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:23 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Particularly happy to know you have recently visited the property and can see for yourself what a gem it is in the neighborhood. Destroying this would be criminal.

Sincerely,
Judy Robbins
Studio city resident
Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone
Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Judy Scheer <judy@judyscheer.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I'm a USTA tennis player who plays several times a week at Weddington. I also play golf there. It is a vital part of the community, for the neighborhood, golf and tennis players who do not have the privilege of membership at a private club, and generations of Angelenos who use and treasure public recreation space.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Judy Scheer

Judy Scheer
scheer creative, inc.

Excelsior.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

MY OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Julian Siminski <julian.siminski@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As your constituent and a long-time resident of Studio City, I vehemently oppose Harvard-Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This area has few places to go for recreation and Weddington Golf and Tennis offers area and Valley residents a place to play tennis and golf at a reasonable price. It is also in its way a landmark of the eastern San Fernando Valley.

Over the years I have seen developers make promises they never keep, forever changing the character of a neighborhood, destroying older trees and plants that they never replace. We have such a dearth of large, older trees already that this plan makes no sense. I have seen it time and again. Many of those 200 plus trees they would take down, the shade they provide, their usefulness in removing carbon from the environment and the homes they provide for birds and other wildlife will all be lost, all for an oversized development championed by wealthy backers and an elitist school. New trees do not provide the same benefits as large, older trees, and most trees grow at a very slow pace.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to all quality of life, property values, access to recreational open space, increase noise levels and traffic, all for a school that could care less about what it will be destroying so they can spend more of their wealth.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I'm hoping that you can about the environment and integrity of a neighborhood as much as we residents and that you will halt these plants before they go any further. We need

voices in our City government who speak for its citizens, not for wealthy developers and private schools.

Sincerely,

Julian Siminski
12059 Hoffman St. Apt. 207
Studio City CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Julie Alpert <alpert1126@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:39 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Julie alpert

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Julie Seyberth <julieseyberth@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Julie Seyberth <julieseyberth@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Julie Yanow <jbyanow@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. **The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.**

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely, Julie Yanow

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Karen Romano <karen@tinyinkling.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:59 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Karen Romano

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kim Bumacod <killerkimb@ca.rr.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kristen Stavola <kristen@wearelaurelcanyon.org> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 1:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kind regards,

Kristen Stavola
Exec Director
We Are Laurel Canyon
323-713-1700 (o)
323-580-1177 (m)

Support We Are Laurel Canyon and its many neighborhood initiatives today!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Ara & Lana Kebabjian <aralanakebabjian@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Lana Kebabjian

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Libby Goldstein <libbyagoldstein@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

How many sports facilities do 2500 kids need? This facility is going to be leased to out and be used for profit. Why don't they build a facility in a nearby neighborhood that needs revitalization?
How did this even happen? It makes one cry.

Sincerely,

Libby Goldstein

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dr Linda <airtalker@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:51 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Dr. Linda Salvin
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Lisa DiSante-Frank <lisa@disantefrank.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lisa DiSante-Frank

PS: I am a Los Angeles native and a “Valley Girl” all my life.
Weddington is where I learned to play tennis, where my daughter took tennis lessons. It is a fixture in the Studio City area and is a much needed recreational and environmental facility. Harvard Westlake has no concern for the eco-system, the preservation of Valley history or the occupants who must endure this construction, traffic and lose of the beauty and community.
Please stand with us as we fight to keep Weddington!!! It is a big part of our community and it would be a travesty to lose another lovely piece of Los Angeles history.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Lissa Morrow <astrolaw05@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I grew up playing tennis and golf there, and still do, at least when we get a chance. I also read their environmental report, which was showed many areas of significant impact.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use those skills to speak for over 100,000 constituents who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lissa Morrow Christian

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Lulu Richards <lulurichards@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:49 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lulu Richards

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marilouise Morgan <sierramorg@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:54 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

I am particularly appalled by the prospect of the destruction 240 trees - an asset of great importance to our survival as we ar experiencing climate change.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Marilouise Morgan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marilouise Morgan <sierramorg@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:56 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. I am particularly appalled by the projected loss of 240 trees - an assessed critical to our survival this era of climate change

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Marilouise Morgan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marilouise Morgan <sierramorg@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 11:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marilouise Morgan <sierramorg@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 11:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Marilouise Morgan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mark Borinstein <borinst@roadrunner.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:00 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I oppose Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade Studio City, Valley Village, and surrounding communities to a quality of life, as well as lowering property values and accessing open space.

,

Studies released by DEIR, paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts: traffic, noise, construction, and climate.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit", and need your approval.

You know more about this subject than any other councilmember! Please speak out for way over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this gem and deny permission to build the huge project.

Sincerely, Mark Borinstein – 12250 Addison St., Valley Village, CA 91607

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marlene Gerson <juvenileattorney@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.Sincerely,
Gerson family

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Marsha Thomason-Sykes <mrssykes@me.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:39 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

The golf and tennis facilities have meant so much to my family over the years and I hate to imagine the loss we will feel if HW’s proposal goes ahead.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Martha Bissell <mwbissell@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Martha Bissell <mwbissell@mac.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Thank you for standing up for our community! We live directly up hill from the development and incredibly grateful for your coming out to see with your own eyes the impact that this project would have on us.

Any questions, please feel free to call me. I am a reasonable person and would be happy to talk.

Thank you!

Martha Bissell
4024 Sunswept DRive
Studio City, CA 91604
818-400-5024

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mcube <brainlab@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:17 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

WG&T is a safe place where children and adults from our community come together, do sports, and foster a healthy community. Turning it into a private facility for the rich few to enjoy and for HW to make ridiculous money off of is a travesty for our community. How can you enable this?

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Martin Monti

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Matt Ember <ember.matt@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Matt Ember
(resident of just over the border in Sherman Oaks)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Matthew Poyer <poyer13@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Matt Poyer

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Me <wbensussen@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michael Barzman <barz@me.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

I grew up playing golf here, this is should be deemed a historical Los Angeles treasure! Please don't let the greedy owners of a private school demolish this beautiful land
Thanks
-michael barzman

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michael Camp <michael.camp@outlook.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:18 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

This facility is a crown jewel of Studio City, it is a tremendous gathering place for the public and should not be destroyed for the sake of a private institution. It would be like paving over a chunk of Central Park. It makes Studio City unique, and needs to be preserved.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael Camp

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michelle McIlwain <michellemcilwain@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Michelle Mcilwain
4213 bluebell avenue
Studio city 91604

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mike Kichaven <kichaven@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mike Kichaven
kichaven@mac.com
818.205.8575

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michael Polis <michaelpolis@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My family and I are avid users of Weddington Golf. We use the driving range and play golf a few times a month. It's a lovely family activity and we've met a lot of new people in the community.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mike Polis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mike Pryor <mpryor4@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mike Pryor and family

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mona Molayem <mona.molayem@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Wedding means so much to me and my family and it is a big reason why we decided to purchase a home and plant our roots here. Shortly after moving to Studio City we found out about the devastating news and have been working hard to oppose it.

Studio City is such a rare and unique gem of the greater LA area and Weddington is one of the those special things that make it so great. There is no other facility like it!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mona Molayem

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Nancy Lidamore <nalesq80@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Nancy Lidamore

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Naomi Kaplan <naykaplan@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Naomi Kaplan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Orly Vilnai <vilnai.orly@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Orly Vilnai

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Paige Kern <paigekern@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:56 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Please, please no! Do not allow Harvard Westlake to build on that precious piece of green property. As of now, it's barely available to the public as HW seems to have some deal with Weddington, but the employees aren't allowed to discuss. That's when I got truly suspicious.

Boo on Harvard Westlake and their misleading everyone. Los Angeles needs to keep every bit of green space it has. Let's stop the overdevelopment while we can.

Sincerely,

Paige Wilds Kern
310-666-5329

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

pam p <shelf_esteem@sbcglobal.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Pamela Paul
4258 saint clair avenue
Studio City CA 91604
8187541714

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Paul Moshay <paulmoshay@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:22 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in OPPOSITION to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Paul and Donna Moshay
5209 Lemona Ave.
Sherman Oaks 91411

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Phường Vance <phuongtaco@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thank you,
Phuong Vance
925-200-3316
Sent from my iPhone
Phuongtaco@mac.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposltion to: ENV - 2020 - 1512 -EIR

Pierce Gardner <piercegardner2@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

WE NEED YOUR HELP TO SAVE THIS WONDERFUL NEIGHBORHOOD GEM!

Sincerely,
Pierce Gardner
13108 Otsego Street
Sherman Oaks CA 91423

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Rachel Allen <allenrach22@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I currently play tennis here multiple times a week and it has been an affordable option for me to both exercise and also embed myself in the local community.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rachel Allen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Richard Berger <overviper9@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:37 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Richard Granatt <rickgranatt@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

rich leivenberg <richleivenberg@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Richard Leivenberg
4909 Morse Ave
Sherman oaks 91423

--
Richard Leivenberg
310-994-1810

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Rick Schuller <hrslaw@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:35 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Henri Rick Schuller, Esq.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Robert Perez <bobbyperez1974@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:43 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Aresquared <aresquared@roadrunner.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in STRONG opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robert Rubinfeld
Laurelgrove Ave. Studio City 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Judith Armstrong <armstrongsla@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robin and Judith Armstrong

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

ryan okum <mrokum@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sabrina Guzy <sabguzy@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sabrina Z. Guzy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sallie Phelps <sbphelps_2000@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

PS- Please save this little slice of community heaven from these over zealous developers. They don't need this land nearly as much as the community does, and we must save the beautiful, green, environmentally sound area. My little grandson has learned to play golf there, and it would be so nice if his future son had the opportunity to do the same thing!

Best,

Sallie Phelps

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Samantha Corbin-Miller <trucrime@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Samantha Corbin-Miller

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

SAMVEL KAPUKCHYAN <kapukchyan@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:06 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Samvel Kapukchyan

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sandy O. <filmgirl323@aol.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I love walking by on Valley Spring every day the quiet and peace it brings me is unmatched to the chaos of the busy streets of Coldwater Canyon and Whitsett. I love watching the wildlife from the birds and the different squirrels. It’s a beautiful escape that we love in the neighborhood, what will happen to that.

Sincerely,

Sandy O.

Resident of Coldwater Canyon Avenue

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sarah Scougal <sarahscougal@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in sincere opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be hugely detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and most importantly, access to beloved and sorely needed recreational open space for the entire local community.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR - paid for by Harvard Westlake - do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in any realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. You know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please, please use your unique skills to give a voice to over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually, who wholeheartedly oppose its removal, and please deny permission to build this project that will benefit only a very privileged few (who already have access to plentiful resources elsewhere).

Sincerely,

Sarah Scougal
Local resident (Goodland Avenue)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Scott Glasgow <scottglasgow@mac.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Shan Albert <shanals@earthlink.net> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

This is the second time I am writing you on this issue. It's a perfect example of the golden rule. He who has the gold makes the rules. Sad but true. Harvard Westlake wants to rape Weddington and the hell with what the residents want.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Shan Albert
4425 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91364

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sharon Braufman <sherelaine@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sharon Braufman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Shepherd Stevenson <shep871@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Shepherd Stevenson
323-833-5597

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sonny Dyon <sonnydyon@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Stephen Bender <stephen.e.bender@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Stephen Bender

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jodi Halen <aj2tz@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Steve and Jodi West

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Steve Joudi <joudisteve@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Steve Joudi
Studio City Homeowner & Resident

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

steven majesticpropsvc.com <steven@majesticpropsvc.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:44 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my T-Mobile 5G Device

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sue <susu@dslextreme.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I'm very glad you had the opportunity to see the Weddington property.
It is horrible to think of the change that Harvard Westlake is proposing and what that will do to our charming neighborhood. Particularly, it is easy to see how it will lead to an increase in traffic through our streets, some of which have no sidewalks and so the neighbors all walk their children and dogs IN the street. Imagine what 16 - 18 year old drivers racing to get there will do to that scenario.
I cannot see how this will remain largely public space if HW has their way. I am certain after it's built there will be liability issues allowing public access. We will be duped.
It is irksome that a privileged few will benefit and the public at large, let alone our whole quaint neighborhood will suffer the consequences.
Please do everything in your power to keep this plan from moving forward. SO many are counting on you.

Thank you,
S. Forthal

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Suzanne Kiechle <skiechle5@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Suzanne kiechle

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

tarataylorjones@gmail.com <tarataylorjones@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Tara Jones

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Tess Bunch <tessbunch@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

Having grown up in studio city. Played tennis's and golf there. I have made many great memories

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Thank you so much for your time.

Ta ta for now
Tess Bunch Batesole
(818) 439-9968

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Thekla Hutyrova <theklahutyrova@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Tim Sullivan <sullivan.tim.c@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Timothy Sullivan

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Todd Stevenson <todd@stevensonlawoffice.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:21 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Todd Stevenson
Stevenson Law Office
15250 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1102
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
(818) 784-5404

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Thomas Maltese <thomas.maltese@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 9:44 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Tom Maltese
13407 Cumpston Street
Sherman Oaks 9140

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

tom rusch <tom.rusch@gmail.com>
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:06 PM

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
tom -thomas rusch
5112 van noord ave.
91423

tom rusch
sherman oaks, ca 91423
phone.818.501.3419

****

For it was not so much by the knowledge of words

that i came to the understanding of things,

as by my experience of things

i was able to follow

the meaning of words

- PLUTARCH

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Victoria Levanovich <victorialevanovich@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:58 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

victoriashmakova01@gmail.com <victoriashmakova01@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:57 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Yuval Ron <yuval@yuvalronmusic.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I really hope you can fight for saving the trees and the historic nature oasis in Studio City, the Tennis and Golf course.
I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

www.yuvalronmusic.com

Yuval Ron's New Children Mindfulness Album Series: Kids Sanctuary

Check out Yuval Ron's album FOUR DIVINE STATES OF MIND

To receive monthly updates join our mailing list!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

zoanne sager <zoannesager1@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Zoanne Sager, born in Burbank, CA, and never left the valley since 1950! Please avoid this project and the destruction it will cause to our valley which we treasure and are so blessed to have. Welcome to you and your family, while joining our family.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Violet Lake <infinitehealthnow@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:58 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Adriana Alexander

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Alexander Dardashty <alexdardashty@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Best regards,
Alex

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Anna Sollaccio <anna_janik@outlook.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:02 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My name is Anna Sollaccio and I am a resident of Studio City, currently residing on Laurelgrove Ave. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Anna Sollaccio, MN RN AGNP-C
anna_janik@outlook.com
310-779-4941

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Apple Musni <apple.musni@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Apple

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Beth Einhorn <justbethe@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Beth

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Bill & Pat Ritter <pbritter@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Bill Madden <billmadden1130@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Bill Wolfe <mrfixit58@hotmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
I have lived here my whole life, since 1962 and it is absolutely horrible what this city is turning in to.This was a small town that had a multitude of wonderful businesses and things such as the Sportsmans Lodge,which is being leveled, we fished there as kids. The Golf and later to be Tennis courts, yup, we all played there too. And the Weddington Golf and Tennis location is the last green thing in Studio City. Progress is not just leveling what was there to put in some mega dollar development. We need to keep what makes this city special otherwise it will just turn into Encino which is it is doing rapidly, ugly! This is a green zone, probably the last one and should be protected. I do not blame the The Weddington family for wanting to sell their land, I blame the city for not protecting it!
The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Bill Wolfe

Carneys Restaurants

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

BRETT SCHNEIDER <brettsschneider@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:52 PM
Reply-To: brett.s.schneider@gmail.com
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Brett
--
Picture
Brett Schneider
(516) 312-5080

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

BURKE GUMBINER <bgumbiner@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:52 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Burke Gumbiner

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Miss Kitty <thatscat@hotmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:22 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Cathy Kraus

91606

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Christopher Bowen <cbowen@xodusmedical.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Christopher Bowen

Kindest Regards,

Christopher Bowen

Territory Manager- Los Angeles

Xodus Medical, Inc.

Cell- (412) 849-6353

cbowen@xodusmedical.com

www.xodusmedical.com

Xodus Medical is an ISO13485 certified medical device manufacturer that focuses on increasing patient and healthcare worker safety. We provide solutions to help our customers meet TJC, AORN, OSHA and CMS Never Event requirements.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Cindy Sanders <newse825@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:45 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Cindy Sanders <newse825@aol.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Cindy Sanders
4225 Mary Ellen Avenue #302
Studio City, CA 91604

P.S. I’m a fourth generation native Southern Californian. So many unique and beautiful landmarks in our city seem to be “diminishing” now more than ever. Please, please help us SAVE WEDDINGTON. It’s such a lovely green space and treasure and a quiet and peaceful oasis in our community. MANY THANKS!!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

cosima stephenson <cosimastephenson@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 6:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Cosima Stephenson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Craig Kodish <ckodish@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Craig Kodish and Family

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Cree Francks <honeybrown@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 11:48 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

David Sollaccio <davidrsollaccio@me.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My name is David Sollaccio and I am a resident of Studio City (currently residing on Laurelgrove Avenue. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

David R. Sollaccio, MD
Hand and Upper Extremity Surgery
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery
Southern California Permanente Medical Group

(407) 230 - 1495
davidrsollaccio@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Deborah Laub <dklaub@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Deborah Laub
cell: 818-216-3805
email: dklaub@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Edson Miller <edsonmiller@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Edson Miller

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Evan Ghigliotty <evan@wearebaked.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Evan Ghigliotty

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Aviolet Poet <avioletpoet@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Frank Soria

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Gail Goldin Wunsch <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 6:57 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Gail and Paul Wunsch
4451 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Hugh KELEHER <htkeleher@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 4:38 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

jeffazer <jeffazer@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I know that sending an email that was pre-written by the Save Weddington organization may seem impersonal or of questionable authenticity, but I assure you that I am a resident of Studio City and fully support their viewpoint. I couldn't have said it better in my own words.

Thank you for considering all options and determining what is truly best for the residents of our beloved neighborhood.

Jeff Azer

———-

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jody A Dunn <jdunn732@outlook.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 11:17 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jody Dunn

We are homeowners within 1,000 feet of this sportszilla project. It is a mega complex not fit for this community. And for an entitled few who will have access.

Sent from my IPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jordyn Grohl <jordynblum@hotmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 6:46 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

~ Jordyn Grohl
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Joy Prefer Cohen <greggab94@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:57 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Joy Prefer Cohen
818 259-9006

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Justin Cummins <justin.f.cummins@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council member Raman,
I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Justin - a concerned local

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Katina Trotzuk <katinatrotzuk@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Katina Trotzuk
Studio City, CA
323-774-7525

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

k Nung <kirbyf1010@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 1:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

-Kirby

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Laura Pellegrini Nelson <laura@laurapellegrini.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Laura Nelson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Lexie Rose <lexieroses08@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lexie Alter

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Linda Silverman <lindajsilverman@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:26 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Linda Silverman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Suzanne Morden <msmorden@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

We are writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Manuel & Suzanne Morden

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mara Larsen <maralarsen08@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:44 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhooey

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

mary M fekete <marfek@sbcglobal.net> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:18 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mary Margaret Fekete

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Mary Sherwood <marysherwood1@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:50 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Victoria Maguire <vickmeow@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:56 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely, Maureen dambrosio

Please re consider the wildlife the golf course the historical why please don't do it please let the public have a place .

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michelle Beaudry Voetberg <michelle.voetberg@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michelle Voetberg

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

MONICA ESHAYA <snb21@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:49 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Monica Eshaya

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Narbeh Bandary <nbandary@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

I myself enjoy the current facility twice a week with my wife and plan to enjoy with my children someday. Every time I visit, I see the happy members of the community brought together in such a special and iconic organization of Studio City. Truly a gem in our town!

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Narbeh Bandary, DDS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Natalie Curren <currennatalie@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:37 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Natalie Curren

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Nicolette del Barrio <nicolettedelbarrio@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:42 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Nicolette del Barrio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

3 messages

Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:12 PM
To: lilcapitan@yahoo.com

Hello,

Thank you for your email. I will be out of the office on Friday, April 29, 2022 and will respond to your email upon my return.

If you are contacting me regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, I will respond to your email upon my return.

For other inquiries, if you need immediate assistance, please contact my supervisor, Milena Zasadzien at milena.zasadzien@lacity.org.

Thank you for your patience!

--

<https://planning4la.org>

Kimberly Henry

City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org

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<https://www.instagram.com/planning4la/> <https://twitter.com/planning4la>
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChl2PmRhAzUf158o0vZjnHw/videos>
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/los-angeles-department-of-city-planning>
<http://bit.ly/DCPEmail>

---

rachel burnett <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

HI I accidentally sent in a blank email. I have already written a letter.

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Rafaiel Ghazaryan <rghazaryan1@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:40 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rafaiel Ghazaryan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Ree Whitford <reewhitford@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ree whitford
Valley Village voter

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Bob <rab3840@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 5:19 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robert Barnes

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Romy <romymehlman@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 11:28 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I do not find it appropriate at all that a private school for the one percent of our city should be able to take over much needed green space and land for a community. We do not need to privatize our city any further.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I graduated from Harvard Westlake and am personally disgusted they can even take beautiful public land and turn it into a private monstrosity!

Sincerely,

Romy mehlman

Romy E. Mehlman (she/her)
(310) 803-3804

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

RUSSEL SHER <russelsher@mac.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Russel Sher

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

sfdelray <sfdelray@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 5:38 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Shannon Rains-Barrs <rainsbarrs@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

toeknipe@att.net <toeknipe@att.net> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Nancy Knipe
Studio City resident

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Barger, Stacy (NBCUniversal) <Stacy.Barger@nbcuni.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:50 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. This property has been a place for years that the residents have been able to enjoy. My family has played golf and tennis and enjoyed the green space and the invaluable green space with trees. And my daughter learned to play Tennis on these courts.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Stacy Barger

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Stuart Lichtman <salichtman@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 1:28 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Stuart Lichtman
8910 Wonderland Avenue
Los Angeles 90046

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Susan McEowen <susanmceowen@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:33 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman - There are so many good reasons to oppose/stop the Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis Club! Please help us residents stop this atrocity!!

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

(no subject)

T Direct <trisworkmail@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:57 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely
T. Caserio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Vicky Maguire <maguirevicky@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:54 PM
Reply-To: Vicky Maguire <maguirevicky@yahoo.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Please consider the wildlife and the tress I moved here from Monterey California and always feel at peace at this golf course hole number 4 goes by the river bunny's are all over that hole the tress the hawks the owls even the bettels . How can you allow a school very far away to take open space away . The tress the historical . Please re consider

Victoria Maguire

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

William Chessman <bchessman@earthlink.net> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

William Chessman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ahdee <Ahdee26@yahoo.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:39 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ahdee Kolodny

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Amanda Borinstein <amandab456@yahoo.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Amanda Borinstein

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Carrie Wong <carrie.kalei@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 8:00 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Carrie K. Wong
(702) 673-8301

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Catherine Dudley <catherinedudleyart@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Catherine & David McDonough

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Chuck Taylor <chucktaylor111@msn.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 1:32 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

hcbirker (null) <hcbirker@aol.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 8:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Craig and Heidi Birker

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Elaine Monarch <elainemonarch@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 1:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
This is the only green space there is, I have been using the driving range & playing golf on the course for 60 plus years, do not allow this space to be compromised.
Sincerely,

E. Monarch

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Elan Chambers <elanchambers1@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 7:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Elan Chambers
4057 Rhodes Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Gabriel Peti <gpeti@yahoo.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
G.R. Peti

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gail Reiss <gailreiss@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 8:56 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Gail Reiss <gailreiss@gmail.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Please! I beg you.

Sincerely,

Gail Reiss
4240 Laurel Canyon Blvd., #308
Studio City, CA 91604

gailreiss@gmail.com
305.206.7859 (call or text)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gaye Barnes <barnes.gaye@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 2:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Gaye Barnes

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Genevieve Hogan <hogangenevieve@yahoo.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I play here twice a week, and all three of my children have tennis lessons. This is a community staple- used by and for ANY community member without need for cost prohibitive membership.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Genevieve Hogan
Voter

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jane Mangan <jane70470@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:56 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

This is one of those unique places that feels like a real community in a what can be a big anonymous city. Harvard-Westlake can easily go elsewhere to build their complex but Weddington can’t be replaced.

Sincerely,
Jane Mangan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

judymmillar <judymmillar@aol.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 7:52 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Judy and Norman Millar


Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Julie Sawyer <joolsting@icloud.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Julie Sawyer

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Julie Skille <jewelsbug81@yahoo.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Julie Skille <julielovestotravel@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

KAREN R WIEGMANN <icecoachmom@icloud.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 5:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Karen Yablon

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kathleen Bergstrom <kathleenb@pacbell.net> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 6:50 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Bergstrom

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Katy Davis <katydavis1@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 6:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Katy Davis

Sent from my lovely iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kim Davis PhD <drkimdavis@drkimdavis.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:19 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

KIM DAVIS, PH.D.
Clinical Psychologist, PSY21796
Psychotherapy for Individual Adults & Couples
Specializing in Body Image, Women's Issues, Young Adults (18+)

16055 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1033
Encino, California 91436
310.281.6645
drkimdavis@drkimdavis.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lisa Pescherine <lisapescherine@roadrunner.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

This is a beloved spot for our family that has so much rich history in the community.

Sincerely,

Lisa Pescherine

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Maya Frangie <mayafrangie@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 12:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

—
Best regards,

Maya Frangié
310.622.3242 cell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Pollack <MPollack@premierworkspaces.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:30 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Michael Pollack | Vice President, Director of Real Estate
Premier Workspaces

2102 Business Center Drive | Irvine, CA | 92612
Office (818) 333-5305 | Cell (310) 499-8337
mpollack@premierworkspaces.com |www.premierworkspaces.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mimi Mayer <angelcitytalent@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 8:57 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

mitch marcus <waja61@sbcglobal.net> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 7:51 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Mitch Marxus

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

morgan.siggard@gmail.com <morgan.siggard@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 2:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Morgan— a neighbor of Weddington

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nick Paonessa <nickpaonessa@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:35 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Nick Paonessa

np

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Profe Chavez <profechavez@aol.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 1:15 PM
Reply-To: Profe Chavez <profechavez@aol.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I do not live in your district but I have friends and family who do. I am writing to you as an active member of my community, Sun Valley, who is concerned about open space and green space.

In addition, this huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Norma O. Chávez

Sent from the all new AOL app for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Phil Eisen <phileisen@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 7:15 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

--
Phil Eisen
310.497.9912

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

R J Munsey <rjm6@sbcglobal.net> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 1:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

R.J. Munsey

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robert Fentress <rfentressla@aol.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 12:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I have lived at 12421 Mulholland Drive (valley side of Mulholland) for over 30 years. I drive down Coldwater past Harvard Westlake almost every day.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Robert Fentress

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

samantha meyer <sammymeyer34@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Samantha Meyer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sara Shepard <saraeshepa@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sara Shepard

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

seraphine segal <seraphine@dslextreme.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 6:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I, **Seraphine Geismar Sega**l, am copying this email in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. **I live at 12842 Milbank just 3 houses East of Coldwater Canyon and walk around Weddington on a regular basis in order to find peace from the fast pace of everyday urban life.**

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space and the area I like to peacefully walk.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. **You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning.** It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. **Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.**

Sincerely, **Seraphine Geismar Sega**l

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stefanie <stefanie@kw.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 9:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Stefanie Pollack

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tim Knipe <twknipe@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 12:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
TIM KNIPE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

VAN <van@van.media> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 1:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Am I sending you a form letter? Yes. But it's an important one. Also I went to college with some Harvard Westlake grads and let me tell you they don't need any more breaks…

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Van Robichaux

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Silva <penny_wise_punk@hotmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:22 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Plus I'd rather have a golf course for public use than a sports complex for private use. It's better for the community or residents not just the elite's children.

Sincerely,
David Silva
Resident
Sent from my mobile device.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Emma Standring-Trueblood <standring.trueblood@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Emma Standring-Trueblood

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Erica Santoyo <ericajsantoyo@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 12:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Erica Santoyo

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington

1 message

Rikki Gunton <rgunton2@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 2:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Erika Gunton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jed Whedon <jedwhedon@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 12:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jed Whedon

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Karen Ormond <karenormond@icloud.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 11:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Karen Ormond

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kelsey Donofrio <kelsey.donofrio@yahoo.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 7:01 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kelsey M. Donofrio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Korey Doll <klnol@me.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 8:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Weddington for ALL!!! Thank You for your efforts!

Sincerely,
Korey Doll

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lucia Shashoian <luciaxt@hotmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Our family uses Wedding to play tennis and meet with other neighbors. This is a huge disruption to our way of life and the wellbeing of our children. They are finally of age and are able to walk there, meet with friends, play tennis. This helps them stay active and nurtures their emotional wellness.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lucia Shashoian

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Matt Duggan <email@mattduggan.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 6:47 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Matthew Duggan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Maurissa Tancharoen Whedon <mtancharoen@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Maurissa Tancharoen Whedon

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Meg Foss <fossmeg@yahoo.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 7:19 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Meg Foss
5455 Sylmar Avenue, Unit 803
Sherman Oaks, CA 91401

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rob Langer <rlanger1@outlook.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:37 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Further and most importantly, we as your constituents count on you to protect our interests and save our community. It seems that most of the students attending the school are from West Los Angeles. I can assure you that their parents—**and councilmembers** would never allow the destruction of their parks and open spaces to create additional school complexes in their communities. Instead, they are sending their children here and seeking to make these detrimental/harmful changes to our neighborhood.

We need you to protect us!

Sincerely,

Rob Langer

Studio City Homeowner- 323 353 6262

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Taylor Moore <tmoore4000@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Taylor Moore

--
Taylor Moore
Key Assistant Location Manager
American Horror Stories "Scared Again"
20th Television
619.838.4089 C
tmoore4000@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

True O'Brien <trueobrien28@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
True O'Brien

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Wendi Dietrich <wendi.bluesafe@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Wendi dietrich

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brian Shiers LMFT <brian@alignedmindtherapy.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 6:19 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Brian Shiers

* * * * *
Brian Shiers CMF
MA Psychology
LMFT #114627
Mindfulness Facilitator, UCLA MARC

www.Aligned-Mind.com
www.MARC.UCLA.edu
www.WestsideDBT.com

"Meditation in the midst of activity is a thousand times superior to meditation in stillness." - Hakuin

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Charles Dinnis <dinnis.charles@yahoo.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Christopher Ota <christopher.ota@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:39 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Chris Ota

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

chrismvogt (null) <chrismvogt@aol.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 4:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Eliot Cohen <ececho@hotmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 7:15 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Eliot Cohen President of Homeowners of Encino
Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Haarm-Pieter Duiker <haarm.pieter1@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Haarm-Pieter Duiker

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jack Bornoff <jbornoff@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 8:34 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jack Bornoff
4217 Ethel Ave.
Studio City, 91604

Sent from Jack's iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Liam Roth <liamroth@hotmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:33 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Liam Roth

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Maria Feig <olimpiafeig@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 6:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

max specter <notmax1992@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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but really they need to keep this golf course it is better for the community and the people it is a great space for the public to enjoy and not be closed to the public

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Melanie Hughes-Weaver <makeup.mello37@icloud.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Melanie Hughes-Weaver

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nathan Brunskill <nbrunskill@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 12:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Pankaj Bajpai <pbajpai.ca@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 11:51 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
PB

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ryan Mosely <ryan.charles.mosely@gmail.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Ryan Mosely

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sean Blair <sblair@nativecontent.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 12:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Sean Blair
Executive Producer
T. +1323.464.6300
C. +1323.309.2553

NATIVE CONTENT
www.nativecontent.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

William Luse <wluse@laverne.edu> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 1:17 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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Sincerely,

Dr. William Luse

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

gayle harbor <gayleharbor@yahoo.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 1:58 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Gayle Harbor

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jill Adams <jillkie@icloud.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 9:36 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Jill Adams

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kristen Kennedy <kkennedy224@sbcglobal.net> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 3:55 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kristen Kennedy

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Laifun Chung <laifundesigns@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 5:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Laifun Chun Kotcheff

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Laurence Splichal <za1307evz@icloud.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 9:46 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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Sincerely,
Larry Splichel
Valley Village

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Marseille <msvarenka@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 5:58 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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Sincerely,

Marseille Allen
Encino, CA

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Pat <patygu@yahoo.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 8:45 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sherri Elkaim <sherri.elkaim@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 9:22 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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* we're counting on you!

Sincerely,
Sherri Elkaim
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Talbot, Siobhan <Siobhan.Talbot@brookfieldproperties.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 1:37 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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I was born and have lived most of my life in the San Fernando Valley, more precisely, in Sherman Oaks. The Weddington Golf & Tennis facility is one of my favorite parts of the Valley. I have enjoyed many a day out on the golf course and would really hate to see this taken away for the privilege of a private, privileged and exceedingly wealthy school. There are plenty of areas in the valley that would greatly benefit from this type of high end sport complex but I believe it would significantly damage this particular area and Studio City would be forever damaged. Please don't let them take away this beautiful part of Studio City!

Sincerely,

Siobhan Talbot

Long time Valley Girl

Siobhan Talbot | RPA
General Manager, Operations | U.S. Office Division
CalDRE Lic# 01233346

Brookfield Properties
Ernst & Young Plaza
777 S. Figueroa Suite 375, Los Angeles, California, 90017
T +1.213.236.3936
Siobhan.Talbot@brookfieldproperties.com
www.brookfieldproperties.com

Brookfield
Properties

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stephanie Pearl <stephanie.keene@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 10:25 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Stephanie

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Susan Sugarman <susan@thesugarmans.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 12:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Susan Sugarman
4541 Babcock Avenue
Studio City, California 91604

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ted Kotcheff <tedkotcheff@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 5:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ted Kotcheff

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Amberly Mitchell <amberly.mitchell11@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 10:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Aria Warrick <aria.warrick@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 9:23 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Aria Warrick
4307 Whitsett Ave
Apt 207
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brian Feltham <brianfeltham@googlemail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 12:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Brian Feltham

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Carol Aroyan <aroyanfamily@yahoo.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 6:26 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Carol Aroyan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

F <fmueller2011@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 5:12 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Fred Mueller
--
fm

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jesus Haro <5thgeardetailing@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 1:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Maudie Earl <bramblebelle@icloud.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 6:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Paula Detchmendy <pdetchmendy@att.net> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 8:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. My family has been enjoying Weddington Golf & Tennis since we moved to Studio City in 1993. This treasure is what makes Studio City special.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Paula Harmon Detchmendy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sara Blindauer <sarablindauer@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 4:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sara Blindauer Beck

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

toby rower <tirower@hotmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 9:44 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelinos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I have been playing golf there for over 40 years and recently my son started to play and enjoy the greenery and

course a well.

Sincerely, Toben Rower

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

D King <dk_craigslist@live.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 12:34 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

JAY FEARN <fearnjay@hotmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 5:46 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jonathan Hausfater <jhausfater@icloud.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 10:49 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

| iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Josh Silver <joshola123@outlook.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 6:33 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Josh Silver

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Matt Medrano <ohm888@aol.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 11:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
Sincerely,

Matt Medrano

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rabbi Denise Eger <egerdenise@gmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 9:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Hi we met online. I am the Rabbi at Kol Ami in West Hollywood but I live in the Valley near Valley College. The Weddington Tennis and golf course is so important to our community here in the valley.

That is why I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Shalom
Rabbi Denise L. Eger, D.D.

@deniseeger

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sally Aichroth <sallyaichroth@icloud.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 6:51 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Selena Cleaner <selena.cleaner@yahoo.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 6:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Selena Cleaner

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Taylor-Noelle Sutton <sutton.taylorn@gmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 8:20 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Taylor Sutton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ALEX SARKISSIAN <asarkis238@student.glendale.edu> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:22 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alex

Sark

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ANN HALL <hallfam3@aol.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:09 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I have been advocating for this space since 2000, because I think it is so important to the community.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ann Ryerson Hall

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Carol Lache <carol.lache@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:04 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Carol Lache

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Dane McKethan <danejmckethan@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 7:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Dane J. McKethan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

Glen Wiley <glen.wiley.81@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 8:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Glen Wiley

Sent from my iPhone

Glen Wiley <glen.wiley.81@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 8:08 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Glen Wiley

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

Jeff Lache <jefflache@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:02 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from Yussie

Jeff Lache <jefflache@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jeff Lache

Sent from Yussie

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Joseph Brion <jbrion97@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kevin West <zennisplayer@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kevin West
Studio City, CA
91604
213.610.7877

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lance Lasdon <lancelasdon@me.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 2:13 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Lance Lasdon

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Marianne Gadhia <maimai23@msn.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 6:57 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Marianne Gadhia
Studio City resident

Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Noel Daof <noel.daof@yahoo.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 2:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rit Tun <onetun@yahoo.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 4:39 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Vmg Design & Development <victoria@vmgdd.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 3:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Victoria & Paolo Dorigo
VMG Design & Development LLC
#310-877-4748
ASID / NKBA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis : we voted for you…Please don't let's us down!

1 message

Beau Basse <beau@lebasseprojects.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 7:19 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

As a previous resident in Larchmont Village we voted for you as our councilmember…and now as a resident of the Studio City community we view Weddington as one of the few outdoor public spaces where we can meet my daughters friends for golf, tennis, food and neighborhood gathering.

We are also members of the private school community and see it as outrageous that another private school would take this space away from the public for use by only a privileged few.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Beau Basse

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Douglas Adams <dougadam1@me.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 6:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely, Doug Adams

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 2:51 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Joanne & Joseph Gallagher

Sent from my iPhone

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 2:51 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Joanne & Joseph Gallagher

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mark Ewing <mewing007@yahoo.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 11:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Mark Ewing
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

OR <dnorhein@yahoo.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 8:12 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Oliver Rheinfurth

Sent from my iPhone
Please excuse typos.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

DeBonis Family <mpogdebonis@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 10:51 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am a proud resident of Studio City since 2002. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Paul DeBonis
4153 Shadyglade Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Adam Ulibarri <atom4adam@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

I left a voicemail but I wanted to follow up with an email as this is an important issue!

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Adrienne Hatrick <ahatrick@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Allan Hunt <hunthigang@aol.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 12:38 PM
Reply-To: Allan Hunt <hunthigang@aol.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I have lived with my family in Studio City for 50 years and Weddington Golf and Tennis is one of the reasons we have stayed in the area because of its beautiful open space, the affordability of sports activities for me, my wife, children, friends and other family members. We need to preserve this open space for the thousands of people who come here to enjoy activities throughout the years. My children who now play golf and tennis there regularly, see their grown friends who have kids and it is such an oasis for families.

This huge project will also **degrade the integrity and character of Studio City** and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thanks for your help and consideration,
Albert Hunt Broyles and Family

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alexis Dwyer <alexisdwyer@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:12 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Alexis Dwyer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alexis Normis <alexis@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:32 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Alexis N

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alison Howard <alihoward8@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:19 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ali Howard Kirsch

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alla Khachatryan <alla.titusrealty@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Allison Powers <allisonpowers22@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:37 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Allison Powers

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alma Squyres <almarose3@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best regards,
Alma Squyres

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alvin Carroll <abccarroll@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,

--
Thanks,
Alvin Carroll Jr.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington Golf Course

1 message

Amanda Corr <akcorr@g.ucla.edu> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

My name is Amanda Corr and I am a history teacher and department chair at Pacoima Middle School in Los Angeles Unified. I grew up in the San Fernando Valley, attended UCLA, and have played golf for almost all of my twenty-nine years.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Amanda Corr
History Teacher and History Department Chair
Pacoima Middle School, LAUSD

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Annie Court <acourt1@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Annie Court

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Antara Holloway <antara@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:15 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Antara Holloway

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Anthony Minassian <aminassian20@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Anthony M.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ari Corr <kcorr789@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ari Corr

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

asher.young@yahoo.com <asher.young@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Austin Anderson <austin.max.anderson@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brett Aaron Nicol <brett@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:05 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Brett Nicol

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brian Semmann <bribrisemmann82@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Brian Semmann

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brian Velasquez <velasqbm@miamioh.edu> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:05 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Brian velasquez

Please excuse any errors
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Gold and Tennis

1 message

Carly Steinberg <carly.steinberg@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention, it will ruin the habitats of many skunk and ground squirrel families.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Carly Steinberg

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Carrie Huang <carrie@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:26 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis
1 message

Charles Deal <chuckdoom@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

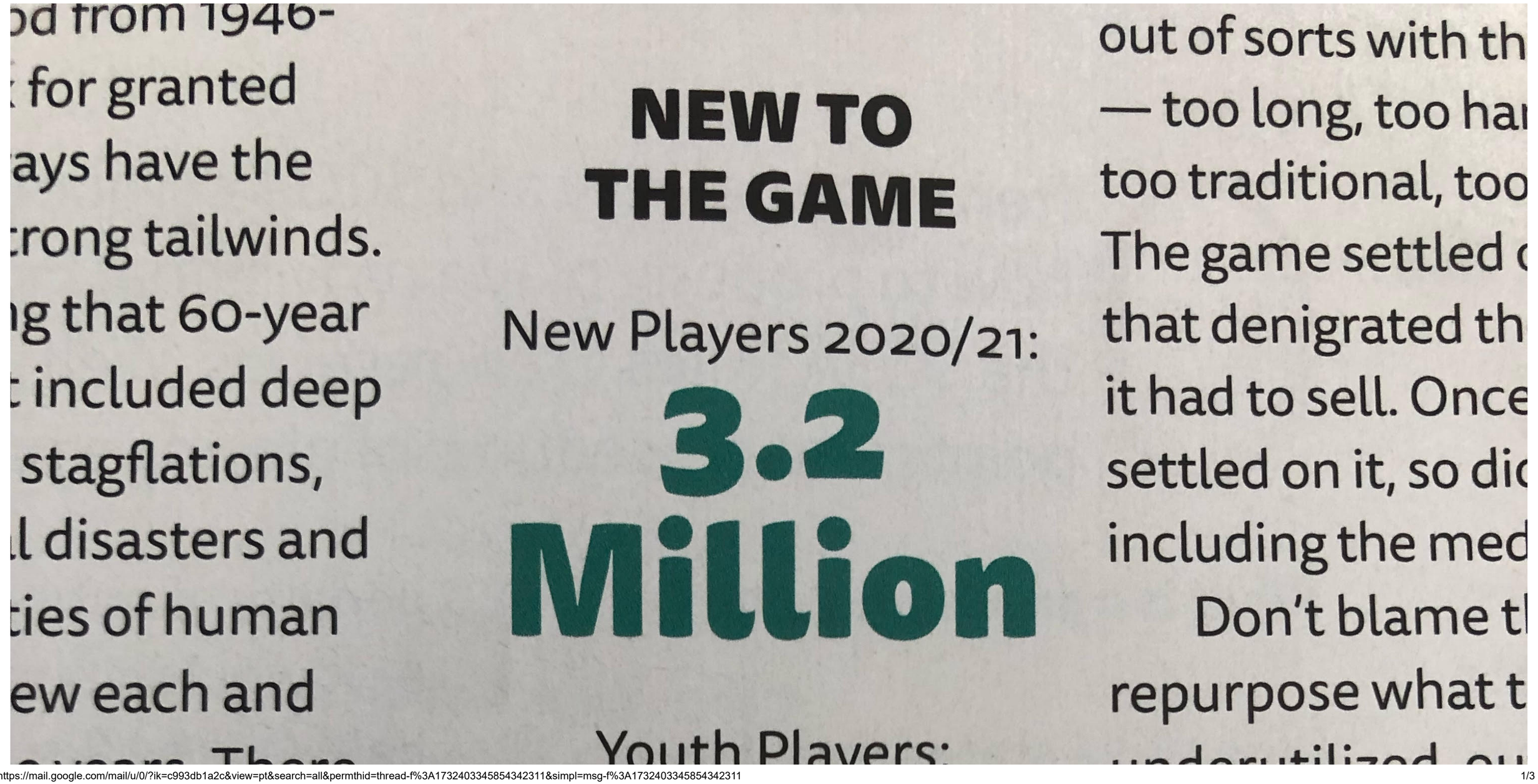
I am an avid golfer and have been a golf student at Weddington for over 5 years. I use this place 3-4 times a week. It's become an urban refuge for me. I can say this for many other Afro Black players that attend the facility as well.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Here is a static from “Fore” Magazine in a study done by the USGA. 31% more people of color are golfing. 37% more female players. Weddington is one of a kind in the valley. I live in Westwood and make the drive to regularly attend my lessons at Weddington with coach Kieth Roberts rather than going to Rancho Park.



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and. But the
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et the artificially

a long overdue

+22%

People of Color:

+31%

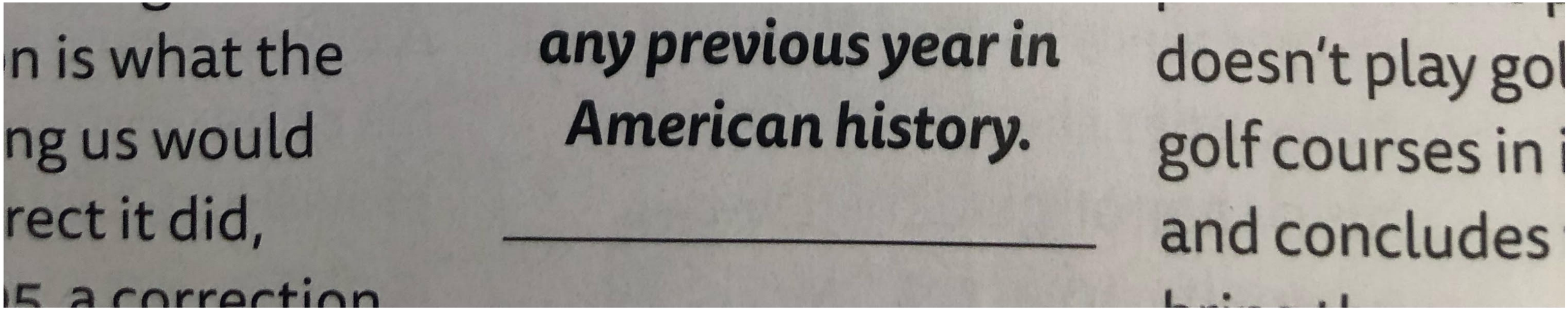
Female Players:

+37%

More rounds were played in 2021 than in

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But what is d
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always does. Bu
percent of the p



I appreciate any consideration you can give to this matter.

Sincerely,

Chuck Deal

Photographer

Los Angeles, CA

chuckdoomcreative.com

ChuckDoom@icloud.com

323-682-2695
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Charles Tadman <charlietadman@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Charlie Tadman

Charlie Tadman
charlietadman@icloud.com
+1 (310) 270-7841

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Christopher Garske <christophergarske@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Christopher Garske

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cole Young <colekyoung@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Cole Young

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cynthia Sollis <favoritecyn@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Cynthia, golfer for life!!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Daniel Gomes <dgomes125@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daniel Gomes

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Dan Hoskins <danielhoskins@earthlink.net> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:42 PM
Reply-To: danielhoskins@earthlink.net
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daniel Hoskins

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Darin Howard <darin_howard@me.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:32 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Weddington is a historic site and a true gem for those patrons that use the facilities every chance they have.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Darin Howard
The Foremat

PMA
Social: @darin_howard

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Dean Sansone <thesansone@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Dean Sansone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Debbie Sheridan Casting <debbiesheridan@hotmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 12:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,
Debbie sheridan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

frsp73@yahoo.com <frsp73@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:57 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ed gonzales

Etlp

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ella Colbert <ella@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:07 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ella Colbert

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Emily Johnson <emilykejohnson@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:18 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Emily Johnson

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Emma Dickerson <etdickerson01@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:48 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Emma Dickerson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Eric Schroeder <ericschroeder16@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Eric Schroeder

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Garrett Gorton <garrettgorton@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Garrett Leight <garrett@penmarsocialclub.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:32 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Garrett Leight
Co-Founder
Penmar Social Club
Venice, California
Penmarsocialclub.com | @penmarsocialclub

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

George Kommer <georgekommer@me.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Helm Lillis <helm.lillis@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Helm Lillis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Holly Haworth <hollynoellehaworth@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:48 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention, it will ruin the habitats of many skunk and ground squirrel families.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Holly Haworth

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Isaac Obadiah Kidd <isaac.kidd@outlook.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:22 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone
Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jamie Corr <jamiecorr4@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:10 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

— Jamie

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

James LaBreche <jlabee92@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 12:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

James LaBreche <jlabee92@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

janetvrudny@gmail.com <janetvrudny@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Janet Vrudny

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jason N <jnewmarch@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jason Newmarch
Los Angeles, CA
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Pillmeier <pill67@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 12:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
John P Pillmeier

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Johnny <johnnyamf@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:57 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
johnny

JGs iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jonathan Littrell <jlittrell@raineslaw.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:43 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jonathan Littrell | Managing Partner
RAINESFELDMAN
Los Angeles | Orange County | New York
d: 310-734-0396 | c: 818-667-5829
e: jlittrell@raineslaw.com | w: www.raineslaw.com

Visit https://www.raineslaw.com/covid-19/ *for resources and information created and curated by our COVID-19 response team*.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jose Sotelo <your.autoguardian@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Dickerson, Justin <justin.r.dickerson@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR, paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to: traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Justin Dickerson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Karen A <karenataian@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:39 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

kris guerra <krisguerra1024@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:35 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kris

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lauren Pacheco <laurenpacheco90@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Lauren Pacheck

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lucina Galadzhyan <lucina19@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lucy Roberts <lucyarob@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

-Lucy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Luis Lepe <itamex00@hotmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:22 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Luis Lepe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mary Gustason <mgustason@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:12 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

mary thompson <mt31@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:58 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Mary Thompson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Matt Vener <matt@venertainment.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:17 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Matt Vener

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Meraiah Danielle <meraiahtorres@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:08 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Meraiah

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Micah Burke <myoshbrk@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Micah B.
310-433-1037
Sent from flip phone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michelle Condry <mhscondry@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gmail <mediablitz02@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Mitchell Allen

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Molly N. Switzer AKBD <mollynswitzer@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Weddington has been a staple for my visits to Los Angeles, every flight in I would take the earliest flight I could to carve out time at Weddington to play golf. It was as if time stood still in the busy world of its every growing surroundings. This place has provided affordable green space activities in a city that is quickly becoming an overpriced concrete hell hole. Weddington is a space for inclusivity and peace. Please save Weddington
This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Molly N Switzer, AKBD

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Morgan Stevens <kaiulini@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Myles Hamilton <myles@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:03 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Myles Hamilton
Senior Account Manager, Unruly Agency
(310) 404-1768

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Noemi Morales <noemimoral@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:00 PM
To: Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Noemi Morales

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Noemi Morales <noemimoral@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:09 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Noemi Morales

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Pete Nelson <pete.nelson.19@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:04 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rhonda Levine <rhonda.levine@sbcglobal.net> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Rhonda Levine

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rikki Rice <rikkim.rice@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:17 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Rikki

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ryan R. Castillo <ryanrcastillo1@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:38 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Ryan Castillo
Vice President, Union Bank
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sarah Garland <garland.sarah8@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:14 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Sarah Garland

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

seankurzweil@gmail.com <seankurzweil@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sean Kurzweil

Sent from my iPhone 12 ProMax

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

selina contreras <selina.rita.contreras@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:16 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Selina Contreras

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shan Cholakian <shannoncholakian@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:19 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Shannon Cholakian

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shaun Cunningham <scunningham23@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:38 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Shaun Cunningham

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Simer Garcha <sgarcha@me.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sofia Aslanyan <sofiaaslanyan53@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Steph Campos <steph@unrulyagency.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Stephanie Campos

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Steven Kelty <kelt_y@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:47 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

Susan Olar <susanmaeolar@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Susan Olar <susanmaeolar@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Susan Olar

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Taylor Land <taylorland1998@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:31 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Taylor Land

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tim Quinn <tq973@hotmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:20 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Tim Quinn
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

TJ Mizell <tj@doperoots.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:03 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

TJ Mizell

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Toni LaBreche <tonilabee@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:47 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Toni
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tyler Kennedy <tylerkennedyf@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:30 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Victoria House <vicdhouse@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Victoria House

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Wendi Corr <wendicorr@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:35 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Wendi Corr

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Aaron Seifert <aa.seifert@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Aaron Seifert
11256 Riverside Drive

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Aaron Seifert <golfguyfilms@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:10 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Owner/Operator of Golf Guy Films Inc.
1807 S Highland Ave

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

AS Nagy <as.nagy85@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:37 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Adam Nagy

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Adriana Serrano <adriana.serrano@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Adriana Serrano
Studio City Resident
Latina Golf Association

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Andrew .Douglas <andrew.jd17@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:24 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
AJ Douglas

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alex Wagner-Trugman <trugman.alex@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

shayahn zamyad <shayahn22@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Amir z

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ana Sensenstein <heyanasensi@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:39 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ana Paeper and children Lucille and Julian

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

PLEASE HELP!

1 message

annie larussa <lamoses@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:38 AM
Reply-To: annie larussa <lamoses@sbcglobal.net>
To: "saveweddington2020@gmail.com" <saveweddington2020@gmail.com>, "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Annie LaRussa 4342 Wilkinson Ave. Studio City 91604

'My brain hums with scraps of poetry and madness.'- V. Woolf

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ashlee Gibson <simplyashleexo@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ashlee Gibson
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ashley DeLucca <ashleydelucca@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ashley DeLucca

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

andrey baranchik <andreybaranchik@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:49 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Regards
Andrey Baranchik

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Arthur W. Forney <arthurforney@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Arthur W. Forney

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

BarbaraPatrick Patrick <chillimouth@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:12 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Barbara Yates <docbarb@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:43 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Yates

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ben Phillips <benlev32@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:34 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

Please do not this ecological and socially insensitive project progress!!!

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ben Phillips

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

William Rotko <billrotko@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:32 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Best,

Bill Rotko

Rock/Shop
billrotko@icloud.com

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

brenda spezialy <brendaspezialy@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:43 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Brent Phillips <brentphillips@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:03 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Brent Phillips

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cameron Knoblock <cameronmknoblock@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:09 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention, it will ruin the habitats of many skunk and ground squirrel families.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Cameron Knoblock

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Carley Croom <carleypcroom@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Carley Croom

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Save Weddington and other LA Greenspaces

1 message

Casey Bolin <casey.bolin1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:07 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Casey - a concerned Angelino

On Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:06 PM Casey Bolin <casey.bolin1@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,
>
> I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
>
> This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
>
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> This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
>
> Sincerely,
> Casey - a concerned Angelino

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Casie Kesterson <casiekesterson@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:03 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Chiara Berruto <chiaraberruto@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:13 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Chiara berruto

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

chrisssss89@yahoo.com <chrisssss89@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:02 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Christina Walsh <ccapri@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:30 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Chuck Reed <chuckreed@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:51 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Chuck Reed
Sancola Sound
13701 Riverside Dr. 8th Floor
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
Chuckreed@sancolasound.com
818-795-7073
www.sancolasound.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cristina Squyres <cristinasquyres@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:26 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cynthia Casey <cyndecasey@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:03 PM
Reply-To: Cynthia Casey <cyndecasey@yahoo.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Cynthia Casey

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

dani biasini <danibiasini@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:24 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Dani Biasini

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Danny Mui <danny@muionline.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:26 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Best,
Danny

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Katz <dkatzla@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

David Katz

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Orr <orrboy@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

David Orr

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

LITERATI AUDIO <literatiaudio@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Dennis Kao
Sherman Oaks

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Diana Miao <diana.miao@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:04 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Diana Miao

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Elena Meller <elenadvortsin@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:02 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ELIZABETH BRIEN <elizabethbrien@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:29 PM
Reply-To: ELIZABETH BRIEN <elizabethbrien@sbcglobal.net>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Elizabeth O'Brien
4428 Wortser Ave
91604
Sent from AT&T Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Emily Ovaert <emilyovaert@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Emily Ovaert

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Emily <tasteofcolorado@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Emily Rath
--
Emily Rath Orzabal
+447704075135
+13107212275
Emilyrath.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Eugenie gulian <ggulian@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

spideyem1 <evan.michael.music@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Evan! Save this place!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gabriela Bitton <gvolekova@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Gabriela Bitton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

garrett Coleman <gcoleman614@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:14 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

garrett coleman
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gavin Graham <ggrahamusa@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Georgia Stern <georgia.stern@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:44 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

GNG Design <george@gngdesign.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Heeyeon Chang <hc1106@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:49 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Heeyeon Chang

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Helen Kim <helen.a.kim@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Helen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

Hilary Hearty <nntcktpds@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Hilary Hearty <nntcktpds@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Lmk Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ilona Majer <ilcamajer@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:26 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Ilona Majer

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

cowan2017@gmail.com <cowan2017@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jack Cowan

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jonathan Gordin <jr498@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jamie Gordin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jayson Allen <jayson.a.allen@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jayson Allen - Early Boys Golf Club

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jeannine Pignotti <jeanninepignotti@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jeannine Pignotti
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jeffrey Steinberg <jhs156@georgetown.edu> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jeffrey Steinberg

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jenny An <jenny@shopeggy.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Jenny An

e g g y
8365 West 3rd Street
Los Angeles, CA 90048
www.shopEGGY.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jerome Bernier <troubadour0777@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:17 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
 Sincerely, Jerome A Bernier

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jerrod Porteur <jporteur@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:42 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jerrod Porteur

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jesse Kove <jessekove@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:03 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

JESSE KOVE

https://www.instagram.com/jessekove/ https://twitter.com/JesseKove.
http://m.imdb.com/name/nm2743389/. https://m.facebook.com/ActorJesseKove/

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington

1 message

Jim Dubensky <drjimmyd@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.or
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

As a father of a LAUSD student and as new tennis player - I want you to reconsider gifting wealthy people a big part of our neighborhood and recreation that should be for all. Money shouldn't be the only factor when it comes to the residents of Studio City and the San Fernando Valley.

Also, a large contingent of new students of all ages as well as gifted and wonderful teachers will be forced to either give up the game or lose amazing learning relationships around both golf and tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

--
Jim Dubensky
818.205.8441

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jo Perry <joaperry@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:36 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Jo Perry <joaperry@me.com>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's hubristic destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space, worsen gridlock, destroy mature trees and habitats and is a hostile takeover by the powerful who are not committed
tothe community in which they are located.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

The idealized-to-the-point-of-falsehood representations insist that this mega-sports facility with plastic grass is a “park.” It is as park-like, open, green idyllic now as it can be; HW’s alterations involve massive structures, field lights for sporting events and paving—and all private.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jo Perry

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Joanie <jpclemco@roadrunner.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:47 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Joanie Clement

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Lewinski <johnscottlewinski@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

John Scott Lewinski
WRITER

johnscottlewinski@mac.com
http://www.johnscottlewinski.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

John Fredrick <john.f.valdez@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:41 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

John F Valdez Jr.
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jon Dominguez <zenlith93@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Jonathan Dominguez

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jordan Hayman <jordan@theshoptrailers.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:52 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

The SHOP | **JORDAN HAYMAN**
President

O: 818.528.8288 | **M: 310.883.8864**
12711 Ventura Blvd STE 280 | **Studio City**, **CA 91604**
theshoptrailers.com | **vCard** | **map**

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jordan Stone <jordan.davis.stone@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Jordan Stone

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Big time! OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Joshua Kelly <joshuamkelly@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:17 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,
Please consider these opinions.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely, josh kelly

Sent in accordance with my neuralnetprocessor

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Judy Goldzweig <judy@lantrxinc.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:50 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Judy Goldzweig

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Julie Pyken <jpyken@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

doomedromance@hotmail.com <doomedromance@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Justin Abe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Justin Myers <myerstjustin@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:47 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Justin Todd Myers
Life long Los Angeles resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kaleb Gingerich <gingerich54@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:24 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I have played here several times and have great memories on this beautiful little piece of Studio City!!

Sincerely,

Kaleb Gingerich
909-234-1971

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kalia Lyman <kaliapearl@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

kamil majer <kamilmajer62@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:24 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kamil Majer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Katie O brien <keediggity@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:15 PM
Reply-To: Katie O brien <keediggity@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from the all new AOL app for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Katina Dunn <katindunn@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:53 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,
I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
Sincerely,
Katina Dunn

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kelly Judd <kelly.judd@att.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kelly Judd

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kelly Kirkpatrick <Kelly.Kirkpatrick@shedprod.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:24 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kelly Kirkpatrick

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ken Jacobs <ken@wannabuyawatch.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:51 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

sent from Ken Jacobs' iPhone.

WannaBuyAWatch.com
8441 Melrose Ave
W. Hollywood, CA 90069

store hours by appointment only:
Tues, Thurs, & Sat 11-5
Closed Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri

sales@wannabuyawatch.com
323 653-0467 during store hours

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kevin Blatt <kdblatt@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from KBizzle Inc.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

caddi63@gmail.com <caddi63@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I grew up down the street from weddington and it was a second home to me as a child. I joined the youth golf league there in 80s and spent all my free time there. Please don’t let them destroy this facility. It belongs to the public. I hope that my children will be able to enjoy this course just as I did one day.

Sincerely,
Kevin Blum

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kira <krombeau@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kira Rombeau

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

KM KM <stilllikingtheinternet@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:09 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I am an LA native & I see how this plan is breaking the hearts of my fellow Angelenos

I also went to a private school similar to HW in NoHo that needed more land for their own use

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Please help me Save Weddington

I am watching you guys in all this

Gratefully,

KM
Los Angeles, Ca

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kristi Ard <kristireneeard@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kristi Ard

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kristin Anger <kristinanger93@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:44 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kristin Anger

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kristin Bauer <kristinbauer1@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in vehement opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

This is a gross display of privilege!

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kristin Bauer
Golf and Tennis player at Weddington since 1992
Actress True Blood
Once Upon a Time

Sent from my iPhone so sorry for any weird arbitrary word substitutions

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kristina Jacob <charlieandmarcelle@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Kristina Jacob

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gmail <kristoffermarc@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:41 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Kristoffer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Laifun Chung <laifundesigns@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Laifun Chung

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Lauren Pudwill <laurengpudwill@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

Sincerely,
Lauren Pudwill

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Leslie Gache <leslie.tong@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:43 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Leslie Gache
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Linor Altit <linoraltit1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:30 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Linor altit

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lisa Kazanjian <lisa.kazanjian@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Lisa Kazanjian

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Luke Mcgarry <lumc0503@colorado.edu> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:50 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Ms. Henry and Council-member Raman,

Please save Weddington. This place has meant the world to me for my whole life, and I can't explain how sad it would be to see this property developed. I have made so many friends, learned to love the game of golf, and much more. Needless to say, Weddington is one of the only places in the entire San Fernando Valley that I truly feel like I am part of a greater community, and that place has become my second home.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Luke Stanley McGarry

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Madalyn Meehan <madalynmeehan@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

We love and use this facility regularly. It's a gem of the community. Every time we're there it's thriving. It provides a safe, outdoor, affordable environment for families and individuals of all ages to meet, exercise and enjoy sport.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Madalyn Meehan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Maria Cina <mariacina@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Maria Cina Harrison
13221 Chandler Boulevard
Sherman oaks,
91401

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

mark dinets <mark.dinets211@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:00 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Mark

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mason Yanez <masonyanez@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:42 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mason Yanez
Los Angeles Resident and Patron of Weddington Golf Course

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Matt Walsh <ucbwalshy@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Matt Walsh

PS. Weddington functions like a public park and it would be a disaster for folks in the valley if we lost access to it for more parking - which can be found or built anywhere , parks are more difficult to find and keep

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

matthew.s.robinson38@gmail.com <matthew.s.robinson38@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention it’s another public space being erased for the elite few.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Matthew Robinson

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Max Garcia <mgarcia@sangabrielcc.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:36 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Max Garcia

Max Garcia
Mgarcia@sangabrielcc.com
Master Fitter & Builder
San Gabriel CC

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Meg DeLoatch <megadiva@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Meg DeLoatch

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Burton <mlburtonsacto@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:43 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michael Burton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Michael Meehan <mmeehan7@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:34 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

We love and use this facility regularly. It's a gem of the community. Every time we're there it's thriving. It provides a safe, outdoor, affordable environment for families and individuals of all ages to meet, exercise and enjoy sport.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Meehan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Mezzatesta <mikemezz17@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:58 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michael Mezzatesta

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Walker <mlw2163@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Michael Walker

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michelle C. <michelleacahn@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:29 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michelle

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Miles Wood <mgw1789@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Mitchell Martin <mitchelljmartin18@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Mitch Martin
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Morgan Walsh <morganewalsh@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Morgan Walsh
she/her/hers
CoFounder
Donate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nate Schlimme <n.schlim1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Nate Schlimme

--

Nate Schlimme
N.Schlim1@gmail.com
(513) 310 8844

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE
This message (including any attachments) contains information that may be confidential. Unless you are the intended recipient (or authorized to receive for the intended recipient), you may not read, print, retain, use, copy, distribute or disclose to anyone the message or any information contained in the message. If you have received the message in error, please advise the sender by reply e-mail, and destroy all copies of the original message (including any attachments).

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nicholas Tatone <ntatone@bcprojectmanagement.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:11 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Tatone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf Course

1 message

Nichole Faustino <nikfaus@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention, it will ruin the habitats of many skunk and ground squirrel families.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Nichole Faustino

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Nicole Jones <nrjones2720@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:50 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Nicole Jones
Community Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Niki Rezzadeh <nikirez@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ojaiquickstart@gmail.com <ojaiquickstart@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:51 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Patricia Ades <patades@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Patricia Ades
323/3775609

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Paula Chambers <paulachambers1@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:26 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. I really think real estate values will go down if the Golf & Tennis is destroyed as Harvard Westlake plans to do. Our community has a certain “villagey” feel that is at the core of its identity. Destroying Weddington Golf & Tennis in the manner proposed would be a punch in the gut to Studio City’s brand,

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning.

It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Paula Chambers
Studio City resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Peter Chen <lunchticketfilms@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Peter Chen

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Priscilla Rubinstein <priahn@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Priscilla Ahn

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

quincy gibson <pologibson7@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:05 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Quincy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

RACHEL WITLIEB BERNSTEIN <rwitlieb@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Rachel Bernstein

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rama Stagner <rlstagner@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:43 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy thiso beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.<
Sincerely,

Rama Stagner
4337 Shadyglade Ave
Studio City, Ca. 91604
Rlstagner@yahoo.com

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rama Stagner <rlstagner@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:38 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rama Stagner
4337 Shadyglade Ave
Studio City, Ca. 91604
Rlstagner@yahoo.com

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Renira Morris <reniraann@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:27 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

~ Renira

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robby DeVillez <robby.devillez@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:37 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I love this place. It renewed my love for golf and has allowed me to bond with my best friend and father.

Sincerely,

Robby DeVillez
714-600-6663

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robert Fox <xofbor@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:29 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Robert W. Fox MFA
13220 Valleyheart Dr, Studio City, CA 91604 suite 207

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Robin Meyer <vomom@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

As well as my father of 94 passed away last year and he came to the courts daily to watch his grandson learn from the age of 10 till 22 to play tennis. He never missed it, he even got knocked on his head with a golf ball and had to get checked but nothing stopped him. It was the highlight of his days till the end of his time. This is not just a tennis court or a golf course this is a family place where memories where and are still made. You demolish this beautiful place and you are demolishing years of thousands and thousands of family memories that were and yet to come. All for some rich spoiled people who do not know the meaning of family and love. Only know what there bank accounts mean to them. What has happened to the people with the hearts? We have kids, elderly, animals, all types of people who walk and play and learn at Weddington now only the rich and spoiled will partake with the walls so high like a jail to keep us out and the rich inside. This is an abomination, a disgusting show of separation of people and so much more. Think what you are doing and STOP. It can only cause problems in the future open your eyes.

Sincerely and very very seriously,

Robin Meyer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Rory Schleifstein <rory.schleifstein@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Rory Schleifstein (she/her)
818.749.3809

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ryan & Allison Mickler <micklerfam@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ryan & Allison Mickler

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ryan o'nan <ryanconan@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:30 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ryan O'Nan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sabine Combrie <sabinecombrie@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:28 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Samantha Powell <sammyjay75@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:14 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Samantha Powell

www.sjaeofficial.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Samantha Powell <sammyjay75@yahoo.co.uk> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

www.sjaeofficial.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Samuel Houser <samhousersh@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Sam

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Scott Sorrentino <scott@scottsorrentino.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Scott Sorrentino

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Scott Sorrentino <scott@scottsorrentino.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Scott Sorrentino
12837 Moorpark St Unit 301
Studio City, CA 91604
(818) 640-6167

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sergio Velez <sergioivelez@protonmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:58 PM
Reply-To: Sergio Velez <sergioivelez@protonmail.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sergio I. Velez

Sent from ProtonMail for iOS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shain Ashley <shain.wasser@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Shane Abad <shaneabad@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:36 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Shane Abad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sherina Garlick <sherinagarlick@outlook.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:55 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thanks,
Sherina

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sophie Kazickas <skazickas@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:25 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stephanie Licea <slicea.theracketdoctor@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stephanie Mighdoll <stephaniemighdoll@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:48 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Stephanie

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stephen Kulczycki <sekulczycki@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in strong opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Once they build this , no authority exists to enforce their promises and ongoing behavior.

Please do not let this special neighborhood be destroyed by Harvard Westlake’s indigent convenience.

Sincerely,

Stephen Kulczycki

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Steven Iyama <stevjas@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Steven Iyama
Beachwood Canyon Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

Susan Schalbe <smsues@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:14 PM
Reply-To: Susan Schalbe <smsues@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, groundwater, wildlife, night lighting and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Susan Schalbe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Susan Spencer <susan@spencercommunications.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:24 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing to state my opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will destroy many trees reduce open space and add noise and traffic. Overall it degrades the integrity and character of Studio City and is detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR, paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Susan Spencer
4730 Ben Avenue #6
Valley Village, CA 91607

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ted Kotcheff <tedkotcheff@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Ted Kotcheff

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Timothy Franks <timjfranks@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Talia Strauss Diner <itndiner@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Victoria Blacher <victoriablacher@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

This land has been a haven in the east valley for decades, providing tennis courts and golfing for the public to enjoy. To destroy all of this for a wealthy private school is a travesty. This has to be protected and made a historical landmark for public use. Keep selfish greed out of this equation.

Victoria Blacher

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Zachary Klein <zachkklein@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Zach Klein

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Zachary Forbes <zak.forbes1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:23 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Thank you,
Zachary Forbes
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tejashrii Shankarraman <tejashrii.shankar@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:57 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Tejashrii Shankar Raman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

tom imai <timai212@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tony Samucha <tony@samucha.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:05 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Tony Samucha

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Trever Hopper <treverhopper@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Trever Hopper
Sherman Oaks

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Trevor Wolfe <trev_wolfe@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:45 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

William McGarry <mcgarrys@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:36 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Deborah Brown <deborahbrown50@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alessandra <allief0509@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 3:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Alessandra Figueroa

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

amy madden <amy@animalmanufacturing.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 8:50 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Weddington should stay as-is for public use. It's what makes THE VALLEY, The Valley.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

amy fleisher madden
-

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Bertrand Mennesson <bmenness@yahoo.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:28 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Bertrand

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Catherine Edwards <caseyedwards@me.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Gary Phillips <GARYEPHIL@msn.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 8:42 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Gary Phillips

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Heather Bell <hezgoldie@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Old growth trees shouldn't be cut down.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Heather Bell
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

JOE BALLARINI <joeballarini@mac.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 10:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Joe Ballarini

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Keelia Garrett <keelia.garrett@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:59 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Keelia Flinn

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lesa Miller <lesamiller60@icloud.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 4:53 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Levi <levifiehler@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 1:18 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Council member Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. Please don't let this happen! We must preserve this beautiful piece of valley history!

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Levi Fiehler

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Looolooleonard <looolooleonard@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 6:49 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Linda

Sent from my iPhone

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Marilyn Howard <mtccsh@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 10:39 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Gosselaar <michaelgosselaar@me.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 8:59 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Michael

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tiffany Wu <tiffanyfenwu@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:58 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Tiffany Wu

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Beth Grant <bethgrantchieffo@gmail.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

I'm sure you are getting a lot of these, but I just had to join in. We are so sad to think of losing this spot in our community that we value so very much. Please help us. Thank you so very much, Beth Grant Chieffo

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Beth Grant Chieffo

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

councilmember.raman@lacity.org

1 message

francis lam <flam89@gmail.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Francis Lam Dowell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

roman verba <romanverba@gmail.com> Mon, May 16, 2022 at 7:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,
Roman.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Tiger Curran <tigercurran@gmail.com> Mon, May 16, 2022 at 9:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,

Tiger Curran

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Bea Santos <paulabeatricesantos@gmail.com> Tue, May 17, 2022 at 12:43 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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Sincerely,
Bea

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Feldmeier <feldmeier@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 17, 2022 at 2:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

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Sincerely,

Mari Feldmeier
818.621.0799

A.3.4 Form 4 Comment Letters

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Adam Libarkin <adcomic@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Adam Libarkin
Disc Golf Enthusiast

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Adam Libarkin <adcomic@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:46 PM
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Sincerely,

Adam Libarkin
Disc Golf Enthusiast

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Alex Satnick <Alex@lhdottie.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:49 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Alex Satnick | Account Manager

L.H. Dottie Company | 6131 Garfield Avenue, Commerce, CA 90040

Ph: (323) 725-1000 | Fax: (323) 213-4897 | Cell: (818) 926-8982

alex@lhdottie.com

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Alex Tonisson <atonisson@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:01 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Alex Tonisson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Alex Wrenn <wrennalex@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:57 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Alexander Slanger <slangerphotography@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Alexander S., Sherman Oaks, Ca.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Alison Sieh <alison.sieh@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:23 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

DO NOT TAKE AWAY OUR COMMUNITY CENTER! This has been an amazing place to connect with my neighbors, to remain healthy and one of my favorite things about living here in Studio City. I have been a resident for 15 years and I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Amanda Garrett <agarrett25@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:57 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

-Amanda

Please pardon any typos
Sent on the go

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) HAVE YOU NOT DESTROY ENOUGH HISTORIC, AND MEANFUL ARCHITECTURE

1 message

Amy <amyg93@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:29 AM
Reply-To: Amy <amyg93@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Amy Galaudet,
Thomas Challener, and family
6120 W 5th st. 90048
We Vote,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Amy Clayton <dramyclayton@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Dr. Amy Levine Clayton, Psy.D., LCSW
Licensed Clinical Social Worker
16550 Ventura Blvd. Ste. 405
Encino, Ca. 91436
(818) 209-6700
www.DrAmyClayton.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ann Harris <ann-harris@roadrunner.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School¹s planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA¹s green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis¹ A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property¹s significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as ³the gem of Studio City² and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC¹s original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site¹s green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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refurbishing the College¹s tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Annie Goodman <anniegdmn@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Anthony Braunagel <tonybraunagel@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Anthony Braunagel
Hillslope St.
Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Anthony Rodol <antrodol@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:28 PM
Reply-To: antrodol@gmail.com
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.
6. I take my 4-year-old son and 7-year-old daughter to play tennis are the facility. They love it and I love it! It's one of our favorite things to do. I do not want this opportunity to go away just to benefit a relatively small number of kids in a private school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Anthony Rodol

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Arcy Perez <perezarcy@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:56 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ashley Davis <ashleyldavis5@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:31 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Ashley Davis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

arstar <arstar@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 8:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Barbara Goodhill <barbaragoodhill@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ben de Ayora <bendeayora@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Ben de Ayora

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ben Waller <benjaminstephenwaller@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:37 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Beth Einhorn <justbethe@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:10 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bill Madden <wjm1130@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:22 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Bill Madden

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington

1 message

Bob Kaufman <bob@kanomi.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:39 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis.

The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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It's upsetting that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset,

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Sincerely,

bob

Bob Kaufman

M: +1 (916) 769-5606

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bob McKenney <whrsbob@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Bob McKenney a 59 year resident of Studio City and frequent user of the tennis facility
Bob McKenney Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:59 AM
Reply-To: Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely, Bonnie Kurnick

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Brett Schneider <brett.schneider@complex.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,
--

Brett Schneider | **Buzzfeed Inc.** | Senior Director, Brand Partnerships | 516.312.5080
Buzzfeed LA | 1135 N. Highland Avenue. Los Angeles, CA 90038

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Brianna Stimpson <brianna@istrico.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I do oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. The traffic. The traffic. The traffic.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Brianna

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Brittany Belt <brittanynbelt@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Brittany Belt

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Camilla Bravo <camillabravo@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Best,
Camilla

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Cara Maiman Hilfer <cara@ihpr.us> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:35 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Cara Maiman Hilfer
IHPR
T 323.424.7102
C 310.425.4207
311 N Harper Ave.
West Hollywood, CA 90048

@ihprteam

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

crule rcgla.net <crule@rcgla.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Cara Rule

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Carl Ceder <cvceder@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:18 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Carolyn <ccrotty@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:11 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Carolyn Crotty
ccrotty@earthlink.net
carolyncrotty.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Carolyn Uhri <cuhri@ix.netcom.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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This project proposed by Harvard-Westlake school is nothing less than the destruction of a neighborhood for the sole purpose of serving the whims of this school. It's outrageous!

-Carolyn Uhri

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Carrie Sanford <cjsanford@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:28 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Carrie

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Casey Kasemeier <caseystation@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:48 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Okay Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Casey Kasemeier

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Heidi MacKay <hmcky@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:17 PM
Reply-To: Heidi MacKay <hmcky@yahoo.com>
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Catherine Hayes
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Celeste Nameth <celestenameth@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Celeste Nameth
Celeste@gadgitgirlz.com
Cell#:213-407-7222

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

(STRONG) Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Cheyanne Gustason <cheyannegustason@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:10 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose (very strongly, it has been weighing my heart for actual years now) Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is deeply concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It is wholly and utterly shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a long-standing and deeply beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. It would be a win win for the community and the school!

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE!

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely and with deepest hopes for your support of the community over a select and morally-negligent few,

Cheyanne Gustason
Studio City resident for ten years

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Chris Marble <seamarble@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:15 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Chris Marble

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Chris Specht <cspechtrock@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:55 PM
Reply-To: Chris Specht <cspechtrock@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

This is important and thank you in advance for taking it seriously.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members, including myself, have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Chris Specht

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Clara Bottoms <cbottoms@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:29 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

clara bottoms
310.415.0370

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Claudia Del Viscovo <cdelviscovo@nalffa.org> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Claudia Del Viscovo <cdelviscovo@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:40 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the

CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dale Rose <dalerose.lmft@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Dale K. Rose

Dale K. Rose, LMFT, Inc., CSAT

12725 Ventura Blvd., Suite K
Studio City, CA 91604
818-783-1283

Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist (MFC #36408)
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Certified Sexual Addiction Therapist
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The contents of this message are private and confidential. Any unauthorized use may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. If you received this message in error, then please reply with ERROR and delete the message immediately.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dan G <dangrodnik@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:12 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Dan Grodnik

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Daniel S <dslucki@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:32 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry:

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

First and foremost, this wonderful facility should remain intact, open green space for the entire community to enjoy. Since Harvard-Westlake has taken ownership of the facilities, it has become quite a chore to be able to enjoy the tennis facilities like I used to be able to do. There are numerous times that the facility is unavailable due to Harvard-Westlake taking over the entire facility for their enjoyment. There are numerous tennis teaching pros who will LOSE THEIR JOBS if this facility is forced to close.

There are other concerns as well:

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings. When will we stop allowing the rich to exert their influence to secure variances such as changing Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City?

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. We already have lost a huge amount of trees at the old Sunkist building. When will we stop allowing our urban tree canopies to be destroyed?

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. You must do everything in your power to preserve this HCM designation. Why do we continue to allow our historical facilities to be destroyed?

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. **Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts.** With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Sincerely,

Daniel Slucki

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Danny Toback <danny.dfsla@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

danny toback
dp
323.533.1709

typos and attitude care of the Siri and the apps.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Daphneleah <daphneleah@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:47 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Daphneleah Schneider

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

oscarwildec33@aol.com <oscarwildec33@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:05 AM
Reply-To: oscarwildec33@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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PS: Make nature happy!!!!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

DAVID BELZER <burstbrothers@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:44 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

David Belzer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

David Kellen <davidkellen117@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:08 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dennis McFadden <d4mcfadden@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:33 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Dennis McFadden
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Diane Davis <diane@davisdevelopment.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:58 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Diane Davis

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Don Spielvogel <virtualmagicanimation@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:33 PM
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>, "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Don Spielvogel
North Hollywood, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dorothy Apple <appledorothy@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:51 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Dorothy Apple
Coldwell Banker Realty
CalRE #01185105
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dustin Louie <louie.dustin@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Dustin Louie
Studio City resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
Reply-To: Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ellen <email4et@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Ellen Taylor
Owner: 4148 and 4152 Whitsett

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

E R <erica_roberts@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:17 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Sincerely,
E.Roberts

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Erica Santoyo <ericajsantoyo@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:55 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,
Erica Santoyo

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Esther Feldman <jostes55@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:02 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Esther Feldman
Karen Romano
Gil Romano
Josephine Romano
Tessa Romano

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Patricia Peszynski <trish@ironheadstudio.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:48 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely
Estrella Montreros

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ejcharn <ejcharn@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
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Sincerely,
Eva Charney

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ejcharn <ejcharn@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:29 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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ejcharn <ejcharn@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:30 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Evan Biren <evan@birenfloors.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:07 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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I have spent the majority of my adult life as a resident of first Van Nuys, then Sherman Oaks, where I currently live. I have used the golf facilities at Weddington for decades and continue to do so. I taught my son how to play golf there, and continue to use the range and course. I am in strong opposition to the proposed development of Weddington by Harvard Westlake and urge anybody involved with the outcome to preserve Weddington as a landmark and to maintain it as a public place for recreation.

Sincerely,

Evan Biren

Sherman Oaks resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Evan Sanford <evanjamessanford@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Evan Sanford
(818) 425-5667
evanjamessanford@icloud.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Florencia Reyna <florenciaq@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:43 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Florencia Reyna

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Folmer Wiesinger <folmer@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:35 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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1 message

Francesca L. Fartaj <flfartaj@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:53 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

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1 message

Francie Kaplan <franciekaplan@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:53 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Fred Selden <seldenmusic@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Fredrik Cavali <fccreator@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Fred C

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Frieda Maiman <friedamaiman@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:21 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Gabe Hilfer <gabe@gdhmedia.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Gaetane Cohen <gaetane1427@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:19 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

GAIL WUNSCH <gailgoldin@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:03 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Gail and Paul Wunsch
4451 Ethel Avenue
Studio City

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Garrett Schiff <garrett.schiff@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:05 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Garrett Schiff

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Geraldine Farrell <gerrobfarrell@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

G. Farrell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Grace K <inluvwithcocoa@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:50 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Gregg Sulkin <greggsulkin@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The information contained in this communication is confidential and may be legally privileged. It is intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and any others authorized to receive it. If you are not the intended recipient, you are

hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited. If you received this communication in error, please immediately notify the sender by return message and delete this communication and any copies thereof, including any electronically saved copies in your systems.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Guido Muzzarelli <guidomuzzarelli@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests,

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

G Gary <ggary1990@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:11 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,
Gwen Gary
4549 Wortser Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

5 messages

Hannah Jones <hannahjones94@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

harvey.myman@gmail.com <harvey.myman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:18 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Harvey L. Myman
Harvey@harveymyman.com
M: 818.472.6140



Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

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1 message

Helen Giroux <helenrgiroux@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:11 PM
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support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Helen R. Giroux

4331 Babcock Ave.

Studio City, California 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation:

This HCM designation should be done at once. It is a golden spot in the Valley, and should be preserved. There is ample room on the Harvard-Westlake parking lot to build a sports complex. They should spend the money on a parking lot/structure on the lot to serve the school and the sports complex on the parking lot and save the Valley's historical green belt.

Howard Ekerling, Studio City Resident.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

io bottoms <iobottoms@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:56 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jacki Graham <jackig28@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Jacki Graham

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

James Hoff <jameswhoff@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

James Krug <james@lawofficeofkrug.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:03 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sent from Mail for Windows

ONCE THIS IS GONE IT IS GONE FOREVER! REMEMBER THE JONI MITCHELL SONG BIG YELLOW TAXI>

Thank you,

James Krug

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jane Hunt <janenovishunt@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jane Mangan <jane70470@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:04 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,
Jane Mangan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Oppose Harvardwestlake mega sports complex

1 message

Janet Bray <janetelizabethbray@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:17 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Janine Milne <janinemilnestudio@gmail.com> Tu
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Janine Milne

** Please don't forget to update your records **

NEW EMAIL:
janinemilnestudio@gmail.com


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-Oprah Wifrey

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jason Blount <jasonblount@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:15 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Jason Blount and I am a Studio City resident of 17 years and a regular Weddington golf course patron with my family.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Jason Blount

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

JB Hunter <hunterx1129@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

JB Hunter, long-time resident and enjoyer of Weddington tennis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jennifer Lin <jjw204@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
Jennifer Lin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

JENTLE PHOENIX <jentle@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:25 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Best,
Jentle "Red" Phoenix
VO/Set Dec/On Set Dresser & CueCards
SAG-AFTRA/IATSE Local 44

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jesse Sanford <88jsanford88@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Jesse

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jessica Wi <km.jessica@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:15 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

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JESSICA WI
FENTON REAL ESTATE TEAM COMPASS | DRE# 02104226
310.955.7537 | FENTONLA.COM

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jim Bissell <Biscuitmix@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:50 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Jim Bissell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

FW: Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jim Davis <jim@davisdevelopment.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:50 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Sincerely Jim Davis

38-year resident at 4247 bluebell Avenue.

Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:44 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Joanne & Joseph Gallagher
Studio City Homeowners

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Joe Forte <joeforte1@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:59 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

J Crane <ten28@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:18 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
John Crane

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

John OConnell <johnoc46@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
John O'Connell
4443 Gentry Ave.
Studio City, CA 91607

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

John Postava <johnpostava@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:47 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jonny Bowden <jonnybowden@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Jonny Bowden

Jonny Bowden, PhD, CNS
Board Certified Nutrition Specialist
Editorial Advisory Board (emeritus): Men's Health Magazine
Columnist: Clean Eating, Better Nutrition, Whole Foods Magazine
Author: "150 Healthiest Foods on Earth", "Living Low Carb", "The Great Cholesterol Myth"
Consultant: Cenegenics Medical Institute
Creator: The Metabolic Factor(TM)

www.jonnybowden.com

Follow me on twitter.com/jonnybowden
Become a fan on Facebook: Dr. Jonny Bowden

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

joshua kelfer <jkelfer@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:47 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Joshua Kelfer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Josie Rosen <josierosen@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:13 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington

1 message

Joy <cottonjoy@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:22 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. My whole family takes lessons there and if destroyed we will not have the same opportunity additionally our respective coaches will have to find another place to do their work and courts are very hard to find around here. Harvard Westlake could consider building courts on their main campus rather than take these courts from the community.

Here are a few other important reasons this development is concerning:

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have

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Sincerely,
Joy Williams Cotton MD

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

julie alpert <alpert1126@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:06 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Karen Andrews <kmandre8@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,
Karen Andrews
Valley Village

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Karen Kardan <karenkardan1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 7:23 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Karen C. Kardan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Karen Romano <karen@tinyinkling.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:08 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Karen Romano

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Karen Taylor <karentaylorwop@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this MOST IMPORTANT MATTER!!!!!

Sincerely,

Karen M. Taylor
628 S. Griffith Park Drive
Burbank, CA 91506

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Karma McCain <karmamccain@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Karma McCain
--
http://www.imdb.me/karmamccain

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Katherine Tolford <katetsc@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. This project is too massive for the neighborhood. It benefits a select group of individuals while seriously threatening and destroying the quality of life for a greater number of people. Please consider that it will forever destroy the tranquility and live ability of the neighborhood. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Katherine

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Kevin West <zennisplayer@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:48 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Kevin West
Studio City, CA
91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Kim Shlesinger <kimshlesinger@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Best,
Kim Shlesinger

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Kim Shlesinger <kimshlesinger@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Sincerely,

Best regards,
Kim Shlesinger, Esq.
Attorney at Law

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Kyle Caldwell <thisiskylecaldwell@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

Kyle Rheaume <KRheaume@lmela.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kyle Rheaume

Electrical Estimator

LAND MARK ELECTRIC, INC.

7876 Deering Ave.

Canoga Park, CA 91304

818-883-5110 x116

818-883-2923 fax

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Los Angeles Beach Weddings <info@losangelesbeachweddings.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:33 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation:

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Larry E. Wasserman <levan5076@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:27 PM
Reply-To: "Larry E. Wasserman" <levan5076@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Larry E. Wasserman
Attorney at Law
12400 Ventura Blvd.#129
Studio City, CA 91604
(818) 386-2000

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Laura Smith <akasmith63@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:23 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:14 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Sincerely,

Linda Roletti

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Linda Silverman <lindajsilverman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:24 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Linda Silverman,

Home Owner and Tax Payer

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Lindsay <lravageusc@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:51 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Lindsay Ravage

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

lisa bourne <lisabourne@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Lisa Bourne

--

Lisa Bourne

213-399-9114

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Lisa Maiman Hoffman <lisamaiman@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:18 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,
Lisa Hoffman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

lora witty <loraregina@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:12 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

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1 message

lusciouslucas@gmail.com <lusciouslucas@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:34 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Luke McNulty <lukewmcnulty@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:55 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely, Luke McNulty

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Madeline Smith <madelinens28@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:19 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marian Andrews <mandrews@totalroofinginc.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:59 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Why destroy something that is working? It makes no sense at all. They should set an example for their students, not destroy an area that does not need re development.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation.

Sincerely,

Marian Yamashita

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marina Marchisi <marinamarchisi@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:37 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Marina Marchisi

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mark Glassock <mglassock@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

Why is the City even considering taking away public space to support the aims of one of the most expensive private schools in the City?

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mark Glassock
Resident of Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marnie Messler <messler.marnie@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Marnie Messler-Wilkins

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marseille <msvarenka@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:39 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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With Global warming escalating we need as much natural green space and trees and I am prepared to vote for representatives that protect nature and green space and to build Today a future with natural ecosystems.
This development benefits Only rich students from this school at the expense of the community, more so Harvard Westlake as a school not for profit organization doesn't even bring tax revenues to the city.
I urge you to deny all permits and project all together.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Marsella Allen
Registered Voter

4733 Haskell Avenue
Encino, CA 91436

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marsha Clark <nutsorama@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:32 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Marsha Clark

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marshall McGehee Lewis <mmcgehee@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:22 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Marshall Mcgehee

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mason Newton <mason814@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mason Newton

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Matt shuman <mattshuman8@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:54 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

--
Matt Shuman
CMC '18
818 406-6288

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Matt Pyken <mpyken@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:10 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

First, thanks for extending the comment period.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Matthew Pyken
11928 Iredell St.
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Maureen Cairns <msara664@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:52 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Maureen Toth <maureen@easterntalent.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:38 PM
To: takeaction@saveweddington.org, contactcd4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

MAUREEN TOTH
1645 VINE STREET, STE 402
LOS ANGELES, CA 90028
P: (323) 856-3000 • F: (323) 856-3009



maureen@easterntalent.net • www.easterntalent.net

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

MAX EISENBERG <max723@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:33 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Max Eisenberg

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Meg LeFauve <megola@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:55 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Meg LeFauve
4156 Bellingham Ave
Studio City. CA. 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Movement By Megan <movementbymegan@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:29 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Melinda Carrigan <melindacarrigan@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:31 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

holland greco <holland_greco@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:40 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am a life-long Valley resident (born and raised), and I'm writing to encourage you to require Harvard Westlake to spend its money improving community assets like LA Valley College that will benefit the Valley as a whole instead of only the student body at Harvard Westlake. They should not be allowed to destroy Weddington Golf & Tennis. It's time for us to encourage those with wealth (100M to spend!) to be altruistic. This is especially true since we're talking about facilities for education and also EXISTING green space that benefits the quality of life for our residents and animal neighbors.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. **Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.** Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Melanie Holland Greco

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

M G <missmg@live.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:45 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation:

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Michael Laskin <chezlaskin@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Michael & Emily Laskin
Studio City, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Michael Barzman <barz@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:39 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mike Barzman <mike@activityauctions.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
Shame on you for even considering letting an entitled private school company take over sacred land like this. Do not let them do this. Please consider the sanctuary and relief this place provides for people. We don't need rich people kids taking over this land with traffic and construction. Let alone destroying a beautiful habitat for people and animals. This needs to be opposed

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Michael Polis <mikep1299@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mike Pryor <mpryor4@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Michael Zimbrich <michaelzimbrich@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Sincerely,
Michael Zimbrich
4724 Willow Crest Ave.
N. Hollywood, CA
91602

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

michellecolbert73@gmail.com <michellecolbert73@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Michelle colbert
Sent from my iPhone

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Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mike Renault <mrenault@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Mike and Darcie Renault
12400 Landale Street
Studio City, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

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Mike Baranik <mikebaranik@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mike Baranik

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Michael Maiman <expert@mklbiz.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Sincerely,

Mike Maiman
MKL BUSINESS INC
4921 Laurelgrove Ave
Valley Village , CA. 91607

cell: 818-209-7744
www.Agency-Broker.com
expert@MKLbiz.com

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mildred Gomez <esme-g@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:41 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Mildred Gomez

Get Outlook for iOS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

mitchell kenney <coachmitch@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mona Molayem <mona.molayem@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mona Molayem

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

I oppose the distructiton of the Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) And 100% agree with the contents of the following email content.

1 message

Nancy B <nancy4436@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Natalie Cadoch <natsbabygirl@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,
Natalie

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

nathaniel bryan <nathanielthomasbryan@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Naveed Irfani <n.irfani@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Nick Benseman <n.benseman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Nick Benseman
Director, Actor, Stuntman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Nick Paonessa <nickpaonessa@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:01 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

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np

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Nicole West <nclwst@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:59 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ynotcookit@aol.com <ynotcookit@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:38 AM
Reply-To: ynotcookit@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:59 AM
Reply-To: Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Orson Rheinfurth <orsonr@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:47 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Orson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Patricia Ritter <pritter6@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Patricia Ritter

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Patrick Kearney <pkayy123@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:24 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Patrick Skelton <patrickskelton@charter.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons;

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
Patrick Skelton
Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

paul.hartel@yahoo.com <paul.hartel@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:25 AM
Reply-To: "paul.hartel@yahoo.com" <paul.hartel@yahoo.com>
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. As a professional in the Studio City area, one of the essential reliefs from the grind of 12-16 hour days in entertainment [Radford Studios] has been being able to get away and escape to the Weddington Golf Course and get away on the links for a brief respite.

The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like

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Sincerely,
Paul Hartel

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Paul Mayersohn <pmayer@surpmaylaw.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:54 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. Last I looked, artificial turf does not absorb carbon dioxide or produce oxygen and these days every little bit help – the school should be part of the solution, not part of the problem. And while the plan mentions a water reclamation segment, the water will be used for on-site watering, not to replenish the aquifer. The excess will run off into the LA River, further exacerbating our water issues.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation.

4. When originally proposed, the space was to include a golf driving range, albeit reduced in size. The last plan I looked at only had a golf putting green. It as if the producers of the plan thought having some "golf" in the plan, it would pass muster, but clearly feel deceived.

5. So you know, I have been using the driving range for some 26/27 years – currently live in Studio City, but previously in Sherman Oaks and before that in the Hollywood Hills. It is a bit of an oasis in Studio City.

Paul Mayersohn
4432 Agnes Ave
Studio City, CA 91607

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Paula Goodman <paulagis4me@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:41 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Paula Goodman
Resident of Studio City since 1987

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Priscilla Rosado <isabel.priscilla.r@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:48 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Priscilla Rosado

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Rachel Milne <rachel.milne85@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

rjbilson@aol.com <rjbilson@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:39 AM
Reply-To: rjbilson@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to serve a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings. They are also trying to exert their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. They plan to destroy the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replace it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles so they can have practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
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Sincerely,
Renne and Bruce Bilson
12505 Sarah St.
Studio City 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Richard Rabins <rickrabins@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Rick Rabins
11684 Ventura Blvd.
Studio City, CA 91604
818-667-7605

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Rick Roberts <rickrobertsbiz@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:25 AM
Reply-To: Rick Roberts <rickrobertsbiz@aol.com>
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
R. D. Roberts
4619 Longridge Ave
Sherman Oaks, 91423



Rick Roberts
ph: 818.986.7236
email: RickRobertsBiz@aol.com
web: rickrobertsbiz.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Rob Feinstein <rob.feinstein@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Massive Weddington Project

1 message

PATRICIA Distefano <volare00@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:11 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.
1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,
Robert J. Magee
Studio City, Ca. 91604
Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Robert Perez <RPerez@dazian.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:55 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Best Regards,

Robert Perez | WareHouse Manager

Dazian

10671 Lorne Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352

P: 818.216-6134 | **F:** 818.287.3810

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

robert sherman <ribs104@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

R. Sherman

Ribs

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Shelley Zimmerman <szims@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:11 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Zimmerman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington!

1 message

Roe Astuto <roeastuto@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:51 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Sincerely,
Roe Astuto

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ROGER JOHNSON JR <biffjohnson1@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Roger " Biff" Johnson
Managing Partner
ELEMENT 5 MEDIA LLC.
Phone - (818) 809-8242

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Rosa Ferrera <rosa.i.ferrera@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

rosa ferrera

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Roshanak Ghannadan <roshanakc@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:01 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>, "info@saveweddington.org" <info@saveweddington.org>

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Sincerely,

Roshanak Ghannadan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Rudy Gonzalez <00Echoes@live.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

RUSSEL SHER <russelsher@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Russel

Russel Sher

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Samantha Powell <sammyjay75@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:14 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Samantha Powell

www.sjaeofficial.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Samantha Powell <sammyjay75@yahoo.co.uk> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

www.sjaeofficial.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sandra Lucchesi <SLucchesi@gersh.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:55 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation:

Sandra Lucchesi

13435 Cheltenham Dr.

Sherman Oaks, CA

91423

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Saving Weddington Tennis!

1 message

Sandy Carlson <sandycarlson@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Best regards,
Sandy Carlson

Sandy Carlson
Estate Agent
323.496.6622
property4you@mac.com
DRE # 01324401

Compass
14140 Ventura Blvd Suite 100
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sandy Fox <sandy@sandyfox.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:38 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org, Lex Lang <lex@lexlang.com>, Sandy Fox <sandy@sandyfox.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My husband and I are residents of Studio City for over 30 years. We strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis.

The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a **number of reasons.**

Please see below.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. We desperately need to retain our green space. This is a new initiative via Governor Newsome. No matter what they say it will take 80 years to produce the water conservation and shade the existing trees bring to our community. It is science based that when you remove old growth trees it dramatically affects climate, also the native birds and wildlife that will be displaced.

It is important to note that this project is only for 250 wealthy students. They have a fully operating football field, gym and track right around the corner on their existing property.

A project of this size and years of construction and damage to the environment does not serve our community at all.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate **increased noise, traffic and excavation pollution** which does not conform to the surrounding community.

The noise and pollution would be devastating to our area and homes in the surrounding areas.

3. We**ddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years**. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. **Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.**

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It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

We must do more to protect our green space and historical sites from big developers,

and focus our attention and resources on the long term protection of our environment.

Sincerely,

Sandy Fox & Lex Lang

30 year residents and stakeholders - Studio City

Sandy Fox Voice Actor + Singer + Creator Los Angeles, California USA mobile 818-692-2292 office 818-761-1300 Represented by VOX Inc. 323-655-8699 "Creativity is intelligence having fun" ~ Albert Einstein IMDB http://www.sandyfox.com Sandy Fox YouTube Channel This email is intended only for the person or entities to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure. Dissemination, distribution or copying of this document or the information herein by anyone other than the intended recipient, or an employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, is prohibited. If you have received this document in error, please immediately notify us by calling our Help Desk at (818)761-1300, or e-mail to sandy@sandyfox.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fw:

1 message

sark antaramian <sarkcpa@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:43 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Sark Antaramian, CPA PO Box 1765 Studio City, CA 91614 (818)-760-9578 Fax (818)-301-2093 This e-mail (including attachments) contains confidential information intended only of for the use of the person named above. If you are not the intended recipient of this email or the employee or agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that dissemination or copying of this email is strictly prohibited. If you received this e-mail in error, please return it to me at and then delete from your system

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: "mailer-daemon@yahoo.com" <mailer-daemon@yahoo.com>
To: "sarkcpa@sbcglobal.net" <sarkcpa@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2022, 01:42:47 PM PDT
Subject: Failure Notice

Sorry, we were unable to deliver your message to the following address.

<Raman@lacity.org>:
550: 5.1.1 The email account that you tried to reach does not exist. Please try
5.1.1 double-checking the recipient's email address for typos or
5.1.1 unnecessary spaces. Learn more at
5.1.1 https://support.google.com/mail/?p=NoSuchUser w6-20020ac87e86000000b002f3ad0dac77si10734704qtj.656 - gsmtp

---------- Forwarded message ----------
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Scot Levitt <Scot.Levitt@bonhams.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Scot M Levitt

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Scott Sorrentino <scott@scottsorrentino.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Scott Sorrentino

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Scott Sorrentino <scott@scottsorrentino.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:05 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Scott Sorrentino
12837 Moorpark St Unit 301
Studio City, CA 91604
(818) 640-6167

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

seraphine segal <seraphine@dslextreme.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:29 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, TeamCD4 <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I, SERAPHINE GEISMAR SEGAL LIVE AT 12842 MILBANK STREET, STUDIO CITY AND HAVE LIVED THERE SINCE 1972 AND I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. WHILE I DO NOT PLAY GOLF THE AREA AROUND WEDDINGTON IS A REGULAR AREA I WALK MY DOGS BECAUSE OF THE TREES AND PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE. STROLLING NEXT TO THE QUIET WATERWAY, GIVES ME A BIT OF NATURE WITHOUT HAVING TO DRIVE ANYWHERE. I LOVE WATCHING THE DUCKS AND BIRDS, THE DIFFERENT NATIVE WILD PLANTS AND EVEN THE DIRT PATH. IT BRINGS ME JOY AND A TIME AWAY FOR "THE CITY SCAPE".

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
SERAPHINE GEISMAR SEGAL

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Serge Genitempo <genitempo.serge3@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:57 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Shan Albert <shanals@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I have protested put up signs etc and sent letters and am doing so yet again just : to be clear
I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Shan <shanstuff@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
Shan Hinton
Studio City resident of 27 years

Your choices of action may be limited—but your choices of thought are not.

Abraham-Hicks

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sharon Braufman <sherelaine@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Sharon Braufman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sheldon M Steier <smsteier@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:44 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Sincerely,

Sheldon Steier

Sent from my Galaxy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Shelly Frautschi <frautschi.shelly@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:37 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Shelly Frautschi

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sheri Hooper Gross <sbhoop@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sheri Herman <Sherman15@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:57 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Weddington Golf & Tennis should be declared a **HISTORIAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVED!!!**

Sincerely,

Sheri Herman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Stacie Foster <stacieafoster@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

stacy milne <stacy.milne.51@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:44 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Stacy Milne

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Steph N <stephmnoel@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:28 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

--
Stephanie Noel
949-633-9912 (C)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Suzanne Hunt-Jenner <SHJENNER@pasadena.edu> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:28 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,
I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.
Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,
Steve and Ashley Jenner

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

PATRICIA Distefano <volare00@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
We strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.
1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,
Steve and Pat Fenton
Studio City, Ca.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Steve <steve@studiocitytennis.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:33 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. Literally thousands of kids, teens, adults and seniors will be permanently displaced, with absolutely nowhere locally to play tennis and golf.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Steven Freedman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Steve Hirsh <sh@dogger7027.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Steve Hirsh
4274 Bakman Ave
Studio City, Ca. 91602

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

mozazz1111 <mozazz1111@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:59 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Steven Moloney

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S8 Active, an AT&T 5G Evolution capable smartphone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Sue <susu@dslextreme.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:20 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,

S. Forthal

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Susan Rosen <suebee0512@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:32 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org
Cc: Susan Rosen <suebee0512@me.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Susan Rosen
cell: 818-424-0660
email: suebee0512@me.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

shr605 <shr605@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:16 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Roberts
Sherman Oaks resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Suzanne Rush <suzannerush@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:14 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Destroying Weddington Golf and Tennis farther exacerbates the have-and-have-not divide that is wrecking the nation in order to favor the needs of the wealthy. Frankly, this entire idea is disgusting.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Rush

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Suzanne Hunt Jenner <shjenner@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:30 AM
Reply-To: Suzanne Hunt Jenner <shjenner@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.
Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,
Suzie Hunter long-time resident of Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:00 AM
Reply-To: Bonnie Kurnick <bkurnick@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Theodore Peszynski <theopez79@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:09 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

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Sincerely,

Ted Peszynski

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Thomas McLemore <wireamati@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely, Thomas McLemore

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tlin <t.c.lin9@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:21 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Tony Lin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Thelma Mericle <thelma914@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:56 AM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Saveweddington Info <info@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests,

stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Thelma Mericle
Residential Representative
Sherman Oaks Neighborhood Council

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tom Holland <tomholland480@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Timothy Marx <tmmx2424@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:32 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
Timothy Marx

Studio City, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Thomas Maltese <thomas.maltese@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:33 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Tom Maltese
13407 Cumpston Street
Sherman Oaks, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

TPZ IMAP <info@tennisprozone.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:51 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tracy Nini <tracy@westcoastrecruiting.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:36 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "contactcd4@lacity.org" <contactcd4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Tracy Nini

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone
Get Outlook for Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tracy St. Martin <tracykobzeff@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,
Tracy St. Martin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tricia Kiley <tmkiley@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:22 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Valerie Berwanger <valerieberwanger@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:33 AM
To: ContactCD4@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,
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Valerie Berwanger
818.207.8198
valerieberwanger@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

TV VAL <tv_val@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:17 AM
Reply-To: TV VAL <tv_val@yahoo.com>
To: TeamCD4 <contactcd4@lacity.org>, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Valerie Eads

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Vicki Haller <vhall27@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Vicki Haller
20 year Studio City resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Victoria Goodman <vrgoodman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:55 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis: (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Victoria Miller <vemiller0426@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am writing to state my strong opposition to Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis.The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons, as listed below:

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Victoria Miller (she/her/hers)
Encino, CA

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." -Margaret Mead

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Mike Shulem <mikepshulem@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Mike P. Shulem
818-985-8893
mikepshulem@gmail.com

Victoria Shulem
818-621-2172
vshulem@outlook.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

vee alexander <veealexander@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:27 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

Every time I drive down that beautiful block on Whitsett, I'm reminded of how thoroughly I oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is outrageously concerning because:

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. Just when we are being made aware of California's serious drought situation, by destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, this property would add to the already disturbing carbon footprint of a city fighting for its life against global warming.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Virginia Alexander

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Walker John Moses <walker@partywave.design> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:26 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Wendy Schwartz <tilted@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:24 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

thy fleecy <o@thyfleecy.co> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:54 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

William & Gianina
o! thy fleecy. llc
art films+

w. othyfleecy.co
e. o@thyfleecy.co

p. 213.792.2428

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

agnieszka jakubowski <agajakubowski@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:08 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Aga Jakubowski Mazur
www.agajakubowskimakeup.com
IG:agajakubowskimakeup
cell: 917-658-4768

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Yvonne Wilder <yowcolors@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:07 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
The Sherlands
Frequent Visitors from Denver
to see family.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Zach Kleiman <zmetaphorman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:02 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, TeamCD4 <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Zach Kleiman <zmetaphorman@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:04 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, TeamCD4 <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Zach Kleiman
11836 Hesby Street
Valley Village, CA 91607
818.766.6406

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

2 messages

Matousek Design <mikem@matousekdesign.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:58 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Matousek Design <mikem@matousekdesign.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:19 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Mike Matousek

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Zane Moses <zanemoses425@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:42 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Zane and I grew up blocks from W G+T, it was a crucial escape from the seemingly endless expanse of real estate that is the Valley. It's also essential for the children in the neighborhood to learn skills in sports that are very expensive to learn elsewhere. Also, as a lifelong public school child and supporter, destroying a public, accessible space like Weddington and giving it to Harvard Westlake is antithetical and a dam shame. I also agree with all the points below:

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ann marie baker <gaurivenus@yahoo.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

AnnMarie Hudson
30 year studio city resident ;-)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

brad smith <smithbigdaddy55@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 9:12 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Corey Steele <jodcore@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 1:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Corey Steele 818-929-1611

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

georgnbay@aol.com <georgnbay@aol.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:31 AM
Reply-To: georgnbay@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jeff Ross <jeffraggs@sbcglobal.net> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 10:11 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey L. Ross

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Judy Kahn <jskahnla@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 7:31 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

lisabattista@mac.com <lisabattista@mac.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 10:59 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, ContactCD4@lacity.org, Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

As a long time resident of Studio City, I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Maria Olimpia Feig <morfeig@icloud.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:46 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Maria Speidel <mariajspeidel@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:45 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Marna Shulberg <mshulberg@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 7:48 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

mitchell kenney <coachmitch@mac.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 9:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Pamela KALMUS <pkalmus22@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Pamela KALMUS <pkalmus22@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 12:56 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Sincerely,
Pamela Kalmus

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Roxana Benseman <rbenseman@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 3:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

O'Connell, Sheila <Sheila.OConnell@warnerbros.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:05 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

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Thank you,

Sheila C. O'Connell

Advanced Integrations Developer-Workday

WB Technology

Warner Bros. Discovery

Phone: 818-954-1351

Mobile: 949-322-9924

Email: sheila.oconnell@warnerbros.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

George W. Borthwick <theborth@gmail.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 7:30 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

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Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

HELP HELP : Save weddington

1 message

Todd Nagler <toddnagler@gmail.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 12:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.
Sincerely,

TODD NAGLER
RESIDENT OF STUDIO CITY

A.3.5 Form 5 Comment Letters

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Complaint

1 message

Andy Knuth <andyjacobknuth@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:02 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is ___?___. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for __?__ years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Brett Leonard <bretoric@icloud.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Brett Leonard. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 1 year.

I started playing tennis with a close friend Bob McKinney on the courts at Weddington. We would play with a long time coach at these courts, Jeff, and a group of beginner/intermediates. It was at Weddington courts where i started my tennis journey. Later I played a tournament with LATA and had a great time using the courts at Weddington. It would be a shame if these courts were removed.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Brett Leonard

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

John Bowditch <johnnbowditch@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:20 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is John Bowditch. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for the past year.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
John Bowditch

--

John Bowditch
E: John.N.Bowditch@gmail.com
US +1 (917) 870-5538

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Paul Wong <pauljwong@hotmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:12 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: Save Wedddington <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Paul Wong. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 32+ years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Paul Wong

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ralph Gorgoglione <ralphgorgoglione@gmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 10:39 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Ralph Gorgoglione. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 22 years.

I have played at Weddington hundreds of times over the years in tournaments, leagues, drop-ins, lessons and round robins.

I'm also a real estate broker in LA for 17 years now. I've been. USPTA Elite Level Professional Instructor for over 18 years.

I can say first hand as a real estate broker there are hundreds of clients I have worked with coming to LA that specifically look for tennis facilities nearby when deciding which neighborhoods to reside. The fact that Weddington has been there was the deciding factor for dozens real estate clients to purchase property and bring their income to the local area. This goes for those looking to lease in the area. These residents are medical professionals, financial professionals, entertainment industry professionals, etc., all of which have brought their income and tax dollars to Studio City because of the Weddington facility being nearby.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Ralph Gorgoglione / *Broker* / *REO Certified*

Owner / Principal Broker
Metro Life Homes / BRE #01708344
Maui Life Homes / RB-23496
(310) 497-9407 / (808) 664-6654 / (800) 591-6121
Web: **RalphandRichard.com** / Blog: **HomeChitChat.com**

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Adam Dworkin <agdworkin@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 1:53 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Adam Dworkin. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, where I've made great friendships and kept physically fit after relocating back to Los Angeles during the pandemic. As I write this, I have my tennis bag packed, and will drive to Weddington Golf & Tennis to play in my weekley LATA doubles league. After a long week at work, I look forward to nothing more than playing tennis on Weddington's tennis courts. My heart breaks that I even need to write this letter of opposition to ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

As an alumnus of another elite, private school in Los Angeles, Windward School, I am terribly bothered by the notion that a well-endowed private institution is attempting to steal public tennis courts from the people of the Los Angeles tennis community. Private school education is a wonderful privilege for those able to pay for it, but that education should *never* come at the expense of the public.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
Adam Dworkin, *LATA Member*

--
Adam Dworkin (he/him)
(310) 339-9345
agdworkin@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dado <dalibor.dado.banovic@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 10:19 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Dalibor Banović. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 3 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Dalibor Banović

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Dan <danfeder@me.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 4:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Daniel Feder. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for four years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

: : Dan Feder

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Eldred Nicholas <mail@eldredn.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 3:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Eldred Nicholas. I am a recreational tennis player and a 6-year member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

I oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the school is concerning for several reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,
Eldred Nicholas

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Glenn Wagner <gwagner@rand.org> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 2:59 PM
To: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Glenn Wagner. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 10 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities

at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Glenn Wagner

This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain information that is sensitive, proprietary, and/or privileged. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Ignacio Plascencia <iggypug55@msn.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 6:51 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Ignacio Plascencia. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 1 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Ignacio plascencia
1418 1/2 Edgecliffe Drive
Los Angeles CA 90062
213-361-9815

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jessie Lance <jessieclance@yahoo.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 9:09 AM
Reply-To: Jessie Lance <jessieclance@yahoo.com>
To: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactcd4@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Jessie Lance <jessieclance@yahoo.com>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Jessie Lance. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Jessie C. Lance

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

John Moreno <john_c_moreno@att.net> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 9:02 AM
Reply-To: John Moreno <john_c_moreno@att.net>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactcd4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is John Moreno. I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

John Moreno

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

2 messages

Larry Lawrence <larry.lawrence@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 1:23 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Larry Lawrence. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 12 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
Larry Lawrence

Larry Lawrence <larry.lawrence@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 1:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

I should add, to my prior email, that the loss of courts at Weddington is particularly problematic for me. I have taken lessons with a Pro at Weddington, and I am particularly concerned about the loss of this opportunity with the reduction of courts. The Pro has indicated that with the reduction of courts, rates are likely to increase and the availability of courts may limit his ability to maintain the current level of clients. This means he may have to cut clients, eliminate the ability to continue instruction, or otherwise change locations. The Weddington location was particularly of value given how close it has been to my home.

So, I would say, apart from the issues raised in my prior letter pertaining to LATA and the challenges that this change presents to our organization, it will also present substantive challenges to me and my use of these public facilities.

Therefore, I ask that you please reconsider and deny this request. Please do not eliminate any of these public courts. They present far too great of a value to our community, particularly in this time of social isolation.

Thank you.
Larry Lawrence

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Nicholas Ellis <nicholasellis4@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 3:38 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Nick Ellis. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION and have been a member for 5 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

--
Nick Ellis | 310-993-7628

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Scott G <swagre621@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 8:49 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Scott Gregory. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 17 years. I love playing tennis and it is a main outlet for me physically and socially. I got my start with LATA playing a weekly league at the Weddington courts for years and continue to play there on occasion. I recently played there during our annual LA Open tennis tournament that hosts players from all over the world.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Scott Gregory, DPT, OCS

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tu Nguyen <tutakes2@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 6:47 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Tu Nguyen. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION and have been a member for 8 years. I've made many friends through playing tennis with LATA and that's only possible because of the facilities that have allowed those meaningful social connections to happen.

It's in that spirit that I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
Tu Nguyen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Christopher Ota <christopher.ota@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:21 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Chris Ota. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 5 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am a newly retired LA citizen and recreational tennis plays a central role in my activities and social life. Lost access to the Weddington courts will definitely negatively impact my continued participation in this sport that I've grown to love and depend as a central part of my life.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availability (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the

insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Chris Ota
(310) 866-5006

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

George Benitez <george1b@icloud.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:21 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is George Benitez. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 2 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
George Benitez

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Khoi Pham <kdpham75@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:22 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Khoi Pham. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION (LATA), and have been a member for 5 years, since returning back home from the East Coast. As a matter of fact, I resumed again the game right here at Weddington tennis courts through lessons, and pick-up games with fellow tennis enthusiasts.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned **destruction** of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons. I am hopeful that Harvard-Westlake can expand through a different option, but not at the expense of losing more of our public-goods, our parks, our courts, and our community centers,

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether.

In an environment that is exclusionary, we do not need more practices that divide, reduce and curtail public access and enjoyment. Therefore, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
Khoi Pham

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fw: Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Steve <cityguyla@sbcglobal.net> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:23 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: Steve <cityguyla@sbcglobal.net>
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.or <kimberly.henry@lacity.or>; contactcd4@lacity.org <contactcd4@lacity.org>
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org <takeaction@saveweddington.org>
Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022, 10:20:26 AM PDT
Subject: Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Steven Fisher. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 30 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Steve Fisher

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Thomas Wong <tfw200@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:20 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Thomas Wong. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for ten years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Thomas Wong

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Travis Siems <mortican86@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:32 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Travis Siems. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 25 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Travis Siems

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Brent Hall <galileo473@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Brent Hall, and I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 19 years.

When I first joined LATA, Weddington Tennis center was home to the Saturday, Monday, and Thursday leagues that I played for many years. Since then, I've played numerous tournaments at Weddington and have many good memories at this beautiful site. Needless to say, I've been deeply saddened and concerned over the proposed changes to the this location which will greatly impact the community at large.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Brent Hall

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Chris Olsen <chris.olsen.la@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:32 AM
Reply-To: chrisolsenla@gmail.com
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Chris D. Olsen
28504 Pietro Drive
Valencia, CA 91354

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Chris Olsen. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and I first became a member in 2005.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Chris D. Olsen
(213) 952-4747

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Navan Nguyen <navannguyen@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Navan Nguyen. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for over 16 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

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The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the

community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake “River Park” plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Navan T. Nguyen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Kwock Koe <kwockk@yahoo.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 11:54 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Councilmember Nithya Raman <contactcd4@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>, Kwock Koe <kwock.k.koe@kp.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Kwock Koe, MD. I am a homeowner at 2416 El Contento Drive, in CD4, Hollywood for 34 years.. I am also a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 36 years.

The public and private tennis courts have disappeared from the Hollywood area!! City leaders are not replacing them with new courts or other recreational facilities.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Kwock Koe, MD
2416 El Contento Drive
Los Angeles 90068

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Peter Jacobson <peter.jacobson@gmail.com> Thu, May 12, 2022 at 4:27 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Peter Jacobson. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for a little over 1 year. I'm concerned about the loss of courts. LATA has been an amazing way to pick up tennis as an adult and meet a variety of Angelenos as new friends. I really appreciate them and have very much enjoyed playing at Weddington. You may already be familiar with the ideas expressed here:

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

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Sincerely,

Peter Jacobson
--
Peter Jacobson
Los Angeles CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Subject line: Opposition to proposed destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Fernando Bonilla <fernandobonilla381@gmail.com> Mon, May 16, 2022 at 4:23 PM
To: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Fernando Bonilla. I am a recreational tennis player and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION, and have been a member for 15 years.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

I am particularly concerned with the proposed reduction (16 to 8) of publicly-available tennis courts, since this will restrict the ability of Southern California community members to learn and play tennis. Since the early 1970s, the tennis courts at Weddington have served as a teaching hub, with pros offering instruction to beginners and experienced players, alike. Nearly 100,000 Angelinos of all backgrounds and from across the San Fernando Valley and City of Los Angeles use Weddington Golf & Tennis each year. If the proposed development is approved (for the primary benefit of ~900+ Harvard-Westlake School students), tens of thousands of community members will be forced to relocate to continue playing tennis or may simply stop playing tennis altogether. Our organization, LATA, relies heavily on these courts for our weekly leagues, tournaments and visiting city tennis competitions.

Although the DEIR lists alternate "tennis courts in the East San Fernando Valley available to the public," the average number of courts at those facilities is 4.4. LATA provides larger, unique, socially-formatted tennis opportunities for our LGBTQ+ members who benefit and need that kind of community bond, who have sought us out for these larger activities, which also provide—most importantly—that safe haven our community relies on. Four courts per event does not work for our tournaments and for the larger scale leagues we produce. We use the LA City facilities as best we can for pretty much all of our events that can fit into their limited court availabilities (severely reduced by teaching pro concessions and a minimum of courts blocked to organizations for single reservation seekers). But for our moderately grander tennis competitions, events LATA has been organizing regularly for over 40 years now in LA, we rely on the 8-court-block facilities of which there are only three remaining in our commutable area that will let us reserve, Weddington is one of the three (and with the other two—just like with Weddington—we have to fight to get those court hours with so many other organizers).

The DEIR claims the proposed high school sports complex would be able to continue to host league matches "as under existing conditions". Simple common sense says that is misleading and in practice is not possible. A reduction from 16 to 8 courts available to the public means that organizations would never be able to book an 8-court-block for an event. Historical precedent has shown that facilities would never allow reservation of their entire inventory to one organization on a given day or weekend. The 16 courts that Weddington has now allows for an 8-court booking with room to spare for the city residents, teaching pros, and the like.

Finally, in the DEIR, there are multiple disclaimers and pre-conditions for use of the proposed project's "facilities" for the non-Harvard Westlake users, more specifically there is wording regarding access to facilities that says "when not in use by School" and "for pre-approved organizations." These limitations are in stark contrast to the publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis which have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. Beyond the hoops we believe we will have to jump through to secure the use of their courts, this leads us to believe that Harvard Westlake is truly not open to the use of these facilities to outside organizations, and would use each and every tiny disclaimer as a reason to deny access, or deny a court booking. This, furthermore, alerts us to the insincerity behind their stated intentions: that they want to preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex which--by the way--we have had and have used for half a century now.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access. In conclusion, I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,

Fernando Bonilla

--
Fernando Bonilla
(626) 660-5814

A.4 Individual Comment Letters

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Asalter508 <asalter508@aol.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 12:07 PM
Reply-To: Asalter508 <asalter508@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly
I have read HARVARD WESTLAKE proprosal and I have some serious concerns about the scope of this monstrous project. I live at 4243 Wilkinson Ave, just one block from this project.
It is unacceptable to have such a big project in one of the few open areas in our neighborhood. It is not about the noise from construction but the lights, noise, parking, traffic in our quiet neighborhood when it is completed.
The school will have very little access to cite during school hours which leaves pretty much nighttime available for the neighborhood, plus removing many mature trees and replacing them by smaller ones.
Harvard Westake already has a sports field at their school on Coldwater Canyon. Studio City HOA has stated that Harvard Westlake has not been 100 percent truthful, so I am very concerned. This is no place for this huge project.
Thank you, Arthur Salter

-----Original Message-----
From: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Sent: Thu, Mar 10, 2022 10:34 am
Subject: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

[Quoted text hidden]

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

ashley perry <ashleylynperry@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 11:34 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

Harvard-Westlake's plans for its River Park campus seem to be thoughtful and well-considered. Instead of potentially having a huge impact on surrounding neighbors like a residential development would have on this site, this proposal carefully mitigates all of its potential impacts.

Case in point: parking. All of the needs would be met with the construction of an on-site subterranean structure and a handful of surface spaces. That means there will be no parking on our already impacted neighborhood streets, and there won't be cars cruising the area in search of elusive spaces.

The school has also stated that its students will take shuttles to the River Park instead of driving their own vehicles, thereby further reducing impact, and that campus security personnel will closely monitor visitor access. Any HW student or faculty or staff member who is observed driving on residential streets in the neighborhood will face losing their privilege to use the River Park facilities.

Moreover, the school has pledged its support to help us residents by working with us on efforts to secure neighborhood parking restrictions from the city, making it even more difficult for those without neighborhood parking permits to park on area streets.

By making sure to alleviate any impact their operation will have on the surrounding area, Harvard-Westlake is promising to act like a good neighbor.

Thank you,
Ashley Perry

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Brooke Sloane <bsloane44@aol.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 11:29 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Re: Harvard-Westlake River Park

Dear Kimberly Henry,

It seems to me the elimination of the golf course will be an environmental improvement over the current conditions at Weddington Golf and Tennis.

For starters, all that grass will be replaced with more appropriate, non-invasive native plants. As a result, both the residents living in the surrounding community, who will be able to enjoy the park and access to athletic facilities, and the wildlife that accesses the site stand to benefit tremendously from this change.

Beyond that, usage of water will drop dramatically at the site. Golf courses, even short par-3 ones like Weddington, are prodigious users of water. As I understand it, this property currently uses 12 million gallons of water annually. The River Park, by contrast, will only require 3.3 million gallons of water every year for landscaping purposes. That means nearly 9 million gallons of fresh water will remain in the city's reservoirs and be available for other uses, which is something that should be applauded in a time of drought like we are currently experiencing in California.

Not only will less water be used by this project, but it also contains a system to capture, clean, and reuse stormwater that would otherwise go to waste. That system, which is described as the largest private stormwater capture system in the city, is projected to hold up to 1 million gallon of water that would otherwise be diverted into the stormdrain system and be completely wasted.

And last and most definitely not least, fertilizer will no longer be used on the grass. Currently the water used on the site flows untreated, meaning it contains all the pesticide and fertilizer used on the golf course, directly into the adjacent LA River and from there to the Pacific Ocean. With the River Park, that
will end, and the property will experience a substantive upgrade to its environmental health.

Thank you,
Brooke Sloane

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Celeste Nameth <Celeste@gadgitgirlz.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 5:18 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

This is so disappointing.

This facility is used by thousands in the surrounding community. Harvard Westlake does not need to destroy the lovely outdoors, the trees, greenery- the tennis and golf facility that has been so important for so many years just for more cement and another athletic center.

Let someone else buy this property - why not be a hero to the community as opposed to a villain.

Thank you,
Celeste Nameth

Celeste@gadgitgirlz.com

> On Mar 10, 2022, at 10:35 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> [Quoted text hidden]

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Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park Project

danrothblatt@aol.com <danrothblatt@aol.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 10:44 AM
Reply-To: danrothblatt@aol.com
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>, "paul.Krekorian@lacity.org" <paul.Krekorian@lacity.org>
Cc: "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>, "info@myvalleyvillage.com" <info@myvalleyvillage.com>, "info@saveweddington.org" <info@saveweddington.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Council Members Raman and Krekorian:

RE Case # ENV-2020-1512-EIR

I read in the LA Times today that there is a plan to redevelop 16 acres of my neighborhood- the Weddington Golf Course. Will this enhance my life or only the lives of Harvard Westlake students (a portion of whom are my neighbors, a portion of whom live in other parts of the city)? Will you represent residents or the school?

I have been a homeowner in Valley Village since 1993. Please be sensitive to the residents of your districts and not only a well funded school.

Thank you.

Dan Rothblatt
11821 Hesby St.
Valley Village, CA 91607

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re:ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Heather Lea Gerdes <heatherleagerdes@me.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 2:52 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

In as much as I would like to visualize an improvement to Weddington Golf and Tennis by the acquisition and subsequent tear down and rebuild of the space for Harvard Westlake's athletic competition games hosting, I cannot. You see, I live directly across the street from the putting green on Valley Spring Lane and I've been here long enough to note how sound carries here. Whitsett is a very busy street, I call "the autobahn of the Valley." We have a fire station adjacent to Weddington that see a lot of action on Whitsett, sirens blaring.

Weddington has always been a quiet property, beautifying our little nook here as everything else around it expands up and out and in. Don't get me started on the Burbank Airport flight path change with hundreds of low-flying jets going over ever week. Of note here, is that we are still under a pandemic. Obviously, that mean that many people have shifted to working from home permanently. And of course, that jet traffic threatens to increase five-fold as restrictions are lifted, more people fly, and (IF) both Van Nuys and Burbank airports succeed with their proposed terminal expansions. Seriously, this is way too much stress.

Unfortunately, nothing about the Harvard Westlake project assures me that I am not going to be plagued with more light pollution, more cars, more loud people, dogs, increased homeless people looking to camp, shouting and rooting during games, buses, you name it. Sound cannot be contained in an open space and it is exponentially amplified in a valley. And we have not even addressed the construction disturbance. In the DEIR, it clearly states:

ANTICIPATED SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

Based on the analysis included in the Draft EIR, the Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to Project-level and cumulative on-site and off-site construction noise, and Project-level and cumulative off-site construction vibration (human annoyance). All other potential impacts would be less than significant or mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

I am really at a loss here as to what I can do. I feel I will not be able to safely and healthfully weather such construction and it's potential outcome. This means I am being driven from my home, my work, my friends, my support system. I've lived in Studio City for 25 years and half of it here, right across the street. As I stated, I've attempted to envision this a plus to our neighborhood, but as I also stated, this is way too much stress. Sadly, I must voice my opposition to this project.

Thanks for your time,

Heather Lea Gerdes
Studio City Resident
25 years

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

KAREN KAPLAN <karenannkaplan@aol.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 7:57 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms.Henry:

This email is in regard to ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

The takeover, destruction and development of Weddington by Harvard Westlake is a travesty and tragedy of monumental proportions for the neighborhood and the city. But let's get to the matter at hand, which is the discussion of its environmental impact.

Weddington is an iconic 70 year old space open to the public and enjoyed by every demographic. It is beloved by all who use it—and even those who don't—for its historic, recreational and, yes, environmental value.

It goes without saying that the removal of acres and acres of public open green space with hundreds of mature trees that is an animal habitat is detrimental to the environment.

Imagine how the neighborhood will be impacted during years of on-site and off-site construction, with the accompanying noise, dirt, dust, rumbling, streets filled with large trucks and cement mixers, and hundreds of constructions workers parking their cars on residential streets.

If the proposed plans are implemented, imagine how the neighborhood will be impacted by the increased traffic at all hours of the day and night, by a nonstop parking nightmare, by glaring stadium lighting, by the noise from games and competitions, and by sports fans wandering the streets after events.

The glorious eucalyptus trees that perfume the area and make the air easier to breathe will be cut down, and when they disappear, so too will the hundreds of squirrels who breed and live in the trees' ancient and gnarled trunks. Gone, too, will be the wide variety of birds who call the trees' branches home.

The environmental impact of the desecration of Weddington cannot be overstated. The neighborhood will be destroyed.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Karen Kaplan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV- 2020-1512-EIR

Karen Sokoloff <karensells@aol.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 2:14 PM
Reply-To: Karen Sokoloff <karensells@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,
I am writing as a resident in the area of the Weddington Golf and Tennis which is slated to be removed to make way for a private schools sport facility. Even writing that out just then, sounded rather unfair and elitist.

I had been a resident of Studio City since 1990. I realize the city has grown and changed, and I am not against all improvement if what is being proposed truly is an improvement - but is the Harvard Westlake project truly an improvement? And for whom?

We need our green spaces in Studio City and Weddington is very much used and appreciated by all in the community.

I have watched and adjusted to my neighborhood being changed a lot in the past years and it appears no one has taken a good hard look at this proposal. We have recently been subjected to the new traffic issues at the corner of Coldwater and Ventura (which is always an accident waiting to happen.) Now the city wants to subject us to more traffic by putting in this sport facility ?

Outside of this, the fact that you are going to allow the removal of those much loved spectacular trees and remove one of the few Green spaces this community has is just heart breaking. This is adding to the destruction of our (the people who actually live here) environment.

I am hoping a environmental study will be done regarding this project so that the study can accurately indicate that the proposed facility will most certainly impact our environment,
By creating traffic
By creating noise
Removing numerous trees
Removing green space

Taking away a much loved and used facility in exchange for pacifying a private school who has other options - when we do not hardly seems environmentally logical.

Thank you for your time,

Karen Sokoloff
Skyhill Properties
Direct 818-632-2322
BRE 0179142
SKYHILL PROPERTIES, LLC
A California Limited Liability Company

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Louis Sanford <louissanford@icloud.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 11:01 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Thank you very much for this notice. Given the epic nature of this project, can the community (as in past proposed developments of this historic property) expect an extended comments period?

Best,
Louis Sanford
32-Year Community Stakeholder
Studio City 91604

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Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

mpl.land@gmail.com <mpl.land@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 12:12 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly,

The Harvard-Westlake River Park stands to bring about a number of improvements to Studio City, from the elimination of a water-wasting and pesticide-using golf course, to the replacement of invasive non-native trees with more sustainable drought-tolerant landscaping.

One important element that many forget to mention is that a significant source of light pollution in the area will be eliminated with the construction of this project. There are tall, antiquated flood lights illuminating the driving range at Weddington impacting the surrounding neighborhood every night until 10 p.m.

While new lights will rise in their place on the fields that will be built as a part of the River Park, they will be modern, energy-efficient models with little spillover light compared to those that exist today. To me, that is a huge quality of life improvement versus the current conditions.

To this end, as a resident of CD4, I support the River Park project as proposed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best,

Matthew Levy

Council District 4 constituent

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fwd: Letter to submit

1 message

Robin Levy <rclevy49@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 5:34 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Subject: Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Re: Harvard-Westlake River Park

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I hear a lot of people in my community complain that construction of the Harvard-Westlake River Park will result in the loss of trees on this property, but they are wrong.

First of all, the existing old-growth trees along the perimeter of the site will remain in place in order to preserve the look and feel of the property.

The trees on the Weddington Golf and Tennis property that will be removed in the course of construction are Mexican fan palms, which are non-native, invasive species. The plans for River Park call for those trees to be replaced on a 2:1 basis, which means that at the end of the day there will actually be more than 150 additional trees onsite than there are currently.

And nearly as important as the sheer number of trees, which as I said will be greater than it is now, is that the trees will be environmentally appropriate for the site. That means that they will offer greater shade canopy, consume less water, and sequester carbon more efficiently.

In the end, not only will the persons living in Studio City benefit, but so will the migratory birds and other wildlife who frequent the site because the biodiversity of this property will be increased as a result of the Harvard-Westlake River Park. The golf course and tennis courts currently provide marginal wildlife habitat and foraging opportunities, but the future holds much greater possibility for all creatures great and small.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,

Robin Small

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park

Scott Sloane <scottgsloane@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 10, 2022 at 8:41 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly,

Hope all is well. There are many attributes to the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park that make it sound exciting to me, but as a Valley neighbor, the number one benefit is that it will increase the recreational opportunities in the Studio City neighborhood.

Today, as it has been for much of the last 50 years, the site has been welcome to exactly two kinds of recreational activities: golf and tennis. For golfers, there is a pitch-and-putt golf course, putting green, and driving range. The tennis players have 16 courts to choose from. For the non-tennis players or golfers, it is just a big plot of land that they do not use.

With the River Park, opportunities will dramatically expand for those of us who don't play golf or tennis. To start with, the property will be open to the public. Today, it is only open to paying golf and tennis customers. You can't walk around and enjoy nature, much less take your dog out for a walk. In the future we will be able to do so, and we most certainly will.

In addition, my neighbors and others in the community will have access to the athletic facilities on the River Park campus when not in use by the Harvard-Westlake student body. That means we can swim in the pool, play on one of the fields or basketball court or tennis courts, and easily connect with the Zev Yaroslavsky LA River Greenway.

The health and welfare benefits and quality of life improvements probably can't be quantified, but they will most certainly be appreciated by the neighborhood.

Thank you,
Scott Sloane

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

RE: ENVIRONMENT IMPACT REPORT - Case No. ENV-2020-15-1512 EIR

Mindy Tennen <mindy.tennen@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 12, 2022 at 2:41 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

I have lived in the San Fernando Valley my whole life, 20 years Tarzana and 40 years in North Hollywood. My Husband and I have worked on a variety of City Councils, all involving “quality life” issues. My Husband has/is a Real Estate Broker and this could be catastrophic for neighborhoods surrounding this project.

We must stop the “Harvard – Westlake Rover Project! The Whitsett Golf Course and Tennis Facility is a beloved Landmark and cannot be destroyed!

There are so many negative reasons to lose this beautiful environmental space, so rare in our community. Removal of grass and mature trees provides oxygen into the atmosphere and quiet tranquility in the midst of chaos. The neighboring homes have had peace and quiet, this would be a NIGHTMARE! Housing values would likely plummet and vintage homes would be replaced by McMansions resembling “Big Box” stores.

What is no necessary is catastrophic construction noise, flying particles of debris, traffic congestion with truck activity.

And what is the upside from calm and peace, to a lighted stadium. Traffic coming/going to events, pedestrians wandering through nearby neighborhoods and people yelling at all hours of day/night.

David and Mindy Tennen (moved to Santa Barbara 01/25/19)

Sent from Mail for Windows

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512EIR

Laura Glass <sprpoochma@aol.com> Sun, Mar 13, 2022 at 3:01 PM
Reply-To: Laura Glass <sprpoochma@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry:

My home is about a block and a half north of Valley Spring Lane, right down the street from Weddington Golf & Tennis.

What Harvard-Westlike proposes to do to Weddington must not be permitted. The destruction of this property (to say nothing of the loss of its many beautiful, mature trees) and subsequent build-out of the massively over-sized proposed sports complex will have a permanent negative impact on the community and the environment.

While parts of Weddington abut Whitsett, a great portion of it is in a residential neighborhood, and the noise of the destruction, its dust, parking of construction workers' vehicles to say nothing of the actual construction vehicles themselves, etc. will severely adversely impact many. If permitted, once built, the over-height stadium lighting, the increase of vehicles / traffic in the area, the noise of the crowds, amongst other ills will also have a lasting negative impact on the lives of those who live in the area.

Don't let Harvard-Westlake destroy this community asset that is used and loved by so many.

I beg and implore you to vote this proposed project down.

Thank you,

Laura Glass
4307 Babcock Ave.
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

adam.hunter.howard@gmail.com <adam.hunter.howard@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 10:18 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I'm writing to share my support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park project.

I've been a resident of Studio City for 46 years. Over that time, both Studio City and Harvard-Westlake have grown into the best versions of themselves. Bringing the city and school together through the River Park project would not only benefit both the school and the area, but it would also serve as a marquee example of collaboration between two high-profile entities. Everybody wins with this - the neighborhood, the school, and the environment.

Many thanks for your consideration during this process. I know you have a tough job. I look forward to working with you on this project.

All best,

Adam Howard

4185 Colfax Avenue, Unit D

Studio City, CA 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please support the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Hong Zhou <zhouhongca@yahoo.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 7:07 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly Henry,

My name is Hong Zhou and live at 10940 Terryview Dr., Studio city. I have attended meetings about the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I notice there are some concerns about the project. But I really think the project is good for the community.

Everything have two sides. The most important things for us is think about what is more important and how much will benifit.

I think this project will benefit for the family with children the most, no matter if they attended HW or not. Becasue these facilities are accessable by the whole community. And they also have a good view for how a good school runs. it will rise the whole communite level. It is good for the whole society.

The project is good for the elders too. I notice that there are quite a lot of them attending the meeting. Right now the Golf is surrended by fence and have very little space for elders to access. But according to the school's plan, there a walk trial arround the project, this is much more friendly for elders. They will enjoy life there.

I do understand it will be inconvient for local golf players. But in my point of view, this poject will benifict much more people. In my family, if my wife , children and old people are be more happier, I don't mind to drive 10 miles more to play golf at all. It is not a daily activity.

I have study the traffic. The project sit is on a very good position, the change will influence very few people, There are about 12 single house arround. Once the project is finished, they will benifit more. Whitsett Ave is already a busy road. The ratio of trafic incress will be very few.

We should not worry about the change, change normally makes progress, especially the change is made by Harvard-Westlake school. the exist of HW will increase the value of the community. Especially the project is more open to the society than the school site itself. We are very luck HW can raise funds to develop such a project there. This is a rare opportunity. This project is much better than other project. Good school is long last business. The society will benifit now and for the future.

I strongly hope to get your support for the project.

Best Regards,

Hong Zhou

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington golf and tennis

jodi plageman <jodiplageman@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 10:46 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hello Ms. Henry,

I'm Jodi Plageman and I'm a longtime neighbor of Weddington Golf and Tennis. While my family and I have fond memories of playing tennis and hitting a bucket of golf balls at Weddington, that hardly seems to qualify it as a place that deserves status as an LA monument. I fail to see what historic purpose there is in preserving a "pitch and putt" golf course. This effort to pursue historic designation of the entire site seems to be just a ploy to stymy the proposed development of the site.

Nearly 15 years ago members of the Studio City community developed a plan for the land that sounds a lot like what the current owners are proposing. That plan called for closing the golf course and turning the property into open space for public enjoyment. Those same people are now advocating preserving the golf course. It wasn't considered a historic property worth saving then, so why is it worthy of historic designation now?

I look forward to working with you. Thank you Councilmember Raman for your support of the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

Thank you,
Jodi Plageman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard westlake

Marika Tsircou <marikak@me.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 12:35 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

As a longtime Studio City and valley family, I am writing to extend my support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park project. After reviewing the details presented at the SCRA meeting on Oct. 1, it is clear to me that this project will be quite an asset to the Studio City community. I am particularly impressed with the design and size of the public spaces provided in the project. It is really quite beautiful. I did not expect that they would provide so much space for public use. I was relieved to see that the buildings were relatively low profile and were confined towards the center of the property, away from the residential areas. It all seems very unobtrusive.

We have lived near the location, and my husband and I have three young boys who attended Carpenter. I was also happy to hear that the HW is open to the idea of accommodating access for residents to some of facilities during off hours/off days. We are looking forward to walks through the beautiful grounds.

I was always fearful that this property would be developed into a densely populated mixed-use facility, with commercial and residential, which would have been a nightmare for our property values and traffic. I am relieved that is not the case.

Please feel free to contact me, if I can be of assistance.

Best regards,

Marika Tsircou

4222 Ben Ave.

Studio City, CA 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Nancy Kaleel <nancykaleel@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 12:19 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: Mosa Kaleel <mosakaleel@gmail.com>

Dear Kimberly Henry:

We are writing in strong support of Harvard-Westlake's River Park Campus Project. We attended several community meetings to listen to details of the project and stakeholder queries.

As strong environmentalists, we are concerned that the existing use — the golf course — consumes 12 million gallons of water per year and requires hundreds of pounds of petroleum-based fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. The water reclamation element, combined with reduced water and fertilizer use, shows much-needed environmental stewardship on the part of Harvard-Westlake for Studio City and our planet.

We've had a longterm commitment to being green at our house. We are a politically active family in Sherman Oaks. We are members of SOHA (and a former SOHA Board Member) and we work with our neighbors to make our community better. We are proud to live in CD-4 and appreciate the work you do on behalf of CD-4 and the City of Los Angeles.

The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project aligns with our family's longterm advocacy for projects that do right by the community and help combat the global climate crisis. We believe that the sooner this project gets underway the better. We appreciate your careful consideration and support.

With gratitude,

Nancy + Mosa Kaleel

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Fw: Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park

phillipsmall35@yahoo.com <phillipsmall35@yahoo.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 2:20 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

> Dear Ms. Henry,
>
> As a longtime Valley resident, I am writing to say that I proudly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.
>
> What makes this property a special place to so many in the community is the very element that will not just remain under Harvard-Westlake's plans but will be expanded: a privately owned green space available for public recreational enjoyment. Time marches on, and we should too by removing impediments to transforming this property into a multipurpose facility that offers a wide variety of recreational opportunities open to all.
>
> Please support this project that offers positive outcomes for the community, school, and the environment.
>
> -Phillip Small

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park project

Tim Smith <itstimsmith@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 14, 2022 at 3:50 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

My husband and I attended the October 1, 2019 SCRA meeting at the Christian Science Center to hear the proposal from Harvard-Westlake about the plans they have for the current Weddington Golf and Tennis property – the new River Park campus.

After seeing their presentation, we could not support this project more fully. The improvements Harvard-Westlake plans for the neighborhood - creating a walking park, installing a filtration system to deal with water runoff, subterranean parking to alleviate parking congestion - to name a few, are very well-thought out and impressive. That they will remove all of the environmentally unsound trees and replace them withmore eco-friendly and native trees (which will also cut down on water and chemical fertilizer use) is also great for our air quality and local wildlife.

We hope that we can count on your support for this neighborhood-friendly project.

Tim Smith & Chris Baker
Longtime Valley residents and neighbors of Weddington Golf and Tennis

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Casey Kim <caseykovac@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 12:24 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I am writing to express my support for the Harvard-Westlake School River Park.

The Harvard-Westlake River Park campus project guarantees that the Weddington Golf & Tennis property will remain as urban open space for the long-term. The draft site plan has only one significant structure and nearly 15 acres of recreational and open spaces, including athletic fields, tennis courts, and a River Park that includes walking paths, plazas, and water features. We've always known that Weddington Golf & Tennis was going to go away. But, this is exactly the kind of project that many in the community had hoped would replace it. I couldn't be happier.

Thank you,
Casey Kim

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support of River Park

Julie Giehl <jngiehl@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 10:01 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Kimberly Henry,

I am a renter living at 14947 Dickens Street Apt. 4, Sherman Oaks in Council District 4 and I strongly support the River Park.

The River Park will offer recreational amenities for my family such as a walking path, green space for my dog and baby to enjoy, and a pool! We are golfers, and we will miss the driving range, but we can still go to City owned facilities at Encino/Balboa golf and Griffith Park.

We are also happy that the largest water recycling system in the city will be built, all by private funding. That is a community benefit worth celebrating for our community and environment.

I hope you will join us and support the River Park - a project that the whole community can enjoy.

Thank you,

Julie Giehl

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

We support Harvard-Westlake River Park

Rosita.RJ53 Jimenez I <rosita.rj53@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 15, 2022 at 10:50 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,

I am a 35 year valley resident, voter, and renter.

Outdoor space is needed more now than ever.

The Harvard Westlake River Park will be open for public use and create more opportunities for families like mine that live in the area in apartment buildings. We value having a safe place for walking and recreational activities.

I dont play golf or tennis. But i would enjoy a safe walking path near the LA River.

Thank you for your help with this matter.

Rosita and Salvador Jimenez

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Alexis Arinsburg <alexis.arinsburg@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 8:16 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I am writing to you to voice my strong support of the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I grew up in the San Fernando Valley, and my family has resided in our current home for several years. We are particularly grateful for the continuation of tennis on this site. We are also looking forward to more public, open space that is adjacent to the LA River for the community to enjoy.

The proposal to build a sports complex open for public use and accompanying park space on the site in place of the golf course would create more recreation opportunities than exist today. Plainly speaking, it would continue to be used as privately owned property being made available for public recreational uses, just as it has been since it first opened.

There are features on the property that are older and have charm, such as the Clubhouse, cafe and the golf ball lights. As is being smartly proposed by Harvard-Westlake in their plans for the River Park, they should be preserved on site and incorporated into the development plans. That, to me, is a sensitive recognition of the history that has transpired on this site.

Thank you,

Alexis Arinsburg

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please support the Harvard-Westlake School River Park project

Elizabeth Hurchalla <ehurchalla@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 10:36 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: Stacy Marble <smarble@hw.com>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I urge you to support the Harvard-Westlake School River Park. I support the project for its environmental benefits to the community.

When the River Park project is completed, there will be 150+ MORE trees onsite than there are today. Most of the existing trees on the perimeter of the site will remain in order to preserve the look and feel of the property. And the environmentally appropriate trees that Harvard-Westlake plants will increase the biodiversity of the site, offer greater shade canopy, consume less water, and sequester carbon more efficiently.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hurchalla

Elizabeth (Lissa) Hurchalla
(310) 926-3729

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake/Weddington Project (recent letter)

evan.lovett@gmail.com <evan.lovett@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 9:27 AM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: irene <irene@designstiles.me>

Hello - we received the letter from Rick Commons of Harvard-Westlake, and as neighbors 150 yards to the east on Valley Spring (SE corner at Wilkinson), allow me to say that we are VERY excited for this project to commence. For the record, our address is 12422 Valley Spring Lane and we are active constituents of Councilmember Raman's new district.

We realize therer was an uphill battle throughout the duration of HW's attempts to create this project, but as homeowners - we are proud that such a wonderful set of facilities will be in Studio City, walking distance from our home. I also want to be clear that we have no connections to the school, other than being fans of most local high schools, including Notre Dame. But we realize the caliber of this facility, as part of a respected, wonderful institution such as Harvard-Westlake, can only benefit our neighborhood and community.

We are realistic in anticipating the noise, potential parking issues, & other minor inconveniences during construction, but that is a small price to pay for living adjacent to what will become a tangible icon in Studio City. We hope that this will inspire our eight-year old son, Felix, to one day attend Harvard-Westlake and attain those lofty heights.

I truly want to give sincere thanks to everybody involved in this project and urge Councilmember Raman to be supportive and realize the benefits to her district.

Please contact me at any time, and thank you.

--
Evan Lovett
310.498.1974

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR

Lesa Miller <lesamiller60@icloud.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 5:15 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi and thank you for sending this email, Kimberly. I assume it's been shared on Nextdoor, but if not it's worth posting so people can weigh in with comments opposing this extremely undesirable proposed development.
Thank you, Lesa Miller

Sent from my iPhone

> On Mar 10, 2022, at 10:35 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> [Quoted text hidden]

DEIR_NOCA_Signed.pdf
292K

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the River Park (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Shana Glassman <shana.glassman@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 16, 2022 at 2:26 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I write to you as a constituent of council district 4 living at 18735 Wells Drive. I truly do not understand why anyone would consider Weddington Golf and Tennis a historic property. Furthermore, I don't understand why it needs protecting when the property owners have publicly agreed to preserve the golf clubhouse, cafe, and putting green.

Please do not be swayed by a few members of our community who seek to stop progress. Many more of us in Studio City and the greater San Fernando Valley are excited about the community improvement the property owners are planning for the site. We are opposed to designating the site historic because it does not meet that standard.

Historic designation proponents are merely trying to designate this property in an attempt to stop the project from moving forward. Designating this property would only lower the standard for designation citywide and would reward a small group of residents that do not represent the entire Studio City and San Fernando Valley community.

Our family fully supports the Harvard-Westlake School River Park. We hope we can count on your support.

Thank you,

Shana Glassman

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for Harvard-Westlake River Park Campus

1 message

jeannej@roadrunner.com <jeannej@roadrunner.com> Thu, Mar 17, 2022 at 8:14 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I am writing to voice my support for Harvard-Westlake's River Park campus. I am 21 year resident of Studio City.

I attended the SCRA, October 1st, 2019, meeting at the church on Whitsett, that is directly across from the golf and tennis club.

I listened to the heartfelt comments from community members and neighbors; the excellent presentation from the school, and the respectful and productive exchange that followed.
I am encouraged that the communities can forge a strong partnership on this project; and as a resident I am especially confident in the school's commitment to that partnership.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Johnson
3141 Oakdell Lane
Studio City, Ca. 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Riverpark development

1 message

brad goldberg <bradmgoldberg@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 10:11 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

I am a resident of your district, residing at 3555 stonewood drive, and an active member of SOHA

I'm writing to you to express my support for the planned development of the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

The plan, as I understand it, is a model for urban planning and development - private development of land that preserves and improves public space, creates a riverside refurbishment with green foliage, employs good environmental technology to reclaim and reuse area rainwater, provides modern, state of art recreational facilities to be shared with our residents, and serves to improve studio city and the wider valley community opportunities.

Also, I regularly see generations of Harvard-Westlake families at our toy drives, boulevard beautifications, river cleanups, etc expressing their pride in our valley community and improving our surroundings, right here where the school resides. The school has historic roots in our backyard and endeavors to responsibly improve valley initiatives and support our neighborhood.

I sincerely hope our family, homeowners association, council district and neighborhood can count on your support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Thank you

Sincerely,
Brad Goldberg

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please say yes to HW River Park Project

Donna and Fred Mendes <tremendes4@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 6:49 AM
To: kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

March 18, 2022

Change is hard. Especially when it is in our backyards. But the difficulty of the process of change and the fear of a horrible consequence of change should not dictate whether change occurs. We must base our decisions on facts and of course, in the interest of progress.

Harvard-Westlake's River Park Campus Project is an excellent plan to improve a massive plot of land in Studio City. It is a plan that includes the entire community by inviting us residents to use its grounds AND facilities and it cleans up an area which has limited access to the public. (Chain link fences and inaccessible areas which lead to nowhere). The environmental improvements are many from its massive water reclamation proposal to the planting of trees.

My husband and I attended a meeting held in October of 2019 at the Church across from Weddington with representatives of Harvard Westlake and residents. We listened carefully to the concerns of people who live nearby. Their objections were not rooted in a realistic and honest analysis of what the project actually is and the benefits it will provide to the city and its residents. There were many residents who spoke in favor of the project, and we applaud the residents who were able to see beyond their fear of change and embrace Harvard-Westlake's plan. I would like to share with you a few thoughts in response to the points made at the meeting.

While driving home from the event, my husband and I noticed that dozens of incredibly bright tennis lights lit up the Studio City skies. We could not hear a single game being played. Those bright lights are a total waste of electricity and of course, an unnecessary visual eyesore for nearby residents. Residents have expressed concern that the plan will leave a massive carbon footprint creating an environmental catastrophe. But this fear is not based on fact. The River Park will actually decrease ridiculous waste in the neighborhood while contributing to sound environmental improvements and upgrades. Harvard-Westlake will replace water soaking and decayed trees with greenery which the city deems is more suitable to that land space. The water reclamation project is brilliant and is a clear sign of the school's willingness to create an environmentally safe space for residents. One resident said that the development will prevent our seniors who currently enjoy the space from partaking in the beauty of the new space. Nothing could be further from the truth! We all know the city requires all new development to be ADA compliant. This project would give seniors and people with disabilities more access to beautiful park space than they ever had before! In fact, because the grounds are so old, so much of the space is inaccessible not only to an average park goer, but to people with disabilities. Harvard Westlake's plan will make the space available AND accessible to everyone.

We all have to deal with change in our city. Our neighbors are building and improving their homes all around us. And while perhaps it is true that the construction is slightly disruptive, this annoyance is temporary and fleeting and should never stand in the way of progress. The residents who oppose this project didn't want the condos. They fought against that project and won. A condo development would have completely excluded them from accessing the property at all. Now they have an owner who is saying, 'Yes, we want to develop this land to benefit our Harvard-Westlake community, AND we also have created a plan which invites you all to partake in the River Park, keeping the community in mind, and being inclusive of all.'

My husband and I fully support Harvard-Westlake's project and as District 4 neighbors, look forward to partaking in the amenities the school has invited us to enjoy.

Respectfully,

Donna Mendes
5743 Ranchito Ave.
Valley Glen, CA 91401
(818) 416-8822

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Subject: Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Emma Woodhouse Graber <emmaandchris@twc.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 11:02 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 17357 W Magnolia Blvd Encino 91316 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community.

While I do have a daughter who is a student at Harvard Westlake, she will only be there for 3 more years and will not be there when the project is complete. I have no other children. I am writing this because I truly believe this project is a net positive for the surrounding community as well as the school community. I have studied it in detail.

I am aware that there are some community members against the River Park making this a difficult decision for you. However I am sure that once the project is complete, the hearts and minds of activists against it will change. Of course I am not privy to all of their concerns, but I have reviewed the project and tried to see it through the eyes of someone not affiliated with the school. In my humble opinion it is a win for the ENTIRE community.

Thank you for your time and service to our city.

Sincerely,

Emma Graber MD

Sent from Mail for Windows

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Weddington Golf And Tennis

JEN AZIMZADEH <jen.azim@gmail.com> Fri, Mar 18, 2022 at 4:06 PM
To: contactCD4@lacity.org, vince.bertoni@lacity.org, councilmember.krekorian@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org, Meg.healy@lacity.org, andrea.conant@lacitv.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

I strongly object to this development. My objection is based on fairness, equity, and public vs private benefit.

I feel this is a bad look for Studio City and Los Angeles as a whole. LAUSD has been underserving its students for years. School choice is a hot topic these days due to many perceived and actual failures of free public education especially as that relates to LAUSD. Seeing a 45k+ a year tuition private school with college-level amenities and a beautiful sprawling campus purchase and developing the last patch of open publicly accessible open space in Studio City highlights and frames the vast chasm between the haves and the have-nots.

A few blocks away, Studio City Rec Center which is a fraction of the size is jam-packed with residents, families, children's sports programs.... desperately in need of open public space. The size and scope of this project will only rub salt in the wound, with a demoralizing impact and loss of quality of life that will be subjected upon Studio City for years of construction. Those on the outside looking in (if we can even see over the walled compound) will be reminded day after day, what the privilege of wealth brings to the students whose parents can afford the tuition, while their children suffer at separate and far less than equal taxpayer-funded public schools.

While it may sound as if I begrudge the affluent for their successes, this is not the case. There are other far more suitable alternatives for a well-funded private school to expand their sports facilities that are not at the expense of Studio City, the nearby residents and businesses, and an infrastructure that can not handle such a large development.

Stated in the DEIR ENV-2020-1512-EIR – Section V. Alternatives Project Site Page V-6:
….Accordingly, given the nature of the Project's significant unavoidable impacts, evaluation or an alternative location was not pursued as it would be likely to shift impacts to another location rather than helping to avoid or substantially lessen the significant effects of the location rather than helping to avoid or substantially lessen the significant effects of the project... In conclusion, the development of the project at an off-site location would not be feasible based on CEQA criteria and an off-site location is not given further consideration as a Project alternative."

THIS IS NOT TRUE AND by this statement, HW ADMITS IN THIS STATEMENT that there are significant effects of the project at the current location!

Valley College is a prime example. A sports complex here would also benefit the adjacent college AND Grant High School, a win-win for all. The Sepulveda Basin (HW has a field there already) is another suitable alternative that is not sandwiched in-between so many single-family homes, and narrow streets that cannot handle the current traffic and are already subjected to large developments.

Harvard Westlake has every right to expand its facilities, but that doesn't mean the property at Weddington Golf & Tennis is the right location for this expansion. Studio City cannot handle this type of development.

Councilmember Raman and Councilmember Krekorian please be our stop this development and become our community hero and advocate for moving this project to another location.

Jen Azimzadeh
Jen.azim@gmail.com
Studio City, 91604

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

8 messages

Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:51 AM
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Council member Raman,

I send this email to you today to be heard, just briefly, on the matter of Studio City Golf and Tennis. I first met you when you were protesting the lobby floor of my building against an oil maverick in downtown Los Angeles with Ricci Sergienko. A few years later, it seems like you and a group of your colleagues made it to a position of power. To be quite honest, I think you have done nothing positive for this community (Sherman Oaks, Studio City), or at least nothing that I have noticed. Consequently, I think your position is coming to a close in short order. However, it seems to me that there may be some hope for you to do something meaningful in the Studio City community that could give you some credibility. **Prevent a private school, that charges ridiculous tuition, from taking over a staple of the San Fernando Valley.** What purpose does this venture serve our community? The school is not even walking distance to Weddington. This is simply a property grab to store assets and grow their bottom line. They aren't the first to try and take this place over.

If you were once able to stand against a oil company to protect clean water and the environment, then what about standing up against the demolishing of a landscape nested in the heart of this city. Weddington acts like a park - where people gather to exercise, socialize, and escape from the realities of the world. **You have the power to prevent that from ending.**

Now that you have constituents, it is your duty to represent them. Your move.

Andre

Andre Karchemsky
Associate
BASSI EDLIN HUIE & BLUM

515 S. Flower Street, Suite 1020 | Los Angeles, CA 90071
direct (213) 542-5060 | main (213) 412-2661
fax (213) 652-1992

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TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:28 PM
To: Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Hi Andre,

Thank you for reaching out to the council office about the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project at the former Weddington Golf & Tennis site, an important landmark for the community. We appreciate how engaged Studio City residents have been since the inception of this proposal.

Per Los Angeles City Planning (LACP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) standards for projects of this scale that are also reviewed by state agencies, the comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) is currently set for 45 days.

Councilmember Raman and her staff have respectfully requested that City Planning extend the DEIR comment period to more than 45 days so that constituents, community stakeholders, and the council office can ensure adequate time for a complete and in-depth review process for this dynamic project. We are currently awaiting the Department's decision on an extension.

We understand that there will be more opportunities for community members to weigh in with their feedback and suggestions, including at a public hearing held by City Planning following the final EIR release as well as at a future City Planning Commission meeting.

The Council Office is closely tracking this and again, we appreciate your comments.

Warmly,

--
Nicole Alaverdian
District Liaison
District line: 213-473-7004

HERE is our new CD4 District Map!

NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District

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******

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[Quoted text hidden]

Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com> **IND 35B** Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 5:28 PM
To: TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Nicole,

I appreciate your prompt response. I tend to disagree with your most recent email because an extension for 45 days is simply not good enough. As you know, there is precedence for a 90 day public comment period for other large projects, and the Department of Planning is not going to deny Ms. Raman's request.

Please think about the implications of this project if it passes:

- A local school will own acres of land that pose ZERO benefit to the community
- A place for local business, people, families, and friends to exercise is displaced
- A landscape that makes Studio City appealing will be displaced
- The local economy takes a hit

Harvard-Westlake has been trying to expand its campus for years. They tried to build a large parking lot and bridge over Coldwater Canyon, or something to that effect. This campus is desperate to reallocate their funds because they know that if they don't re-allocate them, they will lose them to taxes and so forth. So why not invest in property?! Of course, if I was their financial advisor, I would agree with everything they are doing. However, it is up to you and your team to prevent them from destroying natural resources, public space, and the local economy.

Please commit to the 90 days for public comment. I am happy to go ahead and speak as a member of the community against Harvard Westlake. It would not be first time I stand up to them, I am a graduate of Sherman Oaks, Notre Dame ;)

90 days! We need time.

Kindly,

Andre Karchemsky
Attorney at Law

515 S. Flower Street, Suite 1020 | Los Angeles, CA 90071

direct (213) 542-5060 | main (213) 412-2661
fax (213) 652-1992

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We've rebranded! Please make note of our new firm name and website address.

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[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 3:27 PM
To: Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Hello Andre,

Thank you for your email and comments regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. Your comments will be included in the record for this Project. If you have not already been included on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, you will be added to our Interested Parties list for this proposed project.

Thank you,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

On Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:51 AM Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]

Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com> **IND 35C** Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 5:28 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Kimberly,

Please provide an update regarding Studio City Golf and Tennis at your earliest convenience.

Kindly,

Andre

Andre Karchemsky
Associate
BASSI EDLIN HUIE & BLUM
515 S. Flower Street, Suite 1020 | Los Angeles, CA 90071
direct (213) 542-5060 | main (213) 412-2661
fax (213) 652-1992
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On Mar 25, 2022, at 3:28 PM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 4:18 PM
To: Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Hi Andre,

Per the Updated Notice of Availability and Completion that you received via email on March 31, 2022, the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project is currently in the Draft EIR comment period, which will end on May 10, 2022 at 4 p.m.

Please note that you are on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com> **IND 35D** Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 4:50 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Please add my personal email to the list: andre.karchemsky@gmail.com

Andre Karchemsky
Associate

EDLIN GALLAGHER HUIE + BLUM

515 S. Flower Street, Suite 1020 | Los Angeles, CA 90071

direct (213) 542-5060 | main (213) 412-2661
fax (213) 652-1992

website | vCard | map | email

San Francisco | Los Angeles

We've rebranded! Please make note of our new firm name and website address.

This communication may contain privileged and confidential information and is intended only for the addressee(s). Any other use is prohibited. If you have received this message erroneously, please destroy it.

From: Kimberly Henry [mailto:kimberly.henry@lacity.org]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2022 4:18 PM
To: Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com>
Cc: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Subject: Re: ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Hi Andre,

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 10:19 AM
To: Andre Karchemsky <akarchemsky@eghblaw.com>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Hi Andre,

Per your request, I have added the personal email address you provided in your email to the Interested Parties List for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

charles419@aol.com <charles419@aol.com> Sun, Mar 20, 2022 at 11:18 AM
Reply-To: charles419@aol.com
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Please, as a concerned citizen of Valley Village. I am asking you to please do everything in your power to stop the demolition of the Weddington Golf and Tennis center. It is one of the few green spaces our community has left. This little green oasis has served my family and friends for as long as I can remember. I have memories learning the game of golf with my father and also teaching my son to play. It is a magical place that should be shared with many generations to come. I remember seeing the 'Skipper' from Giligans Island playing there as a kid. This place hold many great memories for me and others I am sure. More importantly, it is a beautiful open green space that should be preserved. Preserving the trees and wild life should be a priority as these things are disappearing more and more. Please Councilmember, help to save this beautiful place for other generations to enjoy. It is a place where family and friends meet to enjoy the outside. We have seen enough sprawl in recent years. Please let this be our own 'Central Park' of Studio City. Big business will find other ways to meet their demand and thirst for profits. Please help us save this rare gem. Please help our environment.

Sincerely,
Charles Cox.

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Nice Meeting You & HW River Park

David Hilton <dhilton@encinoll.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 1:47 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: John Popoch <John.popoch@lacity.org>, andrea.conant@lacity.org

Councilmember Raman,

It was nice meeting you and your kids at the Encino Little League opening night. As the past president for the league, I have to say we always love the support of our local council members offices at the league. If you ever want to stop by on a weekend please let me know and I'll treat you to some of our amazing burgers and fries.

I am also very involved at my kid's school, Harvard Westlake. As a member of the community, we are super excited to be able to give back to the neighboring communities with the development of the River Park Area. As a native Los Angeleno, I remember going to Weddington Park and I can only imagine how amazing the park is going to look once Harvard Westlake preserves the open space and provides brand new recreation facilities for the local community members.

If you haven't met with the Harvard Westlake team yet, I would be happy to introduce them to you and set up a lunch for you to meet with the community.

Thank you for any help you can offer in creating a new place for our community to enjoy the outdoors!

Sincerely,
David Hilton
17401 Palora Street
Encino, CA 91316

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

John Ruffner <deepgoatjr@yahoo.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 3:40 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

hi Kimberly,

I am very concerned about the environmental impact of this proposed development. I am sure there are many other who can articulate the issues better, but I am particularly concerned about construction noise and all the other nuisances related to construction; traffic caused by events at the new venue; increased light pollution; but especially about the removal of all the trees and the open grassy areas.

John Ruffner
11322 Camarillo St
N Hollywood

If you need further information or clarification, feel free to email me back.

thanks!

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kelly DeMarco <kelly_e_smith@me.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 4:27 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry,

We live across the street from Weddington Golf Course, along Valley Spring Lane, and support the Harvard-Westlake River Park Campus project wholeheartedly. In fact, we live directly across from where the soccer bleachers will be installed, and are not troubled by this at all. We have lived here for 24 years, appreciating the beautiful golf course all this time, but this project is a dream come true.

The River Park Campus will bring wonderful value to our neighborhood. We can't wait to utilize the walking paths, meeting up with our neighbors, who I am sure will be out and about using it (at least in the beginning). I look forward to it being a nice focal point for the community. We also look forward to using the RiverWalk to go from Whitsett to Coldwater, which currently you'll never catch us doing because it is scary down there. With H-W's presence, security and safety will be heightened, and taking a stroll to the now-developed Sportsmen Lodge Complex will be dreamy. We are so thrilled for both of these developments.

We have been utmost impressed by H-W's professionalism throughout this process. Their desire to engage with the community is highly respectful. We wish some of the community would actually process what they are hearing, instead of being stubborn. All will be beautiful and property values will increase. Sure there will be noise and cars parking along Valley Spring Lane, but compared to how it was in the past—motorhomes—and how it is now—weirdos sitting in their cars during daylight hours—it will be an improvement. I have spoken at many community meetings, in favor of everything we have in the future to come.

We look forward to having a cocktail on our front patio and enjoying the sounds and views of youth playing athletics, long after our own children have left the nest.

We say rah-rah to Harvard-Westlake River Park Campus!!

Thank you,

Kelly & David DeMarco
4203 Babcock Avenue
Studio City CA 91604
Kelly cell: (818) 370-2719

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Marnie Messler <mmessler@3upmedia.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 4:02 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,

As residents of the Studio City area and frequent patrons of Weddington, we're saddened and extremely disappointed by the environmental impact of the proposed plans. The removal of trees, increased air pollutants, huge parking garage, nightmare traffic and overall noise, would be such a disservice to the broader community. As mentioned, this space is one of the few left where integrity has gone untouched. Many of the families who attend this school, are not even constituents of the Valley. I ask that you please consider all of these factors when determining the outcome of this lovely space. We are so thankful for it and hope to continue to use it for many years to come.

Warmly,

Marnie Messler-Wilkins

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Tanya Kinoshita <tanyakinolee@me.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 4:41 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

My name is Tanya Kinoshita. I live at 12700 Moorpark Street, Apt. #403 in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I have lived here for the last 3 years. Within my building and around me there is a large community of dog owners. The dog walking community and I urge you to support this project because it creates a safe place for us to walk our dogs. I walk my dog around the block from Bellaire to Valley Vista to Whitsett and back to Moorpark twice a day. As it stands now VALLEY SPRING LANE between BELLAIRE AVE and WHITSETT AVE is UNSAFE. In the morning and afternoon/evenings, this is a prime thoroughfare for runners, walkers, dogs, babies in strollers and cars/trucks both moving and parked. We need a walkway or at the very least a sidewalk because cars traveling in opposite directions cannot pass with enough room and sometimes traveling too fast around us, our kids and our pets. The Harvard-Westlake River Park will ensure our safety by providing a beautiful space for us to walk that is a safe distance from the street and cars.

Thank you for supporting the Harvard-Westlake River Park and improving our small but caring community.

Sincerely,
Tanya Kinoshita
(310) 880-0864

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Env-2020-1512-EIR

6 messages

bartnote1 (null) <bartnote1@aol.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:23 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

I see on the DEIR cover page :
Prepared For:
The City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning

Prepared By:
Environmental Science Associates

Am I correct in assuming that the City of Los Angeles paid ESA for this report?
And since this report is finished, has this invoice has been paid in full?
May I ask where I would find out what the total cost to the City of this study was?
I think I understand that the applicant does have to reimburse the City for this study. May I also ask where I inquire to see if that debt has been also paid in full as of yet?

Thank you kindly,
Teri Austin

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 4:04 PM
To: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Hi Milena,

Per our conversation, see below email from Teri Austin regarding costs and payments associated with the Harvard-Westlake DEIR.

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 4:26 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, bartnote1@aol.com

Hi Teri,

For EIR projects, the applicant/developer pays an EIR "deposit" fee to the City. City staff then charge hourly for our work, review, and preparation of the EIR. Quarterly invoices are sent to the applicant/developer for payment to the City. As work is still ongoing, the applicant/developer will continue to pay hourly fees to the City for environmental work on an ongoing basis.

In addition, the developer must choose from the City's list of pre-approved third-party environmental consultants, who help prepare the EIR at the direction and guidance of City staff. The developer pays those third-party consultants directly, and we do not have access to those invoices/payments.

In general, costs associated with an EIR can cost a developer anywhere in the range from $100,000 to millions of dollars, especially if litigation is involved.

Best regards,
Milena
[Quoted text hidden]
--

Milena Zasadzien
Senior City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
milena.zasadzien@lacity.org
T: 213.847.3636 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

IND 42B

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bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 8:54 AM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "milena.zasadzien@lacity.org" <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Milena,

Thank you for your quick response. May I ask where I can obtain the pre-approved list of environmental consultants that the City gives to applicants? Also, I am looking for the complete RDEIR for ENV-2013-150-EIR on Zimas and can only find the withdrawal letter dated February 2019. May I ask where I can access the complete RDEIR for ENV-2013-150-EIR? I saw your name as head planner for that case.

Thank you
Teri

	ENV-2013-150-EIR
Case Filed On:	01/17/2013
Staff Assigned:	MILENA ZASADZIEN
EIR Notice of Prep. Start Date:	04/12/2013
EIR Notice of Prep. End Date:	05/13/2013
Scoping Meeting Date:	04/25/2013
Draft EIR Notice of Completion Date:	10/30/2013
Draft EIR Circulation Start Date:	10/31/2013
Draft EIR Circulation End Date:	12/16/2013
Final EIR Distribution Date:	06/30/2017
Termination Date:	02/02/2019
End of Appeal Period:	
Appealed:	No

Case on Hold?: Yes

Primary Address

Address	CNC	CD
3701 N COLDWATER CANYON AVE 91604	Studio City	2

View All Addresses

Project Description: CONSTRUCTION OF A 3-STORY PARKING STRUCTURE WITH AN ATHELETIC FIELD ON TOP AS AN ACCESSORY USE TO AN EXISTING PRIVATE SCHOOL LOCATED IN THE RE40-1 ZONE.

Applicant: JOHN AMATO [Company: HARVARD-WESTLAKE SCHOOL]

Representative: JEFF HABER [Company: PAUL HASTINGS LLP]

[Quoted text hidden]

Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 8:59 AM
To: bartnote1@aol.com
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Teri,
Sure, here is a link to our approved list.
The RDEIR can be accessed at this Draft EIR link. It is the second document link.
For reference, our environmental documents can be accessed on our City Planning website by choosing "Development Services", "Environmental Review", "Published Documents".
Hope this helps,
Milena
[Quoted text hidden]

---

bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 9:01 AM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "milena.zasadzien@lacity.org" <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Thank you kindly!
Teri
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

urgent, from Teri Austin - I don't want to fill your inbox with unnecessary emails

1 message

bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:27 PM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Just wanted to make sure that letters that have been sent in opposition to Councilmember Raman that you have been cc'd on count as Pulbic Comment and are entered into the record as such?
I know there have been hundreds so far and I don't want to fill your inbox with emails that are already part of public comment. If not I can either forward them to you with a note from me, or put them on a thumb drive and bring them down you your office before 4 pm tomorrow or print them out and deliver them.
I just hate to waste a lot of paper.

I am referring to emails like the one below. I wondered if you have put all these people on the list of people interested in receiving information about ENV-2020-1513-EIR

Thank you Kimberly,

Teri

-----Original Message-----
From: Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com>
To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.irg
Cc: Kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Sent: Sun, May 8, 2022 3:30 pm
Subject: Opposition to -ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dear Council member Raman,

As our elected representative, we urge you to stand up for your constituents, and oppose this catastrophic proposal.

This huge project conceived and developed by wealthy special interests from outside our neighborhood, is of NO BENEFIT to this community. This project led by lobbyists on behalf of influential Westside families and business interests, would disrupt & permanently damage our neighborhood.

Weddington Golf & Tennis was one of the main reasons we came to this pristine, unspoiled neighborhood to buy our home. It is a piece of beautiful green space which provides a natural habitat for the wildlife here, and a place of peaceful refuge to those of us seeking a quiet neighborhood in busy Los Angeles.

This extensive construction will greatly increase traffic and noise to this community which already suffers from horrible traffic congestion. This project will destroy any quiet time we homeowners and residents have left. This is NOT acceptable!

Also, extensive construction will disrupt the geological terrain, and pose possible risks of earthquakes & damage to the water table!
This NEEDS to be studied!

PLEASE PROTECT THIS RARE & BEAUTIFUL GREEN SPACE FROM RUIN & DESTRUCTION
OF STUDIO CITY BY SPECIAL INTERESTS & WEALTHY FAMILIES WHO DON'T EVEN LIVE HERE.

Our STUDO CITY residents treasure this pristine and unspoiled neighborhood blessed with Weddington Golf & Tennis, a recreational green space, like NO OTHER!

Council member Raman, please stand with us and save the history & integrity of Weddington Golf and Tennis for us and our families to enjoy!

Sincerely,

Joseph & Joanne Gallagher, home owners
of Studio City.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Public Comment for ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:06 PM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

Please find my Public Comment for ENV-2020-1512-EIR both attached with a word document and also
available with this Dropbox link https://www.dropbox.com/t/FsPpDfQumthcx4Tk

I am writing this letter to address the inadequacy of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR -Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project. As detailed in this letter, the DEIR provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, and an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This DEIR must be augmented and recirculated.

Respectfully,

T. Austin
4245 Laurelgrove Ave.
Studio City, Ca.
91604

3 attachments



Document_2021-07-16_184757.jpg
1260K

Public Comment on ENV-2020-1512-EIR from Teri Austin .docx
3601K

Letter from SCGA.docx
92K

May 9, 2022

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Teri Austin and I am writing this letter to address the inadequacy of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR -Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project. As detailed in this letter, the DEIR provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, and an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This DEIR must be augmented and recirculated.

I would like to add at the beginning of my letter that I find it patently unfair that a resident such as myself who is not a professional in urban planning, architecture or landscaping is expected to digest and then respond to a 6,000 page document within 60 days. In contrast the extremely wealthy developer received over a year to hire a raft of professionals to compose this DEIR and also had an abundance of funds to afford the necessary experts.

I do not have the funds to engage the level of experts the developer has and that puts me at distinct disadvantage to respond in the most complete manner to this document. This project will cause a significant impact to my personal health, quality of life, property value, and enjoyment of my neighborhood.

In addition, this project will demolish and destroy a historically designated landmark. I wrote the application for the HCM nomination for this property. The nomination for HCM status received a last minute substitution in the wording, purportedly by a request from Councilmember Krekorian which profoundly changed its intent for protection of it's historical use as a golf course, not just a "recreational facility". That matter is currently in the courts and its outcome remains unknown. The DEIR does not mention the lawsuit and that omission is reason enough for this DEIR to be augmented and recirculated as the public must be made aware of pending litigation regarding this DEIR

1)

What I do have to offer in terms of facts in response to the inadequacy of this DEIR, is my first hand experience as I have lived within 4 blocks of this property for over 30 years. I have walked my dogs on Valleyspring and Bellaire thousands of times. I have ridden by my bike on Whitsett, Valleyspring, Bellaire, and on the Zev Yaroslavsky Greenway. I have driven my car on all the streets that border this property as well as all the streets between Coldwater Canyon, Moorpark, Laurel Canyon and Ventura Blvd and South of Ventura, for 3 decades. I have travelled all the before mentioned roads at all times of day and night, during Holidays and through all four seasons.

I have first hand knowledge (as do many of my neighbors) of the ambience, noise level and traffic conditions in this neighborhood. The bucolic atmosphere on Valley Spring and Bellaire where currently residents walk their dogs, bike and push baby carriages, will be destroyed, and made dangerous when far more traffic is driven to this property not only by the staff and students arriving daily but also hundreds and sometimes thousands of by people attending events.

The entrances to the so-called " Riverpark" will mean people have to cross Whitsett, Vallyspring or Bellaire to enter. The increase in traffic will make crossing, especially with small children and baby carriages, dangerous. Is the city going to provide several new crosswalks, one at each entrance, and is HW going to provide crossing guards at each one?

The so called "river park" in reality is simply the 30 foot set back on which the developer is prohibited from building. This narrow strip, less than 20 feet in width in some parts, will be dangerous to children, bikers and dog walkers all crammed into a too narrow space to avoid dog bites and collisions of bicycles and people/dogs. Please note map A.0.00 in this DEIR at the South/West corner of Field B which illustrates this too narrow pathway.

This DEIR information is inadequate and inaccurate for section **Section IV L.3 Recreation and Parks.**

This DEIR inadequately describes significant impacts for recreation standards, cultural or historical sites, environmental and ecological balance and undeniably unique sites. The Weddington Golf and Tennis property is not just a golf and tennis facility it is unique due to its history (it is an HCM) and its culturally planned landscape which is unlike any other par 3 golf course in Los Angeles County. See below.

RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN FRAMEWORK ELEMENT POLICIES

(ii) Open Space Element

"This document distinguishes open space areas as privately- or publicly-owned, and includes goals, objectives, policies, and programs directed towards the regulation of privately-owned lands both for the benefit of the public as a whole and for protection of individuals from the misuses of these lands. In addition, this document discusses the acquisition and use of publicly-owned lands and recommends further implementation of studies and actions to guide development of open space in the City. Furthermore, in order to address the standards and criteria of identifying open space, this document describes various contextual factors that may affect open space, including, but not limited to, recreation standards; scenic corridors; density and development; cultural or historical sites; safety, health, and social welfare; environmental and ecological balance; and unique sites"
In addition, by this DEIR's own account, on pages IV L. 3-14 over 63,000 individuals use the Weddington golf course and driving range. However the DEIR goes on to state that ". *Because existing municipal golf courses have available capacity to accommodate the relocated golfers from the Weddington Golf Course, ….the relocation of golfers is not expected to increase demand at a level that would foreseeably require the provision of new or physically-altered public golf courses."*

This data is not just "flawed" its flat out wrong.

3)

Please refer to the letter from Craig Kessler, Legislative Deputy for the Southern California Golf Association, stating, *" as evidenced by the reality that Los Angeles' Recreation and Park's 13-facility golf Internet reservation system sells out in less than one minute each and every day. The system is fully booked 9 days in advance year-round."*

Another example of the inaccuracy of this DEIR is on page L.3-9 the use of the words "assumed" and "no data available" with references to phone calls and emails. There are no copies of these emails and no transcripts of phone calls in the DEIR but only the assumptions of the preparer. There are indeed many resources that the preparer could have utilized to find the appropriate data. This is not a subjective or speculative claim. Please again refer to the attached letter from Mr. Craig Kessler stating " *The drafters of the Draft EIR cherry picked a few unrelated statistics, made a few phone calls, and cited some E-mails in support of a conclusion about a "less than significant impact" re loss of golf play/practice functionality in the most golf starved region of the United States – a conclusion that anyone with the slightest knowledge of the golf market in Los Angeles finds laughable.*

The drafters could have and should have engaged credible 3rd party expertise like the National Golf Foundation or one of many golf consulting firms governments routinely use in drafting RFP's and strategic plans. Instead, they chose to employ the shoddiest of methodologies to come to what can only be charitably called a pre-determined conclusion. Terms like "insufficient" or "inadequate" hardly suffice to describe the analysis of the mid-San Fernando Valley golf market/community they produced.

I concur with Mr. Kessler that this DEIR presents an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project as it relates to "Public services/parks and recreation". This DEIR requires augmentation by credible 3rd party expertise capable of accurately assessing the environmental impacts thereof and recirculated.

If LA golf courses are currently turning away people daily then the "assumption" on page L-27 that there are adequate tee times available is incongruous and proves there are not 63,000 available tee/driving range

times for people displaced by the complete loss of the golf facility to “migrate to”.

Section IV L.3 needs to be further studied as the DEIR has inadequate research and data to reflect the significant impact on recreation in the area. **The loss of this golf course and driving range is a significant impact that cannot be mitigated as there are no new golf courses planned by City of Los Angeles or anyone else in our area.**

3. Project Impacts a) Thresholds of Significance In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant impact related to parks and recreation if it would:

Threshold (a): Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives for parks;

Threshold (b): Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated;

or Threshold (c): Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

This DEIR claims, in error, that 63,000 golfers could simply play at other public access courses. If that many more golfers were allowed at the golf courses within a 10 mile range it would accelerate the deterioration of those facilities. Or in order to maintain the acceptable service ratios new golf facilities would need to be constructed or expanded for which the available land does not exist. **Therefore there are significant impacts that cannot be mitigated.**

On the DEIR's page L.3-27 they again state the "assumption" with no supportive data, that people using this par 3 golf course can migrate to 18 hole golf courses. "As described earlier, this assumes that all current users of the Weddington Golf Course would seek to play at other nine-hole courses, which is a conservative assumption since golfers could also play at full-length, regulation courses".

This is inaccurate and proves a complete lack of knowledge of the reality of this sport and the significant impact on recreational golf facilities in the direct area and region. I have already demonstrated that the displaced golfers could not be accommodated at other golf courses within a reasonable distance, as the reservations are not available. Also the preparer of this DEIR assumes incorrectly that all of the people using the Weddington facility can "migrate" to the larger 18 hold course.

The DEIR does not take into account that an 18 hole golf course demands that each player have a complete set of clubs, unlike the par 3 course which requires the player to use just 3 clubs, a putter, and two irons, this would cause many people to be denied the opportunity to participate because of the increased cost of purchasing a complete set of clubs. Being required to have a full set of clubs would specifically impact lower income individuals.

This DEIR further negates the fact, not an assumption, that many senior citizens and young children do not have the stamina to play an 18 hole golf course. This DEIR also gives an incomplete argument for a "less than significant impact" by not taking into account the increased cost for green fees to play a larger course and again the need for most people, not only seniors, to rent a golf cart again doubling the cost as walking the course requires one to be in good physical shape. I can attest to the fact that I am 65 in better than average physical condition for my age and I cannot complete an 18 hole golf course on most days even with a cart. It is just physically too taxing. I can always play the much shorter 9 hole par 3 golf course at Weddington which takes one hour to play in contrast to 5 hours for an 18 hole course.

6)

In addition, the listed golf courses that the DEIR says that the current people using Weddington can “migrate to” will entail a huge increase in miles travelled which is opposite to what the city’s green new plan seeks to achieve. “As the crow flies” can never be used as an indication of the famously congested traffic in Los Angeles. Driving from the San Fernando Valley to the Los Feliz par 3 course can take over an hour different times of the day. I know this to be a fact because I make a drive to this area from my house for my job and am well acquainted with the traffic problems for this route.

The Southern California Golf Association states that 10 percent of all Californians either play golf or play golf regularly. This DEIR does not address the significant impact of removing this facility from availability.

Removing this golf course is a significant impact to available recreation that cannot be mitigated

7)

Relevant General Plan Framework Element Policies.

Policy 6.4.5 Provide public open space in a manner that is responsive to the needs and wishes of the residents of the City's neighborhoods through the involvement of local residents. SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, The Citywide General Plan Framework, An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, re-adopted 2001.

Although the property in question is privately owned, it is only through providing a public benefit through access that the developer can hope to meet the requirements for a Conditional Use Permit. To date the developer has not taken the “needs and wishes” of local residents into the design and use of this project. In every local meeting or local open forum (such as several meetings of the Studio City Neighborhood Council, Studio City Residents Association, meetings held at the Six Restaurant, comments made on Nextdoor, the over 13,000 petition signers, and over 2,000 letters in opposition received by both Councilmembers Krekorian and Raman and the Dept. of Planning.) the vast majority of residents have expressed opposition to this project. These meetings were not all arranged by the developer, many are meetings held by different community organizations because of the strong opposition to this project by residents.

After holding the mandated community outreach meetings the developer then submitted to the Dept. of Planning the exact same design package they had originally received from Gensler in March 2019, six months before any community meetings were held. Not a brick was changed. To the best of my knowledge when architects alter their design maps there is a notation such as “revised January 1, 2020”. There are no such notations on the design package submitted to Dept of Planning in March 2020. There was zero community input respected or utilized. There are no “redesign” notations on any of the design packages maps. The map we were shown at community meetings is not in the original design package. One can only surmise why different drawing was shown at the community meetings and then the claim of “changes” made due to community input.

8)

Here is David Weil at The Six restaurant in August 2019 and the map he claimed was the design for the Riverpark project.

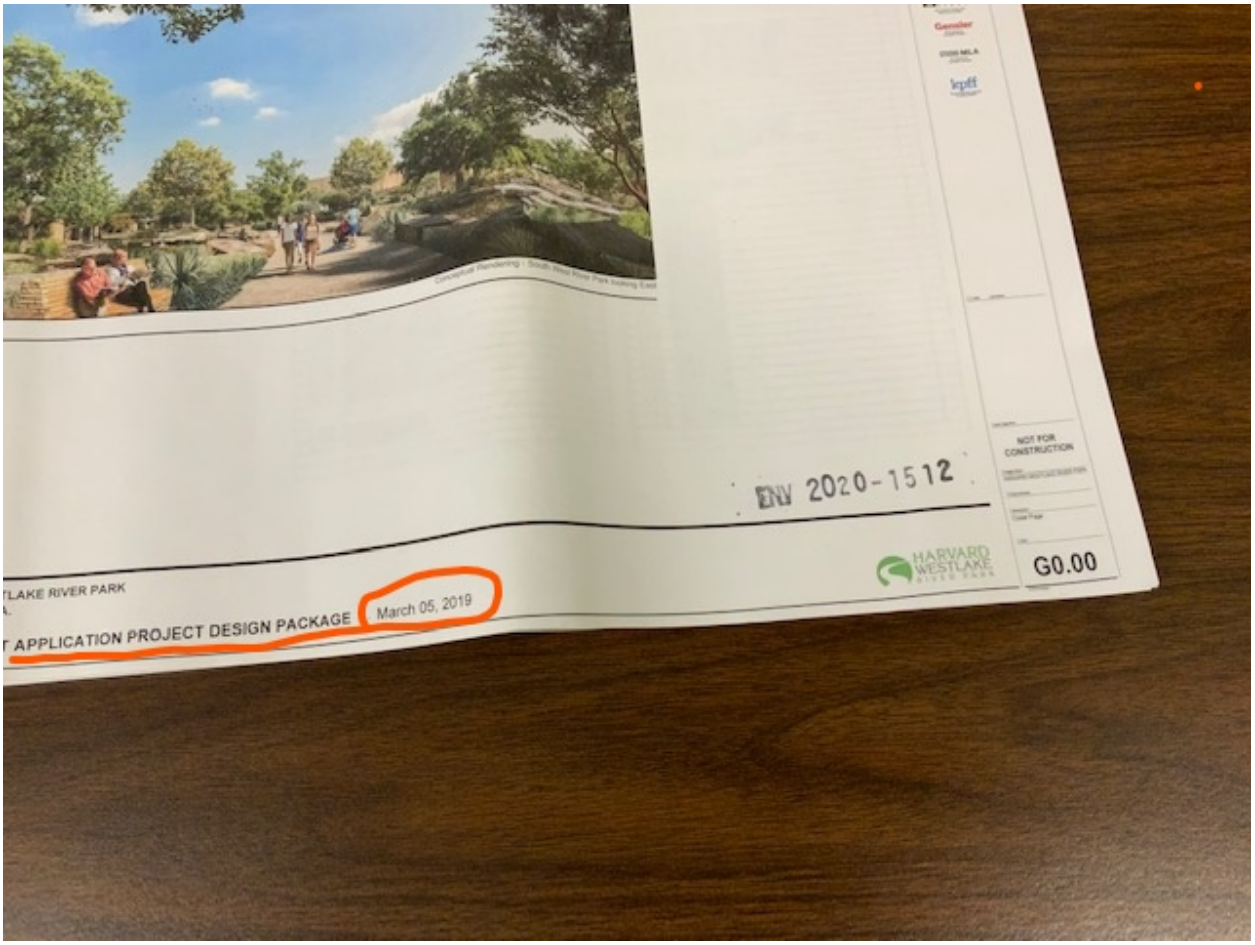


Note that the tennis courts and Field A are in reverse position and there is no Clubhouse. However, in the original designs dated March 2019, the tennis courts and Field A are in the position submitted in March 2020 and the clubhouse is noted as “existing structure to remain.” Anyone with experience with DEIR’s would know that the property already listed on Survey L.A. even before the designation of the HCM would be an issue for CEQA regarding Cultural Resources.

The point I am trying to make is for whatever reason the above map was shown to our community, the plans submitted to the Department of Planning in March 2020 are exactly to the last brick the original design package by created by Gensler Architects in March 2019. There has been no community input reflected or respected.

9)

Here is the front of the design package showing date March 2019, 6 months before 1st community meeting. It does not include the map David Weil showed with revisions.



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10)

OTHER PROBLEMS WITH THIS PROJECT

1) **This project is far too big for this location.** It is so large it exceeds the property HW owns and necessitates renting County land to build on which currently the public has FULL access to along the river.

The so called "River Park" is not a continuous acreage "park" but rather the cobbled together bits and pieces on the perimeter of the project. The size of this mega sports complex does not fit the character or ambience of this neighborhood. The renderings in the design package make blatant use of forced perspective to make the huge buildings seem less imposing than they are.

2) In 2022 to think about destroying hundreds of healthy mature 100 foot trees and 43% tree canopy and replacing with new plantings is not the best plan for our current climate crisis. New much younger native trees, if they survive, will take a generation to produce less than half the current canopy. Any cooling effect will be lost because of the heat island effect caused by 2 artificial turf fields, acres of concrete and glass buildings and hardscape. Further, any trees planted will not reduce any of the heat reflected by the artificial turf fields. In order to keep leaves off the field and reduce the need to remove them, trees will not be planted close enough to shade the fields. This is a common landscaping practice with all artificial turf fields so new trees will not mitigate reflected heat from artificial fields. The microclimate of the entire area will be degraded and the watershed poisoned by tons of new underground cement that will leach into the soil for decades to come. All these issues were given scant attention in the DEIR. The constant repetition of the buzz word "invasive" in regard to Palm trees requires more nuance. Although current thinking recommends native species when possible for new projects, these Palm trees are not invasive as they are in a groomed area. The Palms and many other species of trees at Weddington are only 25% through their life span and have roots established deep into the L.A. river watershed so they will be able to withstand the drought we now face.

3) The mitigation offered for various impacts in the DEIR are not sufficient. To name just one such issue: 12 foot wall/fence and a partial pool canopy, will not adequately reduce the noise from hundreds sometimes thousands of cheering students and spectators. Not to mention the loud sounds competitive water sports generate, starting pistols, horns, and whistles. I don't think one needs to be an expert to know that a 12 wall/fence is not going to mitigate sufficiently the noise from one side of the wall to the other.

The DEIR does offer a sound study but one that merely compares that noise generated to be similar to other sport venues but not how drastically the noise level will increase from what it is now in this residential area 500 feet from people's homes. The DEIR is inadequate because it does not include any data regarding the refracted noise from the Santa Monica Mountains, the 2 acre glass and concrete gym or the concrete channel of the L.A. River. I have first hand experience that currently any sounds in the evening of people yelling or music from cars is echoed through the LA River cement channel and bounces back into this neighborhood. The noise generated from events and regular exuberant teenagers will not be mitigated to a reasonable level by a wall and pool canopy. These suggested mitigations are inadequate and the noise levels will be a significant impact.

4) Replacing the current multi-generational sports with exclusively team sports that require practices, uniforms and schedules will dramatically reduce public access for people of all ages and instead cater to a much smaller demographic of school aged participants. The "assumption" in the DEIR that people using this par 3 golf course will "migrate" to larger 18 hole courses does not take into account that *seniors and younger children will be excluded* by either age or stamina to utilize much larger courses. Also the increased cost and travel involved will also deprive many of opportunity and access.

5) The "Public Access" is extremely limited (please see attachment, Public Access). Currently over 100,000 Angelenos utilize this facility. According to the DEIR that number will drop by 90% and our formal rebuttal will prove the DEIR is in error about the availability of alternate recreational venues for the displaced community members. This is a significant impact on recreation and parks.

6) The claim of fulfilling the city's plan for connecting the river park way is not an *added* benefit as there are already existing entrance ramps on either side of the property. Plus in 2017 $800,000 tax payer dollars were spent landscaping the Zev Yaroslavsky greenway. Those plants are now established, healthy and currently provide a biodiverse area with butterflies, birds, and small mammals. With the thousands of people that will be on campus the noise and trampling of the area will destroy what we paid for and enjoy currently. Here is a link to the State of California's description Of the Zev Yaroslavsky Greenway project.
Zev Yaroslavsky Greenway Phase II (ca.gov)

7) The traffic study in the DEIR glosses over the cumulative effect of the 11 new developments planned for Ventura Blvd in this direct area from Lankershim to Sepulveda and the increase in traffic they will generate resulting in thousands of more car trips and compounded by shuttle buses. No permits should be granted until the traffic studies for these 11 new developments have been completed. The DEIR only mentions 5 new project surrounding the Sportsman's Lodge.

13)

ALTERNATIVE PLANS

#1 HW could be offered a land swap at L.A. Valley College. They could build everything they have planned on parking lots **A** or partially on Parking lot **A** and **B**, and Weddington would become part of Dept.of Parks and Rec and be open to the public in perpetuity. There is already precedent for HW utilizing Valley College as their tennis program has been there for the past 8 years. HW would be adding trees where there are none. And the horrendous traffic problem would be alleviated as there are five lanes including turning lanes on all four sides of L.A. Valley College. Or HW could build *part* of their project at L.A. Valley College and part on their current campus or part at Weddington. A proposal would need to be prepared and offered to the trustees at Valley College. This alternative cannot be dismissed without engaging Valley College with a formal proposal.
See Map #1 and #3

This Alternative meets all the objectives of the developer's plan.

2) The developer could scale their project down to the southern part of the Weddington property thus reducing many of the most egregious impacts to the community and preserving the historic use of the part of property for a wide demographic and people of all ages. In order to fulfill the needs of their project, HW could build another pool on their current Coldwater Canyon Campus over their existing pool like there are in high rise apartments or hotels. Currently they waste enormous amounts of energy heating their outdoor pool so much so that steam comes off it at night. I have first hand knowledge of this fact as I have driven home past the school in the evening from work for over 30 years. (see Map 2 on page 19)

Or they could also build a second pool or Field A or B (Field B without a track around it) using the current surface level on their South parking.
The developer has several unused buildings and a defunct gym on their current campus that could be renovated in order to add another gymnasium or expand their current gym. Additional parking could be accomplished by creating underground parking or building a parking structure and/or utilizing underground parking. **Any combination of the above mentioned plans meets the developers project objectives.** See Map # 2 and #3

3) HW could be offered a different land swap by the City of Los Angeles next to their current baseball facility on City owned land at Balboa Park, they could build some or all of their project there and then, as with alternate plan number 1, Weddington would then be made part of L.A. Parks and Rec Dept. open to the public in perpetuity. **This alternative would meet all of the developer's objectives and since they already use this as a sports venue we know that there is already precedent for their students travelling to this site.**
Further regarding distance, Harvard Westlake's golf team utilizes the 18 hole golf courses at Balboa Golf Course. So clearly travelling to this site is something that Harvard Westlake already does.
No Map of this plan as there is adequate land to build entire project.

There would be no burden to the Dept of Parks and Recreation if Weddington was to become a L.A. City facility.

Weddington generates enough income to pay for the operation of the facility. This is proven in the school's 990 tax returns which are available to the public as the school has non-profit status.
The City of Los Angeles operates 6 wonderful though overburdened golf courses that use non-potable water and utilizes the most environmentally friendly protocols for landscaping and fertilizing. Further the Audubon Society of the United States states that golf courses are important biodiverse open space areas and is now working with many golf courses across the country to create butterfly and bee habitats.
This is a link to the SCGA Fore Magazine, Winter 2022, with the article I quote here speaking about the sustainability of golf courses.

One With the Land: Sustainability Actions Speak Louder Than Words – FORE Magazine

15)

THE SCHOOL'S PRESENT PLAN DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA OF A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT WITHOUT IT THEY *CANNOT* RECEIVE PERMITS TO BUILD

This mega complex is larger than any high school in California, and far exceeds the needs of a student body of 835. If the school wishes to build a facility who's larger purpose is to generate income and not solely for the use of the school's students then it does not meet the criteria for a school to receive permission to build on Agricultural land. Further the specifics of the CUP are also not met by their present development design.

CUP criteria. SEC. 12.24. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER SIMILAR QUASI-JUDICIAL APPROVALS.

Findings for Approval. (Amended by Ord. No. 182,095, Eff. 5/7/12.) A decision-maker shall not grant a conditional use or other approval specified in Subsections U., V., W., or X. of this Section without finding:

1. that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood **or** will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;
2. that the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and
3. that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.

In conclusion, for all the reasons explained in my comments, this DEIR provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, and an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This DEIR must be augmented and recirculated.

Respectfully,

Teri Austin

4245 Laurelgrove Ave, Studio City, 91604

16)



Driving range at Weddington

17)



2nd Fairway at Weddington

18)

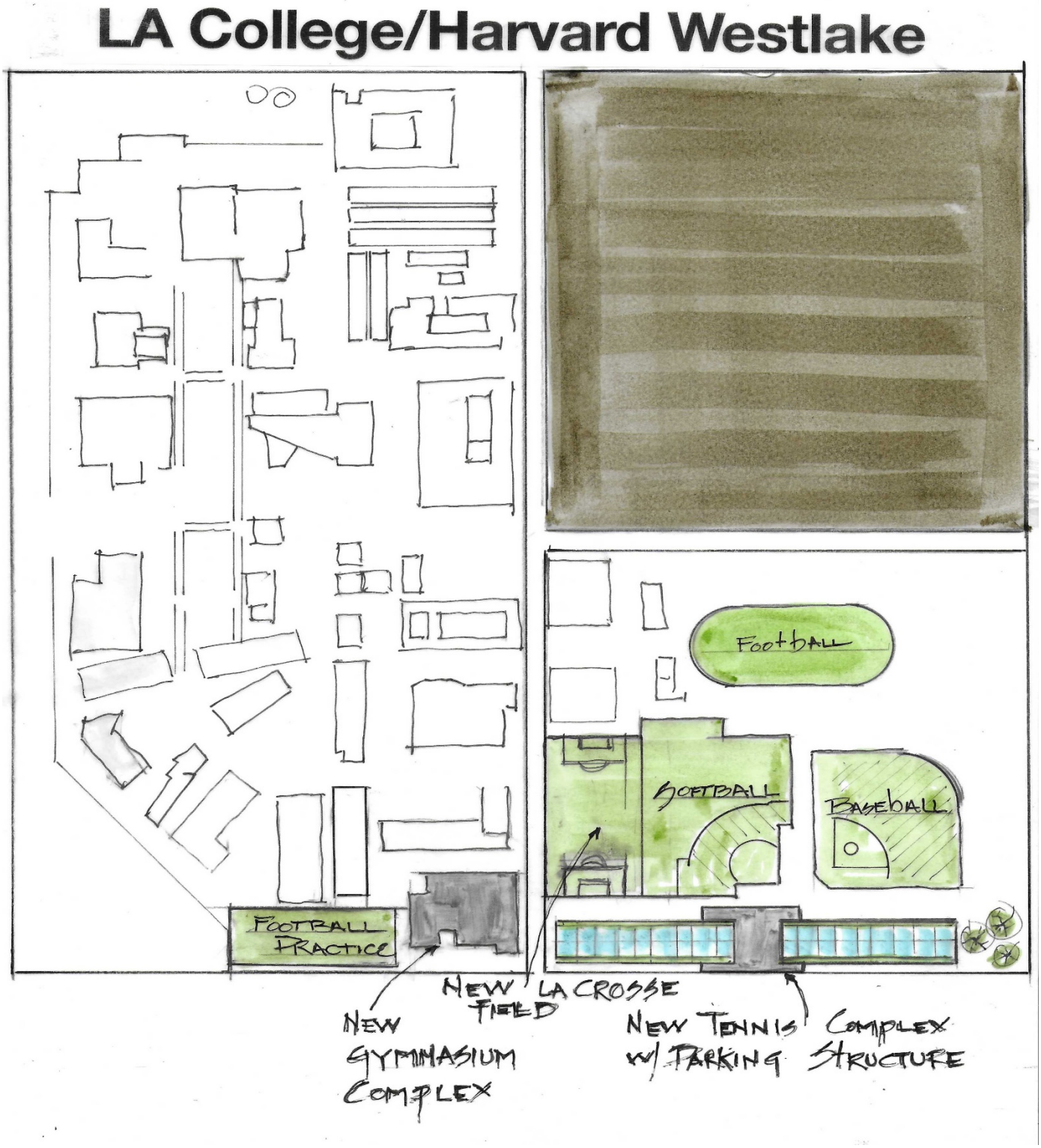


1st tee at Wedington

19)

Map #1 Alternative Plan – HW has used this venue for 8 years. Part or all

Plan could be built next to existing College facilities and part could be built on existing Harvard Westlake Coldwater Canyon campus.

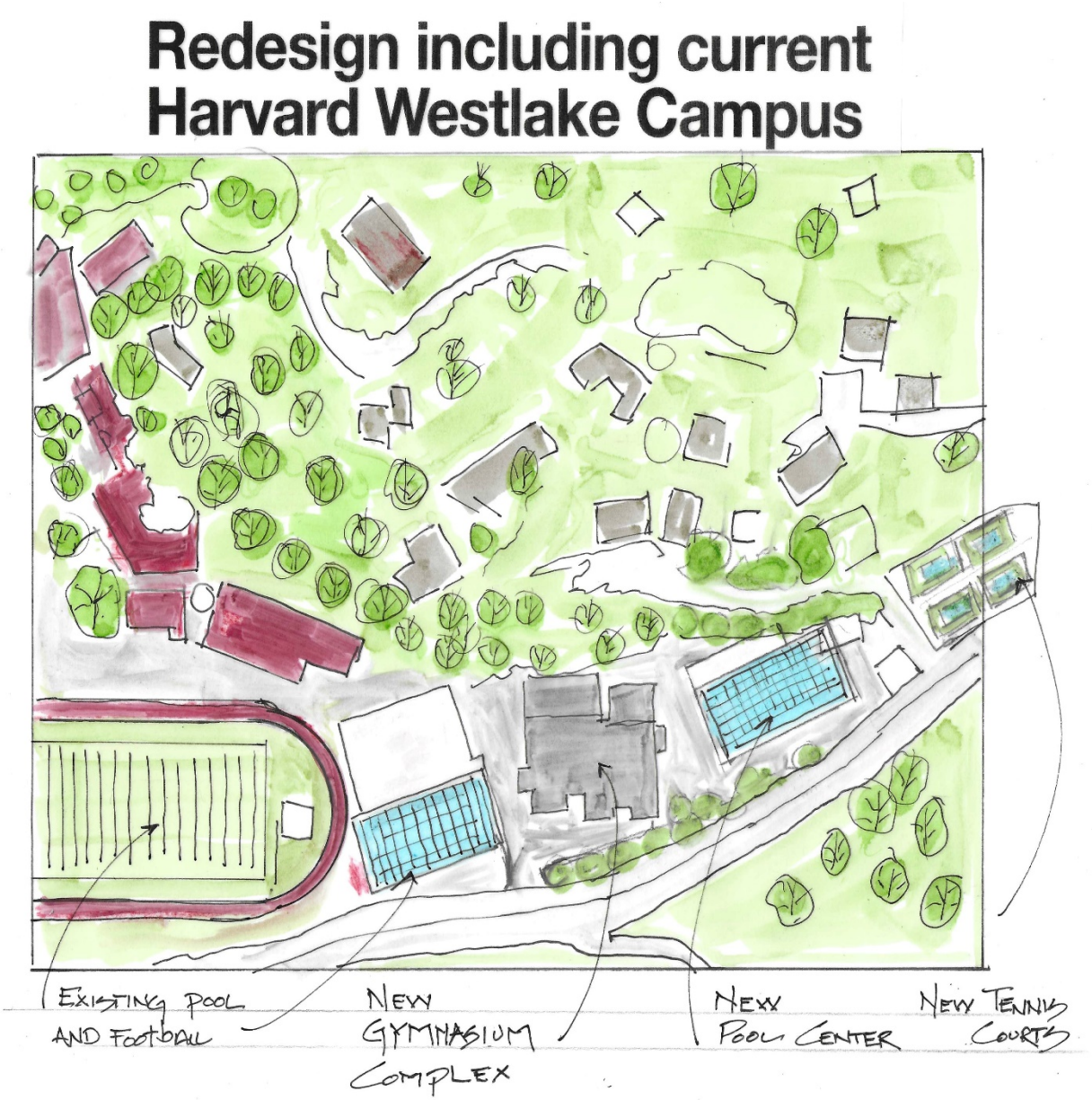


Map #2 Alternative Plan – Design can be scaled down to Southern end of Weddington property and balance of design can be built on present Coldwater Canyon campus.



Map #3 Alternative Plan – Second pool can be built over existing pool. Or second pool can built over parking structure on what currently is used as surface parking to the South. Existing buildings currently not in use can be renovated. If second pool is built over existing pool,

tennis courts can be added on top of parking structure where currently surface parking is utilized.



22)

Southern California Golf Association
3740 Cahuenga Blvd., Studio City CA 91604 / (818) 980-3630 / www.scga.org

May 9, 2022

Ms. Kimberly Henry
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Ste. 1350
Los Angeles CA 90012

Subject: **(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project**

Dear Ms. Henry:

Identity of Commenter:

The Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) is a 123-year-old non-charitable nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California to provide certain public benefits to 446 golf courses, 1,250 member clubs and 187,000 individual members. While the Association's offices are in the Studio City neighborhood of Los Angeles, the SCGA is very much a region-wide organization. The following comments are submitted on behalf of the entire organization.

Section IV.L.3 – Public Services/ Parks and Recreation

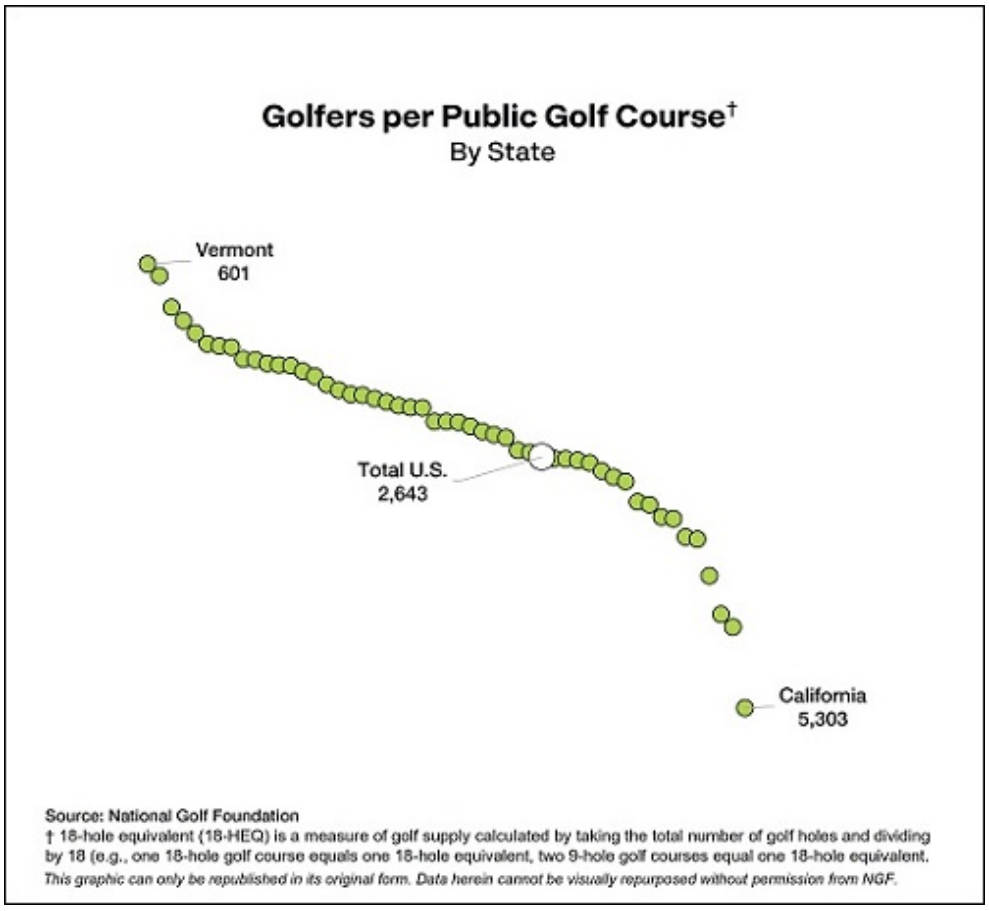
(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, as well as an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project as it relates to "public services/parks and recreation." The DEIR requires augmentation by credible 3rd party expertise capable of accurately assessing the environmental impacts thereof and recirculated.

The National Golf Foundation (NGF) reports that more rounds of golf were played in 2021 than any other year in American history – a particularly impressive statistic given that there were fewer golf courses in 2021 than in 2000. Nationwide, the strongest growth since 2019 was seen among youth (+22%), African Americans (+18%), women (+11%) and Latinos (+9%). In California, which also reported more rounds of golf in 2021 than in any previous year, the increases in youth and African American participation were roughly the same, while the number of women and Latinos significantly higher.

3.2 million people took up the sport for the first time in 2020 and 2021, the most ever over a 2-year period, and those numbers have only increased in 2022, an indicator that contrary to the conclusion suggested in the Draft EIR that the restoration of other outdoor recreational activities post COVID would lead to these participation numbers dropping. They have not dropped in response to competition from all other outdoor recreational activities; they have gone up even more and show every sign of continuing upward, as evidenced by the reality that Los Angeles' Recreation and Park's 13-facility golf

Internet reservation system sells out in less than one minute each and every day. The system is fully booked 9 days in advance year-round.

Despite the large number of courses in California, the state is woefully undersupplied when taking into consideration the state's huge population, ranking at the bottom in per capita public golf supply. (See NGF Graphic below.) The state would need 533 more public golf courses for it to pull even with the national golfers-per-public-golf-course average. California would need to add a public golf course a day for the next year and a half just to reach the U.S. 'average' level of public golf supply.



In a state dead last in terms of golf hole per golfer, Los Angeles is dead last in that metric in the state.

The National Golf Foundation has identified the Los Angeles Basin as the most golf starved region of the United States. Given that Studio City Golf & Tennis is the ONLY public golf facility and ONLY publicly available golf practice facility (driving range) between Griffith Park and the Sepulveda Basin, a region of high and dense population, the loss of both (golf and driving range) in favor of a facility containing zero golf, not to mention zero other PUBLICLY available recreational functions, cannot be characterized as anything other than the loss of recreational functionality incapable of mitigation or absorption by remnant facilities. The remnant facilities, all many miles from Studio City Golf & Tennis, are already overflowing with users, and there is no public land available in the 8 miles between Griffith Park and the Sepulveda Basin where a private entity or the city's Recreation and Park Department could construct

either a 9-hole 3-par golf course replacement or even so much as a driving range the size of the current one at Studio City Golf & Tennis.

The drafters of the Draft EIR cherry picked a few unrelated statistics, made a few phone calls, and cited some E-mails in support of a conclusion about a "less than significant impact" re loss of golf play/practice functionality in the most golf starved region of the United States – a conclusion that anyone with the slightest knowledge of the golf market in Los Angeles finds laughable. The drafters could have and should have engaged credible 3rd party expertise like the National Golf Foundation or one of many golf consulting firms governments routinely use in drafting RFP's and strategic plans. Instead, they chose to employ the shoddiest of methodologies to come to what can only be charitably called a pre-determined conclusion. Terms like "insufficient" or "inadequate" hardly suffice to describe the analysis of the mid-San Fernando Valley golf market/community they produced.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, as well as an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project as it relates to "public services/parks and recreation." The DEIR requires augmentation by credible 3rd party expertise capable of accurately assessing the environmental impacts thereof and recirculated.

Respectfully Submitted,



Craig Kessler, Public Affairs Director
Southern California Golf Association (SCGA)
3740 Cahuenga Blvd.
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ckessler@scga.org
(818) 980-3630 ext. 320
(310) 941-4803 (cell)

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Approximately seven acres (304,920 square feet) of the Project Site would be available as open space for public use and tennis recreation, including areas in which collected and treated stormwater and urban run-off would be used for bio-habitat water feature areas. An extensively planted, three-quarter mile long pedestrian path would be created to circumnavigate the perimeter of the Project Site, providing opportunities for cardiovascular exercise, shaded areas and bench seating for relaxation, bird watching, dog walking, and general enjoyment of the natural environment. The network of publicly-accessible pathways and landscaped areas would connect with the Zev Greenway via a new ADA-compliant ramp alongside the multipurpose gymnasium, and would allow visitors to stroll between the putting green, tennis courts, and a new overlook area to observe the Los Angeles River and waterfowl that frequent the waterway.

Table 3-2, *Public Use Days and Hours*, outlines the anticipated days and hours for access to facilities available to the public, recognizing that public use of the tennis courts and other athletic facilities would be by reservation when they are not in use by the School.

TABLE 3-2
PUBLIC USE DAYS AND HOURS

Clubhouse, café, and putting green	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Tennis Courts (when not in use by school)	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Park Areas – Pedestrian paths, landscaped areas, water features	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Gymnasium Community Room	
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Gymnasium Courts (when not in use by school)	**7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.**
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	
Swimming Pool (when not in use by school)	
Weekdays (for pre-approved swim program members)	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.
Athletic Fields (when not in use by school)	
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
SOURCE: Harvard Westlake School, 2020	

Providing a greater variety and more accessible recreational opportunities than the existing golf and tennis uses, the Project would support field, pool, and gym-based sports by pre-approved community groups or swim program members when not in use by the School, as well as regular access to 5.4 acres (235,224 square feet) of passive open space and a three-quarter mile long pedestrian path with a new connection to the Zev Greenway for casual exercise by individuals or families. The multi-purpose gymnasium would include a community room that could be used for meetings and gatherings by Studio City-based organizations. The School would make available such uses via a reservation system that would support an enjoyable and safe experience.

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#section_query/(in%3Ainbox+OR+label%3A%5Eiim)+is%3Aunread/FMfcgzGpFqVJPWPTHcffHbJVQnsRBTTn?proje… 1/1

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512 EIR in regard to special species protection

1 message

bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:52 PM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,,

I think the attached letter from the SoCal Bat Working group is just further proof that the DEIR for ENV-2020-1512 EIR is inadequate and lacking in supportive data for the analysis of significant environmental impacts.

There is no excuse, certainly not a lack of funds, for this developer to not engage the very best experts for each catagory of this DEIR. In the case of special species there was NO expert retained even though this property is teeming with birds, mammals, amphibians and insects. All vital to the bio diversity of our local and indeed our global climate and environment.

The distain and disingenuous attitude our community has received from this developer is highlighted again and again in the DEIR by shoddy methodology used in preparation of this DEIR.

The inadequacy of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR -Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate project description, and an inaccurate and incomplete picture of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This DEIR must be augmented and recirculated.

Respectfully,

Teri Austin
4245 Laurelgrove Ave.
Studio City, 91604

HWRiverParkDEIR_comments_SoCalBats (1).pdf
1567K



May 10, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, Environmental Case Number (*ENV-2020-1512-EIR)*

Dear Ms. Henry:

This letter was prepared by the SoCal Bat Working Group, an organization comprising bat biologists/ecologists, licensed wildlife rehabilitators, and members of the public who are interested in bat ecology and conservation in Southern California (including Los Angeles County). Our group has the following comments with regard to how potential impacts to bats are discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (project):

1) No focused surveys for bats were performed during the preparation of this environmental document. Without performing focused surveys, it is not possible to know what bat species are present, how these bats are using the site, or the approximate number of bats using the site, and therefore what potential impacts to bats may occur from the project. Due the high level of roost site fidelity by bats (particularly for maternity/nursery sites), coupled with the logistics and level of planning necessary to design appropriate mitigation and minimization measures for bat roosts, focused surveys for bats are best performed during the environmental review phase of a proposed project. This approach is consistent with guidelines developed by the California Bat Working Group (please see https://www.calbatwg.org/resources/). In addition, the DEIR mentions that the adjacent Los Angeles River may provide suitable foraging habitat for bats but completely fails to mention that the proposed project site itself may provide foraging habitat for bats, particularly given its undeveloped nature relative to the surrounding heavily urbanized area. Bats roosting in trees at the north end of the site may also travel through the proposed project site to access the Los Angeles River. At a minimum, a biologist experienced in conducting bat habitat assessments and acoustic surveys should have performed these surveys at the project site to obtain basic information about potential bat use for impacts analysis.
2) Only one species-status bat species, the western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), was mentioned as having potential to occur within the project site. The rationale given for this potential occurrence seems to be a California Natural



Diversity Database (CNDDB) record; however, all species occurrences shown in the CNDDB are opportunistic records of presence and should not be interpreted as records of absence to prepare species lists for sites. Rather, an assessment of the habitat present combined with knowledge of species' ranges should be used to determine what bat species may occur within a given area. For example, the use of palm trees as bat roosts has been documented in at least seven bat species (in addition to western yellow bat) that occur in Southern California. We see no evidence that any other special-status bat species with potential to occur within the site were considered in the DEIR analysis. In addition, bat maternity roosts of all species are native wildlife nursery sites and potential impacts to these should be addressed as such under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). We also do not see any evidence that the potential presence of bat maternity roosts of other species were considered in the DEIR analysis.

3) Potential impacts to bats from an increase in artificial light at night (ALAN) from the proposed project do not appear to be adequately addressed in the DEIR. It is our understanding that the existing condition of the site includes darkness in the interior portion of the golf course, and that this condition exists because the golf course closes shortly after dusk. In addition, tall trees throughout the site serve as effective barriers to light trespass into the site interior from lights that do remain on later into the evening. Multiple studies indicate that ongoing night lighting in particular can be very disruptive to foraging and roosting behaviors. Various studies (e.g., Boldogh et al. 2007; Rydell et al. 2017; Voigt et al. 2018) have concluded that because bright artificial lighting at or near roost sites has significant negative effects on bats, including the potential for reduced survivorship in a maternity colony, the addition of lighting near roosts should be evaluated and actions taken to minimize potential adverse effects. While some species may opportunistically forage around streetlights, some bat species avoid them entirely, and recent research has indicated that even species that forage around streetlights are negatively affected by increases in ALAN near roost sites or along commuting corridors between roost sites and foraging areas (Seewagen and Adams 2021; Voigt et al. 2018). Consequently, increases and/or changes in light use at the project site has potential to negatively affect bat roost sites or movement corridors, and this potential should be addressed in the DEIR.

4) BIO-MM-1 states that tree removal during the period outside the bat maternity season would avoid potential impacts to special-status bat species. This is false. While tree removal during that period will avoid impacts to bat maternity colonies (including maternity-roosting special-status species), it does not eliminate potential impacts to special-status bat species because these species can roost year-round in palm trees in Southern California. Bats are occasionally injured during palm tree trimming or felling, and some records of special-status bat species in Southern California come from bats injured or killed during these activities. As the measure is currently written, surveys would only be performed at trees if they are removed during the bat maternity season. This measure does not specify how the proposed project will avoid mortality or injury of special-



status bats that may roost in the trees if the trees are removed during the period outside of the maternity season.

5) Measure BIO-MM-1 describes establishing buffers if active roost sites are found during preconstruction surveys, and specifies that "suitable buffers could include netting, canvas, or similar materials." The use of netting is inappropriate near bat roosts because it presents an entanglement hazard for bats as well as for other wildlife (e.g., birds).

6) The only measure addressing potential impacts to bats described in the DEIR (BIO-MM-1) describes take avoidance strategies, but not mitigation. We also do not see any discussion of the effects from net loss of roosting habitat, nor do we see any discussion of potential mitigation for loss of roosting habitat, should bat roosts be present and subsequently removed as part of the proposed project. Because no focused surveys were done, the extent of bat use of the site is currently unknown; therefore, the extent of potential bat roosting and potential habitat loss also unknown.

7) Measures for tree removal include nighttime surveys performed using "sonic bat detectors (e.g., Anabat or Sonobat *[sic]*)" to determine whether bats are present prior to tree removal. There are a few issues with this approach. First, "SonoBat" is a software program for analyzing bat echolocation call data, and is not a type of bat detector. Second, in order to have a reasonable expectation of actually knowing whether bats are roosting in the trees, any surveys should include a component in which the trees are watched for emerging bats for at least an hour after sunset using night vision goggles. Otherwise, it is not possible to know whether bat activity recorded on a bat detector is associated with a roost or foraging/passing through the areas. Given the large number of trees proposed for removal, how does the project proponent anticipate adequately surveying the trees to confirm absence of bats before those trees are removed?

8) The concept of habitat connectivity is not adequately addressed in the DEIR. The authors argue that the study area is not a movement corridor as it "does not support habitat that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another". This presents a view of wildlife corridors focused on physically joined areas, rather than ecologically joined areas, that has been out of date for decades (Bennett, 1999). Connectivity needs to be considered in terms of the habitat features that enable movement (including dispersal) of the plants and animals that inhabit an area, including those that fly. This has not been done.

9) The value of the study area as a wildlife corridor is further dismissed on the basis that: "the Biological Study Area supports limited resources for wildlife habitat and foraging due to the surrounding existing development; automobile traffic on adjacent roadways; a lack of nuts, berries, and other native food sources that results from the current mix of non-native, ornamental trees; and because the Biological Study Area is subjected to frequent human disturbance due to operation of the golf course and tennis courts." This, again, is an outdated concept, given science is showing us that megacities like Los Angeles, where a

high level of human disturbance is a fact of life, can still be biodiversity hotspots. Furthermore, non-native species, including the majority of Los Angeles' incredibly diverse urban forest (200 tree species), can provide year-round resources for a variety of native animals (Shaffer, 2018).

We appreciate your consideration of all of the above comments for the DEIR.

Sincerely,

The SoCal Bat Working Group
socalbatgroup@gmail.com

Literature Cited:

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Boldogh, S.D., D. Dobrosi, and P. Samu. 2007. The Effects of the Illumination of Buildings on House-Dwelling Bats and Its Conservation Consequences. *Acta Chiropterologica* 9:527–534.

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Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case #ENV-2020-1512-EIR: Harvard Westlake River Park Project

Tiff Williams <tifflynnw@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:44 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello Kimberly,

I am a tax paying, law abiding natural born citizen of the United States, who currently lives in Studio City, California. I've lived in the Los Angeles area over twenty years, and I've seen so many unnecessary changes in and around the city - all for the worse.

I moved to Studio City because I always loved the small community feel as I worked at the CBS Radford studio on many TV shows. Like everything else in this country, the corporate side of CBS moved into the studio and has killed the vibe of the community of creatives and artists, who worked there for many, many years.

Well, in the way CBS Radford was taken over by the corporation, so too, has Studio CIty been slowly taken over by corporations and big business. I'm thankful to see some of the smaller "moms and pops" shops that have miraculously made it - even through the pandemic, but I can't help but see the many chains of retail shops and restaurants, which have taken over the community. Quite frankly, the greed of these companies has killed the vibe of a small community and only raised housing prices, displacing many wonderful residents. There are more homeless people living in the area, which was never an issue before, but is now a way of life and people who have the means to help should be ashamed at doing nothing but further lining their pockets.

Finally, I live on Whitsett, across the street where Harvard Westlake wants to build a monstrosity of a project and destroy a lovely neighborhood that doesn't need it!! Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years. It possesses historic, recreational, and environmental value to Angelenos, but the community it sits in. Harvard Westlake has outlined extremely limited days and times as well as very restrictive rules for community use of this sports complex by non-Harvard Westlake students. Harvard Westlake specifically states in their paperwork to the city, occasional weekday use of tennis courts for "APPROVED STUDIO CITY ORGANIZATIONS only" when not in use by students, alumni or Harvard Westlake parents.

This is UNACCEPTABLE! Most of the Harvard Westlake families don't even live in Studio City!

PLEASE STOP this project or move to STOP THE HARVARD WESTLAKE RIVER PARK PROJECT!!! Not only will it no longer benefit the community, but it will also kill and destroy the greenery and beautiful older trees that help to shade the area, which we need in light of longer and unbearable hot summers. If anything, please designate the area for more housing, not creating an unnecessary sports facility to an already rich school that should look to develop in their students' neighborhoods.

PLEASE STOP THIS PROJECT!!!!! Keep Weddington Golf and Tennis the way it is and let the community continue to try to thrive as a charming, tranquil small city of Los Angeles county.

--
Best,

Tiff Williams
Writer-Producer

“Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.” -- James Baldwin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case #ENV-2020-1512-EIR: Harvard Westlake River Park Project

1 message

Tiff Williams <tifflynnw@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 1:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello Kimberly,

My name is Tiff Williams and I first wrote to you on March 21, 2022, and I am writing to you again. I will write to you for as long as it takes to STOP this Harvard Westlake River Park Project.

Again, I am a tax paying, law abiding natural born citizen of the United States, who currently lives in Studio City, California. I've lived in the Los Angeles area over twenty years, and I've seen so many unnecessary changes in and around the city - all for the worse. *I believe greed is much to blame for these changes which makes the city and county less and less charming as it's taken over by the corporations hidden behind banks, chain stores and even educational institutions.

I moved to Studio City because I always loved the small community feel as I worked at the CBS Radford studio on many TV shows. Like everything else in this country, the corporate side of CBS moved into the studio and has killed the vibe of the community of creatives and artists, who worked there for many, many years. The small town vibe increases to be diminished by national franchises - destroying anything that makes a city or town unique and distinguishable from one another.

In the way CBS Radford was taken over by the corporation, so too, has Studio CIty been slowly taken over by corporations and big business. I'm thankful to see some of the smaller "moms and pops" shops that have miraculously made it - even through the pandemic, but I can't help but see the many chains of retail shops and restaurants, which have taken over the community. Quite frankly, the greed of these companies has killed the vibe of a small community and only raised housing prices, displacing many wonderful residents. There are more homeless people living in the area, which was never an issue before, but is now a way of life and people who have the means to help should be ashamed at doing nothing but further lining their pockets.

Finally, I live on Whitsett, across the street where Harvard Westlake wants to build a monstrosity of a project and destroy a lovely neighborhood that doesn't need it!! Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years. It possesses historic, recreational, and environmental value to Angelenos, but the community it sits in. Harvard Westlake has outlined extremely limited days and times as well as very restrictive rules for community use of this sports complex by non-Harvard Westlake students. Harvard Westlake specifically states in their paperwork to the city, occasional weekday use of tennis courts for "APPROVED STUDIO CITY ORGANIZATIONS only" when not in use by students, alumni or Harvard Westlake parents.

This is UNACCEPTABLE! Most of the Harvard Westlake families don't even live, work or "play" in Studio City!

PLEASE STOP this project or move to STOP THE HARVARD WESTLAKE RIVER PARK PROJECT!!! Not only will it no longer benefit the community, but it will also kill and destroy the greenery and beautiful older trees that help to shade the area, which we need in light of longer and unbearable hot summers. If anything, please designate the area for more housing, not creating an unnecessary sports facility to an already rich school that should look to develop in their students' neighborhoods.

PLEASE STOP THIS PROJECT!!!!! Keep Weddington Golf and Tennis the way it is and let the community continue to try to thrive as a charming, tranquil small city of Los Angeles county.

--
Best,

Tiff Williams
Writer-Producer

“Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.” -- James Baldwin

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Tony Knight <tknightdiver@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:40 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

I wish to state that I strongly oppose the proposed development of the Studio City Golf and Tennis property into the Harvard Westlake Athletics facility. I am a member of the Studio City Neighborhood Council Sustainability Committee and have reviewed the proposal. My comments, however, are my own as an individual. The proposed use of space will have a highly negative and adverse impact on the surrounding neighborhoods, and most importantly on the environment by removing mature trees, excavation, and then continued traffic in and out of the facility.

Respectfully,

Dr. Tony Knight
Studio City, CA 91604

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Zach Schwartz <zach818@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 12:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 14626 Hesby Street in Council District 4, and I am a lifelong San Fernando Valley resident.

I am a big advocate of the Harvard-Westlake River Park project, and I encourage you to support this project due to all of its community benefits. Harvard Westlake is putting in a tremendous effort to ensure that the school looks beyond its own development as an institution. The plan I have seen for River Park looks to be a major win for the Studio City community in its focus on the preservation of urban open space and the access granted to citizens beyond Harvard Westlake's student body.

Combined with the environmental considerations and eco-innovation with features like large scale water reclamation, Studio City has so much to gain by welcoming this project and evolving our valley landscape to accommodate a destination that promotes inclusion, wellness and communal gatherings.

I look forward to the day when I can join family and friends in taking advantage of this amazing recreational outlet.

Sincerely,

Zach Schwartz
Resident, Council District 4

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Molly Lorenz <lorenzmolly3@gmail.com> Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 9:58 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 16065 Royal Oak Road in Encino and also in Council District 4.

I am pleased to see your involvement in our community, such as your participation in last weekend's Encino Little League's opening day, the Reseda Food Pantry drives, and the unhoused outreach and placement programs. Your team did a great job placing the unhoused from Sherman Oaks and Studio City over the last month.

My daughter was really happy to receive the news last week that she will be interviewing for the first ever Junior City Council.

I would also like to voice my support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

I also believe that the school is operating with ethics that keep the best for everyone in mind.

Sincerely,

Molly Lorenz

818-292-1769

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

Cristina M. Molina <c_molina72@yahoo.com> Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 4:57 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hello Ms. Henry,

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

You have what I would consider a fairly historic plot of land in the location of the proposed project. Those tennis courts and putting green have been around pretty much my entire life. (I am 49 years old.)

Creating a monster athletic facility will bring nothing but problems. Harvard Westlake is a VERY wealthy school. They have extremely deep pockets which is why I think this proposed project has gotten as far as it has.

In removing the existing facilities, you are opening up the area to increased noise and traffic - not only during construction but ongoing. What the area needs is LESS traffic, not more.

Does it make sense to remove 240 trees only to plant 393 new trees? That is an absolute waste of money. New trees will take time to grow in their new environment. It just makes no sense to remove already established trees.

80,000+ square food gymnasium? Two athletic fields? That is ALL overkill and not what this community needs right now! This project will create a place for the entitlement of Harvard Westlake to be carried on within the community. It just isn't right for the neighbors or for the existing facilities.

I strongly oppose this project. There are better ways to invest in the community and this is definitely not one of them.

Sincerely,

Cristina M. Molina

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Harvard Westlake's Proposed Sports Complex at Weddington

Kimberly Turner <kimturner725@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 9:29 AM
To: TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org>, Plascencia Jorge <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Zasadzien Milena <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Hi Armida and CD4 Team,

Thank you for your response. I also respectfully request that the Public Comment period for the DEIR be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is an unfair burden to unfunded community volunteers and all CD4 constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but research, hire and fund the subject matter experts required to create a comprehensive Response for Public Comment in less than 90 days. The Developer has had years and unlimited funds to produce this DEIR.

Please level the playing field so that the community can have their very real concerns and fears addressed. We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Other extenuating circumstances include:
- Our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees and to weigh in on the Project.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

Thank you for your responsiveness and willingness to engage with our community!

Best,

Kim Turner

On Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 3:09 PM TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org> wrote:

> Hello Kimberly,
>
> Thank you so much for your response. We appreciate your feedback and will take your comments into consideration.
>
> Warmly,
>
> --
> Armida Reyes
> District Liaison
> District line: 213-473-7004
>
> **HERE is our new CD4 District Map!**
>
> NITHYA RAMAN | Los Angeles City Councilmember 4th District
>
> ***Connect With Us:***
> - Sign Up For Our Newsletter Here
> - Follow Us On Twitter, Instagram, & Facebook
>
> ******
>
> DISCLOSURE: All emails sent to or from this account are subject to the California Public Records Act and may be released upon request.

On Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 3:18 PM Kimberly Turner <kimturner725@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Councilmember Raman,
>
> Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years that possesses historic, recreational, environmental, and sentimental value.
> Harvard-Westlake School has proposed a massive $100-million development plan to build a sports complex, which has alarmed our community. Angelenos have an unwavering commitment to preserving this irreplaceable green open space in the heart of the San Fernando Valley.
>
> The school is trying to mask the massive development under the guise of outdoor areas and public access. The scale of this project can't be disguised. It will be massive with stadium lights, bleachers and noise. Operations could be seven days a week, 16 hours a day. Please be reminded that this sports complex will be in the middle of a quiet neighborhood and will be highly disruptive to residents.
>
> As a former HW parent, I am usually supportive of their endeavors, however in this instance, I think the school has ignored the cries of the surrounding neighborhood. We therefore would appreciate your help in preserving the integrity of the existing open green space.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Kim Turner

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Li Fan Gad <li@tobygad.com> Fri, Mar 25, 2022 at 12:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council Member Raman and Ms. Henry,

I live at the Wonder View Dr area in the Hollywood Hills area in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

Over the years, I have observed the current Weddington Golf and Tennis club deteriorate, and I am very excited that Harvard Westlake River Park is going to immensely improve that area. One common misconception is that the HW River Park is going to cut down mature trees currently growing on the Weddington property. I have been a long-time environment advocate, and have discussed with experts at Tree People, and have come to the conclusion that the trees growing at Weddington are predominantly an invasive species that does nothing to help the environment. Harvard Westlake River Park is going to replace those invasive trees with drought-resistant native trees. This will fall in with LA's strategy for combating climate change and its current work of restoring native species along the LA River corridor.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

Sincerely,

Li Fan Gad

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Karen Swift <kmswift5@gmail.com> Sat, Mar 26, 2022 at 2:20 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, andrea.conant@lacity.org, mashael.majid@lacity.org

Dear Nithya,

I'm doing something I almost never do as a government and community relations professional, which is appeal to my own Councilmember in support of a land use project, in this case the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I'm really excited about the tremendous improvements this project will bring to Weddington while maintaining the community character of the site and adding much-needed open space and recreational opportunities in the East Valley - all within a block of busy transit lines on Ventura Boulevard that connect directly to the Red Line at Universal Station.

As this project has found itself in the crosshairs of Valley NIMBYs and a great deal of misinformation, and since this area is new to your district, I wanted to provide our family's perspective for your consideration. My 21-year-old daughter grew up playing tennis at Weddington Golf and Tennis, and our family has logged thousands of hours there, as Grace took lessons twice a week, played for Weddington's weekend club team all through middle school at Walter Reed, worked as a counselor at summer and winter break tennis camps, and taught weekly lessons every Saturday all through high school to earn money for college. After transferring to Harvard-Westlake in 10th grade, Grace finished her time on the Weddington courts as co-captain of the Harvard-Westlake varsity tennis team her senior year.

Despite claims on Nextdoor, Weddington was never a public court like the courts at Sherman Oaks-Van Nuys Park, and it was of no interest to affluent tennis or golf players who could afford to play at the much fancier Mulholland Tennis Club or Lakeside in Toluca Lake. Instead, Weddington filled a niche in the East Valley, drawing a wide range of "old school Valley" local residents like us and children from nearby public and private schools. It's important for you to know that Weddington was always owned privately and poorly maintained, and I would bet many of the people currently opposing the project have never set foot on the property. There was a run-down small building with two bathrooms that were anything but ADA-compliant, and I dreaded the unavoidable times when Grace had to change clothes in there or I had to change her younger brother's diapers on the floor. The owners steadily raised the court fees while making no improvements to the space, and we saw quite a few coaches and their students pushed out who couldn't afford the higher rates. There was nowhere to walk around during tennis lessons - no green space, no paths where I could entertain Grace's siblings - just a maze of concrete and a big parking lot. The owners always threatened to sell Weddington to developers to turn it into condos, and "Save Weddington" was emblazoned on yard signs for years before Harvard-Westlake came along.

We have three kids who've attended different schools all over the Valley, and Grace is the only one who went to Harvard-Westlake. We found Rick Commons and the leadership of Harvard-Westlake to be thoughtful and responsive in all that they did. I appreciate the efforts the school has demonstrated to be a good neighbor in Studio City. The East Valley is tough as you and I know, and authentic relationship-building takes a commitment from the top and a lot of legwork from staff, parents, students and alumni. I see all of that reflected in the River Park project, and I know Harvard-Westlake will continue to engage the community and work closely with your office as the project advances.

I hope you'll lend your support to the project and appreciate your consideration.

Thanks so much.
Karen Swift

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Barbara Garner <barbiegarn@aol.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:38 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

So there goes the last public tennis facility near us except for Balboa Park which has absolutely no shading on the tennis courts during the hot summer months. This is really terrible that one school has the right to displace a public facility that was enjoyed by the entire community. I'm disgusted with our city officials.

On Mar 31, 2022, at 10:56 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]
<DEIR_NOCA_Harvard-Westlake_ENV-2020-1512-EIR_EXTENSION_FINAL.pdf>

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Barbara Garner <barbiegarn@aol.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 4:32 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

I honestly don't think the city cares about people when big money is involved. Why don't you just tell us it's a done deal and you have no intention of listening to us. I really want to get out of L.A. There are literally no more public parks near us except Balboa. And those tennis courts have not one shred of shade. I almost had heat stroke the last time I played there. At least put up some shade on those courts.

> On Apr 28, 2022, at 15:23, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> [Quoted text hidden]

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Camilla Bravo <camillabravo@aol.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:39 AM
Reply-To: Camilla Bravo <camillabravo@aol.com>
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

I strongly oppose the plan for Harvard Westlake expansion.
It will have a severely negative impact on our environment. It will create more pollution, use more water and impact traffic, the air and add additional strain to our already declining city infrastructure.

Please do not approve this project.

Sincerely,
Camilla Bravo

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

no tennis courts- this is a disaster 3/31/22

1 message

Diane Hart <nosmokeorg@earthlink.net> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 2:00 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Diane Hart <nosmokeorg@earthlink.net>

Since the pandemic it is alleged that the participation and people playing tennis is risen 30%. Public tennis courts that were once available are not.

This is exceptionally bad for us seniors. Being on fixed incomes we can't exactly afford to be part of the hi Tony clubs. Where memberships are usually over $1000 a year.

Weddington provided a place that had reasonable rates. I've enjoyed many a tennis game there and I'm quite distressed that that we'll no longer be available.

What use have I for big stadiums.? Am I going to see a high school Game of any kind?

I don't live too far from Weddington which also maybe convenient, but now I will only get traffic and noise.

Please reconsider this plan it is not good for the environment and is not good for humans

Respectfully yours,

Diane Hart

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Joseph Tourouk <jtourouk@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 2:39 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Kimberly,

I've lived in the valley all my life and this is a travesty that the city is letting this happen…

Shame on all the people that have their hands in this.

Rather than work on the homeless crisis in our neighborhoods, focusing on taking a "park" away from the neighborhood where children can learn to play golf and tennis is a sad stand!

But as long as the elite and rich can have access to whatever this will become I'm sure that will be great for the community at large.

Concerned citizen.

> On Mar 31, 2022, at 2:14 PM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> Dear Community Stakeholder,
>
> You are receiving this email because you have indicated that you would like to receive information/updates regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Project). Attached you will find the UPDATED Notice of Completion and Availability (NOCA) for the Project, which accounts for an extended Draft EIR Comment Period.
>
> The attached UPDATED NOCA contains information, instructions, and links for submitting comments on the Draft EIR. You can also find the UPDATED NOCA and Draft EIR posted HERE on City Planning's webpage.
>
> Please let me know if you have any questions.
>
> Thank you,
> Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

DEIR_NOCA_Harvard-Westlake_ENV-2020-1512-EIR_EXTENSION_FINAL.pdf

320K

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Josh <josh.rodine@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:22 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Why has the time for comment been extended?

[Quoted text hidden]

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 1:54 PM
To: Josh <josh.rodine@gmail.com>

Hi Josh,

As the Department of City Planning and Council District Offices have received multiple requests to extend the comment period for this Draft EIR, the comment period is being extended so that the public has some additional time, as permitted under CEQA Guidelines Section 15105, to review the Draft EIR document.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Joshua Campbell <joshpaulcamp@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

This is a horrible turn of events for Studio City. Harvard Westlake was dishonest throughout the process. And now the public will be losing access to a wonderful amenity that was always intended to be used in perpetuity by *everyone.*

The environmental impact will be irreversible — a permanent loss of green, open space in a very congested area. More noise. More pollution. I beg everyone involved in this process to reconsider.

Josh Campbell
3747 Berry Dr
Studio City CA 91604

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

KAREN KAPLAN <karenannkaplan@aol.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:49 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

If we have already submitted comments on the last EIR, do we have to submit new ones, or will the old one suffice?

Thanks.

Karen Kaplan | Author of *Open Faced: Single-Slice Sandwiches from Around the World*
Available Now on: Amazon | Barnes & Noble | Google
Follow me at Karen-Kaplan.com and @karenopenfaced

> On Mar 31, 2022, at 11:14 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 1:13 PM
To: KAREN KAPLAN <karenannkaplan@aol.com>

Hi Karen,

If you have already submitted comments, you do not need to submit them again or submit new ones, unless you have more to add to what you have already submitted. The comments that you previously submitted are still part of the record for this Project, and will be responded to accordingly as required by CEQA.

Thanks
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Laurie Cohn <lcohn2010@gmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 1:15 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hello Kimberly,
Thank you for the updates you send, and this notice of the comment period extension.

However, I have a question. In my years of viewing DEIRs and involvement fighting development of Weddington, I have never seen NOCA before. What exactly is considered already COMPLETED to deserve that title?

Thank you.

Laurie Cohn
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Wed, Apr 6, 2022 at 2:53 PM
To: Laurie Cohn <lcohn2010@gmail.com>

Hi Laurie,

The NOCA is the abbreviation used for Notice of Completion and Availability. At the top right of the first page of the notice, you'll see that it says "Notice of Completion and Availability of Draft Environmental Impact Report," which is noticing to the public that the Draft Environmental Impact Report for a project has been completed and is available for public review.

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Lisa Battista <lisabattista@mac.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 9:38 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Thanks, anything we can do to counter act the development as stated by the report "Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts"?
Best, Lisa

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

HARVARD-WESTLAKE RIVER PARK PROJECT - ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

mara <morfeig@aol.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 7:15 PM
Reply-To: mara <morfeig@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

TO KIMBERLY HENRY , CITY OF Los Angeles, DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
ENVIRONMENTAL CASE # ENV- 2020-1512-EIR
PROJECT NAME - HARVARD WESTLAKE RIVER PARK PROJECT

My name is Maria Olimpia Feig. I have lived at 4210 Bluebell Avenue,Studio City since 1983.This letter addresses the development proposed by Harvard -Westlake at 4047- 4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506-12630 W.Valley Spring Lane and APN 2375-018-903, Los Angeles ,CA 91604.

Before I give my opinion about Harvard-Westlake proposed development , I would like to mention the importance that site has played in the lives of the people living in the immediate neighborhood and of the community of Los Angeles.

Public Schools and the public in general have been using this site for decades in a manner that has never interfered with the quietness, safety and well being of the residents of the area.

When Harvard - Westlake. bought the property ,they knew in advance that the neighborhood and the community in general opposed the development, choosing to keep the space as an Open Space to the benefits of communities in Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Toluca Lake, Cahuenga Pass and of individuals from all over Los Angeles.

Considering the urban constraints of Los Angeles,keeping this site as an Open Space is necessary for the physical and mental health of us all Humans, and in this case the Humans living there.

Harvard-Westlake came into a residential neighborhood considered a jewel of a place by parents, children, property owners and Real Estate Businesses and is proposing to build a massive Sports Facility that does not fit into a residential area and has to be taken into consideration by the city of Los Angeles when preparing the Environmental Impact for this site.

The lights at 10:00 or 11:00 at night from the games will invade our houses, our bedrooms. The noise will be a cruelty and the traffic that will inundate our streets will make our safe neighborhood into a dangerous area where pedestrians walk , adults and children bicycle.

By the way ,how will the traffic generated by this Sports Facility will be redirected (or diverted) ? To Whisett Avenue ? Or to the Residential Streets , where we live ? What does " OFF -SITE IMPROVEMENTS to Valleyheart Drive PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY " means ?

Harvard-Westlake could have bought property in an area of Los Angeles where there was a need for improvements. But, NO, it chose to destroy one of the most perfect solution for an Urban Center , loved by its neighbors and general public.

They knew ,way before the purchase of this site, that the general public opposed any development that wouldn't keep the area as "OPEN SPACE" , for many obvious reasons: INVADING BRIGHT LIGHTS , TRAFFIC, NOISE and the COMPLETE LOST OF PRIVACY inside our own homes.

I urge you members involved in the EIR for this proposed development to please consider the incredible Environmental Impact that this development will bring into the lives of the people living in the immediate neighborhood and let the Light of Wisdom guide your steps.

I thank you very much for reading my letter and considering its content when evaluating the EIR on Harvard -Westlake River Park Project.

Respectfully,

MARIA OLIMPIA FEIG
email-

olimpiafeig@gmail.com

cell. - (818) 399- 4755

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

natalie adomian <nadomian@hotmail.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 1:48 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi. Why is this being extended? It seems like this has been going on forever and I'm excited for the plans to start. Thank you

Sincerely,
Natalie

> On Mar 31, 2022, at 11:14 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 1:24 PM
To: natalie adomian <nadomian@hotmail.com>

Hi Natalie,

As the Department of City Planning and Council District Offices have received multiple requests to extend the comment period for this Draft EIR, the comment period is being extended so that the public has some additional time, as permitted under CEQA Guidelines Section 15105, to review the Draft EIR document.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Studio City Golf & Tennis

1 message

paul kradin <paul@co2cycle.com> Thu, Mar 31, 2022 at 11:26 AM
To: "jorge.plascencia@lacity.org" <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>
Cc: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hello Jorge,

I saw that you are the deputy who oversees Studio City issues and neighborhoods, and wanted to direct this message to you rather than the councilwoman.

I've lived in Studio City on and off since 1969 when my folks moved us there, and have owned my home at 4333 Laurelgrove Ave – about 5 blocks from the project site – since October 2000.

I am generally a pro-development individual who recognizes we can't freeze our communities in place. I've supported many of the projects in Studio City that have turned what was a sleepy suburb in my youth into the densely packed, hard-to-find-parking area it is today. And by and large, those construction projects have conformed to the zoning codes and rules in place at the time – which I think we're obligated to follow.

Not so in the case of Harvard Westlake's plan, which violates both the letter and spirit of the zoning rules in our neighborhood, and more broadly reflects the entitled attitude of the school and its parentbody to muscle their way to full approval. The fact that they laid out tens of millions of dollars to buy the property without once scoping out the situation with neighbors demonstrates their belief in the inevitability of their oversized project.

Despite the generous use of green ink in their renderings to project an eco-friendly footprint, the vast majority of our greenspace will in fact be paved over with structures, walkways and parking. The adjacent greenway is not something they "bring" to the neighborhood, the city was already using taxpayer funds to complete this amenity and having the school take credit for certain enhancements to it is disingenuous and misleading.

For the rest, it's simply too much – too much built space, too many seats, too many car trips, too much night time lighting. The mitigations like parking permits, lights-out at the dinner hour, and all those things will work for the first year, and will quickly fall away as bad habits form and the spotlight is off of school compliance. The single-exit parking structure will be a major headache so parents will park in the neighborhood and walk in. The stadium lights won't be turned off as promised in the middle of a match, and calls to the school to complain will go unanswered.

It's all very predictable, and will lead to a fundamental decline in the quality of the neighborhood that so many people have come to love. The headache of rejecting the project as proposed will be nothing compared to the avalanche of complaints to the council office once it's up and running in a few years.

I strongly urge you to oppose this project and press HW to downscale their proposal to something more in keeping with the neighborhood. This is basically THE thing the councilwoman will be judged on in this area, and there won't be another chance to make a first impression after this.

If you read this far, thank you!

Best,

Paul Kradin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR - My comments in opposition to Harvard-Westlake School Sports Complex

1 message

Ellen Little <ellen@thelittlefilmcompany.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 8:57 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>, "info@saveweddington.org" <info@saveweddington.org>

To the attention of Kimberly Henry City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning

Re: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Members of the Los Angeles City Planning Department:

I should like to submit my comments with regard to the proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex by the Harvard-Westlake School.

Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years that possesses historic, recreational, environmental, and sentimental value. The School has proposed a massive $100-million development plan, which has alarmed our local community. It pains me to think that, in the midst of the global warming crisis, we will lose this irreplaceable green open space in the heart of the San Fernando Valley.

Thousands of your constituents have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the Weddington property in its entirety. We are counting on you to support our interests and stand firm against Harvard-Westlake School's lobbyists and monied special interests.

My hope is that Weddington Golf & Tennis as it exists today should be preserved for the benefit of future generations and all Angelenos. But, failing that, the "alternate plans" listed in the DEIR are very deficient and further alternate plans need to be explored such as reducing the size of this project by building some of the purposed facilities on the current HW campus, or working with the city of LA to acquire land next to their baseball facility in Encino, or an alternate site.

Sincerely,

ELLEN LITTLE

12309 VIEWCREST ROAD

STUDIO CITY, CA 91604

Tel. (818) 760-6624

ellen@thelittlefilmcompany.com

Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

JENTLE PHOENIX <jentle@me.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 12:20 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Here's what I find disheartening. Looking at the history of this land and the people who originally farmed it before leasing it. When the land was sold it was with a promise that this would CONTINUE to operate as a golf and tennis facility open to the public. I doubt very much that a putting green and a few hours of public availability to courts is what that agreement meant.

Destroying the place that means so much to so many. That allows people with moderate means to play at a beautiful place. Where people meet and form relationships who would never meet. This spot is one of a kind and truly is a place open to the public. The misinformation they are spreading about it being a public park is something that should not be ignored. This is a guise for rich kids to have more private access to the land.

I never get involved with things like this. But this place means to much to so many!

You can read below the history of the land and see what I'm talking about. The putting green and "tennis court access" as well as addition of the iconic golf posts are only so they can say they are honoring the agreement they made.

WEDDINGTON GOLF HISTORY



The history of the Weddington Golf & Tennis Club parcel is a rarity in Los Angeles, for it has been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s. The Weddingtons were originally from Iowa, but like many Iowans and other Midwesterners, the family moved to the Los Angeles region to try their hand at farming in the balmy climate of Southern California. Wilson Weddington, formerly a sheriff in Iowa, visited the region in 1890 with his wife Mary and two sons Fred and Guy. On the property that is now Weddington Golf & Tennis the family operated a sheep farm then switched to wheat and finally casaba melons before stopping agricultural operations as Studio City became developed.

Leasing the property from the Weddington Family, Joe Kirkwood Jr., son of Australian professional golf legend, Joe Kirkwood, opened “The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center” on New Years Day 1956. In 1957, Kirkwood, Jr. sold an option to the course to George McCallister, Sr., a golfer and investor in sporting goods and real estate and his partner and fellow Wilshire Country Club member, Art Andersen, founder of Western Freight and an industrial real estate investor and together they owned and operated what became known as the “Studio City Golf & Tennis Club” until June of 2007 at which time the lease with the Weddington family came to an end. With the promise that the facility would continue to operate as a golf and tennis center open to the public the McCallister and Andersen turned over the business to be owned and operated by the Weddington Family who changed the name “Weddington Golf & Tennis.”

Best,
Jentle “Red” Phoenix
Set Dec/On Set Dresser & CueCards
IATSE Local 44

On Mar 31, 2022, at 11:15 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

JENTLE PHOENIX <jentle@me.com> Sun, Apr 24, 2022 at 8:16 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This beloved place that brings joy to 75,000 people a year shouldn't be destroyed so that only 1500 students have access to the grounds.

There are golf team students that use the golf course to practice. They have asked for our help to keep the course here for them.
The owners are telling the staff that work there that it is a done deal and that they will all be out of work come the end of the year.
One of the golf pros already relocated because his business is teaching golf and according to the owners nothing is going to stop their construction

Please stand with us and for us. Please help all of us who are fighting so hard to keep this beautiful place from being destroyed.
How ever I can help please let me know. Thank you in advance.

Best,
Jentle "Red" Phoenix
VO/Set Dec/On Set Dresser & CueCards
SAG-AFTRA/IATSE Local 44

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington!

1 message

Julien Bassan <bassan@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 12:12 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
As a Studio City resident, I appreciate the opportunity Weddington gives to Angelenos to enjoy their community. The proposed plan by Harvard Westlake would detract from our community in numerous ways - primarily from the elimination of an openly available space. Their proposed "park" is a farce, and the years of construction and related pollution will be a detriment to those in the surrounding neighborhood.

Thanks,
Julien
--
Julien Bassan
(805) 455-2605
bassan@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 8:04 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, My family has lived at 4312 Babcock ave since the early 70s. The Studio City golf/tennis has been a very part of our lives. Please do not destroy our fun times. I am 70 years old and I love walking down by the golf course. The trees are beautiful please do not take the tree away. The traffic will be horrible. Whitestt is already a freeway.

Thank you for your time

Linda Roletti
4312 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604
818 506 4182

I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf and Tennis be extended from 45 days to 90 days with the end date being June 9th, 2022.

This report was compiled over two years and encompasses over 6,000 pages. It is unfair and unrealistic to expect your constituents and community at large to not only read this DEIR but then research and find the experts needed to create a comprehensive reply for Public Comment in a mere 45 days.

- In addition, our neighborhood councils require at least a 30 day notice to agendize for different committees.
- The current public notice period March 10th to April 25th includes both the Easter and Passover holidays.
- The NOCA states, " The Dept. of City Planning recognizes the unprecedented nature of COVID-19 " as an impediment to the usual methods of gathering and disseminating information to our community.

We respectfully ask you to use your authority to have the Public Comment period extended until JUNE 9, 2022.

We also are requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) - UPDATED NOTICE

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 8:07 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Kimberly Henry, My family has lived at 4312 Babcock ave since the early 70s. The Studio City golf/tennis has been a very part of our lives. Please do not destroy our fun times. I am 70 years old and I love walking down by the golf course. The trees are beautiful please do not take the tree away. The traffic will be horrible. Whitestt is already a freeway.

Thank you for your time

Linda Roletti
4312 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604
818 506 4182
[Quoted text hidden]

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Connect Create Collaborate

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

CASE NO. ENV-2020-1512-EIR (SCH NO. 2020090536)-Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Rob Langer <rlanger1@outlook.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 6:47 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly:

As a longtime Studio City resident, I cannot believe you are still considering the approval this project.

In addition to the "**ANTICIPATED SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS"** contained in the EIR report, this project will have many more significant and material negative impacts on our neighborhood. Anyone who thinks this is a good idea has never experienced the traffic which already exists in this neighborhood that will be greatly exacerbated with this development- and this is just one example of the many severe impacts this development would create.

I understand that many of the families sending their children to this school do not live near the neighborhood that they are planning to devastate and will be unaffected by this disruption to our daily lives. I firmly believe they would not be supporting this development if it was destroying their neighborhoods. Our representatives should be protecting our community and not allowing this to happen.

On behalf of myself and our community, we strongly oppose the development and the destruction of the historic Weddington recreation facility as well as the much-needed open space, many trees and natural elements that will be destroyed along with it.

Respectfully submitted;

Rob Langer

323 353 6262

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Pratt, Susan <Susan.Pratt@newline.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 10:13 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 4229 Wilkinson Ave., which is right across from Weddington in Council District 4, and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park.

I have been excited about this project for years and don't understand all of the local pushback. I currently don't enjoy access to Weddington as it's all fenced and I have to pay to use the golf/tennis. I am really looking forward to being able to go for walks on this publicly accessible land when it becomes the River Park. I know it will be a pain while it's under construction because I live so close, but it will be worth it. I truly feel like Harvard Westlake has taken community interests to heart in its design and implementation.

Sincerely,

Susan Pratt

IND 69

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

tom imai <timai212@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 1, 2022 at 4:33 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am disappointed to hear that Harvard-Westlake is planning to significantly transform the Weddington Golf and Tennis facility. Weddington Golf and Tennis has been a Studio City landmark, and I've been informed that this new project will eliminate everything golf related, which includes a small 9 hole par 3 course and one of the nicest driving ranges in Southern California. The beauty of the golf complex with all of it's greenery is an oasis in a hectic city. I've been coming to Weddington for over 40 years and it would be a shame to see all of this beautiful landscape disappear. Please do whatever you can to keep Weddington Golf and Tennis intact, as it is today.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.

Respectfully,
Tom Imai

Sent from my iPad

IND 70

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Save Weddington (Personal)

1 message

Nicolette Del Barrio <nicolettedelbarrio@yahoo.com> Sun, Apr 3, 2022 at 9:54 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council member Raman,

My name is Nicolette del Barrio and throughout my entire life, Weddington Golf and Tennis has played an important role in my life every single day. My father, Ron del Barrio, has been an independent contractor/golf instructor there for the last 35+ years and we also happen to live in the apartments right across the street. When Harvard Westlake's proposal was first brought to light, my family and I were beyond broken to pieces and since then, we have been praying that these plans fall behind with the broken promises HW presented. In recent times, we've heard that construction may happen as soon as October of this year, and we're not letting a moment in time be wasted until our voices are heard.

This specific plot is not only heartbreaking to lose, but may cause possible harm to students in the future. The stretch of Whitsett between Moorpark and Ventura has been known to be dangerous crossing between due to unlawful speeding. Multiple accidents have happened including a casualty, in which my father witnessed, due to the recklessness of drivers. As someone who crosses this street often, I worry about my own life being risked just to get to the other side of the street, and with the introduction of young high school kids, the possibility of accidents are bound to increase.

Speaking from our broken hearts and voicing our pain from this plan has not seemed to work enough, but if it takes light being brought to the potential danger of students, then this is something I will continue to voice until it is heard by higher authorities at Harvard Westlake.

I appreciate your time and consideration,
Sincerely,
Nicolette del Barrio

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Park Project

danrothblatt@aol.com <danrothblatt@aol.com> Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 11:04 AM
Reply-To: danrothblatt@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please see my email below (from last month) to elected officials and you. Thank you for adding me to your list so I can stay informed.

I continue to be concerned that the Weddington Golf Course project and Harvard Westlake's project will ruin my neighborhood by:

destroying trees, adding massive traffic, reduce public spaces and turn them into private spaces.

PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS PROJECT TO MOVE FORWARD.

Thank you,

Dan Rothblatt
11821 Hesby St.
Valley Village, CA 91607

-----Original Message-----
From: danrothblatt@aol.com
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>; paul.Krekorian@lacity.org <paul.Krekorian@lacity.org>
Cc: contactCD4@lacity.org <contactCD4@lacity.org>; info@myvalleyvillage.com <info@myvalleyvillage.com>; info@saveweddington.org <info@saveweddington.org>; kimberly.henry@lacity.org <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Sent: Thu, Mar 10, 2022 10:44 am
Subject: Harvard Westlake River Park Project

Dear Council Members Raman and Krekorian:

RE Case # ENV-2020-1512-EIR

I read in the LA Times today that there is a plan to redevelop 16 acres of my neighborhood- the Weddington Golf Course. Will this enhance my life or only the lives of Harvard Westlake students (a portion of whom are my neighbors, a portion of whom live in other parts of the city)? Will you represent residents or the school?

I have been a homeowner in Valley Village since 1993. Please be sensitive to the residents of your districts and not only a well funded school.

Thank you.

Dan Rothblatt
11821 Hesby St.
Valley Village, CA 91607

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf Course (Local Studio City Resident Request)

2 messages

Zach Felber <zach@overlandarts.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 1:41 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

My name is Zach Felber and I'm a 30 year old Studio City resident residing in the neighborhood across the street from Weddington. I live here with my wife Ashley Gonzales and we are proud to call Studio City home.

One aspect that is troubling, is how much the middle class is being pushed out. What's left of a middle class that is. Homes that are somehow affordable (1M and under) are being knocked down to build multi mega mansion homes on the land which in my mind is the same thing as saying "Rich People only" to one of the few nice remaining pockets of LA without a million developments, insane traffic, and beyond.

On the same tip, what I also feel is insanely twisted and wrong about Studio City is the fact that a private school for the rich is free and clear to be able to destroy a massive piece of Studio City history, Weddington Golf and Tennis. I've lived here for 4 years now and there's never more of a sense of community than when I spend time at Weddington. It's normal people, neighbors, friends, and beyond who all get to have a place to stay active, healthy, relieve stress, and enjoy themselves by escaping the chaos of life and specifically LA. It makes me so sad to think that can just by the right price tag be ruined and gone to a privileged private high school who only wants more and more and more. The rich pushing out middle class people is exactly what destroying Weddington is and it's disgusting to me. What does that say to our community? It says that we don't matter.

I ask that you please help save this Los Angeles treasure that brings so much joy and happiness to so many peoples lives. Thank you.

Best,
Zach Felber
Local Studio City Resident

Sent from my iPhone

Zach Felber <zach@overlandarts.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 1:44 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Case No. ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Sent from my iPhone

> On Apr 5, 2022, at 1:41 AM, Zach Felber <zach@overlandarts.com> wrote:
>
> Hi Kimberly,
> [Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Eric Boorstin <eric.boorstin@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 7, 2022 at 5:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3657 Woodhill Canyon Rd. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school and better for the community than many other potential uses for the site. Although having a golf course there is nice in theory, I believe the new River Park development strikes an appropriate balance between serving the private interests of the landowner who must build and maintain any development and the public interests of the community.

Sincerely,
Eric Boorstin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Request for 90 day Public Comment period for ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

Linda Roletti <lroletti@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 3:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Please Please Do not change the impact of our neighbor hood.

Linda Roletti
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

matthew.flynn@gmail.com <matthew.flynn@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My husband and I lived one block from Weddington Golf and Tennis. We are VERY WORRIED about increased traffic, noise and crime in our already congested and crowded neighborhood. We have no parking, AWFUL TRAFFIC and increase break-ins. With the newly-opened development at Sportmens's Lodge, there is NO WAY the are can take ANY MORE congestion with construction, sports gatherings, lights and CARS.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Matthew Flynn and Dr. Pedro Ontiveros

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case #ENV-2020-1512-EIR: Harvard Westlake River Park Project

1 message

Tiff Williams <tifflynnw@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 8, 2022 at 1:16 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello Kimberly,

My name is Tiff Williams and I first wrote to you on March 21, 2022, and I am writing to you again. I will write to you for as long as it takes to STOP this Harvard Westlake River Park Project.

Again, I am a tax paying, law abiding natural born citizen of the United States, who currently lives in Studio City, California. I've lived in the Los Angeles area over twenty years, and I've seen so many unnecessary changes in and around the city - all for the worse. *I believe greed is much to blame for these changes which makes the city and county less and less charming as it's taken over by the corporations hidden behind banks, chain stores and even educational institutions.

I moved to Studio City because I always loved the small community feel as I worked at the CBS Radford studio on many TV shows. Like everything else in this country, the corporate side of CBS moved into the studio and has killed the vibe of the community of creatives and artists, who worked there for many, many years. The small town vibe increases to be diminished by national franchises - destroying anything that makes a city or town unique and distinguishable from one another.

In the way CBS Radford was taken over by the corporation, so too, has Studio CIty been slowly taken over by corporations and big business. I'm thankful to see some of the smaller "moms and pops" shops that have miraculously made it - even through the pandemic, but I can't help but see the many chains of retail shops and restaurants, which have taken over the community. Quite frankly, the greed of these companies has killed the vibe of a small community and only raised housing prices, displacing many wonderful residents. There are more homeless people living in the area, which was never an issue before, but is now a way of life and people who have the means to help should be ashamed at doing nothing but further lining their pockets.

Finally, I live on Whitsett, across the street where Harvard Westlake wants to build a monstrosity of a project and destroy a lovely neighborhood that doesn't need it!! Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years. It possesses historic, recreational, and environmental value to Angelenos, but the community it sits in. Harvard Westlake has outlined extremely limited days and times as well as very restrictive rules for community use of this sports complex by non-Harvard Westlake students. Harvard Westlake specifically states in their paperwork to the city, occasional weekday use of tennis courts for "APPROVED STUDIO CITY ORGANIZATIONS only" when not in use by students, alumni or Harvard Westlake parents.

This is UNACCEPTABLE! Most of the Harvard Westlake families don't even live, work or "play" in Studio City!

PLEASE STOP this project or move to STOP THE HARVARD WESTLAKE RIVER PARK PROJECT!!! Not only will it no longer benefit the community, but it will also kill and destroy the greenery and beautiful older trees that help to shade the area, which we need in light of longer and unbearable hot summers. If anything, please designate the area for more housing, not creating an unnecessary sports facility to an already rich school that should look to develop in their students' neighborhoods.

PLEASE STOP THIS PROJECT!!!!! Keep Weddington Golf and Tennis the way it is and let the community continue to try to thrive as a charming, tranquil small city of Los Angeles county.

--
Best,

Tiff Williams
Writer-Producer

“Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.” -- James Baldwin

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Jayne Campbell <viardotmezzo@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 4:42 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I have resided at Longview Valley Rd in Council District 4 for almost 24 years. I am a retired music teacher and I have experience teaching in the private school arena. Of all the building projects I witnessed during my tenure, let me say that the River Park proposal is unique in the creation of facilities that will provide benefits for both Harvard-Westlake and the Studio City community. The proposal preparation is thoughtful, thorough and inclusive. The preservation of urban open space and the creation of more recreational amenities under the umbrella of environmental responsibility is a win-win situation for all. I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park and I encourage you to give your fullest support.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jayne E. Campbell

Jayne E. Campbell, DMA
Associate Professor of Music (retired)
Choral and Vocal
Glendale Community College

"Dwell in Possibility" --Emily Dickinson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Mike Jeon <mikecj9595@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 9, 2022 at 1:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 12942 Bloomfield St. in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the Studio City community than currently exist on the site.

I have been a homeowner in Studio City for the last 15 years, and strongly believe the Harvard Westlake River Park project will be of great benefit to our community. As both a tennis player and a golfer, I actually use the current Weddington facility quite often. Even so, I think the HW River Park project would benefit a much broader segment of our district -- not just the few who happen to play tennis or golf there.

Sincerely,

Michael Jeon

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Dana Howbert <danahowbert@gmail.com> Sun, Apr 10, 2022 at 9:39 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Think about the families who cannot afford country clubs and want a place to teach their kids tennis and golf. And the kids who will never go to Harvard Westlake but want a nice place to be outside.

Sincerely,
Dana

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Deb Novak <debsnovak@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 4:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am not in your district but I just returned from spending the day at Weddington Golf and Tennis with four kids to play disc golf. Even though we live on the Westside, we visit Weddington routinely for golf and disc golf. It is the only disc golf location within 20 miles of the 405 and 101. Even though it is the only one that requires a fee, we go there frequently because of the beautiful landscape and because we always have such a nice time primarily because all of the other golfers and disc golfers are so friendly. Over the years what I have noticed is that the people of all ages who utilize this a facility are all very humble about their level of play, and are really there to just practice their skills and respectful of everyone there regardless of their skill level.

It would be a huge loss to not only the immediate community but the LA community at large for Weddington to become a private space.

I strongly support your district constituents in their effort to preserve Weddington as a public golf and tennis space. There are so few options available in the LA area. It would be a significant loss to people from all over LA who use this space that is easily accessible and affordable to learn to play tennis, golf and disc golf.

Sincerely,

Deborah Novak

Santa Monica Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park

1 message

Sophie Levy <sclevy517@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 11, 2022 at 2:59 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I am a lifelong resident of the Encino neighborhood, now in CD4. I am writing in favor of the Harvard-Westlake School River Park.

The school has done extensive community outreach and the project provides environmental benefits and public access.

I urge you to vote in favor of the repurposing of an environmentally damaging golf course.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Regards,
Sophie Colette

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Periel Kaczmarek <drivingmemutts@icloud.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 11:42 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Project

1 message

Dale F <dalefernandez@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 8:04 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

My name is Dale Fernandez, a resident of Studio City and a business owner Valley VIllage.
I volunteer for Save LA River Open Space. Thank you for keeping such a productive forum related to the Harvard WEstlake project.

I believe land-use policy decisions should be based on common sense for the good of the city's community as well as its environment.

I am sure a private school offering high level athletics is a priority for Harvard Westlake but having a second set of sports facilities for their 900 students seems a bit redundant.
Harvard Westlake already has an Olympic size pool built recently in 2012 as well as multiple indoor gyms, soccer fields and tennis courts already on their main campus.

For a relatively small student body to be utilizing a redundant set of sports facilities doesn't seem environmentally sound to me in a land-use perspective. I would like to have some sort of guarantee for actual equitable community use.

My second point is that I am concerned about the heat island effect of this project. The land-use aspect of replacing the cooling effect of hundreds of shade canopy mature trees and the natural grass turf with thousands of square feet of roofing, immature trees, and artificial turf will effectively create a large heat island. Although there will be a cistern placed on site, the natural ground water aquifer infrastructure will not be able to be fully replenished with this type of development.

Although artificial turf may last up to ten years, the petroleum based turf might momentarily save in water use, our current water infrastructure has no way of filtering the micro plastics created by such a sports complex endeavor.

Dale Antonio Fernandez
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake

1 message

Martha Bissell <mwbissell@mac.com> Wed, Apr 13, 2022 at 9:29 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, SCRA Board <SCRABoard@studiocityresidents.org>, paul.Krekorian@lacity.org, alan.dymond@studiocityresidents.org

My husband and I have lived one block directly up-hill from the potential development for more than 30 years. The D-EIR appears to have been done without consideration for other potential neighborhood developments, including Sunswept place. The effects of Harvard-Westlakes's 80ft lights, noise, traffic concerns, and the loss of our jewel will affect us forever. Contrary to fliers that arrived in our mailbox, the Studio City residents that I know, do not "support the Harvard-Westlake River Park" and I believe that the many comments tonight that we 'don't understand' are unnecessarily divisive. Thanks Diana Nicole, Tess Taylor, and Kelly deMarco for your wise words.

I am getting the impression tonight that 'stakeholder' or 'council district 4' means that the speakers work at, or are parents at Harvard Westlake. We live here and are not in support.

Martha Bissell
4024 Sunswept Drive
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington golf course feedback

1 message

Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 10:12 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hi I'm writing to say that I oppose the plan to demolish the Weddington golf course. It should be preserved in its entirety as a cultural landmark and remain open to all of the public not just rich kids for their sports. We need green spaces in our city. We need facilities that all are welcome at.

I know Harvard Westlake says the public will have access to their facilities when they aren't being used. They will make it unavailable by always having scheduled student use.

Also they say there will be a river walk, But a river walk already exists, my family and I regularly visit the trail. Harvard Westlake is not adding anything to our neighborhood they are taking away.

The traffic would increase dramatically along with unsafe levels of speeding often associated with teen drivers.

In addition I'm concerned with the parking situation. Where will the busses park from opposing teams and all the parents coming to watch their kids?

Please do not let Harvard Westlake demolish this beloved place.

Thank you,

Rachel Tonisson

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Provisions for use on agricultural land question

3 messages

Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 7:30 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

1. Can you tell me where I can find information on the provision that allows a school to use agricultural land for a CUP development?

2. Where can I find the provision for a private school to do the same (use agricultural land for a CUP development)?

Thank you,

Rachel Tonisson

Can you

Sent from my iPhone

Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Any information on this would be helpful!

Thank you!

Rachel Tonisson

Sent from my iPhone

> On May 2, 2022, at 7:30 AM, Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> Hi Kimberly,
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Jun 9, 2022 at 3:58 PM
To: Rachel Tonisson <lilcapitan@yahoo.com>

Hi Rachel,

My apologies for the delay in getting back to you regarding your questions. You can find the code provisions for Conditional Use Permits (CUPs) in the Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 12.24, which you can find online here: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/los_angeles/latest/lapz/0-0-0-7378

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org



[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Community discussion yesterday

1 message

Scott Dragicevich <scotty628@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 9:36 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org

Kimberly,

Thank you, and your colleagues, for leading the discussion yesterday. I am thankful to live in a community where we can openly share our different views respectfully. I know this is a passionate discussion and thank you for leading us.

As I shared yesterday, I strongly support the proposed Riverpark project. I know the park will be a valuable place to gather for all of our community members - young and old, athletics lovers and non athletes. It will be a great addition to our neighborhood.

Thank you again for all that you are doing.

Scott Dragicevich

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

RE: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 9:20 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly,

Attached, please find my public comment to the Studio City Neighborhood Council regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. I would like to mention that on Harvard-Westlake's website, the Project is now called Harvard-Westlake River Park **Campus** Project. I believe this should be noted as we approach a possible Conditional Use Permit, which should encompass both Harvard-Westake campuses, to guarantee that there will not be a continual, at will shifting of operations without review. I would also like to reiterate the years-long request for a 25 year Master Plan from Harvard-Westlake and a 20-year Moratorium on expansion in the case that any iteration of this project is approved.

Please enter my attached comment and this email into the record.

Thank you and please let me know if you have any questions.

Suellen

public comment SUELLEN WAGNER.pdf
74K

Suellen Wagner <u>Public Comment SCNC Land Use Meeting</u> April 13, 2022

Re Item 5: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

In late 2017, upon the suspension of the Harvard-Westlake Parking Structure Project and the announcement of their purchase of Weddington Golf and tennis, Councilmember Paul Krekorian issued a public update that included the following:

"Weddington is a property central to the history of Studio City. It is the largest privately held open space facing the Los Angeles River in the entire San Fernando Valley. For more than a decade … I have worked hard to preserve open space at Weddington and improve access to the LA River.

*Harvard-Westlake has indicated that it intends to work closely with the community in developing a plan for Weddington…**The school has also acknowledged that it will respect the community's desires by maintaining the tranquility of the property and preserving as much open space as possible, improving public access to the revitalized Los Angeles River, and enhancing community benefits from the property.***

The plan for the Harvard Westlake River Park Campus Project shatters this promise. If this out of character, out of scale Project is approved, there will never again be tranquility at Weddington.

The project violates the Los Angeles General Plan, the Open Space element of the General Plan, the Sherman Oaks Studio City Toluca Lake Cahuenga Pass Community plan, and the RIO Specific Plan.

The Project comes with a lengthy laundry list of Harvard-Westlake WANTS – discretionary entitlements, reviews, permits and approvals from the City, County, and various agencies required to implement the Project – including a Conditional Use Permit to operate a private school in an A-1 zone. I want to emphasize that these requests are <u>discretionary</u> and each requires an exemption or variance from existing codes, regulations and laws.

The School seeks to appropriate the last and best open space along the river and to demolish an historic public asset and green open space – to literally dig it all up – almost 500 trees and 250 thousand cubic yards of soil (1/15 the size of the Great Pyramid of Giza), and throw it away.

There is no doubt that surrounding neighborhoods will be severely and detrimentally impacted by both construction and operations. Noise, dangerous traffic, polluted air, unwanted light, visual blight, EXCLUSION, and the terrible loss of irreplaceable green open space and an institution that has served all of Los Angeles for 70 years.

No reasonable alternatives have been presented by the Applicant/Developer. There must be at least one Alternative with no events, no spectators, no underground parking, no lights, no

amplified noise, and enough contiguous public open space (35%) to actually warrant the label of “Park.” The projects has exploded far beyond the initial concept into a behemoth public nuisance that will destroy quality of life for far too many.

I urge the Land Use Committee of the Studio City Neighborhood Council to oppose this Project and send Harvard- Westlake back to the drawing board.

Suellen Wagner
12184 Laurel Terrace Dr.
Studio City CA 91604

IND 87B

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com> Thu, Apr 14, 2022 at 9:40 AM
To: HENRY Kimberly <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly and Milena,

I am confounded by the very small size of the Study Area, measured from the center of this extremely large 16-acre project. It cannot possibly capture the wide range of severe impacts and disadvantages communities east and south of the Project. I have seen that there have been project study areas as large as 1 mile, which would be more appropriate for a job of this unprecedented scale and that involves an astronomical amount of grading and hauling of soil. By confining study to such a tiny area of impact, the environmental review fails to capture a great number of sensitive receptors, including elderly and children, in several neighborhoods, including mine, the Silver Triangle, in Studio City. Our neighborhoods have a very high rate of respiratory disease, which is well documented.

In addition, neighborhoods south and southeast of the project, including mine, contain north-facing hillsides, which are geologically susceptible to vibration and in a landslide prone area. Potential vibration impacts to hillside homes must be studied.

I am hereby requesting an extension of the radius to one-mile.

Thank you,

Suellen Wagner
12184 Laurel Terrace Dr.
Studio City
resident for 30 years

IND 87C

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake/Weddington Project

4 messages

SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 1:38 PM
To: HENRY Kimberly <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

When is the applicant required to reveal the Haul Route? I can't find it in the DEIR?

Please advise.

Thank you,

Suellen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 3:25 PM
To: SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com>

Hi Suellen,

The haul route is discussed in the Draft EIR. You can find the haul route in the Project Description Chapter of the Draft EIR, among other section(s).

Thanks,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 3:35 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Thank you. As I recall that is only between the 101 and the site. What is the destination of the export?
Suellen
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:04 AM
To: SUELLEN WAGNER <suellenwagner@me.com>

Hi Suellen,

Generally, that may be included in the Hazards Section and/or associated appendices.

Thanks,

Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

re: Harvard Westlake River Park form CP 7768

2 messages

Beth Dymond <emdymond45@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 9:34 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Alan Dymond <DymondSCRA34@gmail.com>, Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>

Hi Kimberly,

Has Harvard Westlake filed form CP7768 listing the special events that will take place at the Harvard Westlake River Park. This information was omitted on their application however special events was checked.

Please let me know as soon as possible and if CP7768 has been filed please attach a copy.

Very truly yours,

Beth Dymond

Studio City Residents Association

818-980-7645

Cell 818-455-9683

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Apr 21, 2022 at 8:07 AM
To: Beth Dymond <emdymond45@gmail.com>
Cc: Alan Dymond <DymondSCRA34@gmail.com>, Amy Minteer <acm@cbcearthlaw.com>

Hi Beth,

Yes, the CP-7768 Form was filed by Harvard-Westlake at the time the Project case(s) were originally filed with Planning. Please see attached.

Thanks,

Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Schools Conditional Use Questions .pdf
130K

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments on River Park Project

1 message

James Korris <james.korris@cretecinc.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 6:11 PM
To: "Kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Kimberly, hi:

I spoke in favor of the Harvard-Westlake proposal to develop River Park at the Zoom hearing on April 13, 2022. I understand there is an option to enter written comments, which I herewith offer:

Harvard-Westlake's plans for its River Park campus seem to be thoughtful and well-considered. Instead of having an outsized impact on surrounding neighbors like a residential development would have on this site, this proposal carefully mitigates all of its potential impacts.

For those who are concerned about the loss of Waddington and its recreational facilities, I am unaware of a competing plan proposing to offer a replacement. The most likely alternative use would be residential housing, which would likely offer no benefits to area residents. Waddington is not coming back. Whatever development assumes the Waddington space, there will be disruptions from construction – so the proposed Harvard-Westlake project is, to my thinking, no worse than other options. To the contrary, to my thinking, there are advantages to the River Park plan.

For example: parking. All of the River Park needs would be met with the construction of an on-site subterranean structure and a handful of surface spaces. There will be no parking on our already impacted neighborhood streets, and there won't be cars cruising the area in search of elusive spaces.

The school has asserted that its students will take shuttles to the River Park instead of driving their own vehicles, thereby further reducing impact. Campus security personnel will closely monitor visitor access. Any HW student or faculty or staff member who is observed driving on residential streets in the neighborhood will face losing their privilege to use the River Park facilities.

Moreover, the school has pledged its support to help residents by working with us on efforts to secure neighborhood parking restrictions from the city, making it even more difficult for those without neighborhood parking permits to park on area streets.

This indicates to me that Harvard-Westlake is taking pains to act like a good neighbor.

James H. Korris

President & CEO

Creative Technologies Inc.

7080 Hollywood Blvd.

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NOTICE: This E-mail (including attachments) is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-2521. Accordingly, it is confidential and may be legally privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. Please reply to the sender that you have received the message in error, then delete it. Thank you.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake ~ Weddington DEIR comments

1 message

KATALINA <klanaya@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 16, 2022 at 2:08 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: nvr@lacity.org, adeleslaughter@me.com

I appreciate the additional time to send comments ....
While the current plans seem attractive to some, in my opinion with blind support, I've spoken to the Harvard Westlake communications team, these conversations haven't been consistent and appear to be more "marketing" than honest communication.

Before this DEIR is approved I do have comments (questions):

Top of mind is are there any restrictions on future expansion once the school gets this approval?
Can the school commit to this? Would the zoning restrict this?
For instance, Campbell Hall campus continues to expand. These expansions have many ramifications on the neighborhood and not just their Laurel Canyon campus address, but the neighborhood behind the Tujunga Wash (Riverside/Moorpart/Whitsett corridor).

Any restrictions on P.A. levels. Campbell Hall levels are excessively high and amplified by the Wash. I suspect the River will have the same sound effect on the surrounding neighborhood. Campbell Hall ignores neighbors' request to study this.

Is the school obligated to disclose which organizations (of which there seem many) and size outside of their own schools events going forward?

They say that traffic won't be impacted, but they're going from the current 69 parking spaces to approx 535.
How is traffic not going to be impacted with the addition of these many cars?

They say a recommended driving route will be Coldwater Canyon north to Moorpark, east to Whitsett, then south to the facility. Has there been a thorough study on this already congested portion of our Studio City?
Not to mention Ventura at both Coldwater and Whitsett? There are many other large projects on point to be constructed on, or just off Ventura in the general area. I've heard that the Sportsman's project's DEIR was for the current situation as it exists and not broadened to include the impact of future growth of other sites.

They profess neighbors and the community stakeholders will have access, "with approval".
Do we know what this approval process is and if it has limitations?
Seems they post a very narrow window for swimming pool access and for "approved" visitors only.

I haven't seen where public restrooms will be for the portion they call "Riverpark", which in itself appears to be misleading and the term "park" limited in scope. I'd expect there to be laws, handicap regulations, etc.

Many other considerations to bring more specificity to:

How will the existing animal population be handled once trees are taken down, specifically the owls going back generations and other birds that migrate along the River? Or bats living in the palms? (They help keep the mosquito population in check.)

Is their water reclamation project the most environmentally sound one?
Their artificial turf, same question?

My house is on Bellaire which isn't affected by the current lighting of the golf course.
I'm concerned that the new lighting planned will, and in turn bring down my property value.

I am highly appreciative of their commitment for security along the adjacent portion of the River!
However, I feel strongly that before this project can move forward (and I am under no illusion that it won't since they do currently own it) many issues need further study.

Respectfully,

Kathy Anaya
District 4 Stakeholder.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake Parking ~ Weddington

1 message

KATALINA <klanaya@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 9:44 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

It has now come to my attention that Harvard Westlake is proposing that their new “Riverpark” property’s 535 parking spaces is intended for main campus “spill over” parking. Is this being taken into consideration in the traffic report?

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

The Harvard Westlake expansion needs scrutiny

1 message

KATALINA <klanaya@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 10:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

They are looking for more parking under the guise of sports facilities helping the community when it does not and only helps the school. Proposed offering to outside organizations only helps them pay for the cost of creating more off site parking for the school. Please evaluate and take this into account.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments following up on the Studio City Neighborhood Council meeting last Wednesday evening

1 message

Margot Riemer <mcriemer@icloud.com> Sun, Apr 17, 2022 at 5:13 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: lkaradjian@studiocitync.org, Margot Riemer <mcriemer@icloud.com>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

As requested in last Wednesday's SCNC meeting, I am enclosing a copy of the comments that I made in support of the Harvard-Westlake River Park project.

As a twenty-four year resident of Studio City, I enthusiastically support the Harvard-Westlake River Park project.

I was a member of the original committee formed in July, 200, to protest the proposed plan to build over 200 tall condos on the site.

Now that Harvard-Westlake has acquired the golf and tennis property, we have a plan that will preserve and actually *increase* green space, and it will be free to the public as well as serve Harvard-Westlake's students.

It is safe to say, I think, that *NO* other developer would design a plan that is as thoughtful and as beautiful as this one. At the Studio City Residents Association meeting I attended in October of 2019, a member of the Weddington family confirmed this, saying gleefully that he would have built high condos "out to the sidewalk" if he had been able to.

I feel confident that Harvard-Westlake's plan for the River Park will keep this beautiful space open and green, and that Harvard-Westlake's carefuly stewardship of the property will truly allow it to be Studio City's crown jewel for generations to come.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

FW: Save Weddington

1 message

Beverly Wilkerson <bjwilkerson@outlook.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 8:27 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Hello, Kimberly~

This email was also supposed to be sent to you, but I got the address wrong, sorry!

Beverly~

From: Beverly Wilkerson
Sent: Monday, April 18, 2022 6:22 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org; Lkaradjian@studiocitync.org
Cc: KimberlyHenry@lacity.org; aengelberg@hw.com
Subject: Save Weddington

Hello,

I participated in the Zoom meeting last week regarding Weddington Golf & Tennis, and I have attached the copy of my opposition stance toward Harvard-Westlake's proposal of the River Park. I did speak briefly that night.

Please consider my viewpoint.

Thank you,

Beverly Wilkerson

818-324-7452

bjwilkerson@outlook.com

weddington.docx
16K

Beverly Wilkerson/opposition to Harvard-Westlake's development plan of Weddington Golf & Tennis

April 18, 2022

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake's development plan. Weddington Golf & Tennis has been a haven for me for decades. I have established a tight circle of tennis friends through this public club. Unfortunately, since H-W started taking over, over half of my circle has moved on to country clubs: Braemar, Mulholland, Mountaingate, Toluca Lake, etc. I am not able, financially, to afford such a luxury, but to be honest, it's not my preference. I much preferred the diversity and openness of the Weddington community through the years. I loved my little pocket of comfort in this "public" club, the security, the fact that people said hello to me, by name, as I arrived. It is truly the only remaining vestige of such quaintness that we have in the area. I guess that is what has troubled me the most through all of this. Why take away the one good thing, no matter how supposedly great the next thing may be? Why not put this supposed greatness into some other space that is sitting idle or is in disrepair?

I play tennis at Weddington almost daily and eat at the café several times a week. Golf and tennis are an important part of our quality of life in Studio City. In recent years, we've already lost two other tennis options in the area, replaced by shopping plazas and the like. If this goes, we will be sorely limited. Since

H-W took ownership, we currently fight for court space. We can barely schedule a tournament and have been transferring many such tournaments to Balboa (which now is a battle between MANY different teams) and Fremont (rather far away). To book a court, one court, requires waking up at the crack of dawn and calling repeatedly, as the busy signal prevails. Harvard-Westlake bookings seem to take priority, understandably. Imagine losing half of these courts. Yes, H-W can say it's going to be open to the public, but will it truly be *available*?

There will be no place to "learn" how to play golf, in any public way in the area. I used to spend Sundays with my dad at a golf range in Connecticut, very much like the one at Weddington. We'd hit, he'd teach me how to stand, teach me about the physics of the pendulum swing, applaud my great shots. Then we'd have lunch at the quaint restaurant attached. This was such a quality of life that will be lost once the golf is gone. A walk along a perimeter will not be the same for any child. My range in Connecticut was also bought out by some big conglomerate. I don't recall what it became, because, you know why? I never went back. Why would I? And why would I ever go back to Harvard-Westlake's River Park?

As I listened to all the many pro Harvard-Westlake speakers the other night on the Zoom forum, my fears were multiplied. Yes, it all sounded great.

Sounds great to hear about what they plan for Angel City Sports. But why not offer Angel City Sports the same benefits

on their current campus? Have they done such things in the past? Angel City Sports seem more like a “plant” in their new flora and fauna plan.

Inclusive? Really? Inclusive for non-tennis players, non-golfers, perhaps. But the number of people who lose out seems greater to me, though I can’t quote numbers. Seems more like a benefit to the already privileged.

My daughter played soccer for most of her school years. Her least organic experience was when she had to play on the field of the Harvard-Westlake campus. The field was state of the art. And hot. And unpleasant. The general atmosphere on campus was cold, non-inclusive to anyone not from the school, and unforgiving. And entitled. It permeated from and around the synthetic turf.

I lived west of Laurel Canyon when I first started playing tennis at Weddington. I had to leave a half hour earlier than necessary to accommodate the tie-up at Laurel Canyon. Wonder what the traffic will be like at Whitsett? How is underground parking for 500 more appealing to a community than the current 30-space aboveground lot? That merely means that more traffic. How is that good to the neighborhood?

The pool. How many locals have their own pools in their backyards? How many pools does Harvard-Westlake really need?

I see the writing on the wall. The River Park is more a ploy for Harvard-Westlake to get more money, more students, more clout. How much more does it truly need? How much more does the Studio City community need to improve the quality of their lives? I know that Harvard-Westlake owns the space. The argument that what they're going to do far surpasses the option of high-rise apartments and the like holds weight. But why take away what from the positive that we have? Maybe there are other options that Harvard-Westlake can get behind, options which truly save the local history with the power they obviously possess. I propose researching the options. There are signs in almost every lawn in the area opposing the complex. Look at the signs. Look at the writing on the River Park wall.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments on ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

David Nelson <lizardpie2@yahoo.com> Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 5:55 PM
Reply-To: David Nelson <lizardpie2@yahoo.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: Environmental Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Kimberly,

Here are my comments on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project.

I am OPPOSED to this project. I've lived in the immediate neighborhood of the Weddington Golf and Tennis property for 23 years. I work from home and walk by the property daily, if not multiples times a day. I also use the golf course.

This property has often been called "The gem of Studio City". It's true; it really is! It would be a shame to lose this special place.

One of the main things I'm concerned about is the amount of additional traffic to the neighborhood if this project moves forward. I live on Woodbridge St at Alcove Ave. Woodbridge is the main east-west artery through the neighborhood. No matter what traffic pattern policies Harvard-Westlake puts in place people will do what they want when arriving or leaving the site. Traffic on Woodbridge and throughout the neighborhood will increase. As it is now, cars already roll through many of the stop signs in the neighborhood. It's just going to get worse. There are a lot of walkers in the neighborhood and many of those are families with kids or nannies pushing strollers. And since a fair amount of the neighborhood does not have sidewalks, people walk in the street.

Thank you and regards,
David Nelson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Louis Sanford <louissanford@icloud.com> Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 4:51 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Nithya Raman <nithya.raman@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>

DEAR MS. HENRY,

I STRONGLY OPPOSE HARVARD WESTLAKE'S SO CALLED RIVER PARK PROJECT AND I'M NOT ALONE.

NEARLY 14,000 STAKEHOLDERS HAVE SIGNED A PETITION ADVOCATING THE PRESERVATION OF WEDDINGTON GOLF & TENNIS IN ITS ENTIRETY, ALL 16 ACRES OF NATURAL, GREEN OPEN SPACE.

THINK ABOUT IT. WHAT WOULD MANHATTAN BE WITHOUT CENTRAL PARK BECAUSE THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT GENERATIONS OF ANGELENOS HAVE ENJOYED HERE, WHICH MAKES WEDDINGTON TRULY IRREPLACEABLE.

I UNDERSTAND THE SCHOOL'S ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT NOW DWARFS ITS ACADEMICS SO TO STAY COMPETITIVE AND PROFITABLE , THEY HAVE ONE GOAL: TO BUILD A SPORTS COMPLEX FOR ITS 900+ STUDENTS—BUT AT WHAT COST TO A COMMUNITY OF 45,000 AND A CITY OF OVER 12 MILLION?

CLEARLY, HISTORY AND SCIENCE ARE NOT BEING FOLLOWED HERE.

HISTORY? THE COMMUNITY HAS PUSHED BACK EACH TIME THIS ICONIC PROPERTY WAS THREATENED WITH MINDLESS, NOT MINDFUL PLANS.

SCIENCE? HARVARD WESTLAKE WILL CUT DOWN MORE THAN 200 MATURE TREES, WHICH WILL IMPACT OUR FRAGILE CANOPY FOR 50 YEARS OR MORE UNTIL THOSE REPLACEMENTS MATURE.

WHY JUST THE OTHER WEEK, MAYOR GARCETTI APPLAUDED ONE LA NEIGHBORHOOD FOR BOOSTING THE CITY'S TREE CANOPY BY PLANTING SEVERAL DOZEN NEW ONES. WHERE IS THE CONSISTENCY IN PUBLIC PLANNING?

AND...RIPPING OUT ACRES AND ACRES OF NATURAL GRASS AND REPLACING THEM WITH PLASTIC TURF? CAN THE SCHOOL SPELL … HEAT ISLAND?

SO HERE WE ARE WITH A PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN THAT ADVOCATES THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR PRECIOUS NATURAL RESOURCE, GREEN OPEN SPACE, AND DESPITE ALL THE BACK AND FORTH, NOISE, LIGHT, TRAFFIC, ENVIRONMENT AND “TRANQUILITY”—WHICH IS WHAT THE SCHOOL PROMISED TO PRESERVE--WILL ALL BE CHANGED FOREVER.

CLEARLY, NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE AND DICE THIS, IT’S SIMPLY THE WRONG PLAN, IN THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME AND IF NOT STOPPED DURING YOUR WATCH, IT WILL GO DOWN AS A TRAGIC EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE INTEREST TRUMPING PUBLIC INTEREST.

RESPECTFULLY,
LOUIS SANFORD
818-425-8228

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Clarification of ordinance term

4 messages

bartnote1@aol.com <bartnote1@aol.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 3:02 PM
Reply-To: bartnote1@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

I hope you are well and happy. May I ask for clarification please? Can you tell me who is defined as " A decision-maker" in the ordinance below?
Are you the decision-maker? Is the full City Council the decision-maker? Is one individual Councilmember the decision-maker? This is so vague to me
and I'm confused. I'm wondering who is the decision-maker for **ENV-2020-1512-EIR.**

Thank you,

Teri Austin

CUP criteria. SEC. 12.24. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER SIMILAR QUASI-JUDICIAL APPROVALS.

12. **Findings for Approval. (Amended by Ord. No. 182,095, Eff. 5/7/12.)** A decision-maker shall not grant a conditional use or other approval specified in Subsections U., V., W., or X. of this Section without finding:

1. that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood **or** will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;
2. that the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and
3. that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 11:52 AM
To: bartnote1@aol.com

Hi Teri,

Who the decision-maker is on any project is based on the type of entitlements being requested. For this Project and certification of the EIR, it is the City Planning Commission.

Thanks,
Kimberly



Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org



[Quoted text hidden]

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bartnote1 (null) <bartnote1@aol.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 12:59 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Hi Kimberly,

Do I understand then In this instance is that Commission the Planning and Land Use Management Commission also know as PLUM that is the decision-maker and not anyone at Dept.of Planning? Does this mean that Dept. of Planning is only advisory to PLUM and not a decision-maker?

Thank you,

Teri

Sent from my iPhone

> On Apr 28, 2022, at 11:53 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
>
> [Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 1:59 PM
To: "bartnote1 (null)" <bartnote1@aol.com>

Hi Teri,

No, it is the City Planning Commission that is the decision-maker in this case, not the Planning and Land Use Management Committee. I think this information on our City Planning webpage will be most helpful for the questions that you have on this: https://planning.lacity.org/development-services/land-use-process/planning-processes.

Thanks,
Kimberly



Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org



[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Property

1 message

Zach Kleiman <zmetaphorman@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 3:58 PM
To: TeamCD4 <contactCD4@lacity.org>, Jorge Plascencia <jorge.plascencia@lacity.org>, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Team CD4,
This is a sad and ecologically awful plan
of what to do with Open Space in Los Angeles.
Especially for maybe 300 teenagers a year, this is limited and selfish.
Losing 10 acres of breathing land and displacing a mecca
for 20- 30,000 (annually) golf and tennis players (from beginners
to world class) is brutal, unconscionable and pandering to an
elitist organization.
Mask and (g)love(s),
Zach Kleiman
11836 Hesby St, Valley Village, CA 91607
818.766.6406

See the Ball - It's Just a Metaphor

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake- three questions

2 messages

MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com> Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:03 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

I am having trouble accessing the Transportation Appendix (M) in the Draft EIR. I can access all of the other exhibits so I wonder if it had something to do with the downloading end. Could you look at that? If it is fine, is there any other way that I can receive that appendix M?

I am also trying to find the Conditional Use Permits for the Harvard-Westlake School at 700 North Faring Road, and the conditional use permits (if any) for the Upper Harvard Westlake School on Coldwater. I can't seem to figure out Zimas, so any help is very appreciated.

Thanks for your work on this project,

Mary Riley
mfrzuma@aol.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 9:09 AM
To: MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com>

Hi Mary,

I took a look at the Transportation Appendix M, on multiple different computers and did not have any issues accessing it, so I'm not sure what the issue you are experiencing could be. I've linked directly to that appendix below, for your reference, so hopefully the link below will work for you, but if not, the Studio City Public Library also has a digital copy of the entire Draft EIR and all Appendices that you can access.

https://planning.lacity.org/eir/Harvard-Westlake_River_Park_Project/deir/Appendices/App%20M%20Transportation.pdf

Regarding the Condition Use Permit for the Harvard-Westlake School properties that you listed, you can try looking up the properties (by address) on ZIMAS, then opening the case numbers tab on the left side to find the case numbers for the property, and click on each case number to find the correct ones you are looking for. If the case number links on ZIMAS do not work for you, you can write down the case number, and use the Case Search feature on our City Planning webpage (https://planning.lacity.org/) to search for the Conditional Use documents you are looking for.

Hopefully this info helps you find what you are looking for.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake- three questions

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Mon, May 23, 2022 at 12:39 PM
To: MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com>

Hi Mary,

My apologies for the delay in getting back to you. You can search for the cases using the City Planning Case numbers on the City Planning website, by using the case search box on the homepage, https://planning.lacity.org/

The best way would be to search using case number without the string of letters at the end (i.e. CPC-2001-3472, or CPC2013-148).

You should also be able to find EIRs on our City Planning webpage, https://planning.lacity.org/development-services/eir. The easiest way to find the EIRs you are looking for, would be to use the search box and search for "Harvard".

Hopefully, this info will help you are looking for online.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

On Thu, May 5, 2022 at 2:47 AM MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com> wrote:

> Kimberly,
>
> I am having so much trouble trying to access two things. First,the Middle School (Harvard-Westlake) CUP and corresponding EIR. EIR is SCH No. 2001121016; Jimmy Liao was the planner.The CPC number is 2001-3472-CU-SPI. Nothing comes up through Zimas or City site (so I must be doing it wrong). I would love links to the final approval document by the City with the Conditions of Approval.; and the EIR.
>
> The second item is the Harvard-Westlake 2013 project which wasn't approved- where they wanted to build a 3 story 750 parking structure at 3701 N. Coldwater -- that EIR is SCH No. 2013041033; CPC-2013-148-VCU. Again no luck on the City site, and too early for Ceqanet. Emily Dwyer was the planner. I would love to see the final document that got denied- I don't know if it was at the Planning Commission or Council, withe the proposed conditions of approval and the EIR.
>
> Thank you so much. I really tried to find it myself….sorry.
>
> Mary Riley
> mfrzuma@aol.com
>
> > On May 2, 2022, at 9:09 AM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:
> >
> > Hi Mary,

I took a look at the Transportation Appendix M, on multiple different computers and did not have any issues accessing it, so I'm not sure what the issue you are experiencing could be. I've linked directly to that appendix below, for your reference, so hopefully the link below will work for you, but if not, the Studio City Public Library also has a digital copy of the entire Draft EIR and all Appendices that you can access.

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Regarding the Condition Use Permit for the Harvard-Westlake School properties that you listed, you can try looking up the properties (by address) on ZIMAS, then opening the case numbers tab on the left side to find the case numbers for the property, and click on each case number to find the correct ones you are looking for. If the case number links on ZIMAS do not work for you, you can write down the case number, and use the Case Search feature on our City Planning webpage (https://planning.lacity.org/) to search for the Conditional Use documents you are looking for.

Hopefully this info helps you find what you are looking for.

Thanks,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
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T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

On Sat, Apr 23, 2022 at 6:03 PM MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com> wrote:

> Hi Kimberly,
>
> I am having trouble accessing the Transportation Appendix (M) in the Draft EIR. I can access all of the other exhibits so I wonder if it had something to do with the downloading end. Could you look at that? If it is fine, is there any other way that I can receive that appendix M?
>
> I am also trying to find the Conditional Use Permits for the Harvard-Westlake School at 700 North Faring Road, and the conditional use permits (if any) for the Upper Harvard Westlake School on Coldwater. I can't seem to figure out Zimas, so any help is very appreciated.
>
> Thanks for your work on this project,
>
> Mary Riley
> mfrzuma@aol.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Comments on Draft EIR

1 message

MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:09 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "mfrzuma@aol.com" <mfrzuma@aol.com>

May 10, 2022

Kimberly,

Attached is my comment letter for the DEIR review. (Two hours early!). Thanks for your continued help.

Mary Riley
mfrzuma@aol.com

IND 97C

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard-WEstlake River Park Project DEIR comments/ Sch no. 2020090536

1 message

MARY RILEY <mfrzuma@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:14 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "mfrzuma@aol.com" <mfrzuma@aol.com>

May 10, 2022

Kimberly,

This time, my comment letter for the DEIR review is attached. (Almost two hours early!). Thanks for your continued help.

Mary Riley
mfrzuma@aol.com

May 10.docx
35K

May 10, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning 221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
E-mail: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Letter submitted via electronically

Re: Comment Letter on Draft EIR Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR) (SCH NO. 2020090536)

Dear Ms. Henry:

This comment letter is in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. ("Project").

Project Description

The DEIR does not have a clear and consistent project description. Harvard-Westlake has two campuses and the word "School" is defined in the Project Description to include both campuses- the Upper School on Coldwater and the Middle School in Holmby Hills. Analysis of impacts oftentimes ignore the Middle School; this is especially apparent in the Transportation Section. The VMT Study never mentions any trips from the Middle Campus in Holmby Hills, 4.2 miles away. From the Project Site.

Also, the word "School" continues to be used as follows: "The underlying purpose of the Project is to supplement the School's athletic and recreational facilities and provide Harvard-Westlake School a campus that can fulfill its educational mission and athletic principles now and ***in the future***."(emphasis added)

The purpose of this Project seems to consolidate some of the athletic uses from the two campuses and to provide a brand new state of the art facility, available to both campuses, while possibly freeing up space on the respective campuses. The word "supplement" means something that completes or enhances something else when added to it. The DEIR project description really intended to study how the Project Site enhances the other two campuses, collectively called "School"; yet the DEIR fails to study any impacts on either respective campus, impacts existing and impacts that may exist **"in the future"** after enrollment perhaps expands. The Project adds 16 plus new acres to existing Upper Campus of 18 acres, and 15 acres at Middle Campus - about a

50% increase in land. It is reasonably foreseeable that development of the Project's 16 plus acres will free up or change the two campuses and possibly increase future number of students. The Upper Campus only has one field; however, it has a 51 meter pool constructed in 2013 (made out of stainless-steel featuring a surge tank underneath the pool deck to keep the water level, which reduces water resistance for swimmers). The Middle Campus in Holmby Hills has its own 25 yard pool, one field and gym. The current total number of students at the School is approximately 1620 (according to its website)- 755 at the Middle Campus and 875 in the Upper Campus. The Middle Campus also has a conditional use permit approved with EIR Sch No. 2001121016, approved in 2004, with many conditions of approval. Hopefully, none of those conditions will be violated by expanding and consolidating or supplementing its facilities, or by traveling to the Project Site as a supplement to its campus.

Once athletic and recreational facilities at the School are consolidated, (or supplemented) then each respective school campus will have extra space, for it no longer should need duplicative athletic facilities. Do 1620 individuals really need three pools- two 51/52 meters and one 25 yards? As stated in the Harvard -Westlake Public Improvement Plan, EIR (Sch No. 2013041033), (the project where Harvard-Westlake owned 4 acres of adjacent property and desired to build a three story garage, practice field on top, and connected to the Upper Campus with a pedestrian bridge over Coldwater), the Upper Campus needs approximately 750 new parking spaces, enhanced practice field facilities, and more school bus drop off on site (as of 2013). Have those needs changed?

The DEIR presents the story of a Project looked at in a vacuum, ignoring the two other campuses which the Project will join. It is really hard to ignore statements about Harvard-Westlake Upper School in SCH No. 2013041033, that the Upper Campus needed more athletic fields for practice (only one exists at the current Upper School,) and it needed over 700 new parking spaces.

If the new Project isn't going to physically impact the existing campuses, why did this statement appear in this Project's DEIR project description and goals section"…:repurpose the Project Site for use as an athletic and recreational facility to supplement the School's ***existing, space-constrained*** athletic facilities."(emphasis added). In order to discuss existing, space constraints, the DEIR needs to examine how the Project impacts each campus, now and in the future, which this DEIR fails to do. The project description seems in flux throughout the entire document.

The cornerstone of CEQA is the definition of the project, and Section 15378 states: "Project means the whole of an action, which has potential for resulting in either direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment." Even if a reasonable foreseeable consequence of a project (such as expanding respective campus space once freed up because of the new 16 acre project site), is speculative at this time, CEQA still requires some discussion and as much information available about the future phases. The DEIR fails to provide this information.

Growth Inducing Impacts.

DEIR Vi-9 states: The Project is associated with the existing Harvard-Westlake School and intended to serve the School's existing need for recreational facilities, for which adequate space is not available at the School's Upper Campus. The Project described in this section of the DEIR sounds like a Project providing new facilities not otherwise available at the Upper Campus. Such expansion does reasonably trigger additional students, induce residential density growth or provide substantial new employment opportunities that would foster a substantial economic growth. Maybe not today, but it is very reasonable to expect the elimination of all of the Upper Campus athletic facilities and total reliance on the Project Site. Without a clear project definition, impacts cannot be adequately examined, especially growth inducing impacts.

Use of Design Modification TRAF-PDF-1:

Design modification TRAF-PDF-1 in the DEIR requires a construction management plan before any permits are issued, to eliminate any significant adverse impact on the Fire Station 78, which opened in January 2009. The use of design modifications rather than mitigation measures violates CEQA because the DEIR does not adequately evaluate the significance of impacts during construction. "CEQA requires that an EIR include, among other things, a detailed statement setting forth all significant effects on the environment of the proposed project and mitigation measures proposed to minimize significant effects on the environment", *Lotus v. Department of Transportation,* 223 Cal. App. 4th 645 (2014). In *Lotus,* certain mitigation measures were wrongly characterized as changes or alterations incorporated into the project; that EIR was inadequate for the impacts associated with the incorporated design features, called "Avoidance, Minimization and/or Mitigation Measures" were not properly evaluated. This DEIR similarly fails to adequately evaluate the significance of impacts during construction, especially on Fire Station 78. See especially footnote 8 in *Lotus* to help distinguish between appropriate design standards and mitigation measures. It is especially baffling why Applicant refuses to call this a mitigation measure, especially when Applicant has stated the design modifications will be included in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

Short term Construction Activity Impacts on Fire Station 78 :

One area of concern is exactly how many haul trucks will be used to export 250,000 cubic yards- the DEIR area says 35,714 haul truck trips; another section says a maximum 252 daily haul truck trips up to 300 trips (without saying what portion of the 30 month construction period involves hauling). What is the length of these trucks, and will any be double trucks? Also, it is unclear which access point on Whitsett will be used by the haul trucks and equipment trucks, and which route will be used leaving the site (it most likely will impact the fire station, but the DEIR does not properly evaluate those impacts.)

Cumulative Impacts on Fire Station 78 during construction:

The DEIR admits that significant impacts may result from cumulative impacts during construction; yet fails to properly study or mitigate these impacts:

> Traffic from the Project and related projects has the potential to increase emergency vehicle response times due to travel time delays caused by the additional traffic. However, as with the Project, related projects are expected to include design features and mitigation measures that would serve to reduce traffic impacts. Furthermore, as previously stated, emergency response vehicles can use a variety of options for dealing with traffic, such as using their sirens to clear a path of travel or driving in the lanes of opposing traffic. Therefore, despite the cumulative increase in traffic, the Project and related projects would not significantly impair the LAFD from responding to emergencies at the Project Site or the surrounding area.

The DEIR improperly concludes that other projects will self mitigate to avoid cumulative construction impacts. This should not be acceptable mitigation or assumptions, and the DEIR should study cumulative construction impacts.

The DEIR incorrectly provides as "another reason why construction related traffic would not significantly impact LAFD response time, is because firefighters who drive the trucks can use sirens to clear a path of travel or drive in lanes opposing traffic (IV L1-27). " Safety measures that the firefighters have under the law cannot be used if construction traffic blocks access to the street, or delays response time by large trucks moving away from the firefighters slowly; this measure should be examined in more detail with more information about cumulative construction impacts.

As to cumulative projects, is there a list of these projects, if not, how will they be identified? The DEIR fails to adequately study cumulative construction impacts on Fire Station 78.

Use of Design Modification TRAF-PDF-2:

Design Modification TRAF-PDF-2 according to the DEIR to minimize conflicts with emergency vehicles exiting LAFD Fire Station 78, a flashing red warning light(s) would be installed on the southern exit driveway within the Project Site at a point located before vehicles reach Valleyheart Drive that will hold back vehicles exiting the Project Site roundabout onto Valleyheart Drive. This warning light would be activated by a remote control button pressed by LAFD staff in the emergency vehicle when an emergency vehicle is approaching Valleyheart Drive from Whitsett Avenue or exiting from one of the two LAFD driveways on Valleyheart Drive. This feature is identified as Project Design Feature TRAF-PDF-2 in Section IV.M, *Transportation*, of this Draft EIR.

The DEIR incorrectly concludes that this design modification eliminates any impacts on Fire Station 78. First, this use of a flashing red light as a design modification rather than a mitigation measure, violates CEQA because the DEIR does not adequately evaluate the significant impacts to the Fire Station. The discussion set forth above in TRAF-PDF-1 as Lotus is incorporated herein by this reference.

Also, it is unclear how the light will be operated (DEIR states, the light will be activated by LAFD staff by a remote control button in the emergency vehicle-will this require additional employees at the fire station, or will it be part of the Fire Preemption System ("FPS"), the system that automatically turns traffic light to green for emergency vehicles? How will it maintained; will the activation of this light impact the fire fighters response time? How can this design measure be enforced? Since it is on private property, how can the City enforce it? If people violate it? There is no Vehicle Code violation applicable to private property, so what would be the enforcement mechanism available to the City? It is also unclear if this light will assist with the queuing problem that will result on days during surge times (when games near start, completion, events finish, etc.) on Whitsett. Perhaps a better type of light would be one on Whitsett, that stops traffic around both sides of the fire station, is part of the FPS, and is enforceable by the City should someone run the red stoplight. And perhaps a better option is to look at a new Project alternative to find a better second exit, such as an exit leading to Valleyheart DR. South of the River (a wider street than the northern Valleyheart remnant), by providing a bridge over the LA River- this approach will eliminate any long term reliance on the City of LA maintaining a remnant part of Valleyheart Dr. and the County of LA leasing a portion its public property for a private school turnaround. This alternative also mitigates impacts on the Fire Station. DEIR fails to study this proposed mitigation measure and to study appropriate alternatives.

Valleyheart Drive Use (North of LA River)

As to the significant impacts to public services-fire, the Project's access point off Valleyheart Dr. (north of the River) and Whitsett, adjacent to Fire Station 78, creates a significant adverse impact on fire station activities incorrectly dismissed in the DEIR as insignificant. These impacts must be adequately studied.

The DEIR fails to adequately analyze how the Project transforms a little used public piece of a remnant street ,Valleyheart Dr. and turns it into a major public access point to a 16 plus acre school site, providing a drop off and turnaround area, informational kiosk, short term parking and access to and exiting from a subterranean parking garage. DEIR fails to adequately describe this access point. The traffic section of the DEIR calls this access point a "second service driveway at the end of Valleyheart Dr." (IV-M-18). Will the first service driveway off Valley Spring Land have the same level of activity that this Second Service Driveway will have?

A detailed design and discussion of ownership from Whitsett to the Project Site needs to occur given the unusual layers of multiple public agencies involved. In this Project three segments exist: 1) The first several hundred feet from Whitsett towards the Project Site

on Valleyheart directly adjacent to Fire Station 78 is a City maintained street. Will this street stay as is? What will happen to the parking spaces which exist now for public to park to access the River? Since this City Street will solely serve the School, the DEIR should examine the vacation of this street. 2) The next segment is the rest of the Valleyheart Dr. owned by the County of Los Angeles, according to the DEIR, (it also states that Valleyheart Dr. -the unimproved portion -is a paper road). In any event, the County is apparently leasing to Applicant the rest of the paper street- Valleyheart Dr. for use in part with its School Project. Specifically, almost half of the turnaround will be built on County property, and the only access to Valleyheart Dr and Whitsett, is over County property. Is that use consistent with land uses imposed by the County? How can the turnaround /drop off- a major part of any school- be on property that the Applicant leases, but doesn't own? There is no direct access to Whitsett from this part of the Project except through County of LA property and City of LA public street property. If that is the case, then applicant's major turnaround is located in substantial part on County land, and it looks like access must use County land too. Policies which may be relevant for land use discussions cannot be adequately identified until public ownership is identified and disclosed to the public. Does the County require a CUP for school use too? In any event the DEIR should explain these facts. It seems like a significant safety concern that the Project could lose a second access at some time in the future, because a lease may be terminated, or a street may be vacated.

A major turnaround expected to be used by School buses, opposing team buses, shuttles, cars, ride-sharing vehicles, will be adjacent to the River which violates LA River Design Guidelines, strategies 4-1 and 4-2. Visible on-site parking and loading facilities should not "dominate" the river corridor. Landscaping will not eliminate the "dominance" of busses idling, cars honking, fire sirens and loud speakers blaring and demanding cars that block Whitsett move out of the way. All of those noises will clearly "dominate" the peaceful river corridor in violation of the aforementioned policy.

The DEIR states that the driveway on County owned property violates LADOT Driveway Design MPP Section 321, in that the driveways should not be wider than 30 feet; but Project's driveway will be 33 feet to match Valleyheart Dr. (although maps show Valleyheart right-of-way to be 40 feet). 33 feet is too wide yet, Applicant does not propose to reduce the width to comply. Therefore, the design of the driveway does not meet City design standards, creating a significant impact.

The main entrance on Whitsett is being proposed to limit exiting to right turns only, forcing that traffic towards Fire Station 78 to mix with the Valleyheart Dr –Project exit/entrance. Project description states: "The north driveway would be flat for at least 25 feet within the Project Site before it intersects with the Whitsett Avenue sidewalk. To reduce conflicts and enhance safety, a triangular median island would be provided on the north driveway configured to restrict turns into and out of the driveway to right-turns only ".(Vehicle Access and Parking) The DEIR fails to study these impacts on the Fire Station.

<u>VMT concerns:</u>

This study ignores the Middle Holmby Hills campus, and any trips from it

Applicant's VMT study exempts community recreation uses (per City standards) but does not exempt Weddington Golf and Tennis from its study – that is a community recreation use too (the fact that a small amount of money is charged to participate should be meaningless- it is open to the public-they did not ever turn away individuals who wanted to watch or just walk around) .It is wrong to net out the vehicles traveled to Weddington, a community recreation use, and should be exempted from the VMT study under the same LA City principle that exempts community recreation uses.

There are no studies about the impact of the turnaround/drop off. At any school, this is the point of major tension and backup, since cars, shuttles, ride share vehicles convergence on this point at the same time – usually occurring moments before games start, moments before practice starts, moments after games end, after practice, etc. This surge use is not examined. Where do the buses and shuttles go once they drop off students? Will Harvard- Westlake have empty shuttles return to the Upper Campus, and then drive empty shuttles back when practice is over or games are over? Where will opposing team buses park after drop off? Will they travel back to the Upper Campus until the game is over? By returning to the campus, those trips should be included in the VMT.

The estimate of VMT for opposing visiting teams seems impossible to check. As of 2022, (according to Wikipedia), Harvard-Westlake has 22 varsity teams as well as junior varsity and junior high level teams. "60% of students participate in interscholastic sports." Aside from sports during the academic year, the School provides a robust summer sport camp for various sports. Has the Applicant just made a list of activities that will occur on the Project Site, and based on those listed activities with specific teams, the VMT was calculated? Since occupancy load at Project Site is increasing for the facilities, it is reasonable to expect higher numbers of visitors and guests and games and practice. Relying on a list based on 2018-19 schedule seems arbitrary.

Why is the baseline of October 2020 not used? The City DOT said that traffic was too light due to covid, so they chose another date April 2019 for three intersections and 2017 data for two intersections, each increased by ambient growth. The wrong baseline invalids this VMT, and Applicant should have used the CEQA baseline, determined on the date of the NOP.

Attachment B fn 3 states that trip estimates for the community uses are based on rates in the ITE Trip Generation Manual… The peak trips are estimates based on Tennis Courts land use …because only the tennis courts will be open to the public during the peak hour periods when Harvard-Westlake is using the other facilities. Is this statement inconsistent with Table II-3 of the DEIR Project description? The School's table of public uses is illusory since it states that the public can use the track, pool, tennis, between certain hours (mostly 7a-9p) "when not in use by School". Does that mean if one student is on the track it being used by the School precluding community use? Or does it mean

that only scheduled School use as to a specific facility will prohibit community use during that time. This should allow a calendar then of scheduled School uses/ community uses on a weekly or monthly basis. Without more parameters, to Table 11-3 though, any offset for community use should not have been applied here, for the actual community use is rather tenuous.

Why are there no outbound trips attributed in the VMT estimate for School students? The footnote says that outbound trips lengths "were found to be the same as the existing outbound trip length for student vehicles leaving the Upper School to return home." If the student drives home from the Project Site, the VMT must reflect that trip.

Pedestrians have been ignored in the DEIR except for those on site or at the River Project. Pedestrians will cross Whitsett to get to one of the pedestrian gates at the Project Site. or to River Walk from Valleyheart especially if the existing parking is removed on Valleyheart. Whitsett is very dangerous, especially since the speed limit recently increased, and the four lane street is not pedestrian friendly. DEIR needs to study pedestrian access on Whitsett.

<u>New Swimming Pool at Project:</u>

The swimming pool will be emptied from time to time, (discharge of 500,000gpd)., and because capacity in existing sewer lines are filling up, the Applicant will be required to discharge into two separate lines (MM-2). However, the proposed mitigation measure does not reduce impacts on sewer capacity discharges that may occur in 5, 10 or more years, or any time after the sewer connection permit is issued. MM-2 should be changed to apply whenever Applicant desires to empty and refill pool, which may occur "a few times per year if at all". The end of MM-2 should be changed to add the following: "…unless an alteration split is otherwise approved by LASAN based on future detailed gauging and evaluation as part of the final approval for the sewer connection permit, *and in the event a discharge is needed after the issuance of that permit, the sewer discharge shall be reviewed prior to any subsequent water discharge permit issued by DWP. If enough capacity in the sewer lines does not exist at the time of discharge, Applicant shall expand, modify or otherwise provide for additional sewer lines as determined necessary by LASAN to maintain capacity in the lines that was in existence at the time of the issuance of the sewer connection permit*. (proposed language in italics).

<u>Conclusion:</u>

As the DEIR states: in *City of Hayward v. Trustee of California State University* (2015) 242 Cal. App. 4th 833, the court found under Section 35 that cities have "a constitutional obligation to provide adequate fire protection services". Although not clear

why this court reference appears in a DEIR, it is clear that as presented, the DEIR questions whether adequate fire protection will be maintained for the community given Project impacts.

Please incorporate herein by reference EIR Sch No. 2001121016 (2004)/2004 Middle Campus expansion Conditional Use Permit with Conditions associated therewith; and EIR Sch 2013041033 (2013-Upper Campus proposed expansion). This letter made referenced to those documents.

Thank you for your work on this project.

Sincerely,

Mary F. Riley
12437 Sarah St.
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Something about Weddington Golf & Tennis/Harvard Westlake you may not know

2 messages

Rich Neher <richneher@tennismediagroup.com> Mon, Apr 25, 2022 at 3:26 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Hello Councilmember Raman, Ms. Henry,

I assume you are very busy and therefore not aware of an interesting plan HW has successfully executed in order to draw down the number of players coming to the facility every week.

For the last 13 years I've been organizing a group of local tennis players on Friday nights. I'm keenly aware of what's going on at that facility throughout the week through communications with a lot of players and some of the teaching pros at Weddington. Before Covid, my estimate is that between 1,000 and 1,500 players frequented that facility on a regular basis.

When Harvard Westlake bought the property from the previous owners 2-3 years ago, they knew of strong opposition to any new project from local tennis players. Why have those players been concerned and outspoken for so many years? Because there isn't any facility nearby that is large enough to accommodate an influx of about a thousand extra players and dozens of teaching pros. Some are just full (Balboa), some have bad lights (Van Nuys), some have no lights (Beeman), and others are just too expensive like the local private clubs. Because of that knowledge, they had to come up with a plan to reduce the number of people asking for courts at Weddington. I think I know how they did it by reducing the number of courts available to the public.

1. **Reduce the hours the club is open**
   The tennis courts were available 7 days a week from 7 am until 10 pm. HW immediately changed that to 8 am to 9 pm on Weekdays and 9 am to 5 pm on weekends. That reduced the number of court hours available for everyone, coaches, HW team, HW players, and the public from 105 to 81 per week. That's a 23% reduction right there. The noose began to tighten for us regular players.

2. **Let every coach teach at Weddington**
   They immediately ramped up the number of coaches 2 years ago. At one point before Covid, they had 40 coaches working there. That took courts away from the public. At the same time they must have encouraged coaches to book evening hours for kids classes and camps. It never happened before that so many courts were busy with kids between the hours of 7 and 9 pm. That took evening courts away from the working people.

3. **Provide a strong presence for HW players**
   Soon enough, they gave HW teams the right to occupy any court they wished, although HW teams had and still have a trainings facility at LA Valley College. Separately, HW players got the right to preferentially book any court at any time free of charge. That also took more courts away from the public.

4. **Partition the facility even more**
   Recently, they gave the 6 back courts exclusively to coaches. Again, the public was screwed.

5. **Close two courts for good**
   A short while ago, the HW tennis team claimed a stray golf ball from the driving range hit one of their players on court 9. So they closed courts 9 and 10 for good. Guess what, now only courts 1-8 are available at times the HW team and any of their players are not present which is rarely the case.

All that time, the public was turned away when asking for courts. What happened in effect is that the number of court hours available to the public was reduced by 70-80% just so they can show fewer people playing on their court sheets. The strategy worked. They can now take the court sheets to the city and say "See, the public doesn't need/want our courts. They're going somewhere else already." The sad part is, that many of the working people who need to play in the evenings, are screwed the most. Many of them are leaving the sport forever. "Studio City, that's where tennis players go to die" I heard someone say.

That's how their plan was executed in my humble opinion. Shame on HW for deceiving everyone just like they were planning to deceive the Historical Commission by only presenting picture boards with trees and open space and omitting

the 2 planned football fields, swimming pool, and large gymnasium during the hearing last year.

Shame on them.

Rich Neher

Tel 818-809-8327

Studio City Resident

Takeaction@saveweddington.org <takeaction@saveweddington.org> Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 7:30 AM
Reply-To: takeaction@saveweddington.org
To: Rich Neher <richneher@tennismediagroup.com>
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

On 2022-04-25 18:26, Rich Neher wrote:

> Hello Councilmember Raman, Ms. Henry,
>
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>
> Shame on them.
>
> Rich Neher
>
> Tel 818-809-8327
>
> Studio City Resident

RICH, this letter is exactly what we need. It would be great if you can get others in your group to write similar things about tennis and the reduction of courts by HW. Literally, CD4 is in the dark about tennis. We have to educate them. I'm resending your letter with a note from me based on the conversation I had with them last week.
so thanks!
Patty
--
Your Save Weddington Team
818-209-8333

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Patty Kirby <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com> Wed, Apr 27, 2022 at 11:05 AM
Reply-To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

The proposed project is simply too large for this property.

Councilmember Raman, this mega-complex will not move forward without your support. This is not a "buy right" project but one that requires a CUP. With your leadership, a true compromise can be reached. As you know, a CUP primarily requires 1. that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood, or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region. 2 that the project's location, size, height, operations, and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety. 3. that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent, and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.
This Over-development does not meet any of these criteria.

ADDITIONALLY, our community feels cheated with only a 60-day response period to rebut the DEIR. LA City planning (with Harvard-Westlake) took 17 months to develop the DEIR and the community only gets 60 days?
The opposition groups do not have the sources and money as does Harvard Westlake. BUT the opposition groups do have the VOTING PEOPLES VOICES with over 14,000 responses of opposition on a recent petition. The opposition is growing by the day and you can be our hero and get this project moved to another location. (Also, Harvard-Westlake could also be heroes in the eyes of our community by moving to another location. HW can do a great thing and build up a location that is void of trees and youth sports along with teaming with other schools and colleges. A WIN-WIN for everyone.

Sincerely,
Patty & Terry Kirby
Studio City, CA
818-209-8333

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michael Konopisos <go4kono@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 28, 2022 at 5:57 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Weddington is a great place for a round of golf that I have enjoyed many times with friends. Would be a shame to turn it into yet another private space only the wealthiest in the community can enjoy.

Sincerely,

Michael Konopisos

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf & Tennis - my simple plea

Jami Ferreira <ferreira.jami@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:12 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I don't need to cut and paste a form letter. You already know how many in this community feel about this mega complex. My position is that I play golf there every Sunday for years! And I live in the community as well. The thought of my special place being gone is my original sadness. But - I also think about the traffic, loudness and - frankly, why this location? I used to live directly across from it - my balcony overlooking the driving range. So I can't imagine that if this happens. Traffic, Screaming fans! Such a shame.

Just my two cents that I don't want to see this happen.

Sincerely,

--



jami ferreira
j. concepts productions
www.jconceptsproductions.com
ferreira.jami@gmail.com
(916) 801-8600

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

jonkern@me.com <jonkern@me.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:56 PM
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

The Weddington golf and tennis center is a Valley treasure and needs to be kept open to the public. It serves many purposes, but most notable it is a rare green space in an otherwise congested area. It will harm the existing charm of Studio City. It will add traffic to the area, and ruin the quietness of the area. Most of us who have kids have taken our children to learn tennis there and that is very hard to replace. It has a rustic charm that cannot be replaced!

I strongly urge that this place be protected and not allowed to go forward! PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS TO PASS.

Thank you!

Jonathan Kern

818-749-7695

jonkern@me.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

ALLISON LANE <lanbac@aol.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:27 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I voted for you. I can't think of another issue that means more to me or presents a clearer chance to do the right thing.

I grew up in Studio City. I am a California native. I love this city. And I love Weddington Golf and Tennis. I do not want to see it destroyed by Harvard Westlake.
I do play tennis occasionally but it means so much more to me and the people who live here. It is open space. There are trees and fields of grass. It is zoned an agricultural/open space and Harvard Westlake will kill it and the character of the neighborhood. Los Angeles IS neighborhoods and I love ours.

I voted for you because you have the guts to stand up to big money and the old guard that protects developers at the expense of neighborhoods.

Please help save what we love about living here. We will never be able to get it back if they win. How can we be considering losing all those trees when we are in desperate need of the canopy.

Please speak for us and stop this outrageous attempt by those with money to overcome the will of those of us who live here.

Sincerely,

Allison Lane

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Daph <daphnebrogdon@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:14 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Please leave this oasis for working and middle class. I could never afford to golf in such a lovely place. I meet a retired friend here to golf, I brought my kids for lessons. It gives me solace. Let the wealthy school find another way. But having been on the Central Area Planning commission I know emotional arguments don't win the day. So, Please do not allow yet another rich institution ride over city zoning. Too often the city has rolled over for the well heeled developers. Our city needs this green space that is open to ALL.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Daphne Brogdon

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kevin Keegan <kevinkeegan1@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis as the current plans and application exist.

We live on Teesdale Ave., one lot away from Valley Spring so our home is 90 feet from Weddington Golf & Tennis property. We love the golf and tennis facility which is one of the many reasons we relocated to Studio City.

We also support local schools and understand the desire of HW to expand and grow the campus and student body enrollment. We would hate to see the golf and tennis property go away but if it does and HW prevails there are some conditions to the conditional use permit that we feel should be placed upon, required of HW's potential approval process.

1). The swimming pool facility should not be allowed to be placed so close to single family residential zoning due to the immense amount of noise created at swim events. As former parents of swim team children we are well aware of how loud cheering parents and students are at swim meets literally screaming and yelling and cheering for kids underwater, as well as the starting guns, start buzzers, crowd noise, etc. The swimming facility should be relocated over near the fire station, LA river and the commercial zoning towards Ventura Blvd. due to the noise generated by theses events. HW has 16 acres to work with so these loud facilities have no reason to be built right along Valley Spring and abutting many, many homes directly across the street. This level of noise disturbance for this feature should not be allowed, especially when there are so many other options for it’s location among the 16 acres.

2). The word is that if/when HW’s plan prevails it is only a matter of time after the completion of their new sports campus, that the football field and swimming facilities at the existing Coldwater campus would potentially be demolished for the expansion of school facilities to increase campus building square footage and student body enrollment. This makes complete sense in the long range plans because how many schools maintain two complete football stadiums and two complete Olympic size competition swim meet size pool facilities? This will of course increase, possibly double the burden and use of the Weddington facilities further impacting the neighborhood. So we therefore suggest placing permanent restrictions on the conditional use permit for both the school campus as well as the Weddington sports facility to prevent this increase in use and expansion from happening.

3). Of course we object to the height of the stadium and field lighting that is proposed.

4). Restrictions should be placed on the “Rental or Leasing” out of the sports facilities to other schools and entities so that the impact to the neighborhood is minimized.

Again, we’d prefer that the Golf and Tennis facility remains as it is, as it has been for decades, a treasure of Studio City, a valuable resource for our city and neighborhood. Weddington is a heavily used facility enjoyed by children, schools, families and friends of Studio City. In fact it is often difficult to arrange court time due to the demand of the tennis facility and we often wait for tee times and driving range slots.

If HW prevails with their efforts, then many measures should be taken to assure that reasonable, permanent restrictions to the conditional use permit protect our neighborhood interests for the long term.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Thank you

Kevin Keegan
Julie Keegan
Olivia Keegan
Jessica Keegan

415 717 5518

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Annie Wiebe <annie.wiebe@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 10:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As a long-time Studio City resident, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for taking the time to evaluate this issue and consider the needs and values of our residential neighborhood, as well as the wildlife that call Weddington home, and the value this open, undeveloped space holds beyond dollars and cents.

All the best,
Annie Wiebe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Beth Wiehe <bethwiehe@gmail.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 6:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

On a personal note, I have been a regular golfer at Weddington Golf since I moved here in 1989. This property provides an affordable space for recreation to thousands of locals every year. If the proposed changes go through, it will be a tremendous loss to the community, not only in terms of a recreational space but as a green space as well. With the Pickwick complex being redeveloped, affordable public accessible recreational spaces like this are becoming rarer and rarer. We must keep spaces like this intact or Los Angeles will become a concrete jungle. Urban planning (maintaining a balance with green spaces) has always been an afterthought pushed aside by wealthy developers, please don't let them take this space as well. As single homes in my Studio City neighborhood are quickly being replaced by multi-unit dwellings, recreational spaces for the public like Weddington Golf and Tennis become an even more critical component in keeping Los Angeles liveable.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Wiehe

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

John McKenzie <glouster@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Weddington is the jewel of the San Fernando Valley. Once or twice a week I play the course, walking under the beautiful trees by the river. I see rabbits, gophers, squirrels, and on occasion a huge hawk. They would all disappear under Harvard Westlake‘s plan.

I encourage you to play the course. And have brunch at the Southwest Cafe. It’s delicious!

Part of the legacy of your service as a councilmember could be the preservation of the heritage of this remarkable place. Consider the future…

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

laurie rittenberg <laurierit@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:48 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Weddington Golf and Tennis is the jewel of Studio City and we greatly need the golf and tennis facilities as is, which is enjoyed by a diversified group of people of all ages who cannot afford to join a country club to play golf and tennis. It is bad enough that years ago we lost the racquet center at Vineland and Ventura Blvd which had many tennis and racquetball courts. It would be devastating for our community to lose Weddington Golf and Tennis.

The City can construct a Stormwater Recapture Project without destroying this beautiful green space.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Laurie Rittenberg, Studio City

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Celeste Nameth <celestenameth@icloud.com> Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 7:18 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear council member Raman,
I don't know how you will go against the all- mighty, self concerned, Harvard Westlake, but wow, if you can preserve a very important part of our community, serving thousands… (as opposed to just Harvard Westlake), you will have really accomplished something important.

The community could care less about another football field and pool for those students. We don't care about them blabbing about walking paths -that does not mean anything to all of us losing a historical golf and tennis center.

What do you need from all of us? You have our backing.
Best,
Celeste Nameth

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Celeste Nameth
Celeste@gadgitgirlz.com
Cell#:213-407-7222

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

carolyne aycaguer <carolyneaycaguer@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 1:24 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Mrs Raman, please let's take the heart steps to protect all leaving beings. These 240 trees would be uprooted. They have as much right to be Alive as we do. Our lives depends on them. We need more of those special wise beings in an urban areas that is so polluted by our current and comfortable way of living.

Please councilmember Raman, protect and preserve this very special land.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos and all the other living beings (240 trees and thousands of other living beings that don't have a voice and seems invisible to us but have grown and provided shelters for millions of lives, nests, bringing new growth and new lives to this very special place). Please be a voice for ALL OF US who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. We are a complete ecosystem, all interdependent, we have to protect life in all its form.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Carolyne Aycaguer
3812 carpenter avenue
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Christian Shirm <christianshirm@mac.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in extreme opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

In the last 5 years, Studio City has been bombarded with endless construction of luxury condos built by greedy investors which is overpopulating and ruining the peaceful city it once was. The amount of traffic has tripled. The noise, pollution and crime has increased exponentially. Now Harvard Westlake wants to take and destroy the last green open space that the community has had to enjoy over the last 50 years. Harvard Westlake HAS a campus. This isn't needed. They plan to build 12 foot walls to privatize and shut out the beautiful community from this quiet, green filled solace in this ever growing greedy brick jungle. This will add more noise, traffic and continue the degradation of a once beautiful neighborhood in the name of greed and privilege. This is an attack on the neighborhood's right to peaceful living.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Christian Shirm

4222 Ethel Ave #12
Studio City, CA 91604

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

David Edelstein <ded4000@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:11 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Please read the following. Thank you.

The plans put forward by Harvard Westlake would tragically eliminate some of the last open, green space in the San Fernando Valley, i.e., Weddington Golf and Tennis.

The choice is this:
Do we need to compromise this rare, historic, beautiful and much beloved space in order to provide more athletic facilities for a wealthy private school? A school that already enjoys athletic facilities far beyond what our public schools can offer?

We taxpayers support public schools that can only afford modest athletic programs. And now we taxpayers are asked to support the sure degradation of our neighborhood and our quality of life to satisfy the grandiose ambitions of a wealthy private school.

Harvard Westlake prides itself for its educational prowess and yet, it ignores the real, rare, and precious educational value of preserving this beautiful area.

I ask you this:
Would Harvard Westlake students, as well as all of our young people, reap greater educational benefit from
1) another swimming pool, gym, underground parking lot, and athletic field…
or
2) from a well-preserved and maintained natural environment: where plant life, animal life, and a living ecosystem await our careful stewardship and scholarly study.

Certainly, Harvard Westlake can and should look elsewhere for their expansion. There are areas all over the valley that are not open, precious, green space. Those areas are ripe for development. They are in need of development. Homeowners there would surely welcome the investment of a prestigious private high school.

We must come to our senses. You are in a position to bring that about.

Sincerely,
David Edelstein and
Libby Goldstein
4300 Bellaire Ave
Studio City 91406
(310) 721-1335

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

David Edelstein <ded4000@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:26 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

To clarify my previous statement:
Although we taxpayers are not asked to support Harvard Westlake's plans financially, we are asked to support them with our approval.

> On Apr 30, 2022, at 12:11 AM, David Edelstein <ded4000@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> Dear Councilmember Raman,
[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

eyal podell <eyal.podell@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Since moving to Studio City in 2007, my children have been a part of the tennis camps hosted at the facility, taken lessons throughout the year, and had pitch and putt parties at the golf course. More than that, the green space is what makes Studio City feel like a suburb within a city.

While I am not opposed to private schools spending their funds to create facilities for their students, I struggle to approve of it when they do so at the expense of public space. HW already has ample field space, and they rent fields in Encino. They have a luxury. The public does not. It would be a travesty of social inequity should this proposal go through.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Eyal Podell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Greg Siegel <GregSiegel@livenation.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 4:17 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I WAS BORN IN LA. MY PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, GREAT GRANDPARENTS … WE ARE ALL HERE. SAVE WEDDINGTON FROM BEING TORN DOWN. IT WON'T BE THE SAME EVER AGAIN. WE ARE LOSING TOO MANY ICONIC PLACES IN OUR CITY AND WE WILL BECOME A GENERIC TOWN QUICKLY. NOT TO MENTION THE POLLUTION AND TRAFFIC IT WILL CREATE. I AM A HOMEOWNER IN CD4 AND I VOTE.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

GREG SIEGEL – HOMEOWNER AND NATIVE LOS ANGELES RESIDENT

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

RE: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis--More on the subject

Howard Ekerling <ekerling@pacbell.net> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 7:58 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

On national Arbor Day this video truly sounds the alarm, again, of what removal of hundreds of trees does to our Community in so many ways: heat, air quality(produce oxygen, help with smog), sequester carbon, add beauty, and the peace that old trees provide. It asks the question that has been on my mind since Harvard Westlake tried so hard to destroy 148 PROTECTED trees in Coldwater Canyon years ago. Are they an aggressive developer who cares nothing about the science of climate change- or an educator who should be following very clear science that unequivocally states that mature trees must be preserved. Furthermore, this science says the metrics of replacing old growth trees with saplings and saying this is an improvement- is absolutely false. Doesn't make scientific sense, nor common sense. Please watch this video and write letters to council/ mayor's office- for your sake, your children's sake, your grandchildren's sake.

-----Original Message-----
From: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2022 6:24 PM
To: ekerling@pacbell.net
Subject: Re: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Hello,

Thank you for your email. I will be out of the office on Friday, April 29, 2022 and will respond to your email upon my return.

If you are contacting me regarding the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, I will respond to your email upon my return.

For other inquiries, if you need immediate assistance, please contact my supervisor, Milena Zasadzien at milena.zasadzien@lacity.org.

Thank you for your patience!

--

<https://planning4la.org>

Kimberly Henry

City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org

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<http://bit.ly/DCPEmail>

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Jennifer Manley <jenrmanley@icloud.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will take away a gem of a space that the community loves and enjoys. We've been playing tennis at Weddington since before our son was born and when he was about four he started lessons. We play there as a family and with friends. It's a special place that gives us access to courts we wouldn't find easily elsewhere. It's also beautiful. The trees in the golf course make the neighborhood feel so lush and green.

I can't imagine what it will be like if Harvard Westlake gets their way. They have enough space with their two campuses. And I'm dubious about whether we will in fact get access to the spaces as they say they will.

We need more green space in L.A. Please help us protect Weddington.

Here's what Save Weddington wants me to add which I'm sure you've read multiple times: This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Manley

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

jodie stern <designdirectla@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 1:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This is a beautiful and unique neighborhood…we live in an adjacent studio city neighborhood but come here to walk, meet with friends and do group dog walks. The idea that this calm safe neighborhood would be taken Over with traffic, parking restriction, and the loss of the last area for healthy outdoor community recreation is unacceptable. The new density and traffic issues created by the recent construction/retail destination at coldwater and Ventura has taken away enough of our neighborhood greens. Trees that were not supposed to be taken down at that new shopping center are now gone. Please, for our children, families, neighbors and animals KEEP Weddington intact for us all.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jodie Stern

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Joe Dungan <joeswriting@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 9:38 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am STRONGLY opposed to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis -- for all the reasons you've already heard, I'm sure.

I'm especially strident since the par-3 course in Verdugo Hills has been taken away. We don't need to lose another one.

Thank you,
Joe Dungan
Studio City, CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf and Tennis

Kathryn Savage <kadeliee@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:24 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear councilmember Raman,

I treasure the beautiful open space that is Weddington golf and tennis, part of which makes studio city so special. I would hate to see the destruction of hundreds of mature trees and the overdevelopment of this beautiful park by Harvard Westlake. I am against the added traffic and noise and disruption that this would bring to our neighborhood.

I grew up in Studio City and went to Weddington as a child, and I now live in Studio City with hopes of having my own family.

I have to say that I was really excited to see you were elected to the City Council, and I would love to see you champion this cause.

Most sincerely,
Kathryn Savage
12354 Sarah Street
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Kat <katncaboodle12@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:24 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in strong opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I live near the intersection of Laurel Canyon and Ventura Blvds, one of the most congested in the area. The building of this mega sportsplex will greatly impact my quality of life in the most negative way by increasing traffic, and that's one of the lesser negative impacts.

I enjoy walking along that section of the L.A. river that passes the beautiful golf course and I see how many wild birds and creatures enjoy that open space. To destroy it would be tragic at best.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember.

Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Katya Volpi
805.432.3563

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf Course & tennis

toniwca@aol.com <toniwca@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 2:15 PM
Reply-To: toniwca@aol.com
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,
I have lived in Studio City since 1976 and have enjoyed the Weddington/Whitsett golf and tennis recreation area since moving here.
The thought of how the destruction of this area will impact this residential community in regard to traffic, noise, construction and
the removal of so many mature trees is beyond comprehension.
This property is zoned for agricultural and open space and in the best interest of the community it should remain that way.
Please speak up in behalf of the thousands of community residents who enjoy this facility and deny permission to build this project.
Sincerely,
Toni Williamson
Larry Splichal

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Lynne Moses <lynne@appleseedent.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:39 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I live in an apartment on Whitsett, a busy street. Walking by the golf course every day gives me a sense of calm and nature that is irreplaceable in this urban/suburban landscape.I also see a broad socio-economic mix of people enjoying the golf course for relaxation and the enjoyment of nature. Young people, families, groups of friends. White people and people of color. It's a beautiful thing, and something we don't usually associate with golf courses. The value of green space is incalculable.

When I first heard about the plans to replace the beautiful golf course, I was against it. Then I read about how the new facility would be using native plantings and save water and offer sports facilities to the public, and I became neutral. Now I'm leaning back toward preserving the golf course, but want something better for the area. I'm now concerned about the chemicals used to fertilize the grass. I'm want to see a more sustainable use of water on the property. Basically, take the best of the Harvard-Westlake plan for the environment and the city and make those upgrades. This controversy might lead to something that retains the value of the current use, while making it even a better resource for the community and part of LA's reduced water future.

Sincerely,
Lynne Moses

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Resident plea to save Weddington Golf and Tennis Club.

Nigel Daly <nigeldalymail@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 8:10 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Thank you for taking the time to read this email and especially for visiting the Weddington Golf and Tennis Club. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of it.

For many years my family have enjoyed the golf and tennis club, it holds many memories for us with our children and even our visiting families from Australia and England, who we would take as a special outing for all the family.

There are so little activities like this for families in this area. The beautiful outdoor space and history of the club make it a natural item on the agenda to show off our home here in LA having moved here over 17 years ago.

What is so sad is we are seeing so much of the character of Studio City being taken away and no respect for the community as a whole. This will be detrimental to the quality of life, community, family and not to mention the enjoyment and health values that are afforded from recreational open spaces.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Harvard Westlake has a huge campus already and it seems unfair that just because they can afford to take away public use spaces they should. This space is for all not for some, and it's sad to see the community spaces and more importantly the natural landscapes being taken away by constant development. 260 Trees will be destroyed too, which is hard to even comprehend.

Again thank you for your time and we hope you are able to help the community save something that is precious.

Sincerely,

Nigel Daly and the Daly family

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Paul Grein <paulgrein@aol.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 3:27 PM
Reply-To: Paul Grein <paulgrein@aol.com>
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

12251 Valleyheart Drive
Studio City, CA 91604
April 30, 2022

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Like many of my Studio City neighbors, I am opposed to Harvard Westlake's plans for Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I have lived on Valleyheart Drive, a few short blocks east of Whitsett, since December 1984. When I bought my house, people still talked about Studio City's "unique village character." You don't hear that phrase much anymore. To a certain extent, that's inevitable. The city of Los Angeles, including the Valley, has grown and changed over the past 37 years. There are more people, more cars, more traffic, more noise, more graffiti, more litter, more of a homeless issue.

We can't turn back the clock. But that doesn't mean we have to open the door to a massive new project that will greatly *accelerate* the congestion, traffic and noise that have already taken a toll on Studio City as a nice place to live.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR, *paid for by Harvard Westlake*, fail to adequately address the most serious impacts, including traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit." As I understand it, your approval would be needed for either to be granted. According to the Studio City Residents Association, you are the only current councilmember with a master's degree in urban planning. Please use your unique skills to stand up for more than 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Paul Grein
PaulGrein@aol.com
818-769-5345

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Periel Stanfield <drivingmemutts@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:56 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Trees are very important to our environment and to our neighborhood. I was distressed to hear of a proposal to cut down trees for a project that will benefit Harvard Westlake to the detriment of everyone else in the neighborhood. I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Periel Stanfield
11050 Otsego St.
North Hollywood 91601

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sharon Rosett <sharon.rosett@gmail.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Sharon Rosett
Laurelgrove
PS. We will loose a quiet, clean air and traffic neighborhood. Please fight back for us!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sheila Hall <sheila.hall@mac.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 1:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

It is gratifying to learn that you visited Weddington recently to gain personal understanding of why this property is so dear to the hearts of valley denizens. My family, friends and I have frequented the facility for decades and know it as a beloved corner of our community. We were all shocked to learn about Harvard-Westlake's intended project to convert the property into a complex.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not only does the plan destroy this beloved property, but also adds years of construction and traffic blockage, followed by increased traffic and noise in what is now a much-needed and appreciated green space in the middle of our town.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to: traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sheila Hall
30-year valley dweller

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Vicky Maguire <maguirevicky@yahoo.com> Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 12:54 PM
Reply-To: Vicky Maguire <maguirevicky@yahoo.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Please consider the wildlife and the tress I moved here from Monterey California and always feel at peace at this golf course hole number 4 goes by the river bunny's are all over that hole the tress the hawks the owls even the bettels . How can you allow a school very far away to take open space away . The tress the historical . Please re consider

Victoria Maguire

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cindy Kimbrell Poling <kimbrell.cindy@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 6:59 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman, I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project. Sincerely, Cindy Poling, North Hollywood, Ca.
Native Angeleno, live from 1954 to present day
In SF valley. Former resident camp director - nature & recreation for the public is essential for healthy communities. Demolition of Weddington Golf Course is not acceptable. Traffic on and off Whitsett is maxed as is. Those 240 trees are essential to ecological necessity. Three years of construction is hideous! Inhumanizing! Please call me for further comment: 818 850-9079.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

David Gaines <dscgainescclsfv@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 11:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Although I did not personally draft this letter to you, I agree with the information contained in it and urge you to use the power you have to stop this disastrous development!! The rich and powerful have got to stop riding roughshod over the rest of us. When poorer people are involved; this city has no trouble invoking 'imminent domain' to seize their land in the service of the 'greater good,' it's time for the city to use this power in service of the greater good; the preservation of our shade cover and air quality. Thank you for doing your job and protecting your constituents!

Sincerely,

from outside my comfort zone, where the magic happens,
David Gaines, Group Leader, San Fernando Valley Chapter, Citizen's Climate Lobby
dscgainescclsfv@gmail.com
818/522-9040

"Carbon pricing is not 'one of the solutions' in the toolbox. Rather, it is the key to the toolbox, the 'solution-multiplier.'"
-Greg Hamra

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Jody Church <jochurch@roadrunner.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 2:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

We are writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My husband and I have lived on Goodland Avenue in Studio City (91604) 2 blocks from Weddington Golf and Tennis for 40 years. I can imagine nothing more horrific than to see an athletic complex serving a small number of highly privileged students be the atrocity that destroys the last 16 acres of open space in our peaceful neighborhood. Beware of Harvard Westlake's bait and switch approach that attempts to portray a project that is in the community's best interest. They should be ashamed of the deceptive tactics that have been employed through-out the rollout of their concept. In my opinion, the construction of a Sportzilla of this magnitude, will not only be detrimental to our environment but will **FOREVER** destroy the character of a charming residential neighborhood.

Additionally, public safety on the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site has been undermined due to rampant harassment from violent unhoused individuals. This lovely walkway is essentially unusable. There cannot be any new access in the form of the proposed *"ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site"* that is part of Harvard Westlake's plan.

Lastly, this property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelinos who enjoy this beloved facility annually and deny permission to build this project.

I implore you to support the preservation of this land as open space where it can continue to serve the community at large and the tranquility of our neighborhood.

Respectfully,

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Church


Virus-free. www.avast.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Jody Church <jochurch@roadrunner.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 2:19 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

We are writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My husband and I have lived on Goodland Avenue in Studio City (91604) 2 blocks from Weddington Golf and Tennis for 40 years. I can imagine nothing more horrific than to see an athletic complex serving a small number of highly privileged students be the atrocity that destroys the last 16 acres of open space in our peaceful neighborhood. Beware of Harvard Westlake's bait and switch approach that attempts to portray a project that is in the community's best interest. They should be ashamed of the deceptive tactics that have been employed through-out the rollout of their concept. In my opinion, the construction of a Sportzilla of this magnitude, will not only be detrimental to our environment but will **FOREVER** destroy the character of a charming residential neighborhood.

Additionally, public safety on the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site has been undermined due to rampant harassment from violent unhoused individuals. This lovely walkway is essentially unusable. There can not be any new access in the form of the proposed "*ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site"* that is part of Harvard Westlake's plan.

I implore you to support the preservation of this land as open space where it can continue to serve the community at large and the tranquility of our neighborhood.

Respectfully,

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Church



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Liz Mullen <lizsmullen@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 10:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

My family and I have lived in this community in Studio City for 22 years. This open air space at Weddington is some of the only green space we have.

The traffic on Whitsett can not accommodate any more activity. Laurel Canyon and Coldwater Canyon hardly move any time of the day.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

It would be so destructive to use this space for the betterment of so few, while it is now available for so many thousands of community members. We need your help.

Please.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth, Margie, and Eddie Mullen

Sent from my iPad

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

jackelyn puignau <puignaujackelyn@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 4:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Below is the pre-written (but well agreed with) email that was kindly written out by those wanting to save Weddington. It is imperative that you choose to preserve Weddington Golf and Tennis. There are 45,000 people in Studio City who should not have to suffer through construction noises, traffic and the loss of a wonderful recreational space solely for a school of 1,500 students. I love living in Studio City and often can't relate to the problems of other Los Angelinos because of our lush trees, parks, and beautiful nature. Studio City is a little haven amongst this hectic big city and not saving Weddington would chip away at the lush and serene environment that makes Studio City so great. Please SAVE WEDDINGTON!!

_____

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Jackelyn Puignau

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Neal Vitale <neal.vitale@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 2:00 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman:

I'd like to weigh in on behalf of me and my family. We think the proposed Harvard-Westlake project, if it proceeds as currently proposed, would be a tragedy and an avoidable disaster. The loss of a landmark facility and its green space in a residential neighborhood would be truly sad. The EIR undercounts and minimizes the disruption to the community in terms of, among other things, noise, traffic, light pollution, and parking. We strongly urge you to support our community and your constituents in opposing this massive overdevelopment.

Neal Vitale 4218 Teesdale Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604 (310) 625-1290

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Neal Vitale <neal.vitale@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 11:20 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry:

I'd like to weigh in on behalf of me and my family. We think the proposed Harvard-Westlake project, if it proceeds as currently proposed, would be a tragedy and an avoidable disaster. The loss of a landmark facility and its green space in a residential neighborhood would be truly sad. The EIR understates and minimizes the disruption to the community in terms of, among other things, noise, traffic, light pollution, and parking. We strongly urge you to support our community in opposing this massive overdevelopment as it currently stands.

Thank you.
--
Neal Vitale
4218 teesdale Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604
(310) 625-1290

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Momlady Darcie <memomlady@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 7:34 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council member Raman,

Opposition to the Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This is where our son learned to play golf with his father. Additionally, the site offers reasonable rates for the citizens of the San Fernando Valley to partake in 'country club sports'. The site also provides a lovely green space for the locals, serves to mitigate the carbon in the area, maintains a heritage site as well. I can not imagine the amount of noise and traffic the neighborhood will need to endure. This neighborhood is already busy as commuters drive through the neighborhood in hopes of shaving 10-15 minutes off of their commute. Please represent our community the way we ask you to, not as the elite alumni of the entertainment industry expects.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for your time.
The Renault family, Mike, Darcie and Declan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Seth M. Canterbury <canterburyseth@gmail.com> Sun, May 1, 2022 at 5:19 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Hi, The Weddington Golf course is such a bright green oasis that appreciates Studio City and those that live near, even if they don't use it everyday. How fun would it be to take my grandkids, generations from now, to such an amazing piece of Hollywood History.

I hope you get to help keep it alive and its legacy strong for many years:)

All the best,
Seth Canterbury

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Science Guy <sciguy@billnye.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 4:40 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I oppose Harvard Westlake's plan to destroy Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I find the argument in favor Harvard Westlake's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis utterly unpersuasive. Please do what you must to preserve the Weddington Golf and Tennis green space. It is an emerald gem. The enormous proposed project would degrade the integrity and character of Studio City; it would be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. I acknowledge that irrigation water, for example, is precious. So is green space. In my view, Weddington is exactly the place to deploy our limited water resources. Harvard Westlake's rationale does not (pun intended) hold water.

Fundamentally, the studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the serious impacts, such as increased traffic, more noise, and a degraded local climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites. After all, this property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. With your credentials in urban planning, you're more qualified to evaluate this environmental impact than you council colleagues. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Whether one plays ball-golf, disk-golf, or tennis, or, if one simply lives around here, Weddington is special and irreplaceable.

Sincerely,
Bill Nye

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Chris Hazzard <cnhazzard@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 7:56 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic recreational site that has been open to the public for nearly 70 years that possesses historic, recreational, environmental, and sentimental value. As a community member and resident of the neighborhood I am writing to you to voice my opposition to the Harvard-Westlake sports center development.

Weddington Golf & Tennis is a staple of our community that is open to everyone and adds beautiful and essential green space to the neighborhood. The idea of tearing all that down for private school sports fields that will increase traffic on our neighborhood streets, be disruptive with noise, and remove a beloved city landmark is appalling. I hope you will stand with our community against Harvard-Westlake School's lobbyists and monied special interests.

I appreciate your commitment to saving Weddington Golf & Tennis for the benefit of future generations and all Angelenos.

Sincerely,
Chris Hazzard

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please read OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Chris Marble <seamarble@icloud.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I have been living in Studio City since 2001. Every year it gets busier and busier. The Burbank Airport Gen One flight path is just another layer of stress on our system. Weddington Golf Course is one of the things I look forward to every week. It is the cool oasis for people not to mention all of the plants animals and insects that have called it home. The last biggest piece of land on the LA River. Although it doest seem like a big deal to redevelop it for the betterment of the students of Harvard Westlake, it will be years of construction, traffic and deforestation. And then think about the weekly football games under a canapy of bright lights, noise and ultimately cutting off the community at large to only be enjoyed by a privileged few.
Why cant the State of California buy it? Dont we have a huge surplus of money in the coffers?
Once its gone , we will realize just how valuable it was to all.

Please reconsider any development and really think about what is at stake.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Chris Marble

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf City Planning from a Community Member

1 message

Liz Siegel Mullen <lizsmullen@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:43 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

My family and I have lived in this community in Studio City for 22 years. This open air space at Weddington is some of the only green space we have.

The traffic on Whitsett can not accommodate any more activity. Laurel Canyon and Coldwater Canyon hardly move any time of the day.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space, and traffic patterns.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

It would be so destructive to use this space for the betterment of so few, while it is now available for so many thousands of community members. We need your help.

Please.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth, Margie, and Eddie Mullen
4209 Vantage Ave
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Revised comment Re: Weddington / Harvard Westlake DEIR

1 message

KATALINA <klanaya@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 9:10 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **KATALINA** <klanaya@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, May 2, 2022 at 5:50 PM
Subject: Comments Re: Weddington / Harvard Westlake DEIR
To: <SCRAboard@studiocityresidents.org>

Ari Engelberg with Harvard Westlake first claimed the facility would be for practice only, however it now appears they're allowing competition events as well. Stadium seating implies a good size attendance, as does the packed athletic schedule on the website.

Is the school disclosing which outside organizations (of which there seem many) and size outside of their own schools events going forward. And if , so do they intend to add to these in the future, i.e., the ability to call the Olympics an "outside organization" during the upcoming Olympics, specifically the pool?

They say that traffic won't be impacted, but it's going from the current 69 parking spaces to approx 535.
How is traffic not going to be impacted with the addition of these many cars and/or possible overflow onto neighboring streets?
The golf course, with their attendance from all over the city did well with 69 spaces and I never had any spill in my street.

There are many other large projects on point to be constructed on, or just off Ventura in the general area. Are these future traffic issues being addressed?
I've heard that the Sportsman's project's DEIR was rushed and was for the current situation as it existed at the time, and was not broadened to include the impact of future growth sites.

Website says a recommended driving route will be Coldwater Canyon north to Moorpark, east to Whitsett, then south to the facility.
Has there been a thorough study on this already congested portion of our Studio City? Not to mention Ventura between Coldwater and Whitsett?
Plus, you might be able to give school buses a route but not individual cars. People already drive through residential streets hoping to avoid the more congested ones (Coldwater/Moorpark/Whitsett).

There is the added, quiet, recently suggested admission to by supporters, prospect that this project is creating more "off site general parking" for the school when it suits your needs. Many claim that the limited number of students won't be disruptive, but this amount of parking spaces suggest a greater attendance by the school, if not "off site parking".
Can Harvard Westlake commit in writing that this is not the case?

They profess neighbors and the community stakeholders will have access, "with approval".
As currently stated "when not in use by students" is disingenuous, as the site is being offered to outside organizations which further limits general public use. I don't see the added benefit of recreation use to the neighbors with these windows being limited.
Seems a very narrow window for swimming pool access alone, to say the least, and for "approved" visitors only.

The claim is 6 acres for public use, but these are aggregated by the walking paths. Walking paths does not a park make.
The club house and putting green on the north/east corner were mandated this was not an offering in generosity.

It has been brought to my attention that new construction property "adds value" to a city and that added value which is considered taxable, is on us. That added value tax is carried forward by individual property owners. The developers receive tax incentives to build. Private schools are usually non for profit and are exempt from many taxes. When the city does not absorb those incentives the incentives given away are passed on thru and carried by the citizens. This school facility will likely cause property taxes to rise for the neighborhood.
Can they say with any authority that this is not the case?

I'm further informed: "These existing trees are mature and some are 85 feet tall and 46' DBH (width breast height) They are about 70 years old. At this point they have sequestered CO2 equivalent of carbon 310,225.13 lbs. So cutting down these trees to put in 46" box California oak trees with a DBH of about 4'

cannot keep apace with the carbon sequestering....In 20 years these new oaks would sequester the CO2 equivalent of carbon 3,031.11 lbs. Also, when you cut down that Blue Gum, all the carbon it has sequestered in the ground, gets released.

So "replacing mature trees" suggested does not appear accurate scientifically. It is a net loss to raze these mature trees".

Even so, how will the existing animal population be handled once trees are taken down, specifically the owls going back generations, and other birds that migrate along the river? Or bats that help keep the mosquito population in check.

Is the water reclamation project the most environmentally sound one due its proximity to the river?
And is the water reclaimed to be used by any entity other than HW?

What will the excavation for the 535 underground parking spaces, and the other underground structures, adversely do to the underground water table?

Climate studies show artificial turf is a questionable alternative environmentally.
It blocks access to the soil beneath for burrowing insects, such as solitary bees, and the ground above for soil dwellers such as worms, feeding birds, frogs, which will be starved of food beneath it.

Are there any restrictions on future expansion once the school gets this approval?
Current zoning restricts this? Future variants to the code may not.
Will HW commit in writing that they will not go deeper, higher or wider than their current proposed footprint?

For instance, Campbell Hall campus continues to expand. (Recently received a variance for additional lighting I suspect HW will eventually as well.) These expansions have many ramifications on the neighborhood and not just their Laurel Canyon campus address, but the neighborhood behind the Tujunga Wash/Riverside/Moorpart/Whitsett corridor. As do Notre Dame and Oakwood (on Magnolia also residential area).

I was told they wouldn't use a P.A. system, I'm now told otherwise. Any restrictions on P.A. levels. Campbell Hall levels are excessively high and amplified by the Wash? I suspect the Harvard Westlake levels will have the same sound effect on the surrounding neighborhood. BTW, Campbell Hall ignores neighbors' request to study this. Which alerts my concerns that Harvard Westlake, once intrenced will ignore the same.

Two + years of development with the noise, traffic and air pollution (as I see it largely from excavation) will be a nightmare for those in the direct vicinity even before intended use. (And as stated before Campbell Hall recently received a variance for additional lighting.).
There aren't walls high enough to mitigate it in a residential area.

I'm told the CUP for HW does not match the commitment of the city to the tenets of the environmental impact of the large number of buildings and turf to the heat index created to the neighborhood and city/region. Since this property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit", I don't feel that it's a fair "playing field" with the resources available to the school for the DEIR, and our only resources are appealing to the city. We as individuals don't make those kinds of donations to city officials, which unfortunately makes our voices less heard and less valuable. Yet try we will.

My house is on Bellaire which isn't affected negatively by the lighting on the golf course, nor any other aspect of the current facility.
I'm concerned that all mentioned above will degrade my quality of life, bring down my property value and at the same time raise my taxes.
All for the benefit of a few.

I am highly appreciative of their commitment for security along the adjacent portion of the River!
However, I feel strongly that before this project can move forward (and I am under no illusion that it won't in some form since you currently own it) many questions and issues demand further study.

My request is they reduce their footprint, taking into consideration the impact of; traffic, noise, construction, the environment and climate in areas that are in dispute and appear to be in the schools interest alone.

If these negative issues can be addressed, promising in writing no future expansion, and future variances not be included in the grand plan, adding increased public use, perhaps Harvard Westlake can actually contribute to the neighborhood and gain support. I fear the cost benefit to them for my illusion is too great.

(One suggestion was a swap with Valley City College. Harvard Westlake uses their facility and the city uses Weddington. Works for me.)

Respectfully,

K. Anaya

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Laurie Cohn <lcohn2010@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 6:53 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. Their list of the 4 Alternatives are NOT TRUE ALTERNATIVES.

In DEIR Section V -Alternatives, the following is stated:

In order for the Project to satisfy the Project Objectives, a property would need to be of sufficient size to accommodate two playing fields, tennis courts, a pool, all with respective bleachers, and a gymnasium that would provide for recreational practice and instruction, as well as allow for competitive meets with available spectator seating and adequate onsite parking to preclude off-site parking. The other criteria for the Project include relatively close proximity to the existing Harvard-Westlake's Upper Campus on Coldwater Canyon Avenue in Studio City (occupied since 1937) and a site with level topography to allow for the development of the contemplated recreational facilities. Proximity is a criteria factor because of the need for daily commuting from the Upper Campus, as it relates to higher daily vehicle miles. The Project Site is the only nearby site in proximity to HarvardWestlake's Upper Campus with the appropriate topography and size to accommodate the School's proposed recreational facilities. Although the 17.2-acre Project Site would have enough space to allow 5.4 acres of additional open space, this still indicates that an acreage of approximately 12 acres would be required to allow the proposed recreational facilities. No other location with adequate acreage and topography exists within close proximity to the School's Upper Campus. Another important factor in the proposed use of this site is that, in addition to convenience and topography, the Project Site is owned by Harvard-Westlake School. The School does not own or have the current opportunity to own another similar site within the nearby area.

This is completely disingenuous. The developer has created such an overly MASSIVE plan, with all of their dream scenarios crammed onto one site, that they've tried to present it as impossible to relocate elsewhere. They already have multiple gyms (one which is old and can be rebuilt on their Coldwater campus). They already have an Olympic sized pool with Italian tile they are quite proud of. They don't need another. The argument is made that if the alternate site is further from their campus it will create higher daily vehicle miles. How about all the vehicle miles and increased traffic(students, coaches, spectators, visiting teams for numerous events), increased parking in residential neighborhoods that their current development plan will create? They wrote this DEIR as their wish list with no consideration for the damage to the environment, the massive loss of mature trees, the destruction of a precious outdoor community recreational facility and gathering place which during our Covid times is more needed than ever.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Laurie Cohn
4227 Bellaire Ave.
Studio City, CA 91604
Lmarbesc@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis -REVISED

1 message

Laurie Cohn <lcohn2010@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:19 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Councilmember Nithya Raman <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

5/9/22

Kimberly Henry

City of Los Angeles, Dept. of City Planning

221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Henry,

Please replace my earlier Public Comment letter dated 5/2/22 with this one.

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans. Their list of the 4 Alternatives are NOT TRUE ALTERNATIVES.

In DEIR Section V -Alternatives, the following is stated:

In order for the Project to satisfy the Project Objectives, a property would need to be of sufficient size to accommodate two playing fields, tennis courts, a pool, all with respective bleachers, and a gymnasium that would provide for recreational practice and instruction, as well as allow for competitive meets with available spectator seating and adequate onsite parking to preclude off-site parking. The other criteria for the Project include relatively close proximity to the existing Harvard-Westlake's Upper Campus on Coldwater Canyon Avenue in Studio City (occupied since 1937) and a site with level topography to allow for the development of the contemplated recreational facilities. Proximity is a criteria factor because of the need for daily commuting from the Upper Campus, as it relates to higher daily vehicle miles. The Project Site is the only nearby site in proximity to HarvardWestlake's Upper Campus with the appropriate topography and size to accommodate the School's proposed recreational facilities. Although the 17.2-acre Project Site would have enough space to allow 5.4 acres of additional open space, this still indicates that an acreage of approximately 12 acres would be required to allow the proposed recreational facilities. No other location with adequate acreage and topography exists within close proximity to the School's Upper Campus. Another important factor in the proposed use of this site is that, in addition to convenience and topography, the Project Site is owned by Harvard-Westlake School. The School does not own or have the current opportunity to own another similar site within the nearby area.

This is completely disingenuous. The developer has created such an overly MASSIVE plan, with all of their dream scenarios crammed onto one site, that they've tried to present it as impossible to relocate elsewhere. This is not so. They already have multiple gyms (one which is old and can be rebuilt on their Coldwater campus). They already have an Olympic sized pool with Italian tile they are quite proud of. They don't need another. The argument is made that if the alternate site is further from their campus it will create higher daily vehicle miles. How about all the vehicle miles and increased traffic(students, coaches, spectators, visiting teams for numerous events), increased parking in residential neighborhoods that their current development plan will create? They wrote this DEIR as their wish list with no consideration for the damage to the environment, the massive loss of mature trees, the destruction of a precious outdoor community recreational facility and gathering place which during our Covid times is more needed than ever.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Please consider the 100,000+ Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility and open green space and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Laurie Cohn

4227 Bellaire Ave.

Studio City, CA 91604

Lmarbesc@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Re: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Blas <bballcrew@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 3:02 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Save Weddington Golf and Tennis!

It's our only Historically Public Tennis and Golf, for the NoHo, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Valley Village, Toluca Lake and all the surrounding areas.
Public transit, car pulling, walking, cycling, electric vehicles provide simple environment conscious transportation.
If you live within 5 miles or even 10 miles from Weddington Golf and Tennis, It takes less than one $6.00 gallon of gas to participate in two of the best sports for all age groups, genders, cultures, races, religions and all family members of the human race.
Both sports are competitively, ethically, physically challenged
and community supportive.
Not everyone can participate in high impact team sports.
Not everyone can afford a country club membership.
Everyone has an opportunity to be physically active practicing mobility adding to good health and mind wellness.

Sincere supporters of Weddington Golf and Tennis,

The Lorenzo family

On Mon, May 2, 2022 at 2:57 PM Blas <bballcrew@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Councilmember Raman,
>
> I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
>
> This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
>
> The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.
>
> This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> The Lorenzo Family

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support For River Park Plans

1 message

Michael Hooks <mikecaryhooks@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:29 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry,

I live at 12934 Valleyheart in Studio City, in Council District 4. I believe that Harvard-Westlake's plans for River Park will not only be a benefit to the environment, but the community as well. I am in full support of their proposed plans. It's good for Harvard-Westlake School and preserves open space for the neighbors to enjoy. As a neighbor of the property, I look forward to using it!

Sincerely,

Michael Hooks

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Support for the Harvard-Westlake River Park ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

M-K O'Connell <oconnell.mk@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:54 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Ms. Henry:

I live at 3893 Franklin Ave in Council District 4 and I strongly support the Harvard-Westlake River Park. My address may seem a long distance from the project, but I've been deeply involved with issues along the Los Angeles River for the last 15 years.

I urge you to support this project because it is good for the school, good for the environment, and good for the Studio City community. The River Park will preserve urban open space and will provide more recreational amenities for the immediate community than currently exist on the site. Moreover, the redeveloped site can serve as an experiential learning opportunity for students, helping them understand the role of the LA River in our ecosystem.

Sincerely,

Michael O'Connell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Stuart Lichtman <salichtman@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 11:00 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: Gloria Walther <gw3454@gmail.com>

We are firmly and absolutely opposed to the proposed devastation of this beautiful oasis that we and our neighbors frequently visit.

In our opinions, there is no justification for diminishing our environment for the sole benefit of money and ego grabbers.

We'd frankly like to reatructureu the entire Planning Commission that even seriously entertains projects like this and the Millennium travesty.

You're supposed to be acting on the community's behalf to protect us from scofflaw developers. Please start doing that job. Please start by denying this application.

Stuart Lichtman, 8910 Wonderland Avenue 90046
Gloria Walther, 8904 Wonderland Avenue 90046

Sent from my iPhone so please excuse typos as well as Siri, text replacement and auto correct awkwardness.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to ENV-2020-1512-EIR-- Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

Victoria Miller <vemiller0426@gmail.com> Mon, May 2, 2022 at 10:05 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As a lifelong Angeleno, spending most of my adult life living in the San Fernando Valley, I am writing you to share my deep opposition to Harvard Westlake School's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis based in Studio City.

The sheer size and scale of this proposed project will destroy a large parcel that is full of history and mature trees, and forever change the integrity and character of Studio City, and surrounding communities. If this project is approved “as is" it will become detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space in the San Fernando Valley.

The environmental studies included in the recently released DEIR [paid for by Harvard Westlake, mind you], do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

While I live in Encino, the mere fact that I am writing to protect this special gem hopefully will demonstrate how much it is valued by so many. This particular property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit." Both would require your approval to be granted. You are the only current Councilmember who has a master's degree in Urban Planning— it is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other Councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter,

Warm regards,
Victoria Miller
Encino, 91436

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

I urge you to save Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Alan Penchansky <alan@thepengroup.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 11:06 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's planned destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis but am not sending the text prepared by the Save Weddington organization.

I want to say simply that the plan is abhorrent. With vanishing green space and climate change encroaching on our very existence it is insane to consider tearing out what little established natural environment still exists.

Harvard Westlake will deprive the entire Studio City community of enjoyment of Weddington's peacefulness and quiet while inflicting years of severe disruption and permanent financial harm on hundreds of homeowners.

This project is so outsized and such a terrible fit for our neighborhood that I am astonished it has gotten so far!

I urge your support in seeking an alternative to the Harvard-Westlake project. We need your help to stop this insanity.

Sincerely,

Alan Penchansky
12841 Bloomfield St. #307

305 206-1944

alan@thepengroup.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

bahobbs <bahobbs@earthlink.net> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 6:10 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

The amount of traffic on Whitsett will grow tremendously. There are already enough accidents and close calls on this street.

The noise alone is enough to stop this project. We already hear the crowd noise from the Coldwater campus. Having Harvard Westlake and all the other organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club and Angel City Sports will be the facility will be used 7 days a week.

This will destroy the peaceful neighborhood where people walk throughout the day providing relief from the stress of life.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hobbs
12501 Valley Spring Lane
Studio City, Ca. 91604

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

debi@nibley.com <debi@nibley.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 10:01 AM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,
We are concerned homeowners of four homes directly impacted by Harvard/Westlake's plans to build an oversized sports center at Weddington Golf & Tennis.

Besides the problem of increased traffic, additional parking and loss of privacy, we are extremely concerned about noise. All of our neighbors, on a daily basis, will hear crowd cheers, coaches directing students and every other noise emanating from the sports field. One of the reasons we invested in this neighborhood was because of the quiet, safety and bucolic nature of the area.

We and our tenants will bear the brunt of three years of construction. Especially, since our properties are adjacent to the planned sports field. The dirt and dust will greatly impact our homes, front and back yards. We take pride in maintaining our properties and keep them in excellent condition. It will be terrible to have a deluge of construction particulates in the air, so that we cannot enjoy our own private areas.

And finally, the wild animal population (racoons, opossums, skunks, birds and other creatures) who live on the golf course, will be displaced. They will look for the closest place to relocate, and infiltrate our neighbor's homes.

Thank you,
Deborah Rachman Nibley
Christopher Nibley
12718 Valley Spring Lane
12706 Valley Spring Lane
12724 Valley Spring Lane
4155 Bellaire Ave.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

cpa6@aol.com <cpa6@aol.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 9:33 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Nythia Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of the Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

This is one of the last Green Spaces in Studio City where I have lived since 1987. The plan will remove all of the wonderful trees (240) on Valley Spring Lane and Whitsett. This planned change will dramatically increase traffic on Whitsett where people already speed at 40MPH and on the quiet residential side streets on “Game Days” . By adding all of the new concrete and removing the trees and grass from our neighborhood it will only increase the noise, temperature and CO2 pollution so a privileged school can have a bigger athletic department. In addition, what will be the impact on the nearby residents for their quality of life when they have to hear the loud noise of various games at the location and the bright lights that will also fall on the nearby homes? How much will the home values decrease?

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Larry Rogers

12323 Rye Street, Studio City.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Sheri Herman <sheri.herman@icloud.com> Tue, May 3, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: saveweddington2020@gmail.com

And then there is this!!! PLEASE DON'T ALLOW HARVARD-WESTLAKE DESTROY STUDIO CITY!!

They have plenty of money to build their MEGA Sport's Complex elsewhere and not in a residential area where traffic is bad and right next to a fire station.
The city failed by not purchasing this historic site when the Weddington Family was selling it. I am sure a deal could have been made.

There is so much corruption in our City and with Building and Safety allowing these McMansions that are being built in charming historic neighborhoods….all they care about are the developers and the $$$ that crosses their palms!!

https://youtu.be/5dxmr-zsfhE

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

James Krug <james@lawofficeofkrug.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 8:26 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org

Thank you

Please don't ever forget Joanie Mitchell's Big Yellow Taxi. Her words are more relevant today than ever.

Thanks

Sent from my iPhone

On May 3, 2022, at 3:21 PM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:

Hello James,

Thank you for your email and comments regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. Your comments will be included in the record for this Project. If you have not already been included on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, you will be added to our Interested Parties list for this proposed project.

Thank you,
Kimberly

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

On Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 5:02 PM James Krug <james@lawofficeofkrug.com> wrote:

> Dear Councilmember Raman,
>
> I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
>
> This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
>
> The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

James Krug

Sent from Mail for Windows

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington - Studio City

1 message

Katya (Clever Girl) <katncaboodle12@gmail.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 6:40 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Kimberly Henry,

I am writing to you to let you know of my strong opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I just moved near the intersection of Laurel Canyon and Ventura Blvds, one of the most congested in the area. The building of this mega sportsplex will greatly impact my quality of life in the most negative of ways with the addition of traffic that is normally not associated with the public going to Weddington.

One the activities I most I enjoy in my new neighborhood, is walking along that section of the L.A. river that passes the beautiful golf course, and I see how many wild creatures enjoy that open space as well. It's a place where they made their homes, too. I would also like the opportunity of enjoying rounds of golf there since it's open to the public, and it is my plan to do so. To destroy this place would be tragic at best. It's like a peaceful oasis in the middle of the city, it serves its residents, and it offers tranquility for its creatures. To take it away to install a private sports complex with fake grass and members who do not appreciate the neighborhood, would be such a disgrace.

I ask you to seriously consider my comments and point of view as it reflects the views of many, and I thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Katya Volpi
805.432.3563

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Sue Taylor IVF Traveler <sue@ivftraveler.com> Wed, May 4, 2022 at 10:32 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

As we discussed in our call in February, I am opposed to the Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I very much appreciate you taking the time to meet with our Studio City community leaders on site and see first hand what is at stake.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The feedback that I am getting in our local Footbridge Square community of Studio City is mostly related to concerns about the effect on the environment, the huge impact on traffic that is already atrocious, and the inevitable light/noise factor from having a stadium and events next door to single family housing. And not the least of it is the loss of recreational space that is really accessible to many who otherwise might not have similar opportunities.

The picture that is being painted by HW of community access and vast walking trails is pretty clear to see through and not at all what is being sold in their social media campaign. If they are disingenuous now, I can't imagine what it will be like if they are allowed to proceed.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Harvard Westlake knew this when buying the property and they took a gamble to see if they could get their plans through. Both those entitlements and CUP would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember.

Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Sue Taylor
Lead, Footbridge Square Neighborhood Watch
4133 Bellingham Ave.
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments on Draft EIR - Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

John Mullins <jamullins@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 5:50 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Attention:
Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regarding:
Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Council District: 4 - Raman
State Clearinghouse Number: 2020090536
Community Plan Areas: Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass
Project Location: 4047, 4141, and 4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506, 12600, and 12630 W. Valley Spring Lane, Studio City, CA 91604; and Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 2375-018-903

Comments:
Ms. Henry, thank you and your office for preparing this comprehensive report on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. In reviewing the report, I am in general agreement with its conclusions and wanted to register my full support of this project moving forward.

I am a Studio City resident who lives less than one mile from the project site. I have no ties to Harvard-Westlake School.

As a resident who too often observes uniformly vocal neighborhood opposition to almost any development project, which includes the various project iterations proposed for this site over the years, I feel that Harvard-Westlake has made a good faith effort to incorporate community feedback into its plans.

Although the primary site purpose is to support school athletics, they have included various public spaces and points of access to the LA River. They have retained elements of the historical property, including the large golf ball fixtures, clubhouse, and putting green. They are removing non-native trees and replacing them with native trees.

I am most enthusiastic about the perimeter trail. As a local runner, I have faced oncoming traffic and uneven dirt paths to the river while jogging in the area, so to have a defined pedestrian path that also includes river access is a very welcome community and environmental addition.

My only concern (which I'm sorry if this is not for your office to pursue) is whether their proposed public access measures have any enforcement mechanisms. Could Harvard-Westlake change their mind at any time and deny public access to the facilities beyond their currently stated restrictions? I would like to see their commitment to public access codified as much as possible in their final plan, which should include an ongoing monitoring relationship with the community (possibly through a Neighborhood Council subcommittee).

I am not worried about the noise or construction impacts, though I do not live as close to the site as others. I am more worried about the frenzied attempts to "save" the space rather than embrace its potential to better contribute to the community. This project looks wonderful and is conscious of the surrounding neighborhood's needs and concerns. I hope the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project will proceed.

Thank you,
John Mullins
4705 Whitsett Ave. #201
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Wedding golf course / Harvard Westlake Sports complex

2 messages

Sunswept House <sunswepthouse@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 10:15 AM
To: councilmember.ramen@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilman Ramen,

I am writing to you to voice my opposition to the private Harvard Westlake Sports MEGA development. This is an ill advised project for many reasons.

I am a 30+ year resident of Studio City and live on Sunswept Drive above the proposed project. This project will have a direct NEGATIVE & SEVERE impact on our home. We will be subject to untenable noise and light pollution from the proposed light poles (up to 80' tall), ball fields, swimming pool, tennis courts, and grandstands. This project will be a public nuisance and there is no way to mitigate the impact from these facilities on our home. We did not purchase a home next to a sports complex such as the one that is being proposed.

I understand that as an exclusive private institution Harvard Westlake is very wealthy and politically connected. We have been subject to a slick PR campaign from Harvard Westlake for a number of years that masks the true impact of this project. Harvard Westlake tried to force a similar ill advised project on Coldwater Canyon that was rebuffed by that neighborhood. This project should be opposed for many reasons, including the following:

1. The land is zoned agricultural. This proposed project does not comply with current zoning. Harvard Westlake took the gamble when they purchased this property that they could use their money, lobbying and political influence to force this project on the Studio City community.
2. Harvard Westlake is a private institution, the vast majority of the people who will use this facility are from outside the community. They make vague reference to some use for the general public. I don't believe them. This is from the group that at one time claimed that there would be no noise impact and that they would use 'silent whistles' on the ballfields that now have proposed grandstands!
3. Harvard Westlake already has similar facilities on their existing campus.
4. Los Angeles is already short of open space. The environmental impact of the loss of the open space, mature trees and wildlife habitat can not be replaced.
5. The existing Weddington golf and tennis courts are open to the general public 7 days a week. The private sports mega complex will not be. I know this is private property, but it is not zoned for this use and its development will be detrimental to the quality of life for the Studio City community.
6. Whitsett & Ventura Blvd. are already over taxed with traffic. The opening of the Sportsman's lodge shopping complex has added to this gridlock. In addition, there is another large project proposed on Ventura Blvd just west of Whitsett (Sunswept Place). The scope and size of this proposed project is out of scale for the neighborhood.
7. There will be a detrimental impact from this project on all the surrounding neighborhoods. As I mentioned earlier, our home is on the hill directly above the project, and will be subject to severe impacts from the noise and light pollution from this project. The other adjacent neighborhoods will be subject to similar noise, light and traffic issues.

I ask you to please OPPOSE this project. Reject the money and political influence that will benefit a few at the expense of many.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues.

Kevin Haibach
4011 Sunswept Dr.
Studio City, CA 91604

Sunswept House <sunswepthouse@gmail.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 10:41 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilman Raman,

I am writing to you to voice my opposition to the private Harvard Westlake Sports MEGA development. This is an ill-advised project for many reasons.

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Lesa Miller <lesamiller60@icloud.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 7:28 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

You have heard all the arguments opposing HW's development of a sports complex on the Weddington Golf/Tennis property, so I'll refrain from repeating them. I want to add my name to the list in hopes you'll do right by your constituents and NOT allow this lovely green space to be covered up! Even if you don't care about aesthetics and the fauna dependent on the existing trees and ground space, surely you must care about Studio City residents like me who adamantly oppose this project over and above any money it might bring in and everything else that goes with it, right?

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Lesa Miller

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Thughes123 <thughes123@yahoo.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 12:59 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing this email as a longtime resident of the Studio City and Sherman Oaks area. My family has a long-standing relationship with Weddington Golf and Tennis. My brother in law worked there in the 60s and knew the family. I have played tennis. My children have learned and played tennis and golf there. We love the green space and mature trees that create the park atmosphere. It is a cool oasis in the hot temperatures of The valley.

I am very aware that LA CITY has determined that climate change is real and that LA CITY is committed to retention of green spaces and mature canopy to cool the city. As you know ripping out mature canopy would be VERY detrimental to our climate and for the important function trees serve to filter our smoggy air. I find it almost laughable that HW is promoting the false premise that they will “replace” the existing canopy. We live down the hill from TreePeople…why don’t you ask them about the importance of trees?

HW plans of developing this site shows a huge number of buildings and increase of artificial turf, which in an of itself increases ambient temperature.

Further, access to the last green space in the southern valley is a really bad idea. As you know Los Angeles is one of the most park poor cities in the US. This destruction of green space is an abomination.

I vigorously opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Tracey Hughes
Sherman Oaks resident (27 years)
Studio City resident (12 years before that)

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Ed Cunningham <elkbelly@gmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 12:30 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I have lived in Studio City and Valley Village and have been using Weddington Golf and Tennis for 22 years. I am currently teaching my daughters, who attend Walter Reed Middle School and North Hollywood High School, how to play golf at Weddington.

My father was a member of a US Open golf course outside Washington D.C. (Congressional Country Club) and I was very lucky to learn the game there from some of the best teachers in golf. My daughters are not as fortunate. But it's clear to me that they actually appreciate their course (Weddington) more than I appreciated mine growing up. As you may know, history is a big part of the game of golf-- the pictures of Bobby Jones and Jack Nicklaus currently inside the clubhouse at Weddington demonstrate this passion for the game's memories. So it feels all the more violating that this little piece of golf history in Studio City, where a Par 3 course was designed with the intention of allowing more people to learn the game of golf, should suddenly disappear after 80 years of golf memories being made there, simply because a private school serving the needs of a few hundred of the most privileged kids IN THE WORLD needs more space.

ARE YOU KIDDING ME...

This will be a stain on the soul of Studio City for decades to come, and it will virtually ruin what's left of Studio City's identity after decades of overdevelopment. Not to mention the permanent damage this will do to Harvard Westlake's brand. I honestly think the parents of Harvard Westlake would be relieved if they found another location for their precious sports complex. My neighbors' kids attend HW and have told me as much.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Ed Cunningham
818-427-4296 mobile/studio
www.edcunningham.net

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please read

1 message

Jbm Trc <jbm.trc@gmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 9:56 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Please bring your twins to Weddington.
This small green breath of fresh air is open to the public. I take my child there to practice putting on the green for free, we eat fries afterwards at the Cafe and sometimes play 9 holes.
If it was being repurposed for housing that would be a different story. A private playground for another one of the many elite private schools is only necessary to less than 1% of the valley population.

Sincerely,
John Moorhead

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

judymmillar@aol.com <judymmillar@aol.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 7:44 PM
Reply-To: judymmillar@aol.com
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Council Member Raman,
Our Millar family home was bulit in 1936, one of the first houses on Babcock Avenue, just a few hundred feet north of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Norman was raised at 4216 Babcock. When he was growing up, Weddington was a dusty vacant lot where kids played all day. His mom complained that when the Santa Anas came through, the house was covered in dust and dirt. When they planted grass, and it became a golf course, nothing changed. The kids continued to use the facility nonstop. It remained a popular gathering place.

Norman and many of the neighborhood kids got their first jobs there pulling weeds from the putting green and washing golf balls.

Norman met his future wife, Judy, in San Francisco., When he brought her to Los Angeles for the fist time, the first stop was Babcock Avenue and Weddington. It was his way of introducing her to his family, his home, the neighborhood, and the history and charm of Studio City.

When they moved back into the family home in 1994, again the first stop was the golf course, driving range, tennis courts and restaurant. It was a way for their ten-year old son, Geoff, to get to know the new neighborhood and meet new friends. It became the center of family activities - day and night.

* * * * *

In the 28 years we have lived here, now three generations of the family, we see new families who have just moved to the neighborhood walking down the block towards Weddington with their children, doing the same thing we did (and Norman did since the 40's) - making use of our treasured neighborhood gathering place: to play and mingle with the community and enjoy the rich history and charm of Studio City. Weddington Golf and Tennis continues to be its heart and soul.

Councilmember Raman, hopefully with your urban planning background, you can see the merit of preserving our neighborhood landmark.

Thank you.

Judy, Norman and Geoffrey Millar
4216 Babcock Avenue
Studio City, California 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Suzanne Kiechle <skiechle5@gmail.com> Fri, May 6, 2022 at 7:22 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

I was sorry to miss the zoom meeting, I had planned to participate and be very vocal but I get up really early and by 7pm I am getting ready for slumberland. I hate the idea of them ruining Studio City by confiscating the most beautiful element of our town.
I have lived her 78 years and as a kid it was dirt and we built forts, but some folks put this beautiful oasis right in our little town .This fight has been going on for a long time and certainly hope the greedy won't ruin it.Suzanne Kiechle

On May 6, 2022, at 5:31 PM, Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> wrote:

Hello Suzanne,

Thank you for your email and comments regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. Your comments will be included in the record for this Project. If you have not already been included on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, you will be added to our Interested Parties list for this proposed project.

Thank you,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

On Fri, Apr 29, 2022 at 8:04 PM Suzanne Kiechle <skiechle5@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Councilmember Raman,
>
> I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.
>
> This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.
>
> The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.
>
> This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.
>
> Sincerely,
> Suzanne kiechle

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

R. Stanger <rstanger2@hotmail.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 12:22 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. My wife and kids and I have used this sports complex for years, it's a haven of open space, beauty and peace where views of the mountains and gold course are magnificent from the tennis courts and grounds. We are shocked and appalled that one of the last properties for ordinary folks will be taken away by a rich and privileged school that will only benefit the few and leave the many lamenting this loss of open space and family recreation that is affordable for all.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Robin and Randy Stanger
8276 Gould
Los Angeles, 90046 (In Laurel Canyon)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Suzanne Hunt Jenner <shjenner@aol.com> Sat, May 7, 2022 at 11:28 AM
Reply-To: Suzanne Hunt Jenner <shjenner@aol.com>
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

My family - husband, children and I - have lived in the same home in Studio City since 1970 and we are very close to the Weddington Golf and Tennis. One of the reasons we moved here is because of the facility, so our boys could grow up playing golf and tennis with us as a family without the prohibitive costs of joining a country club. The boys are now grown, live with their families in Studio City and now take their children there to play golf and tennis on weekends and sometimes during the week. There is something beautiful about passing down a tradition and we are so grateful to have had this beautiful property within walking distance.

Losing this amazing open space with its gorgeous trees, to an unnecessary big development that benefits so few, will increase traffic, noise, pollution and deprive thousands of families who use the facility each year.

PLEASE HELP US TO KEEP THIS BELOVED OPEN SPACE!! This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational activities for so many families.

Thanks for your consideration,

Suzanne Hunt Jenner and family
12413 Sarah St.
Studio City, 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

LGBT Community Wants to Save Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Chris Norlin <chrisnorlin@hotmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 12:47 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Kimberly Henry,

I'm someone who has enjoyed the Weddington tennis facilities since 2008. Back then I was a gay man who had no gay friends, because I didn't know how to meet people in bars. Someone suggested I join the gay tennis league Los Angeles Tennis Association (LATA), and it changed my life. I finally became part of a community. My current husband I met playing tennis, we will celebrate our five-year anniversary this year. So many gay and lesbian tennis players moving to L.A. from elsewhere and not knowing anyone have come to LATA and felt instantly welcomed here.

I am so grateful to the volunteers that make LATA the thriving organization it is. HOWEVER, we need tennis facilities for our weekly leagues and tournaments, and there are so few viable options. Because of LA traffic and how spread out our city is, we need them in multiple locations to serve our members. Long Beach, Beverly Hills, Burbank, and Weddington - all four facilities are absolutely critical to our existence. They are irreplaceable.

I urge you to do everything in your power to preserve this jewel in the heart of the valley so that our organization, along with, youth, senior, and USTA organizations, can continue to make use of it.

Best,

Chris Norlin
617-871-9430

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

SAVE WEDDINGTON

1 message

Christine Bilson <chrisbbilson@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

To Whom it may concern

I moved to the valley some 10 years ago. I felt sad, lonely and removed from my old community I had lived in for over 43 years. My sister in law told me she had been playing tennis for many years at a wonderful club called Weddington. I first signed up for lessons and found a great coach that to this day I still see on a weekly basis. He introduced me to other tennis players and suddenly I had found a home. I currently play two to three times a week on the courts at Weddington and would personally feel a great loss, as would my friends, if Weddington would cease to offer tennis courts to the public. It is my greatest hope that Weddington remain as it is, an oasis of mature trees and green spaces, a place to gather and recreate, a home to over 100,000 Angenlenos every year and my home. It is rare that we, the public, get an opportunity to do something important. Saving Weddington is important! It is a piece of history, a landmark from a bygone era. I hope that I as well as thousands of others like me are heard and that WEDDINGTON CAN BE SAVED. DO SOMETHING IMPORTANT! SAVE WEDDINGTON!
Thank you for the opportunity to be heard.
Christine Bilson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

PLEASE save Weddington Tennis

1 message

Maxx Walske <mkwalske@yahoo.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 1:01 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello!

I am writing to please ask you to help save the Weddington Tennis facility. There is no other facility like it and so many of the neighborhood homeowners use it. If you don't do something, this precious gem will be gone.

PLEASE HELP SAVE THE COURTS!!!

Thank you.
Sincerely,
Maxx Walske

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO: ENV-2020-1512-EIR for Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michellene DeBonis <michellene@addzeste.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 11:11 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's complete destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis and it's proposal and most recent Environmental Impact Report. This huge project will destroy every living being (animal habitats and mature, desperately-needed trees and green space), while degrading the integrity and character of Studio City forever. It's impacts will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, environment, and access to recreational open space for the public.

Our family, friends, and neighbors have enjoyed this facility for decades. There is nowhere else like it in Los Angeles. At its heart, this is a massive project that will amount to COMPLETE destruction, a long and protracted building process, the planting of new vegetation that will take DECADES, if not a CENTURY to replace what was there – all to create a giant sports complex to benefit an exclusive and privileged few at the expense of our neighborhood, our city, and our climate.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit." Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique qualifications to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Michellene DeBonis

Resident of Studio City

. . .

Michellene DeBonis

Founder & Principal

Zeste Consulting

4153 Shadyglade Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

213.400.2239

addzeste.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Please don't destroy Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

T H <nwh831@outlook.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 8:13 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "contactCD4@lacity.org" <contactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Nolan Heath. I am a recreational tennis player, UCLA student, and a member of the LOS ANGELES TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

LATA has helped me find a supportive community and has made a huge difference in my emotional and mental health during COVID.

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the property into a private high school sports complex by the School is concerning for a number of reasons.

You will be taking away courts that are available to the public in order to provide more courts for the population of a small private school.

It is very difficult to find enough courts already. LATA uses the Weddington courts for weekly leagues, tournaments, and visiting tennis competitions. LATA has used Weddington courts since the 1970s. The destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis for Harvard Westlake would hugely impact LATA and its members, who are from all walks of life and are members of the greater LA community, not a small group of private school students.

The publicly available amenities at Weddington Golf & Tennis have always been open to all community members without restrictions of any kind at any time. The city should preserve the community's access to a well-utilized, thriving, beneficial and vital sporting complex.

The sport of tennis has grown exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic and the City should be preserving facilities available for public use, like Weddington, and denying proposed projects that are clearly not in the best interest of the community and would severely curtail public access.

I strongly oppose the Harvard-Westlake "River Park" plan and encourage City Planning to deny approval for ENV-2020-1512-EIR.

Sincerely,
Nolan Heath

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Wedding tonight tennis courts

1 message

NORMAN TUCKER <broker2stars@aol.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 2:15 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Please save the very few tennis courts available to Loa Angeles and Valley residents. Recreation is so important in this COVID age. Please help us!!!!

Norman Tucjer

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR re: Tennis

1 message

cathy frank <cmfrank@me.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 9:13 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

To: LACITY.ORG,
Please keep these courts for the many players, teachers, and community. So many of us have grown up with these courts, the 3-par golf course and driving range. Please don't take these away from us.
Thank you,
Cathy Frank

SAVE WEDDINGTON!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition Letter to Harvard Westlake Construction!

1 message

oliviadebonis6@gmail.com <oliviadebonis6@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 10:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I grew up in Studio City and when I try to imagine Weddington Golf and Tennis, the place where my dad taught me how to swing a golf club for the first time when I was in elementary school, replaced with a dirt hole in the ground, it feels like a piece of my community has gone missing.

Weddington Golf and Tennis is not only a charming and iconic landmark, but also an entire ecosystem of plants and animals. We are in a climate crisis so we must nurture our trees which act as natural climate regulators. Trees are also the homes for wildlife and insects. Many animals will die as a result of the demolition, and the ones who do survive will displaced to our backyards.

A lot has changed in my community since I was a kid, I have seen many old businesses become uprooted by fancier ones, but I really hope our golf course will be the exception.

Harvard Westlake will be fine, they will easily find another location for their sports complex, but Weddington will not, and our community will have lost something that can never be replaced.

I hope you would honor the history and integrity of Studio City and intervene on our behalf.

Thank you,
Olivia DeBonis

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

SIGNIFICANT & MAJOR OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Art Manask <artmanask@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:14 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am 2nd generation, growing up in this area and playing and practicing golf at Weddington Golf & Tennis. I was friends with the McCallisters, worked at the golf course and drivining range putting clean balls in baskets I also managed the Putt Putt Golf Course that was located across the Wash, about where Carney's sits now.

Why cannot my grandchildren and their children and grandchildren also have similar Golf & Tennis growing up? There are few, healthy, safe and fun options for these young people and families in the area that were and in the case of Weddington Golf & Tennis?

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. The closest publc golf at Balboa, Encino and/or Griffith Park are not options like Weddington Golf & Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelinos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

The City of Los Angeles has enough problems with crime, homelessness, etc. and hopefully the Los Angeles City Council will not enable what is currently proposed Weddington Golf & Tennis and create more problems and not take care of our youth, families and seniors in this geographic area.

So many of my friends and contemporaries have moved from L.A. and California for lots and lots of reasons, losing Weddington Golf & Tennis is another good reason to leave L.A. and California; not good planning for this potentially wonderful city and State! Please do NOT do it.

Very sincerely,

Art Manask

artmanask@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

ASHLEY HUNT <ashleychunt@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:55 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I grew up walking distance from the Weddington complex and my parents still live in our family home blocks away. The thought of losing a properly public space with access to all to the expansion of an elite private school that we could never afford to attend would typify all that seems going the wrong way in our city. The years of construction, the increase in traffic, the absolute nuisance it will pose for the neighborhoods will destroy what has made our neighborhood special and hurt property values, stealing access to that land from its neighbors and from fellow citizens who've also come from around the city for affordable recreation.

As one of the cities with the least amount of public green space in the country, Los Angeles needs MORE open spaces, not to be losing ones to the elite interests of a few.

We agree with all of the following information about the DEIR:

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Ashley Hunt

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington

1 message

becca <rocboc@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:00 AM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Council Members:

As a long time user of the Weddington golf and tennis center (I use both) I would be devastated to see this wonderful resource change. Countless adults, seniors and children use this facility! Not to mention the amount of Tennis and Golf instructors who earn their livelihood here. It makes no sense to argue there are other places to go when other facilities do not offer nearly as much, this environment in this location.

Please think about the enormous number of people that would be impacted by this decision before making a commitment. We trust or elected officials to save our facilities, even to make them better, not take them away!

Sincerely,

Rebecca Baughman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Caren Lieberman <carenlight@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

My children have grown up in Studio City and learned to play golf in Studio City. They have chosen to stay in Studio City. Our family owns 2 homes at 4326 and 4342 Bellaire ave 1.5 blocks from the golf course,and we also own a home at 12110 Cantura Street and we don't want to have a heat island there after they remove all of the trees..... The trees are vital.

Stating the obvious:

Massively out of scale and inappropriate for the neighborhood
Robs this neighborhood of mature trees and a space of tranquility
Harvard westlake purchased the Weddington property knowing it's not zoned for what they wish to build.
This is a far cry from their "pitch" of saving a neighborhood greenspace. Preserve every tree!

--
Caren Lieberman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Charlotte Glover <charliglover@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 10:30 PM
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

I cannot stress enough the negative impact that this project will make on this community, today, tomorrow, and possibly decades in the future if their plans are allowed to continue. The fact that they have misled the public with information about what their construction will actually do to the environment as well as the community should be a lesson to us all. We are in a global climate crisis and this is not lost on any of us in California and the fact that we are even contemplating allowing this type of construction that will not only destroy green space, but destroy animal habitat AND affect the water table is unconscionable.

Let's say this project were to move forward, in addition to the students who use the facility, they say they are going to rent it out for events, then the other children and, in theory, those within the neighborhood who will somehow find time to use the 500+ underground parking spots? How many people is it actually going to accommodate and how many many hours is it is it actually going to be in use? How many lights will be used? Mark how many trees will get torn down? How much noise will there be? How many cars, buses, and vans will be driving up and down what now is a very quiet residential street where are the busiest activity includes people walking their dogs, riding their bikes, and pushing strollers with their children.

Please see through all the misinformation that they've been spreading. Please understand the damage this will do to so many people. Please stop this construction.

Thank you so much for reading.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Glover

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR re: Tennis

1 message

Cindy Abrams <CAbrams@agmblaw.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:22 AM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

I am writing to voice my opposition to the destruction of the precious open green space in Studio City. The loss of trees, additional traffic congestion and heavily restricted access does not maintain the open space that is so appreciated in this area. This is why people moved to the area for use of this culturally significant location. To have green space, tennis, golf and community access is what makes our hometown so special. Allowing one group to circumvent the zoning and build on this Agricultural open space is not something that should be allowed.

Please listen to the voices of your community and note the impact it will have on Studio City.

Thank you,

Cindy Abrams

Cindy Abrams

Director of Marketing • ABRAMS GARFINKEL MARGOLIS BERGSON, LLP

3900 West Alameda Avenue • Suite 2100 • Burbank, California 91505

P: (818) 618-9793 • F: (310) 300-2901

cabrams@agmblaw.com • www.agmblaw.com



Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Janine Milne <janinemilnestudio@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 1:21 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman and Kimberly Henry,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

The DEIR shows clearly that the much touted “6 acres of community open space from 7:00am to 9:00pm" is in reality the 30 foot set back required for the development by the City. They propose “an extensively planted 3/4 mile long pedestrian path would be created to circumnavigate the perimeter of the Project Site providing opportunities for cardiovascular exercise, shaded areas, and bench seating for relaxation, bird watching, dog walking and general enjoyment of the natural environment.” in table 11-3 Public Use Days it “ outlines days and hours for access to facilities available to the public, public use of tennis courts and other facilities would be by RESERVATION, WHEN they are not in use BY THE SCHOOL. The Project would support field, gym based sports by PRE-APPROVED COMMUNITY GROUPS, or SWIM PROGRAM MEMBERS WHEN NOT IN USE BY THE SCHOOL. Regular access to 236,224 square feet of passive open space.”

So the above is directly from the DEIR, they are clearly stating that the set- back, which they will landscape, throw a few benches on, is available to the public OUTSIDE THE WALLS- and that is the only true public access space. So folks can walk it, jog it (cardiovascular exercise) walk their dogs on it- and enjoy whatever birds might be around after they destroy over 250 mature trees that house birds, endangered bats, and further devastate the eco system with over 25 40 foot, 60 foot and 80 foot stadium lights, LED large billboard score boards and a massive P.A. system. They have completely been disingenuous with the Community by trying to pretend this acreage is a park within the walls. I have neighbors, who with extensive marketing and mis-leading assertions, believe they will get to take their dogs to a 6 acre (converted from square footage) dog park like setting within the walls- 6 acres together- not a set- back that is landscaped. I have neighbors who believe because of this marketing that they will be able to go with friends and play basketball, swim laps, etc. when only "pre-approved community groups” will have access, and then only when Harvard Westlake is not using those amenities. They believe this because Harvard Westlake has mis-lead them. Harvard Westlake has presented liberal use of the tennis courts and other amenities. I have sat in multiple Neighborhood Council meetings thru the SFV when both Ari and Stacey have said that the community would have essentially unlimited use of amenities until after school. It has honestly changed many times. Harvard Westlake has a long history of renting their facilities and so “when not in use by the school” will be pretty much never. There has been such a smoke and mirrors marketing campaign to deceive the Community into believing they will have shared access, and that the unlimited recreation the Community has enjoyed for over 7 decades, will actually be increased. The DEIR, that in it’s large scale is not likely to be read by the majority of the Community, shows the opposite in writing to be true. A deception has truly been perpetrated on members of the Community thru massive money to spend. Because of that mis-information campaign, this DEIR should be re-circulated so the Community has an opportunity to know the reality of " shared public and private recreational access”. I can send the Council office multiple marketing pamphlets dropped by or mailed to my home over the last two years or more, that clearly show a pattern of mis-representation.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Janine Milne

** Please don't forget to update your records **

NEW EMAIL:
janinemilnestudio@gmail.com


pete
Made in America
BARNEYS NEW YORK designers womens shoes beauty mens home baby sale! madeira
courageous outrageous contagious
pete double layered tank $96 Citizens of Humanity "ava" straight leg jeans $198
THE OPRAH MAGAZINE
Cheaters beware!
True stories of betrayal and cybersleuthing
LET'S SHOP!
Grab our fall checklist and go!
Find the perfect bag, shoe, saleslady
Save money, time, sanity
Come home happy
Two foolish habits of otherwise smart people
see p. 295
Win 2 tix to the Oprah show! see p. 2
SEPTEMBER 2006
Sheer Delights
"I'm absolutely crazy about these ultrathin knits. They're perfect for layering with jeans or wearing under a suit."
-Oprah Wifrey
the O list

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO ENV-2020-1512 EIR WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS

3 messages

Janine Milne <janinemilnestudio@gmail.com>
To: kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

This DEIR should be recirculated for many reasons- the below, one of the alternatives named, is but one. Alternative #3 is an example of Harvard Westlake's not acting in good faith to address the deep Community concerns expressed since 2017. Alter exacerbates those concerns in a deeply troubling way and creates larger public safety concerns. In the below you can see that alternative 3# calls for 230 surface level parking spaces at the corner of Bellaire and Valley Spring.. Both which are resident homes almost directly on the streets, particularly Valley Spring. The amount of spaces and the massive traffic both coming and going on such small roads with high pedestrian traffic, would be extremely dangerous to the neighborhood. Dangerous to pe and City public safety liability.

The developer has always committed traffic would not come thru the neighborhood, as did previous Council- and would remain on Whitsett (which is already rated a D for traffic several years ago and has only gotten busier). Clearly, having 500 undergrou sensitive water table by a river is an issue that has been brought up by the Community - as that kind of excavation would most certainly leach ground water. But to then expose a quiet residential neighborhood that is constantly walking, (Valley Spring do is not a good faith alternative and proposes danger to adults, babies and dogs. Not only is this coming and going high volume car traffic- but it is car traffic with teenage drivers!

Community alternatives are, building such a massive complex NOT in a quiet residential neighborhood, that does not support the traffic without dire public safety consequences. The noise, lights, destruction of an ecosystem and the climate issues that issue and real loss of property value. The community alternative is an already commercially zoned property like Valley College, a Staples or other commercial development where this kind of huge Sports complex makes sense for zoning, infrastructure a

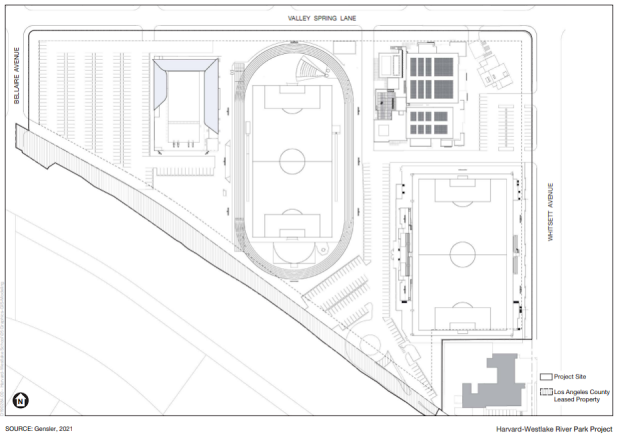


Figure V-1
Alternative 3 Conceptual Site Plan

Janine Milne

** Please don't forget to update your records **

NEW EMAIL:
janinemilnestudio@gmail.com



Janine Milne <janinemilnestudio@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:33 PM
To: kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

To whom it may concern:

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

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This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit”.
[Quoted text hidden]

Janine Milne <janinemilnestudio@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:35 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This DEIR should be recirculated for many reasons- the below, one of the alternatives named, is but one. Alternative #3 is an example of Harvard Westlake's not acting in good faith to address the deep Community concerns expressed since 2017. Alternative #3 actually exacerbates those concerns in a deeply troubling way and creates larger public safety concerns. In the below you can see that alternative 3# calls for 230 surface level parking spaces at the corner of Bellaire and Valley Spring.. Both which are residential two lane streets with homes almost directly on the streets, particularly Valley Spring. The amount of spaces and the massive traffic both coming and going on such small roads with high pedestrian traffic, would be extremely dangerous to the neighborhood. Dangerous to pedestrians, a neighborhood and City public safety liability.

The developer has always committed traffic would not come thru the neighborhood, as did previous Council- and would remain on Whitsett (which is already rated a D for traffic several years ago and has only gotten busier). Clearly, having 500 underground parking spaces on a sensitive water table by a river is an issue that has been brought up by the Community - as that kind of excavation would most certainly leach ground water. But to then expose a quiet residential neighborhood that is constantly walking, (Valley Spring does not have SIDEWALKS), is not a good faith alternative and proposes danger to adults, babies and dogs. Not only is this coming and going high volume car traffic- but it is car traffic with teenage drivers!

Community alternatives are, building such a massive complex NOT in a quiet residential neighborhood, that does not support the traffic without dire public safety consequences. The noise, lights, destruction of an ecosystem and the climate issues that brings- the quality of life issue and real loss of property value. The community alternative is an already commercially zoned property like Valley College, a Staples or other commercial development where this kind of huge Sports complex makes sense for zoning, infrastructure and public safety.

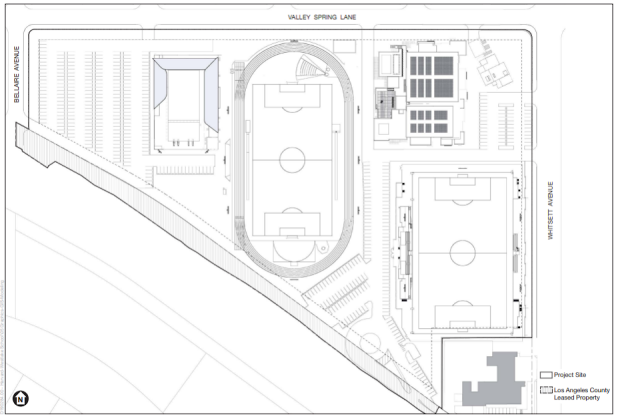


Figure V-1
Alternative 3 Conceptual Site Plan

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

RE: Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR Comments

1 message

Joanne D'Antonio <joanne.treeadvocate@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 3:16 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Councilmember Raman,

Please note that the comment period for this draft EIR, even at two months, was short to get through both document analysis and go through the process of neighborhood council committee agenda/vote to full board agenda/vote for most neighborhood councils.

The individual comments I am making in this email are informed by my having spent the last 8 years studying and understanding the tree and tree canopy environmental issues in the City of Los Angeles. I serve on the Community Forest Advisory Committee (at the Board of Public Works); I am the Founder and Chair of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance Trees Committee (since 2016) which has over 100 members from throughout the city of Los Angeles. I am the Sustainability Representative for the Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council. I also served on the Working Group for First Step Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles "the Dudek Report": https://www.cityplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/10939_LA-City-Plants_FirstStep_Report_FINAL_rev12-7-18.pdf

I have observed truly great concern for the preservation of our City's trees by our stakeholders. Our challenge in the City of Los Angeles is holding on to the existing tree canopy provided by large mature trees, 90% of which are on private property (Dudek Report p. 10). Our canopy is diminishing as the state is requiring the building of housing under SB9 and SB10. And there is very little municipal code to preserve private property trees, though there are council file motions that have passed awaiting report back to protect non-native significant trees. These are CF 03-1459-S3 and CF 20-0720. I have been participating in these report backs, and soon municipal code will be created for the retention of such important trees.

My specific comments are below. The text from the Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR is cited in italics, and my comments follow without italics:

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. 5/12
(1) the Project would convert a former private golf and tennis club to provide access to landscaped open space, trails, and recreational opportunities to the public and the School in an area with a shortage of neighborhood parks;

Comment:
The existing golf course, though privately-owned, is not private insofar as it is and has always been open to anyone for walk-in use. It is in fact utilized by the public, and it provides very inexpensive recreation in a park-like green setting. Yes, the San Fernando Valley is quite park poor, and this large open space is of value

to the quality of life. Anyone can come in and enjoy it. Substituting a much more narrow walkway with slow-growing saplings along on a paved river does not have the same feel as the current open space setting that is home to what Assemblyman Adrin Nazarian described to me as some of the oldest trees in the San Fernando Valley: valuable tall trees that date back over a hundred years to when this site was the Weddington Estate. These trees were vetted as Historic Cultural Monuments by the HCM commission . . . even though former City Councilman for this District for whatever reasons did not support the HCM designation and pushed the City Council to support his amendment to eliminate the trees and golf area from the designation received by the clubhouse and golf ball stanchions.

The City Open Space Element has not been updated since the era of Richard Nixon. The San Fernando Valley has been losing its open space, which is important for the wellbeing of the community, and this is important open space that should not be filled with huge heat-attracting elements like a football stadium with lifeless heat-attracting artificial turf, that hardly fulfills the definition of open space according to the EPA's definition: "Open space is any open piece of land that is **undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures)** and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat. Lack of community and public access to safe open and green space is a critical area of concern for urban residents" https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/uep/openspace.html

Ten San Fernando Valley neighborhood councils voted to support this golf course as a designated Historic Cultural Monument because its loss would be the disappearance of a longstanding community amenity. Disadvantaged kids learn to play golf here and then play on teams at schools like North Hollywood High School. Knowledge of golf helps youth become upwardly mobile later in life when knowing how to play will get them included in circles they might not otherwise easily enter. If the owners do not want to run the facility, it should be purchased by the city and operated as a public park. Funds could be raised to do this -- just as the land near the Hollywood sign was purchased and turned into parkland. The community needs amenities that are open throughout daylight hours, and the Harvard Westlake sports complex would be limited in its public use since the school would have priority for usage times.

The riverside walkway would not be a haven for birds as they would be frightened by the lighting and crowds at the football stadium. Birds don't like to fly over lighted areas. Yet the new oak trees would attract the birds, so the result would be a harmful situation for birds trying to get sustenance from the oaks and scared away when crowds arrive.

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. VI-5

(5) the Project would install a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that would help conserve the City's potable water supply and improve water quality received by the Los Angeles River from VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-6 the Project Site and a 39-acre, off-site drainage area consisting of single- and multi-family residential uses to the north of the Project Site

Comment:
Mature trees provide hydrology as delineated by the forest service: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2020/nrs_2020_coville_001.pdf Robert Coville, Ted Endreny, and David J. Nowak
In fact, as they point out in this white paper, if the new sports artificial turf facility did not install stormwater capture, the result would be flooding, or at best runoff into the river to the ocean. This is the result from the removal of this large number of trees and greenway that absorb rainwater as groundwater. So there really is no benefit to the stormwater capture, just the removal of mature trees that not only already produce hydrology, but according to this paper, also remove air pollution and produce shade.

p. VI-6 reduce water demand and the use of pesticides by eliminating ornamental turfgrass in favor of artificial grass

Comment:
"Artificial turf has a **negative impact on invertebrates as it cuts off the supply of nutrients into the ground below, effectively creating a desert devoid of worms, centipedes and all the other soil dwellers**." We are making a deadzone with artificial turf. The existing golf course is habitat for wildlife and can be converted to be irrigated with non-potable water similar to the Griffith Park golf course. This wildlife will die during construction because it will have no open natural space to re-locate to.

This EIR assumes pesticides are necessary at the golf course, but the City of Los Angeles does not allow pesticide weedkiller and still manages a successful golf course at Griffith Park.

p. VI -6
The Project would promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational facilities internal to the Project Site; installs landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures.

Comment:
The surrounding residential neighborhood does not want the impact of construction – the noise and traffic that will continue once the project is operational. Walls and berms just create heat, and landscape has a harder time surviving in the Valley when it is next to hardscape.

p.VI-7
The No Project/No Build Alternative would avoid the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impact, but would result in a dormant site and not achieve any of the Project Objectives, including public access.

Comment:
This is not a dormant site as long it continues to operate as a community golf and tennis facility. The current owners have done nothing to promote and attract clientele, yet it is the preferred usage of the community. There are already public swimming pools at Valley College and Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Recreational Center, and the usage time for the public at Harvard Westlake would be limited hours, likely not

at the time people desire since the school has first rights to it. Not sure what the public would do with the football stadium except pay money to Harvard Westlake to hold high school football games. Do we need such a big complex to have a rock climbing wall for the community? Harvard Westlake already has swimming pools, a football field, and parking on its campuses. That should satisfy their need without overbuilding away from their campus.

pp VI-7,8
The Project would necessarily consume limited, slowly renewable and non-renewable resources. This consumption would occur during the construction phase of the Project and would continue throughout its operational lifetime. Project development would require a commitment of resources that would include: (1) building materials, (2) fuel and operational materials/resources, and (3) the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site. Project construction would require the consumption of resources that are nonreplenishable or may renew so slowly as to be considered non-renewable. These resources would include the following construction supplies: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt such as sand, VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-8 gravel and stone; metals such as steel, copper, and lead; petrochemical construction materials such as plastics; and water. Furthermore, nonrenewable fossil fuels such as gasoline and oil would also be consumed in the use of construction vehicles and equipment, as well as the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site.

Comment:
The world is having a building sand shortage because as this article explains desert sand is not usable for building, only beach sand. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand
Sand is needed for building cement, and we should reserve it for needed housing, not discretionary building. We cannot sacrifice beaches and allow oceans to rise so kids can have an extra football stadium and swimming pool. We as citizens of the world have to live within our means, environmentally.

p. VI-8
At the same time, as a result of the School's mandatory student and employee shuttle bus program, and use of shuttle buses for large gatherings that would potentially exceed on-site parking, the Project would reduce reliance on private automobiles, vehicle miles traveled, and the consumption of non-renewable resources when considered in a larger context. Most notably, the Project would reduce the vehicle miles generated by the existing golf and tennis club and, thus, reduce the related consumption of renewable resources, among other goals.

Comment:
Soon all future vehicles sold in California will be electric and the City is on its way to 100% renewable energy, private cars will have not the same sort of impact in coming years. Plus the patronage at the golf and tennis facility will be far fewer than the number of people that attend a sporting event.

pp. VI-10, 11
b) Biological Resources Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 through BIO-MM-3 require the restoration or protection of sensitive plant and animal species and habitat, including nesting birds, the western yellow bat, and City-protected and non-protected significant trees and shrubs. These VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-11 mitigation measures would reduce impacts on species to a level of less than significant. Because these requirements would apply only to plant and animal habitat and trees within the Project Site, within the

public street right-of-way adjacent to the Project Site, or adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the implementation of these mitigation measures would not result in secondary environmental effects at neighboring residential properties or within the broader community.

Comment:
Construction will scare the existing wildlife and it will not have anywhere to go during construction. Tall trees attract raptors and these larger birds do not nest in the smaller trees. Two other nearby construction projects at the Sportsman's Lodge and the Sunkist Building have removed hundreds of very tall trees. This project adds a nail to the coffin of these species for this area. Three billion birds have been lost in North America between 1970 and 2019, much of it due to habitat loss https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/three-billion-birds-lost-north-america This project would make a new contribution.

In conclusion, this project is not what the community needs but what a privileged private school wants to impose. They are trying to mitigate by planting trees at the river in a plan questioned by horticultural environmental planting experts and LA Audubon board members. Does purchasing land, not even adjacent to one's existing facility, allow whatever development they choose? This is a residential community that saw the golf and tennis as more of a playground with welcome open space. They did not envision a monster facility that draws heat, traffic and noise, plus removed the existing trees and vegetation that were cleaning the air, providing wildlife habitat and mitigating heat island effect. Even after the trauma of building, what the community will be left with is far worse than what was sacrificed. A successful realtor once told me that people want to come home to peace and quiet. Would you want a big walled sports complex built next to you, or would you prefer to have trees growing in a relatively quiet golf course with a few tennis courts that you knew were there when you moved to the neighborhood? This draft EIR misses a lot of import issues. Let's do the right thing for the environment and not approve this unnecessary detrimental project.

Joanne D'Antonio
Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC) Representative
Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance (NCSA) Trees Committee Founder and Chair
NCSA Representative - Urban Forestry Management Plan Working Group
Sustainability Representative, Planning and Land Use Committee Member and former Chair - Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council
(818) 387-8631

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake proposal

1 message

Josh Silver <josh@silverjmgmt.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:23 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hi - I have been following Ms. D'Antonio's work on behalf of LA's trees, along with it's entire environment, and feel she understands the issues, both from a scientific and human perspective. I've copied her email and am sending it to you with my endorsement, as she lays out the entire issue re: Harvard Westlake far better than I can. Thank you.

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Councilmember Raman,

Please note that the comment period for this draft EIR, even at two months, was short to get through both document analysis and go through the process of neighborhood council committee agenda/vote to full board agenda/vote for most neighborhood councils.

The individual comments I am making in this email are informed by my having spent the last 8 years studying and understanding the tree and tree canopy environmental issues in the City of Los Angeles. I serve on the Community Forest Advisory Committee (at the Board of Public Works); I am the Founder and Chair of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance Trees Committee (since 2016) which has over 100 members from throughout the city of Los Angeles. I am the Sustainability Representative for the Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council. I also served on the Working Group for First Step Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles "the Dudek Report": https://www.cityplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/10939_LA-City-Plants_FirstStep_Report_FINAL_rev12-7-18.pdf

I have observed truly great concern for the preservation of our City's trees by our stakeholders. Our challenge in the City of Los Angeles is holding on to the existing tree canopy provided by large mature trees, 90% of which are on private property (Dudek Report p. 10). Our canopy is diminishing as the state is requiring the building of housing under SB9 and SB10. And there is very little municipal code to preserve private property trees, though there are council file motions that have passed awaiting report back to protect non-native significant trees. These are CF 03-1459-S3 and CF 20-0720. I have been participating in these report backs, and soon municipal code will be created for the retention of such important trees.

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The City Open Space Element has not been updated since the era of Richard Nixon. The San Fernando Valley has been losing its open space, which is important for the wellbeing of the community, and this is important open space that should not be filled with huge heat-attracting elements like a football stadium with lifeless heat-attracting artificial turf, that hardly fulfills the definition of open space according to the EPA's definition: "Open space is any open piece of land that is **undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures)** and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

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- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat. Lack of community and public access to safe open and green space is a critical area of concern for urban residents" https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/uep/openspace.html

Ten San Fernando Valley neighborhood councils voted to support this golf course as a designated Historic Cultural Monument because its loss would be the disappearance of a longstanding community amenity. Disadvantaged kids learn to play golf here and then play on teams at schools like North Hollywood High School. Knowledge of golf helps youth become upwardly mobile later in life when knowing how to play will get them included in circles they might not otherwise easily enter. If the owners do not want to run the facility, it should be purchased by the city and operated as a public park. Funds could be raised to do this -- just as the land near the Hollywood sign was purchased and turned into parkland. The community needs amenities that are open throughout daylight hours, and the Harvard Westlake sports complex would be limited in its public use since the school would have priority for usage times.

The riverside walkway would not be a haven for birds as they would be frightened by the lighting and crowds at the football stadium. Birds don't like to fly over lighted areas. Yet the new oak trees would attract

the birds, so the result would be a harmful situation for birds trying to get sustenance from the oaks and scared away when crowds arrive.

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. VI-5

(5) the Project would install a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that would help conserve the City's potable water supply and improve water quality received by the Los Angeles River from VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-6 the Project Site and a 39-acre, off-site drainage area consisting of single- and multi-family residential uses to the north of the Project Site

Comment:
Mature trees provide hydrology as delineated by the forest service: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2020/nrs_2020_coville_001.pdf Robert Coville, Ted Endreny, and David J. Nowak
In fact, as they point out in this white paper, if the new sports artificial turf facility did not install stormwater capture, the result would be flooding, or at best runoff into the river to the ocean. This is the result from the removal of this large number of trees and greenway that absorb rainwater as groundwater. So there really is no benefit to the stormwater capture, just the removal of mature trees that not only already produce hydrology, but according to this paper, also remove air pollution and produce shade.

p. VI-6 reduce water demand and the use of pesticides by eliminating ornamental turfgrass in favor of artificial grass

Comment:
"Artificial turf has a **negative impact on invertebrates as it cuts off the supply of nutrients into the ground below, effectively creating a desert devoid of worms, centipedes and all the other soil dwellers**." We are making a deadzone with artificial turf. The existing golf course is habitat for wildlife and can be converted to be irrigated with non-potable water similar to the Griffith Park golf course. This wildlife will die during construction because it will have no open natural space to re-locate to.

This EIR assumes pesticides are necessary at the golf course, but the City of Los Angeles does not allow pesticide weedkiller and still manages a successful golf course at Griffith Park.

p. VI -6
The Project would promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational facilities internal to the Project Site; installs landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures.

Comment:
The surrounding residential neighborhood does not want the impact of construction – the noise and traffic that will continue once the project is operational. Walls and berms just create heat, and landscape has a harder time surviving in the Valley when it is next to hardscape.

p.VI-7
The No Project/No Build Alternative would avoid the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impact, but would result in a dormant site and not achieve any of the Project Objectives, including

public access.

Comment:
This is not a dormant site as long it continues to operate as a community golf and tennis facility. The current owners have done nothing to promote and attract clientele, yet it is the preferred usage of the community. There are already public swimming pools at Valley College and Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Recreational Center, and the usage time for the public at Harvard Westlake would be limited hours, likely not at the time people desire since the school has first rights to it. Not sure what the public would do with the football stadium except pay money to Harvard Westlake to hold high school football games. Do we need such a big complex to have a rock climbing wall for the community? Harvard Westlake already has swimming pools, a football field, and parking on its campuses. That should satisfy their need without overbuilding away from their campus.

pp VI-7,8
The Project would necessarily consume limited, slowly renewable and non-renewable resources. This consumption would occur during the construction phase of the Project and would continue throughout its operational lifetime. Project development would require a commitment of resources that would include: (1) building materials, (2) fuel and operational materials/resources, and (3) the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site. Project construction would require the consumption of resources that are nonreplenishable or may renew so slowly as to be considered non-renewable. These resources would include the following construction supplies: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt such as sand, VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-8 gravel and stone; metals such as steel, copper, and lead; petrochemical construction materials such as plastics; and water. Furthermore, nonrenewable fossil fuels such as gasoline and oil would also be consumed in the use of construction vehicles and equipment, as well as the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site.

Comment:
The world is having a building sand shortage because as this article explains desert sand is not usable for building, only beach sand. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand
Sand is needed for building cement, and we should reserve it for needed housing, not discretionary building. We cannot sacrifice beaches and allow oceans to rise so kids can have an extra football stadium and swimming pool. We as citizens of the world have to live within our means, environmentally.

p. VI-8
At the same time, as a result of the School's mandatory student and employee shuttle bus program, and use of shuttle buses for large gatherings that would potentially exceed on-site parking, the Project would reduce reliance on private automobiles, vehicle miles traveled, and the consumption of non-renewable resources when considered in a larger context. Most notably, the Project would reduce the vehicle miles generated by the existing golf and tennis club and, thus, reduce the related consumption of renewable resources, among other goals.

Comment:
Soon all future vehicles sold in California will be electric and the City is on its way to 100% renewable energy, private cars will have not the same sort of impact in coming years. Plus the patronage at the golf and tennis facility will be far fewer than the number of people that attend a sporting event.

pp. VI-10, 11
b) Biological Resources Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 through BIO-MM-3 require the restoration or protection of sensitive plant and animal species and habitat, including nesting birds, the western yellow bat, and City-protected and non-protected significant trees and shrubs. These VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-11 mitigation measures would reduce impacts on species to a level of less than significant. Because these requirements would apply only to plant and animal habitat and trees within the Project Site, within the public street right-of-way adjacent to the Project Site, or adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the implementation of these mitigation measures would not result in secondary environmental effects at neighboring residential properties or within the broader community.

Comment:
Construction will scare the existing wildlife and it will not have anywhere to go during construction. Tall trees attract raptors and these larger birds do not nest in the smaller trees. Two other nearby construction projects at the Sportsman's Lodge and the Sunkist Building have removed hundreds of very tall trees. This project adds a nail to the coffin of these species for this area. Three billion birds have been lost in North America between 1970 and 2019, much of it due to habitat loss https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/three-billion-birds-lost-north-america This project would make a new contribution.

In conclusion, this project is not what the community needs but what a privileged private school wants to impose. They are trying to mitigate by planting trees at the river in a plan questioned by horticultural environmental planting experts and LA Audubon board members. Does purchasing land, not even adjacent to one's existing facility, allow whatever development they choose? This is a residential community that saw the golf and tennis as more of a playground with welcome open space. They did not envision a monster facility that draws heat, traffic and noise, plus removed the existing trees and vegetation that were cleaning the air, providing wildlife habitat and mitigating heat island effect. Even after the trauma of building, what the community will be left with is far worse than what was sacrificed. A successful realtor once told me that people want to come home to peace and quiet. Would you want a big walled sports complex built next to you, or would you prefer to have trees growing in a relatively quiet golf course with a few tennis courts that you knew were there when you moved to the neighborhood? This draft EIR misses a lot of import issues. Let's do the right thing for the environment and not approve this unnecessary detrimental project.

Joanne D'Antonio
Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC) Representative
Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance (NCSA) Trees Committee Founder and Chair
NCSA Representative - Urban Forestry Management Plan Working Group
Sustainability Representative, Planning and Land Use Committee Member and former Chair - Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council
(818) 387-8631

--

Regards,

JOSH SILVER

310-962-8130 - cell

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Keith Blaney <blaneykeith@yahoo.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:45 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "saveweddington2020@gmail.com" <saveweddington2020@gmail.com>

Dear Councilmember Raman, Kimberly Henry, and Save Weddington,

Thank you for sharing so much of your precious time and attention to this extremely important environmental community emergency.

I was on the recent community zoom call where it was publicly uncovered that indeed Harvard Westlake (referred to moving forward as, "hw") has been continually, purposefully spreading misleading information to the entire Studio City community regarding the size, scope, and nature of their proposed multi-sport stadium-arena, where hw is deliberately destroying hundreds of trees and the last public green space for miles and miles, all in order to construct a 2nd sports stadium, just over a mile from the stadium they already have on their campus, just up the hill.

The blatant lies, often carried out on the zoom call with prepared, boiler-plate statements read aloud by hw parents and students – many of whom may not have understood the words they were saying in public – concerning hw's sudden, passionate interest in conserving water, while at the same time HIDING the engineering portion of their plans regarding the environmental altering/adjusting of the water table to include the proposed 500 underground parking spots.

This now publicly exposed information is more than reason enough to stop any progress of this unwanted & unneeded community nightmare…now.

The school was pleading with us on the zoom about the passionate cause of saving water, while at the same time, planning to: disrupt the water table that's been there for centuries.

That is who & what hw is. Please, never forget this.

With 500 proposed underground parking spots, and each car only brings 2 people… it's easy to do the math. That's 1000 more people making their way into and out of a tiny area, in a small community, to attend the different multi-sport events that hw described in great detail would be happening, night and day. There was also talk on the zoom about hw renting out the planned facilities when the school isn't using them.

How is that supposed to work? Crowds? More parking? More screaming?

On the zoom, it was also described by hw that there would be a constant shuttle service bringing students, etc., back and forth from the Coldwater Canyon campus, all day long in order to accommodate so many different sporting events.

This shuttle service – would be IN ADDITION – to all the cars and people attending the daily and nightly sporting events. Take all those hypothetical people being shuttled to the hw arena and add them to the cars and people already in attendance.

What happens when there's not enough parking for all the events? Park on Whitsett? People running across Whitsett? At the fire house? Park on Ventura? Every available parking meter? Park at the Bed, Bath, & Beyond parking lot or The Coffee Bean? Park all over the neighborhood in front of every house and apartment that never wanted or needed this monstrosity forced into our lives and neighborhood in the first place?

If our community cannot believe anything hw says in public about this project, how is the community supposed to go about believing, anything hw says, at all?

If hw went so far out of their way to hide these really important, relevant things from the public it's going to directly impact the most in order to get what they want, it seems they're willing to say and do…anything, no matter who or what it hurts and destroys along the way.

The head of hw's pr department (Stacy Marble at hw) has been reaching out to me periodically, personally, begging for a zoom with "the school" and me. Like I got called to the principal's office for telling the truth. What do they want with me? Are they attempting to offer me something in order to change my mind? Are they going to try and intimidate me? They refuse to tell me what they want with me. That alone is a form of intimidation.

So, excuse me if I've become curious what in the world hw wants with me, just because I don't like their rotten project and the lies they continually spread about it.

I did directly ask her in one email, how many seats are being installed at the hypothetical arena-stadium & how many parking spots would be installed. I asked her repeatedly in one email. She's never responded with that specific information, the specific numbers that were finally made public on the zoom.

I've engaged in a minimal dialogue with her via a few emails inviting her to join me for a cup of coffee at the golf course marked for destruction, instead of the zoom. I've received no response to my multiple invitations. I believe she was on the zoom call as well that evening, and if it was her, sat in the shadows and let all the hw students spread the lies for them.

The intention of hw that evening, was to rebrand lies about community destruction, and present them as unselfish conservation activism and neighborhood birthday presents. It was quite a performance. I believe our community is more than smart enough to realize and deter such a classic, nefarious bait and switch operation.

It's a sad and sickening tactic far too reminiscent of Florida's present governor's obsession with using young children as props in pr stunts in order to get across dangerous, nefarious messages that can have very harmful outcomes for a lot of innocent people.

This alone shows how serious hw is in making something happen, that no one else other than hw, wants to… happen.

First, it was a gated river park nobody knew they needed. Then, it was the trees. Then, it was the water. Now in addition to trying to convince everyone that their proposed complex is "good" for the neighborhood and the environment, they've also included a sudden focus on: special needs children. This is an important and admirable cause, to say the least.

For me, this shift in focus could be described by one familiar sports analogy: "that's the most sickening Hail Mary I've ever seen."

Perhaps, since hw cares as much about special needs children playing sports as it does conserving water, instead of having the children in question have to travel back and forth from all over the valley, to play sports

at the hypothetical hw sports arena, hw could build one, two, maybe three or more different very specific special needs sports facilities all over the valley, closer to where the kids who really need them actually live.

I think the hopeful possibility of hw doing that, instead of the proposed hw stadium project that the neighborhood does not want, and one the public still doesn't really know all the facts about, would be an excellent option to address hw's concerns about special needs children having proper access to playing sports whenever they want and are able to do so.

As I've seen, the school continually changes its public messaging every time it doesn't get what it wants. Please, as a 16-year resident of Studio City, do not believe one word that makes its way to us from hw, about: anything.

Please, on behalf of our neighborhood and our community, please stop this development from ever happening. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Keith Blaney

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DEIR Comments Harvard Westlake River Park Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kim Benston Tashman <kimtashman@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:41 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Tashman Letter and Thesis City of LA.pdf
9218K

KIM TASHMAN
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC CONSULTING

May 9, 2022

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
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RE: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (ENV-2020-1512-EIR; SCH N. 2020090536)

Dear Ms. Henry:

The following reflects my professional comments and opinion with regards to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project (Case Number ENV-2020-1512-EIR), based on the information about the project available as of March, 2022.

I hold a Master's degree in Historic Preservation-Heritage Conservation from the University of Southern California, and work as an architectural and historic preservationist. I wrote my Master's thesis on the historical and cultural aspects and value of the Weddington Golf site and its landscape. Based on this experience, and in my expert opinion, the Cultural Resources Impact Analysis in the DEIR is inadequate for the following reasons:

First, the analysis is defective because it fails to address the impacts of the project on all of the character-defining features of the site. Per my thesis research, and according to the 2012 Architectural Resources Group Historical Resources Assessment Report (ARG Report) regarding the site, Weddington Golf's historic and character-defining features include: the 9-hole golf course, the clubhouse, the putting green located in front of the clubhouse, the driving range, the golf ball light standards, and the open green space and park-like setting of the site (including the extensive canopy of mature trees). These features are not adequately nor individually addressed in the DEIR. The DEIR arbitrarily limits its own list of "character defining features" to only the clubhouse, putting green, and golf ball light standards. The DEIR's Cultural Resources analysis asserts that because the site will retain these limited features, there will not be significant cultural or historic losses. But this limited list is inaccurate, and contradicts their own statement on DEIR page IV-D-22 that the "primary physical characteristics" of the site include both the nine-hole golf course and the driving range. This more detailed list of character defining features is also supported by the ARG Report, which is referenced throughout the DEIR. Should the Project go forward as planned, these conveniently excluded historic elements will be either damaged or lost entirely – a significant impact on the site's historic characteristics.

Furthermore, the DEIR has completely failed to reference the existing lawsuit filed by Save Weddington Inc. against the City of Los Angeles (Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles Case Number: 21STCP04158) regarding the last-minute removal of historically and culturally significant terms from final HCM determination. The essential defining terms "golf club" and "golf course" were improperly removed at the last minute during the final vote for the nomination. This was done without any evidence, as is required by law, as to why these essential historical and cultural terms were to be removed. This needs to be addressed and responded to in the DEIR, as once the case is settled it may alter the mitigation measures required to sustain the historic nature of the site. The removal of these terms is suspect, given how convenient their removal is for the developer's desired outcome for the site. Ignoring, or outright invalidating, the historic nature of the golf course's landscape only serves to benefit the developer's interests.

Moreover, the DEIR is incorrect when it states on page IV-D-39 that "[c]umulative impacts to historic resources…were determined to be less than significant…and no mitigation measures are required." Once the lawsuit is settled, it is likely that numerous mitigation measures will be required in order to protect the golf course and driving range from significant damage to their historic character.

The historic nature of the course's design is thoroughly documented in my thesis research attached. In removing these terms from the HCM, and ignoring the significance of the golf course itself in the DEIR, the DEIR is deliberately downplaying or outright denying the historic quality of the course, relegating the defining features of the historic site as irrelevant. As such, the DEIR has failed to accurately assess the impact of the Project on the HCM, a California Register eligible resource, and the site's cultural and historic landscape. It has failed to identify significant and unmitigated impacts of the Project.

If you have any questions regarding the content of this document, please contact me using the information below.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



KIM TASHMAN
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WEDDINGTON GOLF:

A CASE STUDY IN CULTURAL RELEVANCE AND OPEN GREEN SPACE

by

Kimberly Benston Tashman

A Thesis Presented to the
FACULTY OF THE USC SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
MASTER OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION

December 2020

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Acknowledgements

This thesis was inspired by my father Sheldon, who spent more than fifty years devoted to this particular golf course. As a child, the first phone number I learned besides my home number was the number of the Studio City Golf Clubhouse. I knew, that in an emergency, I could always reach my father there (the number remains the same to this day). This thesis is to honor him and his memory, and the countless magical hours we spent on the driving range and course. Those are some of my happiest childhood memories.

I would like to thank my committee chair Ken Breisch, who from my first lecture on the first day of this program, has supported my growth, offered invaluable guidance, and constant support. Your sense of humor has made me laugh, even during some of the most challenging moments of the past two years. I would also like to thank my committee members, Jay Platt and Meredith Drake Reitan. Your guidance, suggestions, and input – both in the classroom and on this thesis – have shaped my understanding of "place" and the story I am telling here.

A special thank you to Trudi Sandmeier, Director of Graduate Programs in Heritage Conservation, whose summer program was so inspiring, and whose personal encouragement was so sincere, that it led me to take a chance and return to school at the age of 53.

A huge thank you to my husband Kenny, who has endlessly supported every dream I've had since we were 16 years old. His love, help, understanding, and never-ending patience is what ultimately allowed me to complete this program and my thesis. He's thrilled this is now over. Thank you also to my incredible daughters, Alexandra and Sarah, who have been my biggest cheerleaders, and my mother Maxine, sister Kelli, and mother-in-law Janet for your wisdom and encouragement. A final thank you to my friends of many years, alongside the new and wonderful friends I've made throughout this program, who have listened endlessly, brought me coffee, and kept telling me I could do this. I love you all.

As my dad always said about golf, which holds true in life as well, "keep your head down, and keep your eye on the ball."

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Abstract

Built in 1954, Weddington Golf (previously Studio City Golf, now Weddington Golf and Tennis) has played an important community role in the San Fernando Valley for more than half a century. A typical post-war neighborhood golf course, residents from Valley communities such as Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Valley Village, North Hollywood, and other nearby areas have flocked to the space, well utilizing its facilities. Originally developed by the Weddington and McCallister families as a nondiscriminatory municipal golf course, for almost 70 years the space has served as a social hub, clubhouse, coffee shop, and open green space for the community at-large to enjoy. Priced moderately, a round of golf was available to all. Since its opening, the mid-century golf course has been a hugely defining feature of the local landscape. Nestled along the L.A. River, the course contains wide open space and numerous irreplaceable mature trees. Presently, its community role is threatened by the possible development of a private sports facility on the site.

The land Weddington Golf sits upon remained in family hands from 1890 until 2012, when it was sold to a developer who intended to build a senior living facility on the site. The local community organized widely to fight against this, and as a result, the City of Los Angeles ultimately rejected that use. The site was subsequently sold to an elite college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, which plans to redevelop it into athletic facilities for its students. Again, community organizations and local residents are fighting against this plan, and have launched a "Save Weddington Golf" campaign. Signs supporting the historic use of the site litter the lawns of surrounding Valley homes from Encino to Toluca Lake.

Although the facility is under new ownership, the architectural features of the original one-story club house, 230-yard driving range, pro shop, nine-hole pitch 'n putt, par three golf course, small entryway putting green, and green space remain largely intact. During the decades it was owned by the Weddington family, the facility was run in a manner similar to public municipal courses of comparable size, providing an affordable, membership-free experience for golf enthusiasts of all ages, races, and genders.

The space looms large in the community consciousness. Los Angeles' District 2 Councilman, Paul Krekorian (who represents the area), said of the facility that "[t]his is the largest privately-owned open space adjacent to the Los Angeles River, and it is a vitally important component of long-term vision for revitalization of the river as an environmental,

aesthetic and recreational resource for the San Fernando Valley. It is also a precious and cherished part of our quality of life." Its proximity to the numerous Hollywood studios located in the Valley has made it a favorite of celebrities over the years, from Bob Hope and Jack Nicholson to Kevin Costner and Will Smith. And due to its social and financial openness, on any given day you might find a studio executive on the driving range taking golf tips from a local high school kid.

The open green space, original buildings, and community spirit make Weddington Golf an integral part of the Studio City neighborhood and its identity. The original mid-century architecture evokes a by-gone era, and the culture of the space – that it is for everyone – provides substantial value to the area at-large. In this case study, I intend to evaluate the architectural and socio-cultural value of Weddington Golf in order to show its community impact and historical relevance. Protecting this space is essential, not just to maintain the feeling of the neighborhood, but to maintain the heart of the community.

I: Introduction

Since opening in 1955, Weddington Golf has been known as a beautiful gem of recreational green space – an oasis, hidden amidst a rapidly developing urban and concrete landscape. Although its origins are rooted in an era when the neighborhood of Studio City was still a small, quiet town, its role as a central hub of community, recreation, and camaraderie has never changed. The history of the golf course, clubhouse, coffee shop and environs has been well documented and celebrated by both golf historians and the community at-large. Its ability to remain as an open green haven has been long fought for and hard won.

Family lore tells the story of how as a baby, my actual "first steps" were taken while my father was hitting balls on the driving range, and I was with my mother sitting on the benches nearby. That was over 50 years ago. I spent numerous hours of my youth on the course, not only to improve my skills, but also enjoying the spirit of community, a group consciousness of connection (a feeling that remarkably still exists today). I am not alone in this experience, my story is not unique. I am amongst thousands of San Fernando Valley residents whose sense of community has a connection to Weddington Golf.

Although much of Studio City's small-town feel has been altered by modern development, the Weddington site and its bordering residential streets, stand today almost entirely intact as originally built. They provide a last semblance of that historical, charming, small-town feel. Yet, that may not be the case moving forward.

This thesis will investigate the history of the Weddington Golf site, convey its value and importance to the community at large, and identify those aspects that support its significance in order to justify preservation per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards from an architectural, historical and/or cultural standpoint. The site is currently threatened by demolition, with the intent to replace it with athletic facilities to be used by an elite private school. If allowed, this project will irreparably destroy a rare and valuable open green space and community hub that is much needed in our congested city today.

The research herein will include a history of golf in Southern California, addressing the sport's roots and cultural growth in the region. It will also chart aspects of the development of the San Fernando Valley, reflecting the growth and urbanization of the area, and subsequent demand for recreation. The focus will then shift to the origins, design and continued use of Weddington Golf, before evaluating previous and current development projects that have been

attempted on the site. The purpose of this thesis is to support an argument for the importance of preserving the site as it exists in its current state today. It is a place that matters to the community and helps to define its identity. As philosopher Edward S. Casey states in Dolores Hayden's book *The Power of Place*, "[place memory] is the stabilizing persistence of place as a container of experiences that contributes so powerfully to its intrinsic memorability. . .It is the key to the power of historic places to help citizens define their public pasts: places trigger memories for insiders, who have shared a common past, and at the same time places often can represent shared pasts to outsiders who might be interested in knowing about them in the present."[1] The concepts of place and memory matter. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has a long-standing campaign entitled "This Place Matters," which encourages citizens to get involved in helping to preserve their communities. Weddington Golf is my community. This thesis will serve to prove that this place does indeed matter.

[1] Dolores Hayden, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1997), 46.

II. History of Golf in Southern California

The history of golf as a popular pastime in the greater Los Angeles area can be traced to the late 1800s. With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, bi-coastal travel became significantly easier, and launched a wave of development and investment along the West Coast. Along with the booming citrus industry, great wealth grew out of the golden state.[2] This subsequently created a surge in both tourists and new residents, causing a population increase across California. As local wealth grew, so too did the desire for recreation.[3] The first golf course on record in Southern California dates to 1871, in the town of Riverside.[4] Known as the "Orange Camp," this rough, five-hole course was created by Charles E. Maud.[5]



Figure 2.1: Charles E. Maud (standing in an "on-deck" box) 1912. Image courtesy of Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009).

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[2] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two – The Founders," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch2.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Neal Hotelling, *Pebble Beach: The Official Golf History* (Chicago: Triumph Books, 2009), 89–90.
[5] Ibid.

Maud, a wealthy agricultural developer originally from England, was a great champion of the sport. He was a founding member of the Riverside Golf Club in 1891, and, in 1899, was elected as the first President of the Southern California Golf Association.[6] He continued promoting the sport throughout his life, and developed numerous courses in California (including the Riverside Golf Club, today known as The Victoria Club).[7] Maud laid out the Club's original nine holes, although architect Walter Farvoque redesigned the course to include a full 20 holes in 1920.[8] As golf began to gain popularity in California, the course was redesigned once again in 1923, by architect Max Behr.[9]



Figure 2.2 Max Behr (left), America's foremost golf course architect, and Dr. Alister Mackenzie, the famous British course architect. Image courtesy of Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, (http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america).

[6] Ibid.
[7] "About the Course," Victoria Club, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.victoriaclub.com/club-amenities/golf-course/
[8] Hotelling, *Pebble Beach*, 89–90.
[9] Ibid.

Today, the course remains popular, and sits in a picturesque setting amidst large Italian Stone Pines, California Peppers, and Oak trees.[10] This type of course is reflective of the initial golf culture in California – highly elite, and generally accessible to only the wealthy.

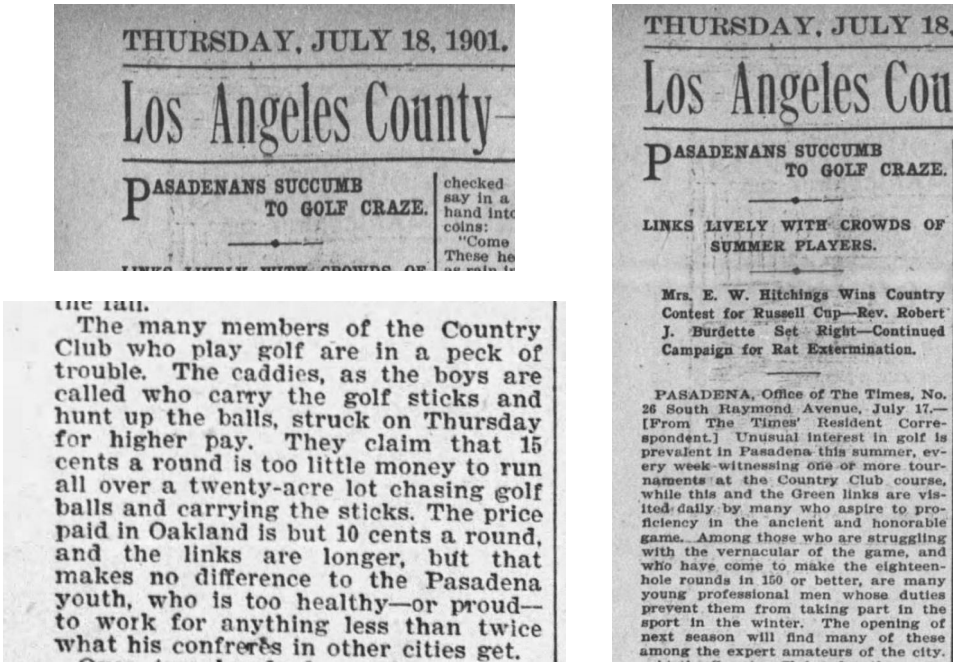
Other courses were built in the area around the same period, predominantly by groups of affluent white men who had moved out west from New England, New York, Chicago and Scotland.[11] These courses include the Pachappa (1898) and Rubidoux Golf Clubs (1899), both nine-hole courses located in Riverside.[12] In nearby Redlands, as the tourism industry began to expand the population of the town, golf too began gaining in popularity.[13] By the late 1890s, the area was considered a top destination for tourists who could come see the sights including, "the private Stanley Heights Botanical Gardens, the beautiful mansions. . .and the navel groves framed by the San Bernardino mountains."[14] With its founding in 1896, the Redlands Country Club became the second country club to open in Southern California.[15]

Closer in proximity to the City of Los Angeles, golf continued to grow as a sport of the wealthy. In Pasadena, a city known in the early twentieth century for both its affluence and high-end hotels, golf was a popular recreational activity. The first two courses built in the area were completed in 1894 and 1906 respectively.[16] The game grew prominent with the idle wealthy across the region, and the City of Pasadena was even the site of the first caddie strike in Southern California.[17] The caddies were fighting for higher wages. As the *Los Angeles Times*' society page wrote on July 24, 1898, "[the caddies] claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying sticks."[18] Another caddie strike was narrowly averted in San Gabriel in 1912, as caddies were promised higher wages if they obtained "half a dozen signatures from golfers testifying to the fact that they performed their duties

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[10] Victoria Club, "About the Course."
[11] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[12] Ibid.
[13] Larry E. Burgess, *Redlands Country Club: A Centennial History 1896-1996* (Redlands, CA: The Redlands Country Club, 1996).
[14] Burgess, *Redlands Country Club*.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Two."
[17] Ibid.
[18] "Out-of-Town Society, Pasadena," *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 24, 1898, 48, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/378321740.

properly during a given round."[19] Strikes were frequent in the early part of the twentieth century, as the economic disparity between players and caddies remained stark. In 1915, the *Los Angeles Times* reported on a caddie strike in New Jersey that arose as a result of a new system that gave inexperienced caddies the same opportunities as elite ones.[20] The elite caddies wanted to retain their better wages and rejected this "paternal socialism" because they had "evidently absorbed the aristocratic ideas of the golfers themselves and decided in favor of the aristocracy."[21] In essence, there were so few opportunities to get ahead, the caddies clung to the few advantages they had.



THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

Los Angeles County—

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

checked
say in a
hand int
coins:
"Come
These he

The many members of the Country Club who play golf are in a peck of trouble. The caddies, as the boys are called who carry the golf sticks and hunt up the balls, struck on Thursday for higher pay. They claim that 15 cents a round is too little money to run all over a twenty-acre lot chasing golf balls and carrying the sticks. The price paid in Oakland is but 10 cents a round, and the links are longer, but that makes no difference to the Pasadena youth, who is too healthy—or proud—to work for anything less than twice what his confreres in other cities get.

THURSDAY, JULY 18,

Los Angeles Cou

PASADENANS SUCCUMB TO GOLF CRAZE.

LINKS LIVELY WITH CROWDS OF SUMMER PLAYERS.

Mrs. E. W. Hitchings Wins Country Contest for Russell Cup—Rev. Robert J. Burdette Set Right—Continued Campaign for Rat Extermination.

PASADENA, Office of The Times, No. 26 South Raymond Avenue, July 17.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Unusual interest in golf is prevalent in Pasadena this summer, every week witnessing one or more tournaments at the Country Club course, while this and the Green links are visited daily by many who aspire to proficiency in the ancient and honorable game. Among those who are struggling with the vernacular of the game, and who have come to make the eighteen-hole rounds in 150 or better, are many young professional men whose duties prevent them from taking part in the sport in the winter. The opening of next season will find many of these among the expert amateurs of the city.

Figure 2.3: Coverage of golf in Pasadena in the *Los Angeles Times*. Images courtesy of *Los Angeles Times*, Jul 18, 1901.

Overall, caddies were and remain an integral facet of the golf experience, especially at the turn of the century, when the sport was particularly aristocratic. The term "caddie" (or "caddy") allegedly originated with Mary, Queen of Scots.[22]

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[19] Alma Whitaker, "Golf Notes," *Los Angeles Times*, June 2, 1912, 113, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380242487/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[20] Alma Whitaker, "Socialistic Ruling is Cause of Caddie Strike," *Los Angeles Times*, August 3, 1915, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380621358/?terms=caddie%2Bstrike.
[21] Whitaker, "Cause of Caddie Strike."
[22] Jerry Cohen, "U.S. Career Caddies on Endangered Species List," *Los Angeles Times*, November 27, 1986, Part V-A, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/404624835/.

> "Mary had a little course built around her chateau. She had her own sort of Secret Service, which guarded her everywhere she went. Its members were called cadets, pronounced ka-days in French. One carried her bag and the others were around to protect her as she walked. So the people took to saying, 'There goes Mary Queen of Scots playing her native game and there are her cadets following and carrying her clubs.'"[23]

During the early 20th century, golf – as both a social activity and a sport – grew due to increased wealth in the area (and thus, more leisure time for the affluent), with numerous courses being built across the Southland. However, with the onset of World War I, the building of courses – at hotels, private clubs, and for general public use – ground to a halt.[24] The popularity of golf courses began to reemerge over the course of the "roaring twenties," as leisure activities expanded across America.[25] This period, from roughly 1915 to 1930, is often considered the "golden age" of golf.[26] "The 'Golden Age' of golf course architecture in America is a loosely defined period during the early part of the twentieth century that saw the design and construction of some of the best known and most influential golf courses in the United States. Many of America's greatest course architects worked during this period and the number of courses grew from fewer than 750 in 1916 to nearly 6,000 by 1930."[27] In Southern California, the popularity of the sport continued to increase. In 1919, the Southern California Golf Association (SCGA) had approximately 1,371 members spread out over 18 clubs. By the end of 1925, the group had a roster of over 20,000 members, who could play on any of the now 45 courses that had been constructed across the region.[28] The boom in residential real estate developments in Los Angeles helped bring more courses to the area as well. Land speculators soon realized that having a nearby golf course served to enhance the desirability of their developments.[29] Both the Hollywood Country Club (located in Studio City, now the site of The Harvard-Westlake

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[23] Cohen, "Career Caddies on Endangered Species List."
[24] "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six – Toward The Roaring Twenties," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-1#ch6.
[25] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 1, Chapter Six."
[26] "The Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture in America," Golf's Grand Design, PBS: WNED-TV Buffalo/Toronto, accessed June 17, 2020, http://www.pbs.org/wned/golfs-grand-design/learn-more/golden-age-golf-course-architecture-america/.
[27] PBS: WNED-TV, "Golden Age of Golf Course Architecture."
[28] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One – A Golden Age of Golf Courses," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch1.
[29] George B. Kirsch, *Golf in America* (Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2009).

School[30]) and Wilshire Club are examples of this. The Wilshire Club, located in wealthy Hancock Park, added further cache to the exclusive and prestigious neighborhood.[31] While much has been written about that renowned club, there is a dearth of information regarding Hollywood Country Club and the residential subdivision it was built for. Around 1920, two of the most powerful men in Hollywood at the time – Douglas Fairbanks and Sydney Chaplin – joined with investors to obtain open land, approximately 140 acres,[32] near what is now known as the intersection of Ventura Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue (then known as Diaz Canyon or Diaz Street).[33]



Figure 2.4 Aerial view of Hollywood Country Club. The long street on the right is Diaz Canyon (now Coldwater Canyon). Image courtesy of Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA (https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub).

[30] "History," Harvard-Westlake School, accessed June 17, 2020, https://www.hw.com/about/History.
[31] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter One."
[32] Karl Gerber, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City," Employment Lawyers Group Los Angeles: Vintage LA, accessed June 17, 2020, https://employeelawca.com/vintagela/hollywoodhillscountryclub/.
[33] "Plan to Enlarge Clubhouse: Two New Wings Are to be Added to Central Structure of Hollywood Country Club," *Los Angeles Times*, Feb 6, 1921, Part V, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/380296492.

Fairbanks and Chaplin, along with the Hollywood Country Club investors, formed a partnership with local realtors, Sunday, Merrick & Ruddick in order to subdivide the portions of land owned, but not being utilized by the club in order to build tract homes.[34] "This development tied in with other businessmen's dreams of turning the land along Ventura Boulevard into a residential district they. . .describ[ed] as America's most beautiful suburb."

Both the game of golf, along with the development of courses (built alongside suburbs or otherwise) came to an abrupt halt with the onset of the Great Depression.[35] Naturally, lavish sports and the expenses that went along with them took a backseat to paying bills and keeping food on the table. Courses changed their offerings to cut expenses, with one even going so far as to "shut down the clubhouse, fir[e] most of the employees, and requir[e] members to carry their own bags and do most of the groundskeeping."[36] While the Depression resulted in a rapid decline in memberships in private clubs, one positive outcome was an increase in access to the game by the general public.[37] More and more municipal courses began to crop up.[38] "As more players crowded onto these grounds, city, state and federal relief programs hired laborers to upgrade existing links and build hundreds of new ones."[39] The outcome of this was an increase in accessibility – for the first time, golf became available to the less affluent, and its player population grew to reflect this demographic shift.[40]

Many of the private clubs that were able to keep their doors open came to the realization that membership would need to expand and become marginally more democratic. A 1933 article on the subject in the *New York Times* noted that, "[g]olf went democratic even before the national tide turned in that direction at the Presidential polls in 1932."[41] Clubs began creating new categories of less expensive memberships – often called "house" or "associate" memberships – which were open to women, younger people, and group work clubs.[42] As a result,

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[34] Employment Lawyers Group, "Hollywood Hills Country Club, Studio City."
[35] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] "SCGA History: Part 2, Chapter Four – Maturation, Growth and the End of an Era" Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 18, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-2#ch4.
[39] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 109-10.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid., 110-11.

people from differing social classes began to interact. *American Golfer* magazine reported in 1933 that, "executives and office workers and machinists all mingle in the comradeship of golf, and more often than not, the subordinate in the shop is gloriously superior on the links."[43] Even a few large corporations, which suffered during the Depression but still managed to survive, built simple courses as a place for employee recreation and stress management.[44]

The government too, played a role in assisting with the survival and popularity of golf during this time. As one of the early Great Depression recovery initiatives, President Herbert Hoover and his cabinet established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC).[45] This program provided loans to eligible entities, including municipal golf courses, that were "economically desirable and self liquidating through fees charged through their use."[46] Further support for golf courses during the Depression came as a result of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal." During his presidency, Roosevelt established the Civil Works Administration (CWA), which financed the construction of golf courses throughout the country. By 1935, another New Deal initiative – the Works Progress Administration (WPA) – had spent almost six million dollars on golf-related projects.[47] The WPA repaired, improved or constructed 103 golf courses, as well as sports stadiums, public parks and airports.[48] In Southern California, WPA golf projects included the building of Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course in Los Angeles' Griffith Park,[49] repairs and improvements to Pasadena's Brookside Park,[50] and the building of Arcadia's County Park golf course (now the Santa Anita golf course).[51] Golf's stature as "a game that was here to stay" was solidified in a 1936 *New York Times* editorial which stated, "[w]hen the

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[43] Ibid., 112.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Ibid., 116.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Scott Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America: Solving the Economic Crisis Through Civic Works* (Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2009), 24.
[48] Myers-Lipton, *Rebuild America*, 26.
[49] "Griffith Park: Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course – Los Angeles CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/griffith-park-roosevelt-municipal-golf-course-los-angeles-ca/.
[50] "Brookside Park Improvements – Pasadena CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/brookside-park-improvements-pasadena-ca/.
[51] "Arcadia County Park – Arcadia CA," The Living New Deal, accessed June 18, 2020, https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/arcadia-county-park-arcadia-ca/.

economic recession has receded it will not be quite the same America that rises above the waves. Among other things it will be studded with golf courses."[52]

The 1940s brought war-related military complexes, a growing movie industry and a population surge to the area. Although the majority of the country was growing, the population of Southern California was increasing at breakneck speed.[53] The local economy was energized by World War II. In the first half of the decade, investments were made to build over five thousand industrial plants at a cost of more than $800 million.[54] According to historian Carey McWilliams, "what the war has done in Southern California has been to telescope a quarter century's development into the brief space of a few years. . .Los Angeles has reached an economic development in the last 50 years that took New York City 175 years to accomplish."[55] Throughout the late 1940s, the nation as a whole was growing at a rate of nearly 15 percent.[56] However, in California, the population jumped by over 50 percent.[57] At the start of the decade, there were approximately seven million people living in California.[58] By the close of the 1940s, there were over 10 million, many settling down in the southern portion of the state.[59] As nearby neighborhoods began to grow and subdivisions continued to be developed, the need for community recreation grew in equal parts. Although some private golf clubs experienced a drop in memberships during the war years, a great effort was made by enthusiasts and experts alike to ensure its popularity survived.[60] Adding activities for the entire family, developing clubhouses into social hubs for members, and the popularity of the automobile helped the golf clubs prosper. Players no longer needed to live in a suburb which included a golf course and club in its community center – now, you could pile the whole family into the car and drive further out if

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[52] Kirsch, *Golf in America*, 118.
[53] "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue – From Darkness… To Light," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3.
[54] Carey McWilliams, *Southern California: An Island on the Land* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946), 371–72.
[55] McWilliams, *Southern California*, 371–72.
[56] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] Ibid.
[60] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One – Soldiering On," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#one.

you preferred a course or a club that was some distance away.[61] However, neighborhood golf courses still generally maintained their popularity and community importance. By the mid-1940s, the majority of golf clubs in the Southland had "full rosters," and many held waiting lists.[62] Both the private, more expensive and elite clubs, as well as the public, more affordable options were seeking out land to expand their offerings.[63]

Although the popularity of the game continued to grow throughout the next decade, barriers to its expansion began to appear. Many clubs had to close their doors due to a heavy and, in the SCGA's view, unfair taxation system.[64] In 1960, a proposition was put forth on California's November ballot that would decide how golf courses were to be taxed.[65] Proposition 6 as it was known, was designed to bring relief on the heavy levy taxes nonprofit golf courses and clubs were subjected to.[66]

[61] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Prologue."
[62] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter One."
[63] Ibid.
[64] "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine – Winning the Proposition 6 Battle," Southern California Golf Association, accessed June 19, 2020, https://www.scga.org/about/scga-history/part-3#nine.
[65] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."
[66] "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6 (1960)," University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law, accessed June 22, 2020, http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614.



ASSESSMENT OF GOLF COURSES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29. Establishes manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

6

YES

NO

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 7, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

This constitutional amendment would add Section 2.6 to Article XIII of the Constitution. It would prohibit an assessor, in assessing real property for taxation, from considering any factors other than those related to its use for golf course purposes if (a) the property consists of one parcel of ten acres or more and (b) it has been used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years. The measure would not, however, preclude the assessor from considering the existence of any minerals (including oil and gas), mines or quarries in assessing the property.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29

...or would you like the golf courses nearest ... or home to be converted into noisy factory layouts, clamorous supermarkets, traffic-jammed shopping centers, or brick-and-mortar apartment mazes?

Proposition 6 is designed to save these courses and their benefits to you and your family as wooded, planted, open space areas giving green-belt breathing space to California's growing cities.

Proposition 6 provides clarification of assessment and taxation for these privately-paid-for parks, which under present short-sighted assessment practices are being taxed out of existence and taxed into overbuilt industrial and commercial developments.

Here's why Californians should vote YES:

1. TAX ELIMINATION OF NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL RAISE YOUR TAXES by forcing your county or city to assume and operate them as public courses. This means increased taxpayer expense for courses previously operated at private cost with simultaneous removal of tax-paying property from tax rolls.

2. NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL CONTINUE TO PAY TAXES.

Proposition 6 does not give tax exemption or decrease to courses. Non-profit courses will continue to pay their taxes. Proposition 6 clarifies assessment practices and provides a fair tax formula benefiting every Californian by conserving the outdoor surroundings and fresh air for our cities at private cost while continuing to yield substantial tax revenues.

3. TAX REVENUE LOSS DUE TO DEPRECIATING VALUE OF SURROUNDING LAND WILL BE AVOIDED.

Residential areas surrounding courses pay higher taxes because of ample charm and prestige. Unfair taxes on the courses, forcing them to sell out and convert into commercial use, drops the value of the residential areas surrounding, erodes the tax base and throws a heavier tax burden on remaining taxpayers.

4. PROPOSITION 6 WILL HELP PROTECT OUR TOURIST AND CONVENTION INDUSTRY.

These courses are a leading tourist and convention attraction. Tourists bring more than $2 billion in new outside money yearly into California. This means jobs for thousands. Fair taxation under Proposition 6 will help protect a major facility sustaining this source of employment.

5. TAX PRESSURE HUNTS THE THOUSANDS WHO SEEK RECREATION ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Courses cut down by the "tax ax" throw their membership into the public links, adding to the already great pressure there. Thus thousands who cannot afford to belong to private golf clubs will be victimized.

6. OUR CITIES NEED OF 'N' AREAS AND "GREEN BELTS."

Civilian defense authorities say golf courses are indispensable facilities for use as mobilization areas in case of emergency. Parks and planted areas operated at private cost contribute to the beauty, health, and appeal of our growing metropolitan areas. Planted areas help decontaminate the air because plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, thus combatting air pollution.

7. YOUR STATE LEGISLATURE, BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES, PASSED PROPOSITION 6 TO PRESERVE OPEN AREAS AND PARKLIKE SURROUNDINGS AT NO COST WHATSOEVER TO TAXPAYERS.

ALAN G. PATTEE
Republican State Assemblyman

MRS. BOB HOPE

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Democratic State Assemblyman

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29

This legislation should never have been put the ballot. Its purpose is to give golfers privil... not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer t... nis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport. It has always been the practice in this State to tax property on the basis of the "highest and best use" to which it could be put, that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market.

This amendment, if adopted, could have an appreciable effect upon the tax structure of the State. In all probability the revenue from California golf courses will reach $2,000,000 by 1963 or shortly thereafter. The nonprofit courses will probably account for at least $1,200,000 of this. In all likelihood, some courses that are now profit-seeking enterprises would convert to nonprofit organizations if there were an important tax advantage to be gained thereby.

If this amendment is adopted some of these two million dollars could be lost to local governments which are already hard pressed to satisfy demands for schools, fire departments, police protection, and hundreds of other services.

The meaning of the phrase "used exclusively for nonprofit recreational purposes" is not clear and might stimulate litigation. It may be that ownership by a nonprofit corporation will be the principal criterion of nonprofit use. Under California law, carrying on business at a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation is permitted to nonprofit corporations, and such corporations are allowed to distribute gains, profits, or dividends to their members upon dissolution.

The adoption of this amendment could make possible for land speculators to form a nonprofit corporation, start a golf club on the fringe of an expanding city and maintain it at the lowest possible cost for a number of years while making a profit as an incident to the main purposes of the corporation. Then, if the land value sky-rocketed, the land could be sold, the corporation dissolved, and the profits realized as a result of this special tax status could be distributed to the shareholders.

A law was passed in 1959 which makes adoption of this amendment wholly unnecessary. Under this new law, a county or city may acquire by purchase or gift a restriction on a golf course that will preserve it as an open area. When such a restriction has been created, the land will not be assessable as a potential subdivision or building site. If golf course owners are really interested in preserving their properties as golf courses and not merely in property tax reduction, here is a means of achieving their objectives that does not contain the objectionable features of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Apart from the danger of underwriting land speculators at public expense, there still remains no reason to adopt this amendment. Either all sports and recreational facilities should be taxed as recreational areas or none should be.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL
Assemblyman, 23rd Dist.
San Francisco County

— 10 —

Figure 2.5: Proposition 6 Voter Guide, circa 1960. Images courtesy of University of California, Hastings Scholarship Repository – UC Hastings College of the Law (http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/614).

The proposition served to determine a "fair tax formula" for these recreational parks, rather than determining their tax value based on the possibility of a future value if the land was developed.[67] Opponents argued that it gave "golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to prefer tennis, swimming, fishing, or any other sport," and would cost the state

[67] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

revenues in excess of $2 million annually[68] ($17 million in 2020, adjusted for inflation).[69] Ultimately, the proposition passed, and golf in the region continues to thrive both socially and economically into the present day.[70]



STATE BALLOT MEASURES

Prop. 6 Will Decide Whether Golf Courses Are Taxed High Or Low

Editor's Note: This is the last of a five-part series on California ballot propositions to be voted on Nov 8.

By JERRY REYNOLDS

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — How some of the state's richest golf courses will be taxed — high or low — is the crux of the argument over Proposition 6 on the November election ballot.

The issue is whether the state's private, nonprofit golf courses should pay property taxes according to their full value or whether their property taxes are assessed according to recreational use of the property regardless of surrounding land values.

Proposition 6 would permit tax assessments on these nonprofit golf courses only for their recreational use.

The situation arises, much as it does with farm lands and private airports, when land is developed around these large holdings. Pat Martin, spokesman for the backers, says that in most cases homes are built along the green and wooded courses. Prices of bordering lots skyrocket to as much as $10,000 per lot for the prestige home sites.

Taxes Rising Rapidly

In some cases, he says, property taxes on these golf courses have shot up 600 per cent in five years. And he predicts many will go broke without tax relief.

Assemblyman John A. O'Connell, who wrote the official argument against the proposition, said it would cut local tax income.

"Its purpose is to give golfers privileges not enjoyed by people who happen to perfer tennis, swimming, fishing or any other sport," he said.

"It has always been the practice in this state to tax property on the basis of the 'highest and best use' to which it could be put — that is to say, what it is really worth on the open market."

Ten other issues face voters on the election ballot. Here is a brief description of other major proposals:

Veterans Tax Proposal

—Proposition 3 permits totally disabled veterans to retain their annual $5,000 property tax exemption and transfer it to any home they buy. At present, the exemption is given only on homes bought with federal government backing.

—Proposition 11 does the same as Proposition 3. In addition, it would, in the future, extend the $1,000 property tax exemption only to veterans who lived in California at the time they entered the service or were residents as of No. 8.

—Proposition 14 would permit use of gasoline tax money to finance bonds for local grade separation projects at highway-railway junctions. The Constitution now requires that gas tax money be used exclusively and directly for highway purposes.

Backers say many local communities cannot afford to build grade separations when they are needed. But opponents say railroads are required to pay a share and the state allocates about $5 million a year to help.

Figure 2.6: Proposition 6 in the newspaper. Image courtesy of *Madera Tribune*, Volume 69, Number 101, October 7, 1960 (https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=MT19601007&e=-------en--20--1--txt-txIN--------1).

[68] UC Hastings Scholarship Repository, "Assessment Of Golf Courses, California Proposition 6."

[69] "Inflation Calculator," US Inflation Calculator, accessed July 21, 2020, https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/.

[70] Southern California Golf Association, "SCGA History: Part 3, Chapter Nine."

III. History and Development of the San Fernando Valley

For many, Los Angeles represented reinvention and opportunity. From young actors, hoping to change their names and make it big, to immigrant farmworkers, looking for an opportunity to build a better life, Los Angeles exists in both hearts and minds as a place to begin anew. People come from all corners of the world to create a better life in the sun. But this idea is not merely a product of the 20th Century – historically speaking, Los Angeles has long represented a fresh start. "The expansive gently pitched plain has been a destination in at least four centuries now, a landing place for travelers who picked up their lives in search of something better."[71] Los Angeles' long-held reputation for opportunity and prosperity can be clearly seen in the development of its most famous suburb – the San Fernando Valley. The original families who developed and established this area were able to transform themselves and their legacies, leaving indelible marks on the land and the community. To this day, their names adorn many of the Valley's streets and communities.

When the San Fernando Valley was first developed it was mostly farmland, with few residents – a far cry from the area's current population of more than 1.86 million people.[72] In the early years of settlement, the San Fernando Valley was a rural area filled with grasslands, jack rabbits, hawks, roaming turkey, and even some sheep.[73] The trees found throughout the Valley today were nowhere to be seen in the late 1800s, when it was initially settled.[74] For the early pioneers, it was a land of harsh elements, intense heat, and very little shade.[75] "Farmers drawn to this grassland planted trees madly, trying to break the north wind and the clouds of dust."[76] Against the backdrop of these harsh conditions, the San Fernando Valley would grow and evolve over the next hundred years into a bustling metropolis, with over 34 different neighborhoods.[77]

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[71] Kevin Roderick, *The San Fernando Valley: America's Suburb* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Books, 2001), v.
[72] "San Fernando Valley CCD, Los Angeles County, CA," Census Reporter, accessed July 1, 2020, https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US0603792785-san-fernando-valley-ccd-los-angeles-county-ca/.
[73] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 4.
[74] Ibid.
[75] Ibid.
[76] Ibid.
[77] "Mapping L.A. – San Fernando Valley," *Los Angeles Times*, accessed July 1, 2020, http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/.

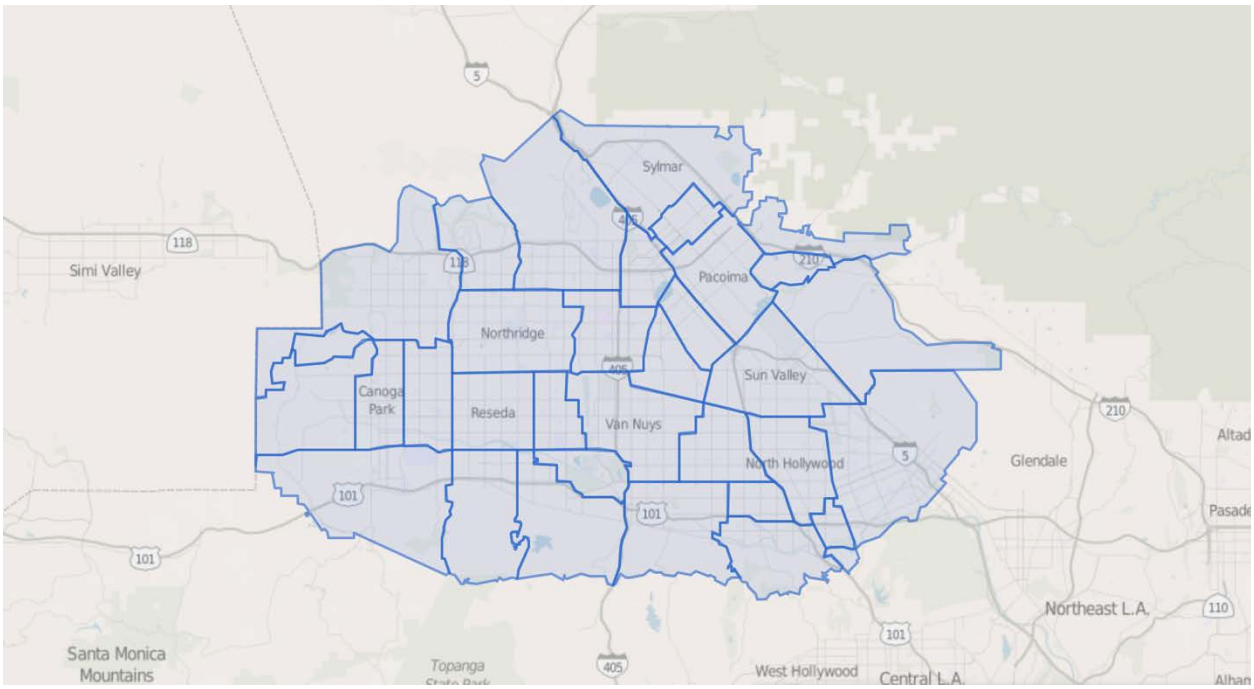


Figure 3.1: The 34 current neighborhoods of the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of *Los Angeles Times* (http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/region/san-fernando-valley/).

The early growth of the San Fernando Valley centered around land development and agriculture. While the area had originally been populated by the Tongva, Spanish settlers began arriving in 1769, and referred to the area as "el Valle de los Encinos."[78] By 1797, the Spanish had begun to establish Mission San Fernando, converting and enslaving the Tongva, and doling out land grants to soldiers and settlers.[79] After Mexican independence from Spain, land conflicts arose between the church and the government of "the province of Alta California," often escalating into violence.[80] Local ranchers wanted the mission lands to be turned over to private farmers, which after a skirmish in 1831, did begin to occur.[81] In 1845, conflicts arose again when Governor Manuel Micheltorena tried to return the landholdings to church control.[82] His forces faced off in the Cahuenga Pass against ranchers (including a contingent of American settlers, led by John Sutter, later of Sutter's Mill) who supported Pio Pico, a native *Californio*, for governor.[83] The rancher forces prevailed, the land remained in private hands, and Pico went on to

[78] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 19-21.
[79] Ibid., 20-22.
[80] Ibid., 24-26.
[81] Ibid., 24.
[82] Ibid., 24
[83] Ibid., 24-26.

become the last Mexican governor of California (the state joined the Union in 1850, after the Mexican-American War).[84]

But by the late 1800s, changes were underway. The area was shifting from a vast expanse of ranchos into the beginnings of a more traditional American suburb. In 1869, Pico sold his land holdings in the San Fernando Valley to a recently arrived farmer from Pennsylvania.[85] Isaac Lankshershim became one of the original and most important developers of the region, eventually having one of the Valley's most prominent streets named after him. Development in the area continued to grow as the Southern Pacific Railroad began service into San Fernando in 1874.[86] This transportation hub that helped the sleepy community grow to become the first official town of the newly forming Valley.[87]



Figure 3.2: Sheep on the Weddington family farm in modern-day Studio City, circa the late 1890s. Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections/Weddington Family Collection; image GWMC39.jpg (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/1869/rec/17).

[84] Ibid., 24-27.
[85] Ibid., 26, 32.
[86] Ibid., 37-38.
[87] Ibid.

Although the area was growing, the lack of a reliable water source left the region looking, "a little like Kansas, with dryland farms stretching from the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains to the foothills of the San Gabriels."[88] As wheat did not require irrigation, it could be found growing in abundance across the Valley. Although Lankershim originally held vast lands for sheep farming, he ultimately lost the majority of those sheep to drought – eventually planting wheat fields as a replacement.[89] In 1888, his son founded the town of Toluca, which would go on to become the modern neighborhood of North Hollywood. Other parts of Lankershim's original sheep farm later developed into modern-day Studio City, where Weddington Golf sits today.

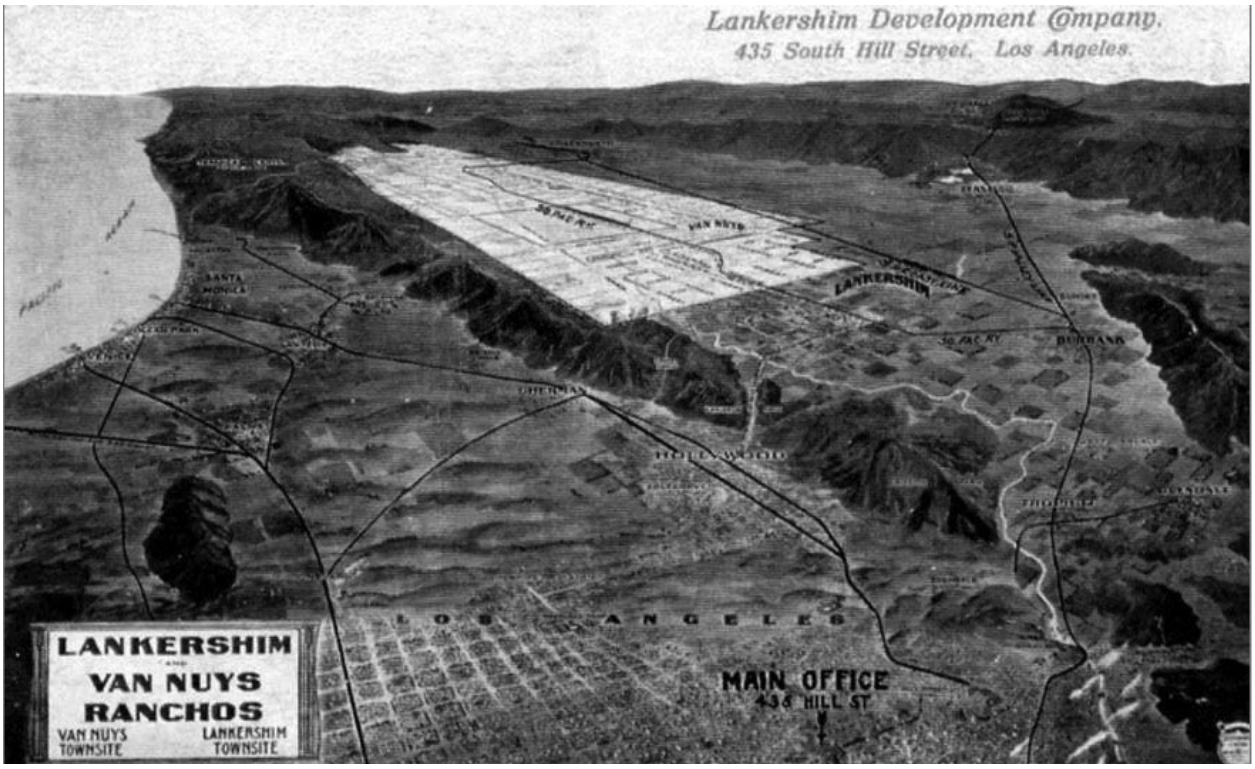


Figure 3.3: The Lankershim and Van Nuys family holdings (modern day North Hollywood) in the early 1900s. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Lankershim_Development_ca1908 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_2_of_10.html).

The shift to agriculture and the development of residential suburbs began after Isaac Lankershim's death in 1882.[90] He left his land holdings to be divided equally between his son

[88] Blake Gumprecht, *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 79.
[89] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 43.
[90] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report*, prepared for Planning Associates Inc. (Los Angeles, CA, 2012), 9,

James and his son-in-law, Isaac Van Nuys. The latter would go on to become an important figure in the development of the Valley – both the neighborhood of Van Nuys and the street Van Nuys Boulevard were named after him.[91]



Figure 3.4: Opening of the town of Van Nuys in 1911. Image courtesy of the Van Nuys Neighborhood Council; image vannuys34838 (https://vnncblog.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/vannuys34838.jpg).

Van Nuys had been in charge of running the Lankershim land holdings prior to his marriage to Isaac's daughter Susan.[92] After his father's death, James Lankershim and a group of investors set out to subdivide 12,000 acres of the family's land.[93] Today, this area is identified as roughly Ventura Boulevard to the south, Whitsett Boulevard to the west, Burbank Boulevard to the north, and east toward Toluca Lake and North Hollywood.[94] While his brother-in-law was more focused on developing the town of Toluca, Van Nuys had broader dreams for his portion of the Lankershim holdings.[95] Through his development efforts, the area rapidly began to grow, and by 1910, the Valley had 3,300 residents.[96] Eventually, Van Nuys sold the bulk of the Lankershim lands to the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. (often referred to as the Board of Control[97]), a development company owned by some of Los Angeles' biggest power brokers.[98] The owners included Harrison Gray Otis (owner of the *Los Angeles Times*), Harry Chandler (Otis' son-in-

https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20E_Historical%20Resources%20Report.pdf.
[91] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 44.
[92] Ibid., 44-45.
[93] Ibid., 45.
[94] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 9.
[95] Ibid.
[96] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 45.
[97] Margaret Leslie Davis, *Rivers in the Desert: William Mulholland and the Inventing of Los Angeles* (New York, Open Road Media, 2014), 99.
[98] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.

law, later the *Times* publisher), Otto Freeman Brandt (insurance mogul), Hobart Johnstone Whitley (manager of the Hollywood subdivision), and Moses Hazeltine Sherman (streetcar magnate).[99] Although this deal transferred half of the Valley to the company, their ability to develop the area into suburbs was limited by one crucial element – water.[100] Water rights in the area eluded them, due to a historic system heldover from when California was under Spanish control.[101] However, this rapidly changed beginning in 1913 with the arrival of the driving force which would shape the development of the entire city, not just the San Fernando Valley – the Los Angeles Aqueduct.[102] Designed by William Mulholland, the aqueduct would go on to transform the entire region, efficiently transporting water to the growing metropolis from the Owens Valley.[103] The development of a stable water source allowed the Valley to begin expanding at breakneck speed.

Shortly before the aqueduct opened, in 1911, the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Co. filed a subdivision map dubbed "Tract 1000," "the largest single land development in Los Angeles history."[104]

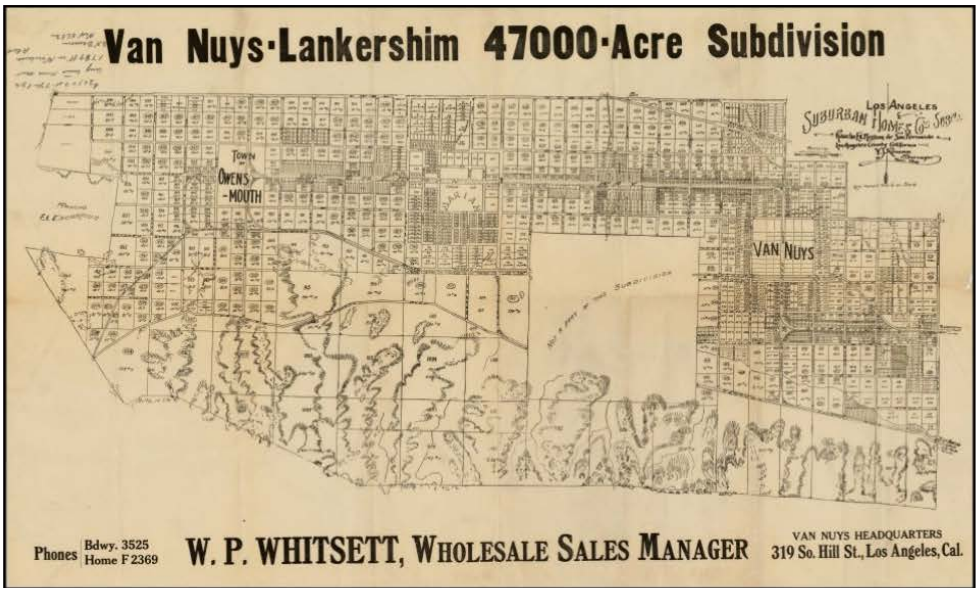


Figure 3.5: Historic map of "Tract 1000." Image courtesy of Barry Lawrence Ruderman, Antique Maps Inc; image Stock# 33871. (https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/33871/van-nuys-lankershim-47000-acre-subdivision-at-upper-right-rowan-whitsett).

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[99] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 57; Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.
[100] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 10.
[101] Ibid.
[102] Ibid.
[103] Ibid.
[104] Davis, *Rivers in the Desert*, 99-100.

However, the Board of Control's timing wasn't entirely based on luck. Shady dealings between the Valley's developers and the aqueduct's builders are relatively well known, and have been the subject of countless books and movies – the backroom bargaining is an integral part of LA lore.[105] Although the precise details are murky, what is known is the following: a few years prior to the building of the aqueduct, the same group of businessmen comprising the Board of Control, also formed the San Fernando Mission Land Company, in order to purchase the 16,200 acre Porter Ranch.[106] Their goal was to divide up the ranch in order to sell smaller plots[107] while also building a streetcar line in order to provide easier access to the area.[108] It is widely believed that the men were able to purchase this land at a competitive price because they knew what the sellers did not – that the city planned to build an aqueduct, which would have undoubtedly raised the land's price had it been public knowledge.[109] This insider knowledge was most probably gained by Sherman, who held a seat on the water commission.[110] While there is no direct proof of this secret information being traded, there is some evidence to support this theory.[111] Sherman was clearly aware that Fred Eaton, then-mayor of Los Angeles, had been secretly obtaining water rights in the Owens Valley, in order to establish a stable source of water for the Los Angeles basin.[112] Knowing how key water would be for the growth of the San Fernando Valley, it is likely Sherman shared this information with his business partners.[113] The timing is particularly suspicious, because the day after the water board privately gave the official okay for the aqueduct plan to move forward, these powerful land speculators took possession of the Porter Ranch lands.[114]

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[105] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 56.
[106] Ibid., 57.
[107] Ibid., 56-57.
[108] Ibid., 57.
[109] Ibid.
[110] Ibid.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Ibid.
[113] Ibid.
[114] Ibid.

With the opening of the "Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct" in 1913, the City of Los Angeles finally had the stable water source it needed. Although the city itself owned the aqueduct, it was providing more water than its residents needed.

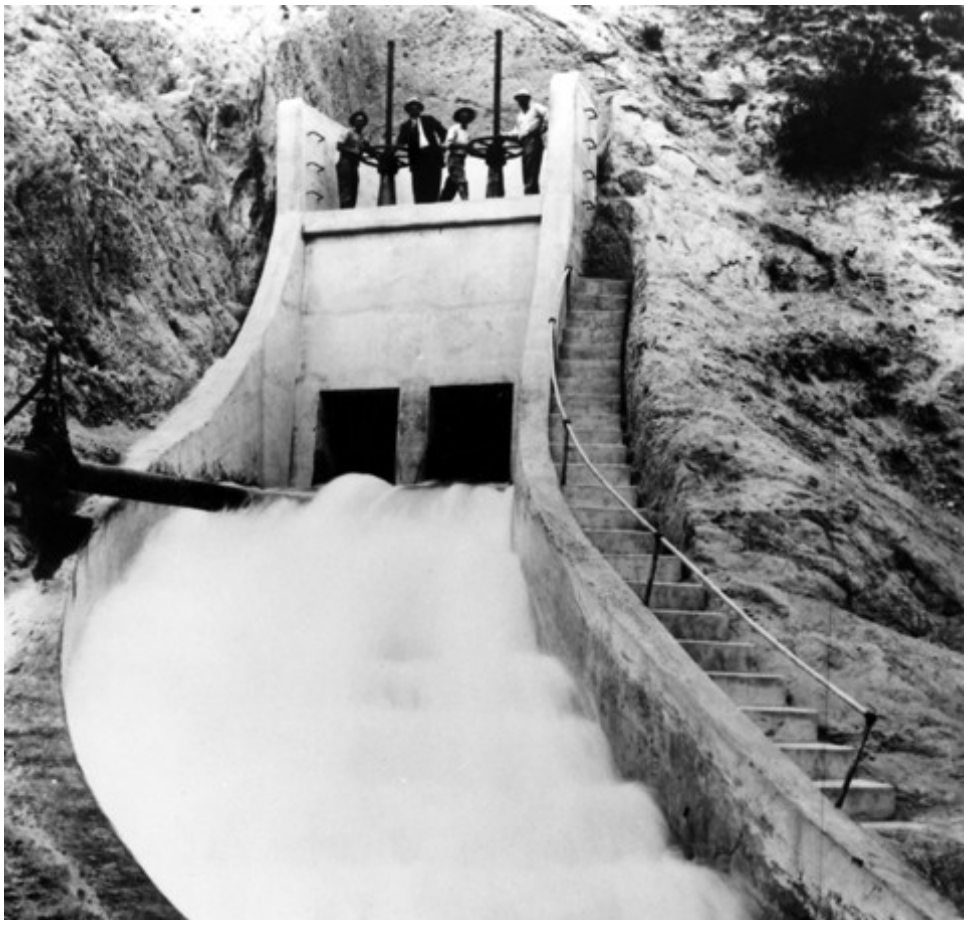


Figure 3.6: Opening of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, with water flowing into the San Fernando Valley. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image LA Aqueduct Cascade (1913) (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

At the time, the city boundaries ended on the south side of the Santa Monica mountains – just short of where the Valley began – meaning although the aqueduct ran through the area, its residents did not have access to its water. Subsequently, landowners in the Valley attempted to buy the excess water from the city, but were met with an ultimatum – "be annexed by Los Angeles or stay dry."[115] Faced with no choice, the residents consented, and the City of Los

[115] Ibid., 62.

Angeles "annexed more than 188 square miles of the valley" in 1915.[116] Overall, as the main goal of the aqueduct was to create an area for land speculators to build residential development, the project was a success. Los Angeles shortly overtook San Francisco as the most populous city in the state.[117] In the decade from 1915-1925, the LA area grew to over a million residents.[118] By the mid 1920s, with increased ease of cross-country travel, the discovery of oil in the area, and a rapidly growing movie industry, Los Angeles began to experience a substantial real estate boom. Suburbs such as Burbank, North Hollywood, and Studio City formed.[119] By the start of the 1930s, the San Fernando Valley could count over 100,000 people as new residents.[120]

Four main industries were essential to the next phase of growth in the Valley. First, the film industry settled in. The topography of the area, along with access to numerous ranches and original mission structures, made it an ideal location for various movie backdrops.[121] Additionally the aviation, defense and agricultural industries continued to expand and further make their mark as powerful entities in the region.[122]

Studio City, where Weddington Golf is located, was originally envisioned as a residential subdivision whose value was its location near the movie studios.[123] This concept was not uncommon. In 1912, Universal Studios laid claim to being the first studio to run production from the Valley.[124] It was located adjacent to a residential suburb, so that its employees could live in close proximity to it.[125] When it opened in 1915, the neighborhood was dubbed "Universal City" for that reason.[126]

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[116] "Los Angeles Aqueduct," History.com, last modified March 7, 2019, accessed July 1, 2020, https://www.history.com/topics/landmarks/los-angeles-aqueduct.
[117] Gumprecht, *Los Angeles River*, 194.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Ibid., 195.
[120] Ibid.
[121] Leonard Pitt and Dale Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1997), 336-38.
[122] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[123] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 488.
[124] Hadley Meares, "Studio City was LA's original master planned megadevelopment," *Curbed - Los Angeles*, August 9, 2017, https://la.curbed.com/2017/8/9/15975172/studio-city-valley-cbs-studios-history.
[125] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[126] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 86.

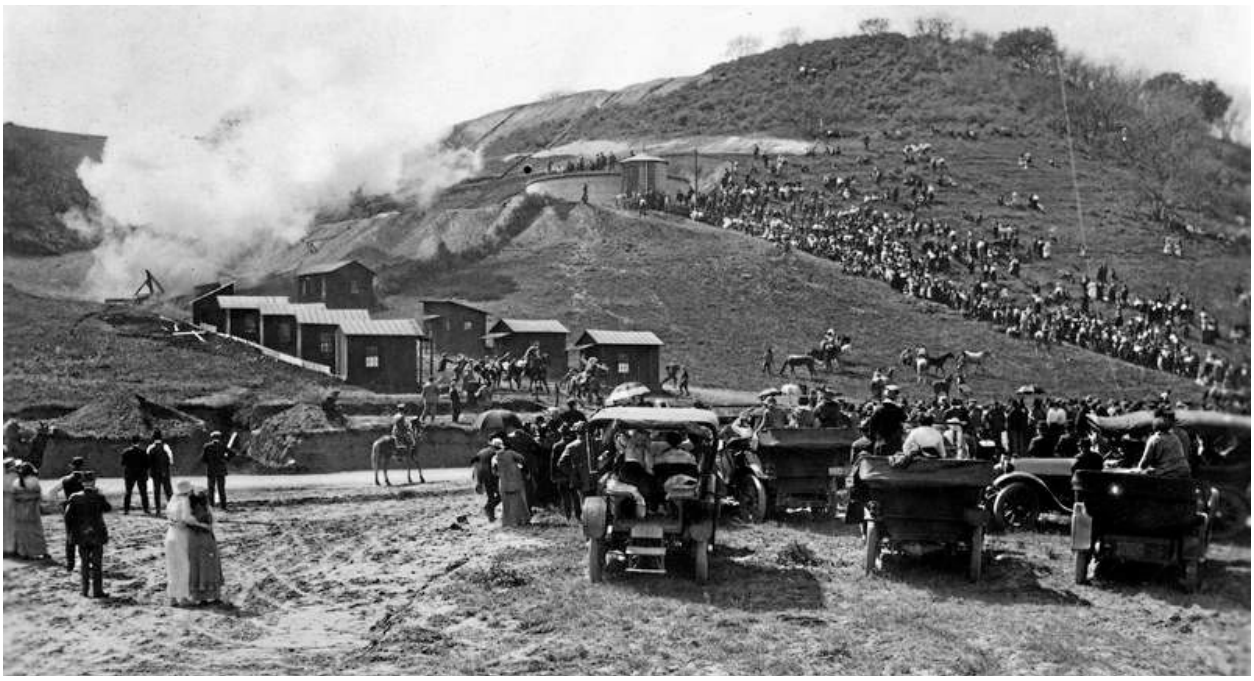


Figure 3.7: Opening day at Universal City in 1915. Image courtesy of Water and Power Associates; image Universal_City_Opening_Day_1915 (https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_Views_of_the_San_Fernando_Valley_3_of_10.html).

The population in the Valley as a whole continued to increase as the movie industry expanded, but much of its later growth was due to industries related to World War II. Both the government and private corporations established enterprises related to this effort during the early and mid-1940s.[127] The defense industry, and more specifically Boeing, can be credited for much of the Valley's population growth.[128] By the time the 1950s came to a close, nine of the ten largest manufacturers with a presence in the Valley were all related to defense contracts.[129] While the defense industry created the majority of jobs, the auto industry – in particular, the Van Nuys/Panorama City General Motors plant with an enormous assembly line – was responsible for additional growth.[130]

In the aftermath of the war, soldiers returning home flocked to these jobs, but they also needed places they could settle down to build a family. Nationwide, suburban communities were expanding in size and popularity. On the East Coast, communities such as Levittown met these

[127] Ibid., 104-05.
[128] Ibid.
[129] Ibid., 113.
[130] Richard E. Preston, *The Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley Between 1930 and 1964* (Northridge, CA: Center for Urban Studies, San Fernando Valley State College, 1965), 65.

soldiers' needs and served as a template for suburban growth across the country.[131] In the San Fernando Valley, Panorama City typified the mass-produced housing boom of the era. Its developers – Fritz B. Burns and Henry J. Kaiser – announced their plans to build "thousands of mass-produced homes" on the day after V-E Day.[132] The area was "the first planned tract in the postwar Valley," with construction beginning in 1947.[133] Other Valley communities, including Owensmouth (later Canoga Park), Reseda, Tarzana, Burbank, Glendale, and Studio City also began to grow during this suburban boom.[134] While many of these communities existed before the war, they expanded significantly in the immediate post-war period.[135] Once the Valley's new residents had jobs and homes, demand rose for forms of recreation to keep them busy and entertained. By the early 1950s, Panorama City had a bowling alley, movie theater, and several shopping malls and department stores.[136] Developments like Weddington Golf in other Valley communities were not far behind.

Following the war, the Valley rapidly changed from an "intensive field of orchard agriculture to a function and morphological extension of the expanding urban industrial nucleus of Los Angeles."[137] Located approximately 15 miles from Downtown Los Angeles, made up of mostly flat land surrounded by mountain ranges, and situated adjacent to the newly-developed freeways, the Valley's location was a major draw for continued urban settlement following the war.[138] In 1930, the area had a population of roughly 77,000, and by 1940, that number had swelled to over 150,000.[139] Following the war, an expansion of employment opportunities and a growing real estate development boom, expanded the population even further. By 1945 the valley was home to more than 220,000 people.[140]

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[131] Colin Marshall, "Levittown, the prototypical American suburb – a history of cities in 50 buildings, day 25," *The Guardian*, April 28, 2015, https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/28/levittown-america-prototypical-suburb-history-cities.
[132] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[133] Ibid.
[134] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 63.
[135] Pitt and Pitt, *Los Angeles A-Z*, 487-88.
[136] Roderick, *San Fernando Valley*, 126-27.
[137] Preston, *Changing Landscape of the San Fernando Valley*, 59.
[138] Ibid.
[139] Ibid., 63.
[140] Ibid., 65.

Over the course of the 1950s, suburban development grew at a rapid pace. Developers began to subdivide and build entire neighborhoods, and in many cases, joined the process of actually selling them as well.[141] "Tract" communities were built, offering a variety of floor plans within a single community.[142] Additionally, the Federal Housing Administration provided loans to help make buying a new home a reality for new families in the region.[143] Higher post-war incomes and the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in 1944 (better known as the GI Bill), led to veterans being able to combine "FHA insurance with. . .Veterans Administration loans" in order to buy homes – often with no down payment.[144] In essence, "[c]onsiderable effort was given, both through government policy and private market efforts, to meet the demand for new housing that this massive workforce required."[145] Unfortunately, as was very common in housing tract developments across the country, restrictive deed covenants typically attached to the property.[146] Developers "were explicit about race and ethnicity, and through the instrument of restrictive covenants, community builders excluded anyone "non-Caucasian" from purchasing dwellings in their development." [147] This practice was rampant across Los Angeles, with more affluent suburbs remaining predominantly White.[148] As far back as 1924, the National Association of Real Estate Boards created a discriminatory code of ethics.[149] This code, "prohibited realtors from introducing "members of any race or nationality" to a neighborhood that would threaten property values."[150] Many realtors included references to these restrictions in their advertisements and sales pitches as an enticement for prospective White customers to buy their properties.[151] These restrictions even attempted to block some of the country's most

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[141] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 11.
[142] Ibid., 12.
[143] Ibid.
[144] Greg Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 154-55.
[145] Hise, *Magnetic Los Angeles*, 40.
[146] Ibid., 7.
[147] Ibid.
[148] *SurveyLA, Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (Los Angeles, CA, 2018), 41, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7db8747f-87fb-4c6f-bb95-5482be050683/SurveyLA_AfricanAmericanHCS_05242019.pdf.
[149] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.

celebrated artists from choosing where to live, such as the experience of nationally beloved singer and performer Nat King Cole.[152] After purchasing a home in Los Angeles' exclusive conclave of Hancock Park in 1948, Cole and his family were, "targeted by the homeowners association who attempted to keep the neighborhood exclusively white."[153] Cole was notified that the neighborhood was protected by 50 year covenants, "restricting ownership to members of the Caucasian race."[154] Cole refused to be scared away, staying put and owning the home for the rest of his life.[155] Although the United States Supreme Court had deemed racial covenants unenforceable in *Shelley v. Kraemer* in 1948,[156] many realtors and developers in the greater Los Angeles area, refused, albeit illegally, to sell homes to African Americans.[157]



CAL. NEGROES CAN NOW LIVE ANYWHERE, SAYS HIGH COURT

Homes Like These No Longer 'Out of Bounds'

FREED FROM RESTRICTIONS—Pictured above are two of the many homes in Los Angeles which have figured prominently in race restrictive covenant cases and which, by virtue of Monday's U.S. Supreme Court decision, are no longer "out of bounds" to Negroes. Both volving which have been awaiting action by the California Supreme Court for nearly two years. The cases will now undoubtedly be dismissed. At the left is the home of the late Ben Carter, well-known comedian and motion picture agent, who was teamed with Manlan shown Hattie McDaniel's home. Her right to live there was challenged on racial grounds despite the fact that she has attained top rank in motion pictures and is currently giving a 15-minute nightly program, the "Beulah Show," over radio station KFI.

Figure 3.8: The front page of the Los Angeles Sentinel after the *Shelley v. Kraemer* ruling. Image courtesy of KCET; image los_angeles_sentinel_0 (https://www.kcet.org/shows/city-rising/how-prop-14-shaped-californias-racial-covenants).

However, this was not the case across the entirety of Los Angeles. Black Americans, the majority of whom were veterans, "moved en masse to the San Fernando Valley following the

[152] Ibid., 42.
[153] Ibid.
[154] "King Cole Home Seized for Taxes," *Los Angeles Times*, March 15, 1951, 37, https://www.newspapers.com/image/385456964/.
[155] Office of Historic Resources, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement," 43.
[156] Ibid., 41-42.
[157] Ibid., 43.

1946 construction of the Basilone Homes public housing complex and the privately developed Joe Louis Homes in Pacoima," a suburb in the San Fernando Valley[158] Although the Valley was still generally segregated, some neighborhoods did provide opportunities for black homeownership and greater integration.

Overall, the development of the Valley – from sleepy ranchos to a condensed suburb – followed nationwide trends for the post-War period. Increased population, economic stability, racial shifts, and the desire for family-oriented recreation collectively provided the ideal environment for the establishment of institutions like Weddington Golf in suburban Studio City.

[158] Kelly Simpson, "A Southern California Dream Deferred: Racial Covenants in Los Angeles," *KCET*, February 22, 2012, https://www.kcet.org/history-society/a-southern-california-dream-deferred-racial-covenants-in-los-angeles

IV. "What's in a Name?" – The Establishment of Kirkwood Recreation Center and the Beginnings of Weddington Golf

Although it has been through numerous name changes over the years, the facility today known as Weddington Golf and Tennis was originally known as the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center.[159] Opened as a golf driving range in 1955, the adjoining nine hole golf pitch and putt course opened the following year.[160] Joe Kirkwood Sr., the namesake's father, was a highly successful golfer and the first Australian to win the PGA.[161] "The name Kirkwood is famed in the golf and entertainment world."[162] Also known for performing various trick shots, he "earned more fame as a trick-shot artist than as a top golfer."[163] Kirkwood "once holed in one after hitting his shot from a watch face "that had been affixed to his golf club."[164] Known for being a showman and an entertainer, his son, Joe Kirkwood Jr., followed in his father's steps by becoming a professional golfer on the PGA tour.[165] Kirkwood Jr. was also a Hollywood actor of some renown – starring in 11 "Joe Palooka" films and a TV series – and even earned his star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame.[166]

It was in the mid 1950s that Kirkwood Jr. chose William M. Bray, Architect, AIA, NCARB, and Bray Architects, to design his golf center with the intention of representing the social and recreational culture of the time.[167] Bray – a longtime architect and resident of Southern California – and his associates dealt with and solved numerous issues related to the

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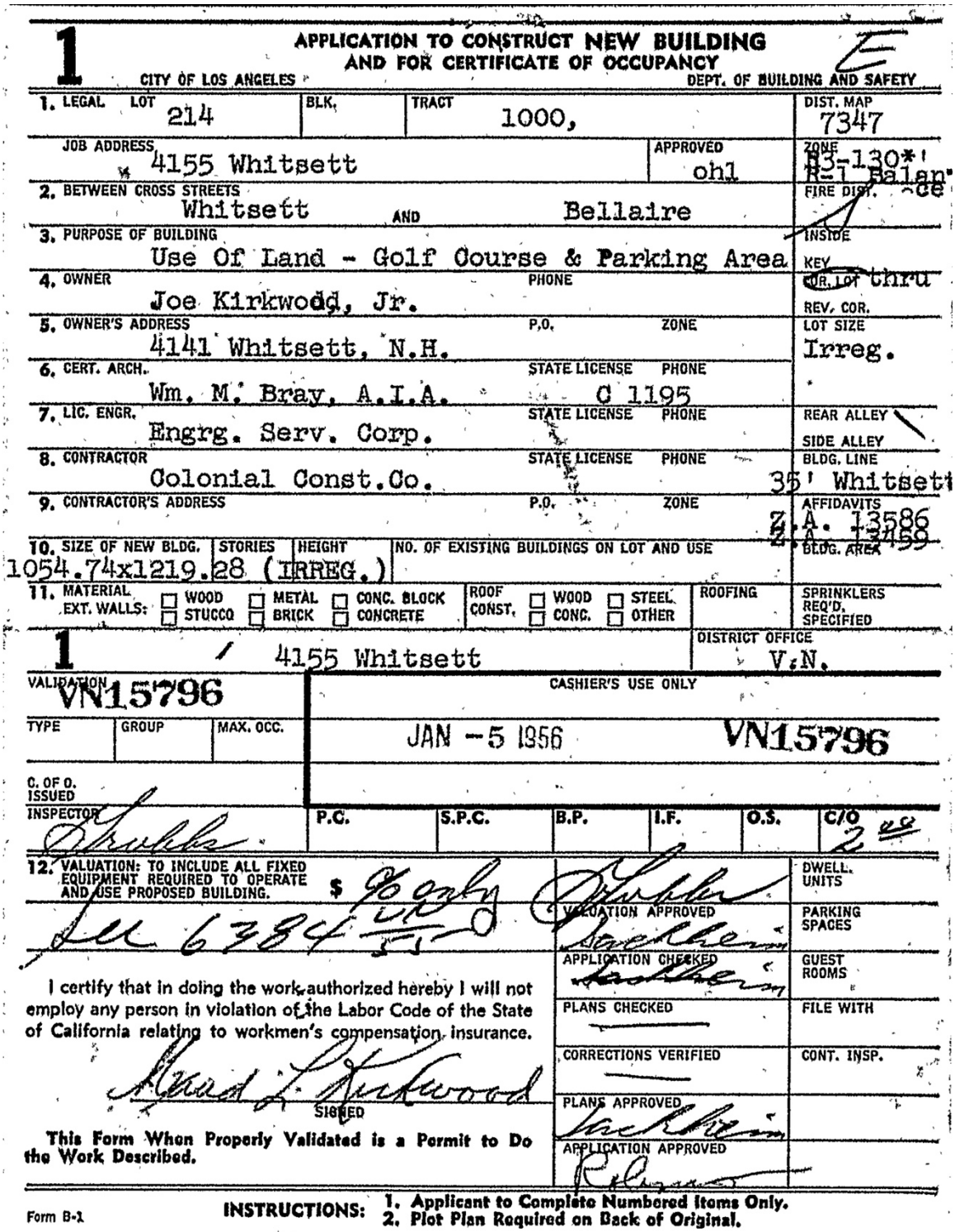
[159] "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center," Golf Historical Society, last modified June 1, 2009, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/.
[160] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[161] "Joe Kirkwood Sr.: First Australian PGA Tour Winner, Trick Shot Performer," Golf Compendium, accessed July 15, 2020, https://www.golfcompendium.com/2019/09/golfer-joe-kirkwood-sr.html.
[162] "Zone Variance Asked for Golf Recreation Center," *Los Angeles Times*, April 4, 1955, 36, https://www.newspapers.com/image/380949500/?terms=zone%2Bvariance%2Basked%2Bfor%2Bgolf%2Brecreation%2Bcenter%2Blos%2Bangeles.
[163] Golf Compendium, "Joe Kirkwood Sr."
[164] Ibid.
[165] Ibid.
[166] "Joe Kirkwood, Jr.," Hollywood Walk of Fame, accessed July 15, 2020, https://walkoffame.com/joe-kirkwood-jr/.
[167] "Kirkwood Sports Center – Studio City, California," Bray Architects, accessed July 15, 2020, https://brayarchitects.com/WP/?p=1345.

topography of the site.[168] As it was situated along the Los Angeles River, "[t]he ground for the buildings and facilities necessitated the stabilization of the soil, with increased structural support, both below and above ground, due to a high underground water table; proximity to an active river; and location in an earthquake risk area."[169] Having had a successful career designing homes in the region, and often embracing the popular Ranch style of the time, Bray won a Lifetime Achievement Award in 1994 from the San Fernando Valley chapter of the American Institute of Architects.[170] Today the practice continues in the hands of his son, Roger W. Bray, AIA.[171]

The actual site of Weddington Golf is listed in Department of Building and Safety records as both 4155 and 4141 Whitsett Avenue, depending on the year (1955 or 1956 respectively).[172] The site is situated on the southwest corner of Whitsett Avenue and Valley Spring Lane, and runs west on Valley Spring from Whitsett to Bellaire Avenue.[173] It originally ran south on Whitsett to the Los Angeles River's edge, but currently the property borders the Studio City Fire Station (LA #78),[174] built in 2007 just north of the Los Angeles River pathway.[175] While some of the original trees were removed to make way for the fire station, "a row of eucalyptus trees along Valley Spring Lane predates the course."[176] The entire property has a neighborhood feel within a parklike setting. The grounds still include numerous trees, including palms, eucalyptus and pine.[177]

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[168] Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."
[169] Ibid.
[170] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 20.
[171] Ibid.
[172] "Document #1955VN06384," August 8, 1955, Building Permit Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[173] Ibid.
[174] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 22.
[175] Ibid.
[176] Ibid.
[177] Ibid., 28.



1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

E

1. LEGAL LOT 214	BLK.	TRACT 1000,	DIST. MAP 7347
JOB ADDRESS 4155 Whitsett		APPROVED ohl	ZONE R3-130*1 R-1 Balan
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Whitsett AND Bellaire			FIRE DIST. ce
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING Use Of Land - Golf Course & Parking Area			INSIDE KEY
4. OWNER Joe Kirkwood, Jr.	PHONE		OR. LOT thru REV. COR.
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 4141 Whitsett, N.H.	P.O.	ZONE	LOT SIZE Irreg.
6. CERT. ARCH. Wm. M. Bray, A.I.A.	STATE LICENSE C 1195	PHONE	
7. LIC. ENGR. Engrg. Serv. Corp.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY SIDE ALLEY
8. CONTRACTOR Colonial Const.Co.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLDG. LINE 35' Whitseti
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS Z.A. 13586 Z.A. 13459

10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. 1054.74x1219.28 (IRREG.)	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE		BLDG. AREA
11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☐ WOOD ☐ STUCCO ☐ METAL ☐ BRICK ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ CONC. ☐ STEEL ☐ OTHER	ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED		
1 / 4155 Whitsett				DISTRICT OFFICE V.N.	

VALIDATION VN15796

CASHIER'S USE ONLY

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	JAN -5 1956 VN15796

C. OF O. ISSUED

INSPECTOR	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O 2

12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 90 only

Lic 6384 VR 5-7-0

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

Maud L. Kirkwood
SIGNED

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

VALUATION APPROVED	DWELL. UNITS
APPLICATION CHECKED	PARKING SPACES
PLANS CHECKED	GUEST ROOMS
CORRECTIONS VERIFIED	FILE WITH
PLANS APPROVED	CONT. INSP.
APPLICATION APPROVED	

Form B-1

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

Figure 4.1: The 1956 "Application to Construct New Building" at 4155 Whitsett, listing Joe Kirkwood Jr. as owner, and William M. Bray as architect. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

In 2011, a full tree assessment was completed as part of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for a senior center being proposed for the site. This draft identified a total of 400 trees within the grounds, with 47 deemed of size per the City of Los Angeles "Tree Preservation Guidelines."[178] The site was originally designated in 1946 as R3-1 medium density residential zoning on the Whitsett Avenue side, and R1-1 low density residential zoning along the rest of the property.[179] However, in 1971 this shifted to agricultural zoning (A1-1XL) due to an agreement between the Weddington family, the operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles.[180] The purpose of this was to designate the site as a recreational open space, and to place height restrictions on it.[181]

The clubhouse was designed in the ranch style that was popular for residential architecture was popular across the country through the 1960s, and for which Bray was known.[182] The Ranch style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American Southwest modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Bungalow styles and Prairie modernism pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early twentieth century.[183] Although the Ranch style was usually found in residential architecture, it was also used for showrooms, groceries and golf clubhouses.[184] The driving range, club house, pro shop, and coffee shop were

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[178] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), IV.C-7, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[179] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[180] Studio City Residents Association and Save L.A.River Open Space, *Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project* (Los Angeles, 2014), 2, https://studiocityresidents.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/SCRA-SLAROS-Comments-on-Studio-City-Senior-Living-Center-DEIR.pdf

[181] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-8.

[182] "Bray Architects, "Kirkwood Sports Center."; Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 597-611.

[183] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

[184] PCR Services Corporation, *Historical Resources Assessment and Environmental Impacts Analysis Report: Verdugo Hills Golf Course*, prepared for Gaines & Stacey LLP (Los Angeles, 2015), 22-23, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/verdugohillgolfcourse/deir_rp/RP_deir%206433%20la%20tuna%20canyon/DEIR%20Appendices/Appendix%20D_Historical%20Resources%20Assessment.pdf.

designed using similar characteristics of small clubs during this era.[185] The design and materials create a warm and inviting feeling. "Knotty pine paneling covers the walls up to a datum line set by the east (entrance) and west (rear) walls."[186] The centerpiece of the main room is a fireplace, reaching to the ceiling and created using variegated brick.[187]

> "The clubhouse is of wood frame construction on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. It has a wood shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with deep eaves along the front and rear of the building to create generous overhangs. The front overhang is sheltered by square wood posts. The exterior cladding of the building is painted board and batten siding. The north side contains utility uses, with a shed-roofed garage (its roof parallel to the main gable) and a small shed (its roof perpendicular to the main gable, attached to the wall) and an exterior vestibule at the back of the pro shop enclosed with chain link fencing."[188]



Figure 4.2: The Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956, the year it opened. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

City records show that the "Certificate of Occupancy" per the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety was issued on January 4, 1956. The permit identifies the parcel as, "Use of Land Golf Course including 50' x 500' area for 77 cars."[189] This large number of parking spaces is significant, as the 1950s was a period of substantial growth for the automobile industry. Production of cars in America jumped from two million in 1946, to eight million in 1955.[190] "[T]he automobile freed motorists from the fixed routes of rail-based

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[185] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 18.
[186] Ibid.
[187] Ibid., 4.
[188] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-4.
[189] "Document #1956VN15796," January 4, 1956, Certificate of Occupancy Record, City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.
[190] The California Department of Transportation, *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Sacramento, CA, 2011), 17,

transportation. This unprecedented mobility had a profound impact on urban form. Previously undeveloped areas that were too far from streetcar lines became ripe for development in the automobile era."[191] This freedom allowed people to travel further for a variety of activities, including recreational ones. So while the course was frequented by locals, who walked their clubs over for a round, it was also popular with golfers across the Valley, who drove to use the facility. The "Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center was praised for its parking spaces, with their lane markings. . .important factors in the successful operation of a modern golf driving range."[192] The lot remains the same today. The site is further made unique by its outdoor lighting. "There's no shortage of nostalgia at the 1950s-era club, where kitschy dimpled lights shaped like giant golf balls [on tees] tower over the parking lot."[193]



Figure 4.3: The parking lot of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in the late 1950s. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

[191] California Department of Transportation, "Tract Housing in California," 3.

[192] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

[193] Sue Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings On Golf, Tennis Club's Fate," *Los Angeles Times*, July 1, 2001, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-jul-01-me-17323-story.html.

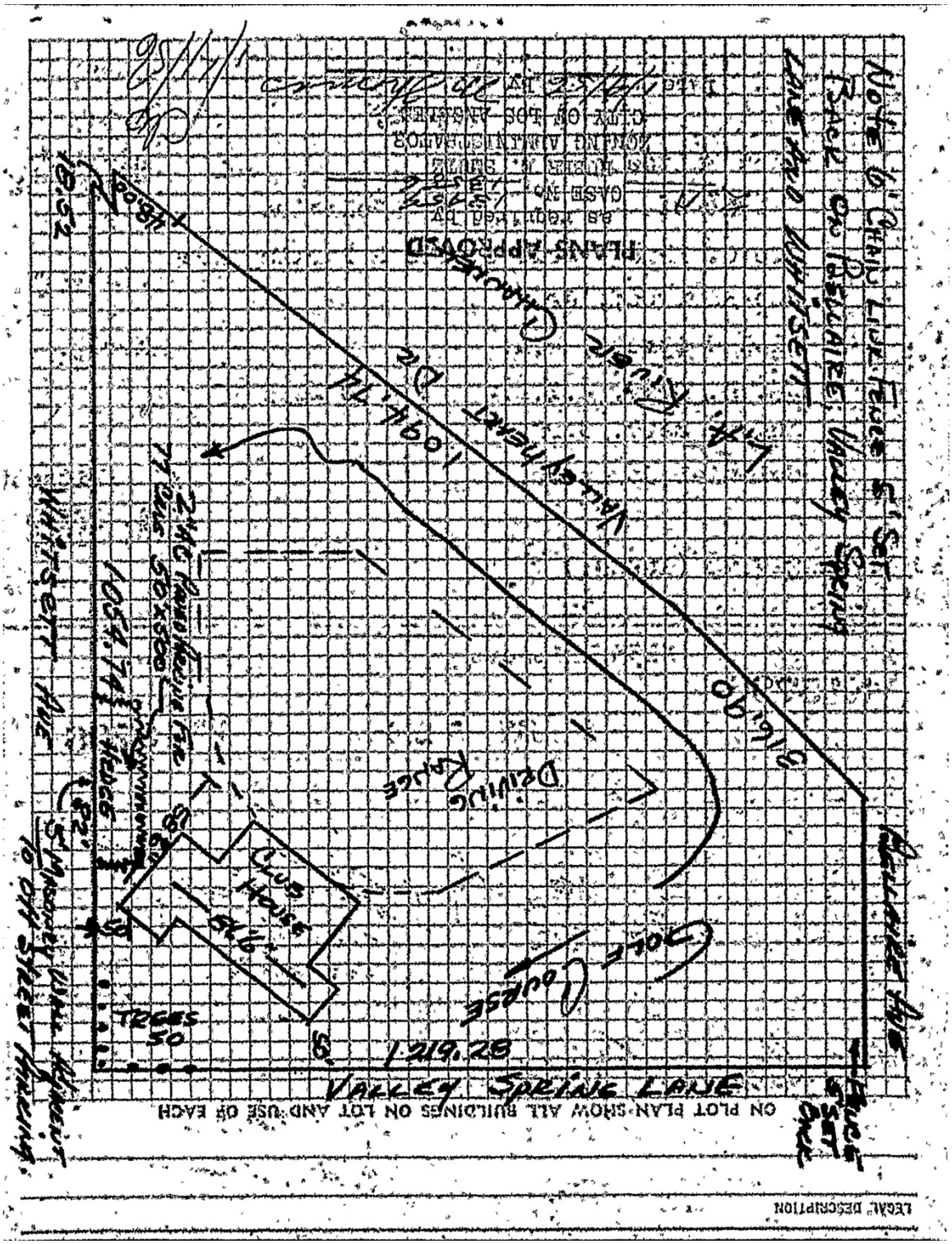


Figure 4.4: Map attached to the 1956 "Application to Construct New Building," noting "off street parking" along Whitsett Ave. VN15796. Image courtesy of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety; document number 1956VN15796.

Weddington Golf & Tennis Club is a unique space in Los Angeles, in part because "[the] parcel. . .ha[d] been owned by the same family continuously since the 1890s," until it was sold in 2014.[194] The original land ownership is ambiguous, but in all likelihood, the land where Weddington Golf now sits was initially owned by Isaac Lankershim.[195] What is clear is that the land was bought in 1890 by a young farmer from Iowa, Wilson Weddington, who had moved his family out West.[196] Weddington operated it as a sheep farm in the early years, before later switching over to wheat fields and then casaba melons.[197] The Weddington family went on to become local power brokers, even using their home as the first post office in Toluca Lake. Although "Lankershim was the biggest name in the area, Weddington made his presence known after President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the job of postmaster in 1893."[198] Eventually the post office was moved out of their home, and to a local general store Weddington opened in the late 1890s.[199] His children, both sons – Guy and Fred – also became pillars of the emerging San Fernando Valley community.[200] It was Guy, who along with magnate Henry Huntington, helped broker the deal to bring the Pacific Red Car to the Valley in the early 1900s.[201] All of the Weddingtons served on the area's chamber of commerce, with Wilson serving as president for most of the 1920s.[202] The family had its hand in numerous local enterprises. They opened the Bank of Lankershim in 1910, and when the city later changed its name from Lankershim to North Hollywood, it became part of Security Pacific.[203] The branch was operated out of a storefront located at the corner of Weddington Street and Lankershim Boulevard.[204] The Weddington family maintained their prominence throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

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[194] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15.
[195] Ibid.
[196] Ibid., 20.
[197] "Weddington Golf & Tennis," Weddington Golf and Tennis, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.weddigntongolfandtennis.com.
[198] "Weddington Family," The Historical Marker Database, accessed July 16, 2020, https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=137712
[199] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[200] Ibid.
[201] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 14-16.
[202] Ibid.
[203] Historical Marker Database, "Weddington Family."
[204] Ibid.



Figure 4.5: The Weddington Brothers General Store and Post Office in Lankershim (later North Hollywood). Image courtesy of California State University Northridge Oviatt Library Digital Collections (Weddington Family Collection); image GWM49.jpg. (https://digital-collections.csun.edu/digital/collection/SFVH/id/3367/rec/12).

With the expansion of suburbanization and the post-war shift towards recreation near the home, the use of Weddington's land was due for a change. In 1955, Fred Weddington agreed to lease a portion of his family's property to actor Joe Kirkwood.[205] According to the *Los Angeles Times*, "[h]alf a century ago, the stubborn old banker had a mind to rent out the family farm. A rather bad deal in retrospect: $1,000 a month, regardless of inflation, for 50 years."[206] Kirkwood's vision was to use the site and build it out as a privately-owned, but functionally public golf course. In April 1955, he filed a zoning variance request with the city to "permit use of property at 4141 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City, as a privately-operated recreation center consisting of a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch and putt golf course."[207]

Officially, the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center opened its driving range on January 1, 1956. When the nine-hole course reached completion in May of the same year, it did so with a celebrity golf tournament to raise funds for the Women's Adoption International Fund (WAIF).[208] The

[205] Jeff Meyers, "The Main Course: Studio City Club a Star Attraction for Those With Taste for Golf," *Los Angeles Times*, November 26, 1987, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-11-26-sp-24899-story.html
[206] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[207] Los Angeles Times, "Zone Variance."
[208] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."

money raised that day went to children whose parents had died in World War II.[209] It was a celebrity-filled event, hosting many of the biggest names in Hollywood at the time – including actors Mickey Rooney, Bob Hope, and Gordon MacRae.[210]



Figure 4.6: Dean Martin hits the first shot at the opening of the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center in 1956. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00127797 (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/59736/rec/9).

The original plan for the site was to ultimately create a recreation center with an 18-hole golf course, a driving range, and "a gigantic bowling center, championship swimming pool and an ice rink."[211] Kirkwood also hoped to include a drive-in restaurant. But these plans proved too

[209] Ibid.
[210] Ibid.
[211] Pete Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon," *Valley Times*, July 6, 1955, 13, https://www.newspapers.com/image/580394433/?terms=weddington%2Bgolf%2Bkirkwood%2Bcookin.

costly – the clubhouse cost an estimated $65,000, and the entire project totaled $1.25 million.[212] The golf course was to be composed of 18 holes resembling smaller versions of holes on world famous courses, though ultimately only nine were ever built.[213] Kirkwood originally considered including the "seventh at Pebble Beach" and the "15th at Cypress Point" (both located in Northern California), the "fourth at Colonial" (in Fort Worth, Texas), and "the 10th hole at Wing[ed] Foot" (in Mamaroneck, New York), but these holes were never built.[214] He also wanted to replicate the third, fifth, and 15th holes of the Augusta National Golf Club in Georgia, and while the third and fifth were indeed constructed, Kirkwood wound up swapping out the 15th hole for the eighth.[215] To put it simply, "Kirkwood had patterned each green after the best he'd played all over the world."[216]

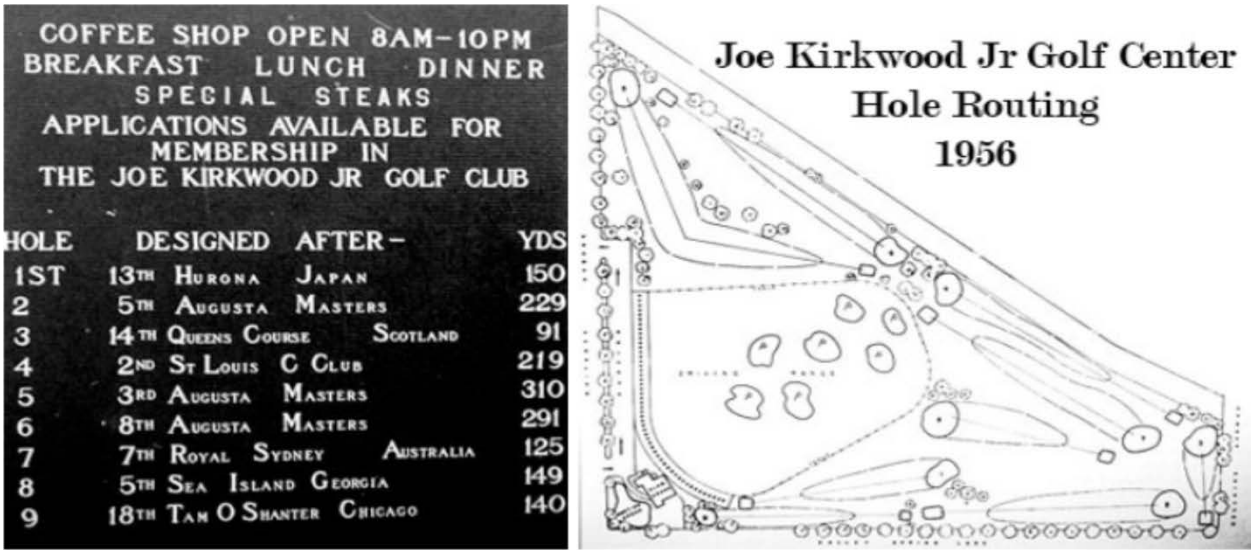


Figure 4.7: Original sign and map from the Joe Kirkwood Jr. Golf Center, detailing the courses the holes are modeled after. Image courtesy of J. Jones and GolfHistoricalSociety.org. (https://www.golfhistoricalsociety.org/ghswordpress/2009/06/01/the-joe-kirkwood-golf-center/).

The skating rink, pool, and drive-in never materialized. However, tennis courts were added to the southern end of the property in 1974 and remain today.[217] Although Kirkwood's name was the draw in the early years, he didn't stay involved for long. In 1957, Kirkwood sold

[212] Kokon, "What's Cookin' With Kokon."
[213] Golf Historical Society, "The Joe Kirkwood Golf Center."
[214] Claude Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here," *Valley Times*, January 5, 1956, 10, https://newspapers.com/image/580319506/.
[215] Newman, "Joe Kirkwood Sport Center Opens Here."
[216] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[217] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-3.

his interest to two local men: George McCallister Sr., and his developer friend Arthur "Bob" Anderson.[218]



Figure 4.8: Joe Kirkwood demonstrates his golf swing in front of members of the Studio City Rotary Club, including Fred Weddington. Image courtesy of TESSA: Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library (Valley Times Collection); image 00157488. (https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/130799)

It was McCallister who purchased the lease and facility from the Weddington family and Joe Kirkwood Jr., and it was primarily McCallister who continued to run it until 2007 with the help of two of his five sons, George Jr. and John.[219] In the early years, the course had been popular with actors and studio executives, due to its close proximity to the numerous film and

[218] Meyers, "The Main Course"; Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[219] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 15-16.

television studios now located in the San Fernando Valley.[220] But it was under McCallister's watch that he "began turning Studio City (officially incorporated in 1958[221]) into a [golf] club whose reputation now stretches far beyond the studios."[222] The McCallister family also had power and success in their veins. McAllister Sr. held large investments in local real estate, and his brother was the inventor of the first golf glove.[223] He was also an avid golfer, and was pivotal in bringing golf to Los Angeles' masses by incorporating it into public schools.[224] "McCallister Sr. was influential in lobbying the Los Angeles city schools to incorporate his form of golf instruction into physical education programs."[225]McCallister Sr. also redesigned the course, making it more accessible for neighborhood and scratch golfers. "He redesigned the course to make play easier—filling in the water and sand traps, and rebuilding the greens."[226] He also added an irrigation and sprinkler system, and planted rose bushes and thousands of trees – including fir, various citrus, and 20,000 palm trees (of which only 10% survived).[227] I belong to Bel-Air," said Anderson of the course in 1987, "and this is prettier."[228]

In order to drum up more business, McCallister Sr. "began giving lessons to anyone who could hold a club."[229] He offered a variety of golf clinics in the neighborhood, taught at local schools, and ensured the price of lessons on site was reasonable.[230] In a *Los Angeles Times* interview from 1987, he stated "what really made our business here, was the price of our lessons. In those days, other clubs were charging $5 an hour. We charged 50 cents."[231]

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[220] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[221] "Studio City Golf Course, Inc.," Open Corporates, accessed July 16, 2020, https://opencorporates.com/companies/us_nv/C72-1958t.pdf.
[222] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[223] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[224] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[225] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 16.
[226] Ibid., 21.
[227] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[228] Ibid.
[229] Ibid.
[230] Ibid.
[231] Ibid.

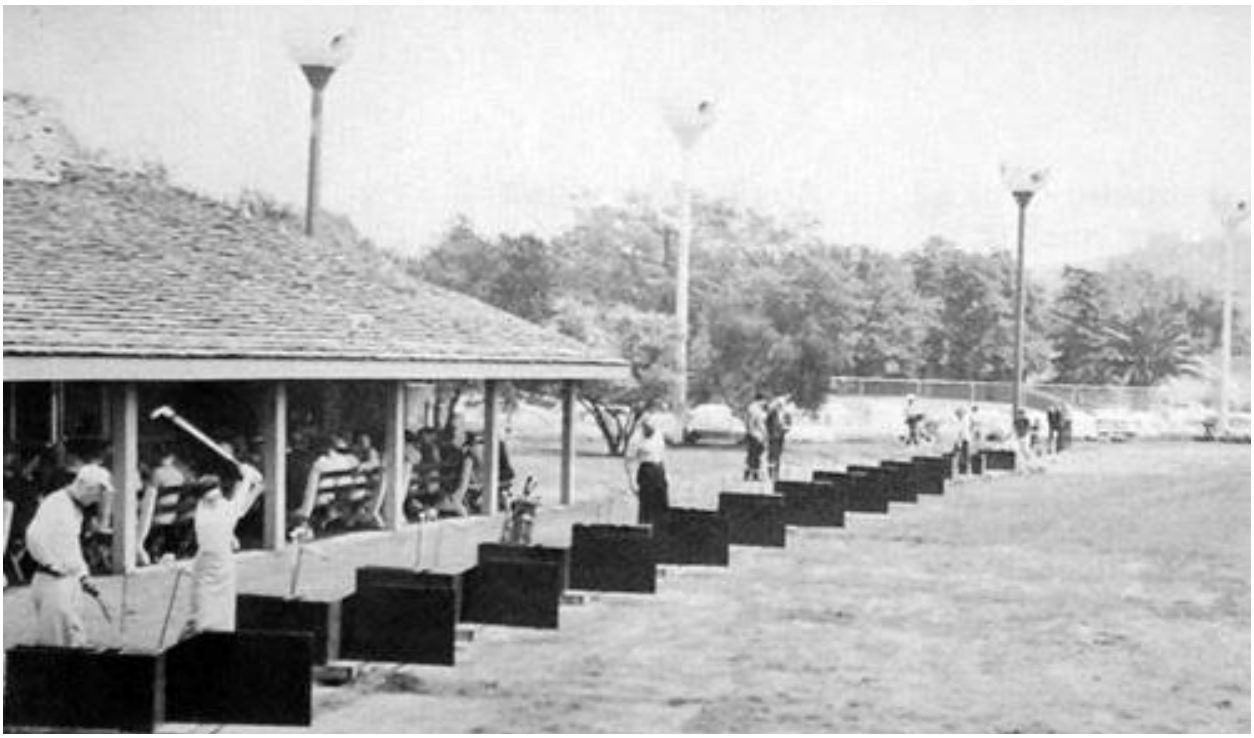


Figure 4.9: The driving range in the 1960s. Image courtesy of Weddington Golf & Tennis; image 12439231_608061945999074_1693263290218144908_n. (https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/).

McCallister Sr. was also unusual for the time, as he offered classes to women – something not found at many courses in the area.[232] Although racism was common in golf (the PGA did not allow non-white golfers to join until 1961), this was not the case at Weddington.[233] The course was open to golfers of all races – notably, Don Cornelius of *Soul Train* fame even took lessons there.[234] The course was also "nationally known for being the place where a major redesign of the club head was made."[235]

[232] Ibid.
[233] "African Americans and golf, a brief history," African American Registry, accessed July 16, 2020, https://aaregistry.org/story/african-americans-and-golf-a-brief-history/.
[234] Michael Ventre, "Peace, Love & Soul: The Legacy and Final Sign-Off of Don Cornelius," *Ventura Blvd*, https://venturablvd.goldenstate.is/peace-love-soul-the-legacy-and-final-sign-off-of-don-cornelius/.
[235] Meyers, "The Main Course."



FALL TOURNAMENT—*Getting in form for Studio City Women's Golf Club championship meet Wednesday at Studio City golf course are, from left, Mrs. Peggy McKay, tourney chairman; Miss Marilyn Monahan, president; Dorothy Miller, treasurer.*

Figure 4.10: Female gofers at the course in 1957. Image courtesy of the Los Angeles Times. (https://www.newspapers.com/image/381302167/?terms=studio%2Bcity%2Bgolf)

The 1970s saw the addition of tennis courts to the site, which McCallister charged the public to reserve by the hour.[236] Weddington "was one of the first. . .clubs in California – maybe *the* first" to do so.[237] Throughout this period, the course became further associated with celebrity. Famed golfer Roger Dunn taught lessons beginning in 1962, before leaving to open his chain of Roger Dunn Golf Shops (he eventually returned to teach golf at Weddington in the late 1980s,

[236] Ibid.
[237] Ibid.

and did so until his death in 2012).[238] Golf legend Arnold Palmer was also a known regular, and a friend of Anderson's.[239]

> "[Bob] Hope used to sit on a red Naugahyde couch in the knotty-pine clubhouse and watch 'Monday Night Football' on an ancient black-and-white television. Jack Nicholson [w]as. . .known to show up without money, identify himself behind his patented dark sunglasses and ask the cashier, 'Am I good for it tomorrow?'"[240]

Nicholson also took lessons at Weddington.[241] But despite the high-profile clientele, Weddington retained an open, relaxed atmosphere. Celebrities mingled with first time golfers, chatting happily at the driving range.

In contrast to Weddington, numerous private, highly exclusive, and expensive golf courses and country clubs can be found spread all over parts of Southern California.[242] Conversely, since 2001, the number of clubs that are open to the general public has continued to decline. There are currently only 18 open, including the following: Weddington Golf Course, Lindero Canyon, Verdugo Hills Golf Club, Arroyo Seco Golf Course, Lake Lindero Golf Course, Westlake Village Golf Course, Rancho Duarte Golf Course, Dominguez Golf Course, Azusa Greens Country Club, Palos Verdes Golf Course, and San Dimas Golf Course.[243]

This decline only serves to further highlight the importance of local community meeting places, such as public golf courses. Their relevance cannot be overstated – there were so few places in the 1950s, '60s, and even '70s, where people from all walks of life could congregate and feel welcome. Weddington Golf has long held an important role in the fabric and history of Studio City and its surrounding neighborhoods. This community importance continued throughout the 1980s and '90s and remains integral today.

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[238] Dennis McLellan, "Roger Dunn dies at 81; golfer founded chain of discount stores," *Los Angeles Times*, September 10, 2010, https://www.latimes.com/local/obituaries/la-xpm-2012-sep-10-la-me-roger-dunn-20120910-story.html.
[239] Randy Malat, "Fashioning Clubs With a New Approach," *Los Angeles Times*, November 28, 1985, 18, https://www.newspapers.com/image/401449520; Meyers, "The Main Course."
[240] Ibid.
[241] Kevin Cook, "Golf Digest Interview: Jack Nicholson," *Golf Digest*, May 14, 2020, https://www.golfdigest.com/story/jacknicholson.
[242] Architectural Resources Group, Inc., *Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O*, prepared for Planning Associates, Inc. (Los Angeles, 2012), 3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20O_Privately-Owned%20Golf%20and%20Tennis%20Facilities%20Study.pdf
[243] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report – Appendix O," 3.

V: Property Rights and Development Proposals

During the 1980s, Weddington Golf (then-named Studio City Golf and Tennis) became a site of interest for development. In 1987, the *Los Angeles Times* noted that "[o]ver the years, real-estate developers have drooled over the prospect of turning the club's 17 acres – now worth an estimated 50 million – into high density housing complexes."[244] In 1988, for the first time since purchasing the land in the late 1890s, the owners of the property attempted to sell the land, listing it for $42 million.[245] Part of the reason the owners were eagerly looking to sell was the low profit on the property. For years the family had "searched for a way out of a miserable lease signed in 1955 that brought in just $1,000 a month on 17.2 acres of prime real estate."[246] Guy Weddington McCreary, one of the family heirs, told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[the lease] was signed by my great uncle, and it's just been. . .a misery for a long time. . .It destroys you as far as economic return. You're land poor."[247]

Several factors blocked the heirs' path to a sale. First and foremost, finding a buyer was difficult, due to the long-held lease by the golf course.[248] But additionally, homeowner groups (such as the Studio City Residents Association (SCRA)) began to form with the hope of helping play a role in determining what might be developed on the site if it were sold.[249] When asked whether she supported the sale of the property for development, Polly Ward, then-president of the SCRA replied, "No way. This community wants to retain the open space."[250] Ultimately, nothing came of this initial attempt to sell.

The property went up for sale again in 1994, but the conflict surrounding development on the site remained. At this point, the Weddington heirs thought that, in addition to selling the land, they might be able to rid it of the lease as well – potentially increasing its value. This was because in early 1994, the heirs were informed that the conditional-use permit for the site had

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[244] Meyers, "The Main Course."
[245] Gabe Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold," *Los Angeles Times*, April 14, 1988, 51, https://newspapers.com/image/404168876/.
[246] Eric Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course," *Los Angeles Times*, July 23, 1994, B5, https://www.newspapers.com/image/160250568/.
[247] Eric Slater, "Priced Well Under Par: Development Possible as Studio City Golf Course Property Goes Up For Sale," *Los Angeles Times*, June 26, 1994, 23, https://www.newspapers.com/image/158987133/.
[248] Fuentes, "Studio City Site of Golf Course, Deli to Be Sold."
[249] Ibid.
[250] Ibid.

expired in 1985.[251] "First signed in 1958, the 50 year lease states that it will become null and void if the course does not have a conditional use permit."[252] The heirs immediately attempted to evict the golf course operators, with hopes of selling the valuable 17 acres without the encumbrance of the lease.[253] The course fought back, and filed for a new permit. In November 1994, a city official denied the course an updated permit until "legal questions surrounding the course's lease agreement are resolved."[254] Although local golfers were concerned that their beloved course could be lost, many involved with the fight were confident it would be over quickly, with the course remaining.[255] Attorneys who represented the course operators told the *Los Angeles Times* that "[w]e're not going to move out. . .the very plain language of that contract says the city must refuse to renew or extend the permit in order for the lease to be nullified. The city never has and we believe they never will."[256]

As the two sides debated their case, the community surrounding the course began to further voice their opinions and concerns. This would become a recurring pattern. Mort Allen, a local and well-known real estate agent, stated that he had received numerous inquiries about the possible sale of the land.[257] Residents, politicians, and activists expressed their fears as well, concerned about this "urban oasis." An aide to Zev Yaroslavsky, the area's then-city council member, stated "we think the recreational use is a valuable resource to the community and to the city as a whole, and we wouldn't want to see it go away."[258] Then-SCRA President Tony Lucente made it clear that, "any development would come under close scrutiny and powerful opposition from the neighborhood association. . .the land is zoned for light agricultural use and planned as open green space for park type facilities."[259]

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[251] Eric Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit," *Los Angeles Times*, November 1, 1994, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1994-11-01-me-57413-story.html.
[252] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[253] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[254] Slater, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course denied conditional permit."
[255] Slater, "Eviction Notice Served for Studio City Golf Course."
[256] Ibid.
[257] Kay Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site," *Los Angeles Times*, July 3, 1994, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/159222408/.
[258] Hwangbo, "Interest Grows Over Plans for Golf Course Site."
[259] Slater, "Priced Well Under Par."

In January 1995 the issue of the permit was settled. [260] "In its decision announced Jan. 3, the zoning appeals board overturned an Oct. 18 ruling by Associate Zoning Administrator Horace Tramel denying the permit because of questions over the golf course's legal standing as a tenant. . .[I]n November, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge [had] dismissed a lawsuit by Weddington that charged that the previous permit's expiration had voided the lease."[261] In effect, this decision by the Los Angeles Board of Zoning Appeals determined that the operators of the course had met their lease terms, even though the permit had lapsed.[262] Although the community had come out in support of re-issuing of the permit, McCreary and the other heirs were extremely disappointed. Upon hearing the news, he stated, "it's like property rights don't really mean anything." Nevertheless, the fight over the land and its use did not end there.

In early 2000, a new proposal was put forward by a Del Mar-based development organization, Homeplace Retirement Communities of America.[263] Their proposal sought to build a 240-unit living facility for senior citizens on the site.[264] They intended to erect numerous four story buildings on at least five acres of the site, as well as build an underground parking lot that would be able to park approximately 500 cars.[265] At the time, Homeplace was a fairly new company, which had other housing projects being built in the San Fernando Valley.[266] This project would have included food services, as well as health care providers to be located on-site. Jim Schmitz, then-senior vice president for Homeplace, let the community know that although the company believed there was a very large demand for this type of facility in the area, they intended to keep the golf course in place "even if it must be reconfigured."[267] Moreover, Homeplace considered possibly donating the course itself to the city, in order for its use to continue (and to placate community members).[268] The development was specifically designed

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[260] Kay Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit," *Los Angeles Times*, January 10, 1995, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-01-10-me-18343-story.html.
[261] Hwangbo, "STUDIO CITY: Golf Course Wins Renewal of Permit."
[262] Ibid.
[263] Patrick McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B3, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187879587/.
[264] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[265] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[266] Patrick McGreevy, "Senior Housing Plan Draws Fire," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2001, B1, https://www.newspapers.com/image/187880223/.
[267] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."
[268] Ibid.

with the intent to preserve 76% of the land.[269] Although Homeplace had only made an offer of interest to purchase the land at this point, it was still under the ownership of Weddington Investment Partnership. The fifty year golf lease remained in place, set to finally expire in 2005.[270]

The following figures are overviews of the proposed Homeplace development on the site taken from the City of Los Angeles' then-contemporary Environmental Impact Report (EIR):

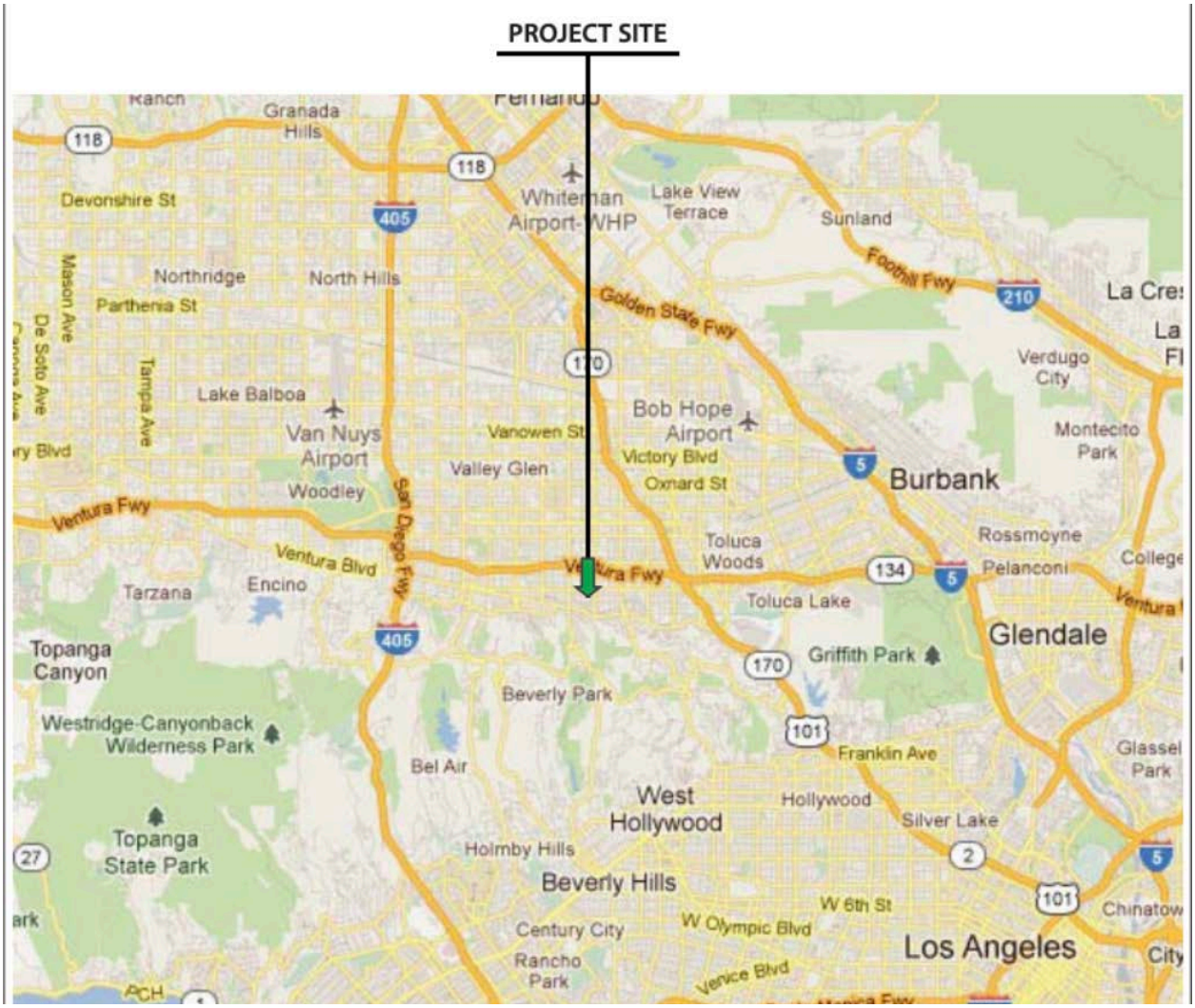


Figure 5.1: Project Site within the Southern California regional area. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-3, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

[269] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club," *Los Angeles Times*, February 8, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-08-me-studio8-story.html.
[270] McGreevy, "Project for Sports Complex Attacked."

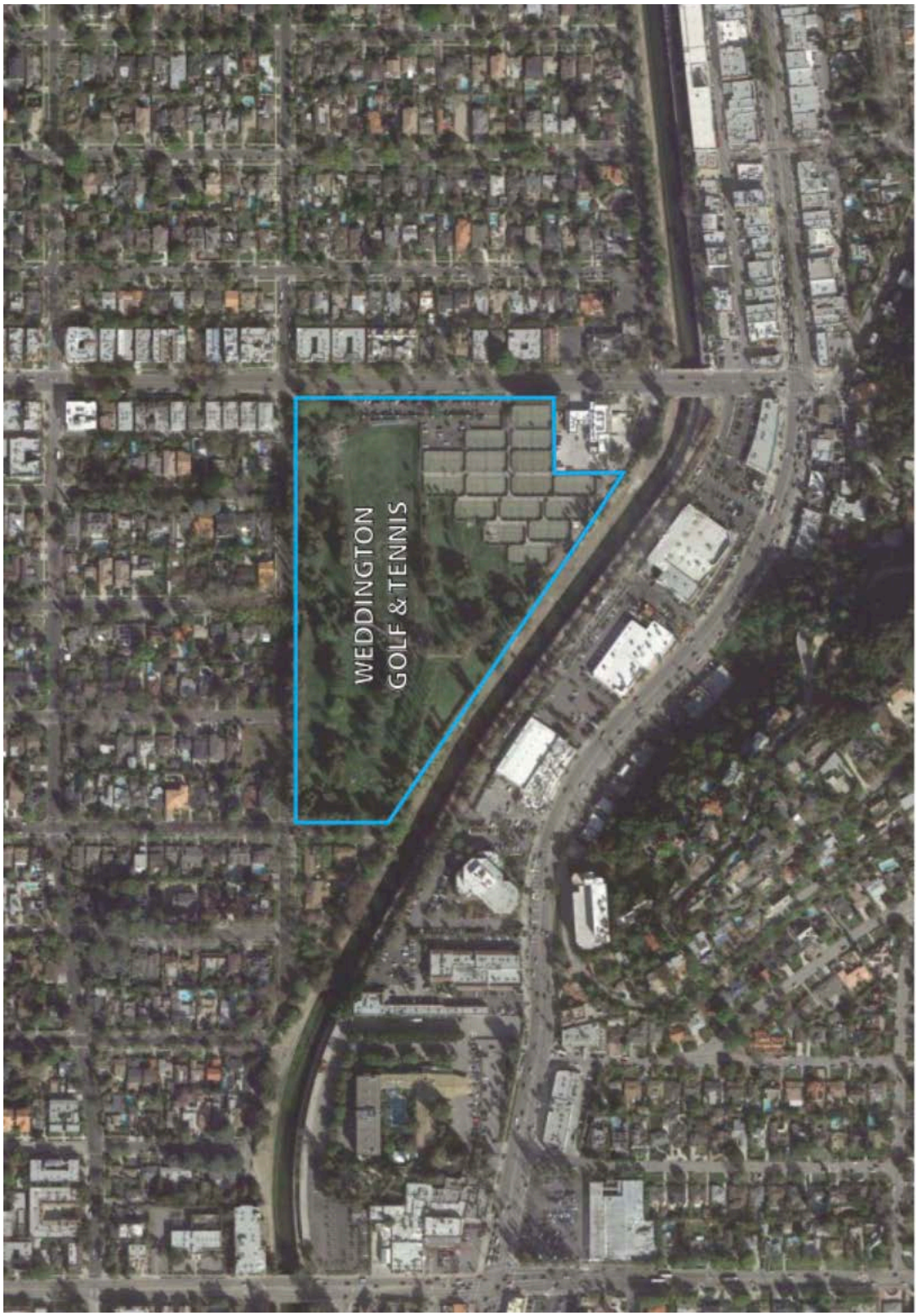


Figure 5.2: Aerial overview of Weddington Gold & Tennis site. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-5, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.



Figure 5.3: Project Site and Development Site Location Key. Image courtesy of Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), III-6, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR-Jul2014.pdf.

The SCRA once again came out against any proposed change to the site. “This is one of the crown jewels of Studio City, so this is one of those ‘chain yourself to the bulldozer’ kinds of

developments," said Lucente.[271] But it wasn't just the Association who cared about the course's fate. Players and non-golfers alike were concerned. "I think the community should decide what happens to it," said Garrett Meyers, a local teenager and golf student at Weddington.[272] Nearby residents also inundated the city planning offices with thousands of letters decrying what a mistake this development would be.[273] Even more letters were written to the *Los Angeles Times*. Karen Thorson Cotter of Valley Village wrote to the paper, "the golf course is the jewel of our town and our last open green space. We do not need this cement monstrosity and we are not drastically in need of senior housing." [274] Not surprisingly, the owners of the land disagreed with much of the community sentiment. As Guy Weddington McCreary reiterated, "everybody seems to think they own the. . .property except us" (a constant battle cry heard in the world of preservation).[275]

By 2003, the matter was nowhere nearer to being settled. In fact, the City of Los Angeles, now hoping to save the site as open green space, made a public announcement of their intent to try and purchase the site. Wendy Gruel, the city council member representing Studio City at the time, believed rapid action was needed to bring about a solution, even if it meant the city would use its power to condemn the property in order to force the sale. "This is a treasure. . .It is open space that should be preserved.[276] Although the motion to condemn the property was approved by an 11-1 vote, Homeplace pleaded with the council to reconsider, as they believed the city was in desperate need of residential dwellings for seniors.[277]

At the time, Gruel had been separately working hard on acquiring a portion of the Weddington land for a much needed new fire station in Studio City.[278] Following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, firefighters from Fire Station #78 had been living, eating, and working

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[271] Ibid.
[272] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[273] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[274] Karen Thorsen Cotter, "Studio City Golf Club Plan," *Los Angeles Times*, February 15, 2003, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2003-feb-15-le-feige15-story.html.
[275] Fox, "2 Sides Take Their Swings."
[276] McGreevy, "L.A. May Buy Golf and Tennis Club."
[277] Ibid.
[278] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003," Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive, accessed July 25, 2020, http://www.lafire.com/stations/archive/articles/fs078_2003-1020_StationInAShed_LATimes.htm.

out of temporary buildings due to the severe damage their station experienced on Coldwater Canyon (just north of Ventura Boulevard) as a result of the quake.[279] Station #78 needed to be relocated elsewhere, and a portion of the land nearest the Los Angeles River – just a half mile away on Whitsett Avenue – was where the city wanted to move it.[280] The council voted to use eminent domain to acquire one acre of Weddington, paying more than $1 million for it.[281] Homeplace tried unsuccessfully to delay the vote, even implying that the city could possibly get that acre for free or at a lower price if it was willing to hold off on a vote until after Homeplace's escrow closed.[282] However, Gruel, alongside other city officials such as then-Council Member Jack Weiss, remained opposed to the senior housing development. "I will continue to do everything I can to save the Studio City Golf and Tennis Center," Weiss told the *Los Angeles Times* in 2003. "This is a jewel of open space"[283]

Ultimately, Homeplace was unable to get approval to build, and the project was abandoned. In 2007, upon the official end of the lease, the Weddington family took over the operation of the course. The heirs then proposed their own senior housing development for the site, through their development partnership, Weddington Golf and Tennis, LLC. Known as the Studio City Senior Living Center Project (SCSLC), the proposal intended to eliminate the golf course, reconfigure the driving range, and move the tennis courts.[284] The plan was then to build a "200-condominium unit senior housing development with an associated subterranean parking structure on the site.[285]

Around the same time, the site became subject to the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (LARRMP) and its implementation companion document, the River Improvement Overlay (RIO), which guides development throughout the Los Angeles River corridor.[286] The

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[279] "Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive - October 20, 2003."
[280] Ibid.
[281] Ibid.
[282] Patrick McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land for Fire Station," *Los Angeles Times*, October 1, 2003, B3, https://latimes.newspapers.com/image/190311650/?terms=studio%2B%2Bfire%2Bdepartment%2B%2Beminent%2Bdomain%2Boctober%2B20%2C%2B2003.
[283] McGreevy, "L.A. to Acquire Land."
[284] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," II-9.
[285] Ibid., cover.
[286] Ibid., IV.G-9.

confluence of these events further brought attention to development efforts at the site, and in particular, raised public awareness about losing Weddington as open green space.

Over the course of the next seven years, from 2007 to 2014, the SCRA once again began fighting to preserve the site as open green space. With the support of lawyers and community members, they made a number of compelling arguments. One of the most relevant arguments was that the site's agricultural zoning is:

> "pursuant to an agreement among the landowners, operators, and the City and County of Los Angeles to permanently maintain the Project site as recreational open space with specific height restrictions. Consistent with that agreement, the Project site is designated as open space on the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan, which comprises the applicable land use element of the City's General Plan. The Project is inconsistent with the Community Plan and zoning designation for the site."[287]

Although the SCRA did acknowledge the importance of senior housing, their argument hinged on the belief that it should not be built at the expense of losing one of the last, and most frequently utilized, plots of open space in the San Fernando Valley.[288] Using statistics from the National Parks Service they argued that, "the Valley's park acreage is already far behind the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended average of 6 to 10 acres of accessible park space per 1,000 residents." They also noted that this was "the last remaining unprotected open space along the 22 miles of the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley."[289]

Naturally, the Weddington's disagreed. Despite the changes to the golf course and the demolition of the tennis courts, they assured the community that they would attempt to preserve as much of the recreational space as possible. They also argued that the demand for housing in the community outweighed these concerns, and that the project would be aligned with "the existing density and character of residential developments in the neighborhood." This assessment was inaccurate. The six senior housing buildings were expected to be 45 feet fall, while the surrounding "residential buildings are smaller and shorter, resulting in significant aesthetic and land use impacts due to the inclusion of six 45 foot tall buildings." Moreover, "under current zoning in the extra limited height district, building height on the site is limited to 30 feet."[290] To

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[287] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 2.
[288] Ibid.
[289] Ibid.
[290] Ibid.

highlight this contrast, the SCRA took pains to provide the heights of the buildings across the street from the site on Whitsett Avenue, which are as follows: 4032 Whitsett is a one-story church, 4068 Whitsett is 2.5 stories, 4100 Whitsett is three stories, 4104-4106 ½ Whitsett is one-story in front, two stories in the back, 4108 Whitsett is 2.5-stories, 4110 Whitsett is four stories (but below 45'), 4112 Whitsett is a one-story house, 4138 Whitsett is 3.5 stories, and 4148 Whitsett is 2.5 stories.[291]

The SCRA also offered what they viewed as the most viable and beneficial alternative for the site. Encouraging the city to purchase the land from the heirs, their idea was known as the LA River Park Alternative (or the Los Angeles River Greenway Trail).



Figure 5.4: Rendering of the proposed Los Angeles River Greenway Trail, spanning from Coldwater Canyon Avenue to Whitsett Avenue, in Studio City. Image courtesy of L.A. River Greenway Project (http://www.conservationsolutions.org/pdf/LARiver/CCS_LAR-Greenway_2014.pdf).

In a letter to Adam Villani, a Los Angeles City Planner, they stated that, "if implemented, the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative would retain the majority of the existing tennis facilities, the driving range, clubhouse and a golf putting green, while providing desperately needed parkland, creating native wetlands, increasing available habitat along the Los Angeles River."[292]

[291] Ibid., 33-34.
[292] Ibid., 3.

The idea gained some momentum, especially considering the site was the only "river-adjacent large undeveloped parcel in the East Valley."[293] There are no other sites within a five mile radius.[294]

In partnership with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC), the LA River Park Alternative had four main points: "(1) Improve water quality and water conservation, (2) Create a regional public access and staging area for the future Los Angeles River greenway, (3) Restore native habitat, and (4) Integrate historic recreational uses (that would be golf and tennis)."[295] The Urban Waters Federal Partnership (which the SCRA brought in to help secure government funding for the project), expressed support for the alternative and stated it would be "one of the most significant River revitalization projects in this area and has been prioritized by the Urban Waters Federal Partnership in its Los Angeles River Work Plan to receive targeted support from the federal government to expedite its implementation."[296]

Separate from saving the Weddington Golf site, the City of Los Angeles approved and adopted the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan ("LARRMP") as the regional vision and guide for development and improvement of multi-benefit projects along the Los Angeles River in the City of Los Angeles. The overall goal of this plan is to "transform the City's 32-mile stretch of the River into an 'emerald necklace' of parks, walkways, and bike paths, as well as provid[e] better connections to the neighboring communities, protect[ing] wildlife, [and] promoting the health of the river."[297] Kathy Hasset, co-director of Save LA River Open Space (SLAROS) believes the "alternative project" offers the best option for protecting and maintaining the site. "It has the potential to make a major contribution to our region, including improved water quality by halting pollutants from entering the LA River and creating a means for natural water treatment, better access to the Los Angeles River Greenway, the restoration of

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[293] Joe Linton, "A New Vision for Studio City Golf and Tennis," *LA Creek Freak*, October 15, 2008, https://lacreekfreak.wordpress.com/2008/10/15/a-new-vision-for-studio-city-golf-and-tennis/.
[294] Linton, "A New Vision."
[295] Ibid.
[296] "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," 16.
[297] Ibid., 49.

native habitats and the preservation of recreational uses."[298] SLAROS itself was created in the early 2000s with the mission to "preserve the Weddington property as open space with permanent public access, and to protect it from unwanted development."[299]

Many community members supported the L.A. River Natural Park Alternative Plan, but the cost to the City to purchase the site proved too prohibitive. In 2017, while many locals were still under the assumption that the senior housing debate remained ongoing, behind the scenes, an alternative deal was being struck. The heirs were in fact entering into an agreement with an elite local private college preparatory school, Harvard-Westlake, to develop the site as the school's new state-of-the-art recreational and athletic facility (the site is located less than a mile from the school's campus). The site was purportedly sold for over $40 million.[300]

Initially, Harvard-Westlake claimed it would be impossible for the existing facilities to remain as-is. "It was impossible to incorporate the golf course in the plan that would meet the school's needs," school spokesman Ari Engelberg told *The Daily News* in 2019.[301] The initial plan proposed would include "two lighted all-weather playing fields, a main gym, locker rooms, swimming pool, tennis courts, underground parking, six acres of public plazas, a walking and jogging trail," but "no golf area."[302] Partially in response to backlash, the school has now agreed in its most recent proposal to preserve the "golf putting green, clubhouse, and restaurant," though not the course itself.[303]

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[298] Karen Young, "Save LA River Open Space effort to bring new park to Studio City," *My Daily Find*, September 13, 2009, http://www.mydailyfind.com/2009/09/13/save-la-river-open-space-effort-to-bring-new-park-to-studio-city.
[299] "Home," Save LA River Open Space, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.savelariveropenspace.org.
[300] Olga Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently; its longtime users are not happy," *Daily News*, August 2, 2019, https://www.dailynews.com/2019/08/02/a-popular-golf-course-in-studio-city-will-close-permanently-its-longtime-users-are-not-happy.
[301] Grigoryants, "Weddington Golf & Tennis in Studio City will close permanently."
[302] Eric Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft for new athletic facilities on 16-acre site in Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, July 15, 2019, https://www.latimes.com/sports/highschool/varsity-times/la-sp-vti-harvard-westlake-athletic-facilities-20190715-story.html.
[303] "Project Overview," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/the-project/project-overview/.

There are a number of troubling elements brought about by this proposed development. The space will have limited public access, and the preserved public space "is not contiguous, it does not create a park environment. It is created by bits and pieces cobbled together mostly on the perimeter of the property."[304] Noise is another major factor, as the school is proposing to build facilities with a total of 2,117 spectator seats across their gyms, athletic fields, and pool.[305] Traffic and parking pose additional concerns. Currently, there are 532 proposed parking spaces for the site.[306] With spectator seats well in excess of that number, not to mention parking for students and faculty themselves, this poses a major impact on the surrounding neighborhood's traffic. Even with the school's proposed shuttles, this does not provide any guarantees.[307] The project would also see the removal of approximately 200 mature trees, which poses both carbon sequestration, historic, and aesthetic concerns.[308] Although the school would replace them with new trees, these would take 20 or more years to reach maturity.[309] There are also concerns about the site's water recapture proposal, given its location along the Los Angeles River. "The Harvard-Westlake recapture proposal reduces the catchment area of polluted runoff from 200 acres to 39 acres," and would likely see the runoff co-mingling with street water before running into the river.[310]

As it stands today, Harvard Westlake has submitted plans, proposed findings, and supplemental material along with a request for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The Los Angeles City Planning Office is currently reviewing these documents, and all interested parties

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[304] "HW Sports Campus: Limited Public Access," *Studio City Residents Association*, June 27, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-limited-public-access.
[305] "HW Sports Campus: Noise," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 4, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-noise.
[306] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'How will you guarantee that people wont park in the neighborhood?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 12, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1582933283515-d3e58056-5ac7.
[307] "Frequently Asked Questions: Parking and Traffic – 'Will Harvard-Westlake students drive to the site for practices/games?'," Harvard-Westlake River Park, accessed August 30, 2020, https://www.hwriverpark.com/faq/#1559693983093-cebfb9eb-8a5a.
[308] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal," *Studio City Residents Association*, July 25, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-tree-removal.
[309] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[310] "HW Sports Campus: Water Reclamation," *Studio City Residents Association*, August 29, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/hw-sports-campus-water-reclamation.

are awaiting a Notice of Preparation.[311] The six primary related documents pertaining to the Harvard Westlake plan include elevation plans, findings, photographs, and a floorplan, all of which were submitted to the city on March 5, 2020.[312] "The School must prepare a full Environmental Impact Report" (EIR) that requires an expanded public comment period for the community to analyze and mitigate the full environmental impact of the Harvard-Westlake Project."[313] The SCRA and other interested parties continue to actively oppose this development on the site.

Prior opposition to development on the site has not been based on any historical rationale. This changed, however, in 2012, when the course was listed as a potential historical resource on Historic Places LA and Survey LA. The site is currently being evaluated for inclusion on the California Register as a Historical-Cultural Monument (HCM) by a private entity.[314] These factors further impact possible development on the site, as well as the site's requested CUP (which is currently under review).

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311 "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI," March 5, 2020, Site Plan Review Record, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles City Planning, https://planning.lacity.org/pdiscaseinfo/search/encoded/MjM2MzAz0.

312 Los Angeles City Planning, "Case #CPC-2020-1511-VCU-SPR-WDI."

313 "Statement on the Existing Harvard-Westlake Development Plan for Weddington Golf & Tennis – February 2020," *Studio City Residents Association*, February 24, 2020, https://studiocityresidents.org/statement-on-the-existing-harvard-westlake-development-plan-for-weddington-golf-tennis-february-2020/

314 "Petition: Urge Kerkorian to vote YES: Weddington Golf & Tennis as an Historical Monument," Change.org, Accessed September 5, 2020, https://www.change.org/p/urge-krekorian-to-vote-yes-weddington-golf-tennis-is-an-historical-monument;

VI: Preservation and a Path Forward

"The relationship between history and memory is peculiarly and perhaps uniquely fractured in contemporary American life." – Michael Frisch, historian[315]

Preservation, as a practice, encapsulates more than just buildings. It addresses the landscape of a space in its entirety, conveying what a site has been, how (or if) it has changed over time, who has used it, and how it has affected them. To preserve a space is to continually manage change over the course of time. Preservation also helps define a society and a culture – it is a deliberate maintenance of a collective consciousness.

The choice to conserve – to value legacy – can reflect what's important to a community (depending on who's telling the story, and their intended audience). There are a number of players attempting to shape the narrative of Weddington Golf. The City of Los Angeles, Harvard-Westlake School, numerous grassroots groups, native tribes, community and nonprofit organizations, and private property owners each have a stake in the outcome (and believe their stake is the most valuable). Ultimately, there are a number of compelling reasons to preserve the space without necessarily valuing one stakeholder's perspective over another. Based on the historical research provided above and the analysis below, the reasons to preserve remain more compelling than the reasons to develop.

<u>Preservation Rationale 1: Community Use</u>

On any given weekend, the driving range at Weddington Golf is a loud and cheerful place. Regulars shout hello at one another, asking about this relative or that, and frequently chat up newcomers, providing advice or suggestions on how to improve their golf swing. You can find a diverse mix of individuals, from six year old girls to 80 year old men hitting a medium bucket of balls (for only $10).[316] For an additional five dollars, you can rent a set of clubs.[317] The first two of the 25 stalls are regularly reserved by the golf pros for lessons, which cost

[315] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 45.
[316] "Weddington Golf," Weddington Golf & Tennis, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.weddingtongolfandtennis.com/weddington-golf/.
[317] Ibid.

(depending on length and pro) around $50-60 per half hour.[318] Approximately 70,000 rounds of golf are played at Weddington each year – roughly 200 rounds every day.[319] During the week, the course – which is open to the public every day from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. – is equally busy, if not more so, given the numerous local high school tennis and golf teams which use the facility to practice.[320]



Figure 6.1: Putting green and clubhouse as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The surrounding Valley community uses Weddington Golf & Tennis in a variety of ways. In addition to lessons and school team practices, the course is a meeting place for business professionals, friend groups, and old timers alike. Seniors are the most common morning players, but the afternoon and weekend set is dominated by younger people. Golf, as a sport, has seen a dramatic influx of young women players in particular, whose participation in the sport has

[318] Ron del Barrio, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.
[319] Planning Associates, Inc., *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles - Department of City Planning (Los Angeles, 2014), 220-21, https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/StudioCitySeniorLivingCenterProjectDEIR_Appendix%20-Volume%201-Jul2014.pdf.
[320] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."

jumped 21% since the year 2000.[321] More than 25% of these players are non-White.[322] Weddington Golf remains the only public course in the area where lower income players could have access to the sport. As Ron del Barrio, a long-time gold pro and instructor at Weddington said, "Where the hell is the next Tiger Woods going to come from if everything is a private club?"[323] One of the things del Barrio loves most about the site is that "it feels like a mini country club community without anyone needing to pay to be a member. People are blown away by the warm family atmosphere to this day. Everyone is welcome – that's how it's always been, and how it still is."[324]



Figure 6.2: The original driving range remains intact as of June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The price point significantly improves the accessibility of Weddington. Golf as a whole can be an extremely costly sport when you factor in club memberships, green fees, and the price of gear. For example, Lakeside Golf Club, which is the nearest course to Weddington is private. In addition to initial and annual membership fees (which are not disclosed to the public),

[321] "Golf Industry Facts," National Golf Foundation, accessed October 5, 2020, https://www.ngf.org/golf-industry-research.
[322] National Golf Foundation, "Golf Industry Facts."
[323] del Barrio, interview.
[324] Ibid.

members are required to pay monthly dues to play golf.[325] If you wish to bring a non-member friend, there's a $100 fee.[326] Golf clubs are not available for rent, but a caddy is (again, for a fee).[327] By contrast, although Weddington Golf is a shorter course, it only costs $12 on weekdays, $15 on weekends, and $10 for seniors to play a round.[328] This again, demonstrates the community element of Weddington – not only is everyone welcome, but it is truly affordable to all. This is important because golf has not historically been an accessible sport, as discussed above. Not only has Weddington been historically open along race and gender lines, but the low cost creates equity. Additionally, in terms of gender inclusion, many private clubs only allow women to play on specific, predetermined days. To use Lakeside as an example once again, the club does not allow women to be members at all. Women are only allowed to play if they're related to an immediate male club member, such as a father or a spouse, and even then, only on predetermined days. As another letter writer put it, "[I] have never felt so much a part of a community as I have since I started coming to Studio City Golf + Tennis. . .Recreation like this should be available to everyone, not just those who can pay $100,000 to join a private club."[329]

While Weddington's community openness is reflected by its economic accessibility, it has also long been known for its social inclusivity. This is reflected in a number of letters that were sent in 2002 and 2003, as part of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) written comments to the Homeplace Environmental Impact Report. At the time, the head of the Los Angeles Tennis Association wrote that "Generally speaking, many of our members, by virtue of their sexual orientation, felt left out or at least uninvited in sports during their developmental years in school, and therefore weren't able to use sports to the fullest to help develop those skills. . .It is important for us that you understand that Studio City Golf and Tennis [now Weddington Golf and Tennis] is a cultural resource not just to those who live in its neighborhood, city, or even the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members who use the facility weekly do not live in the San Fernando Valley. . .Most of our members pass many tennis courts on their drives to and from

[325] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 1, 2020.
[326] Lakeside Golf Club Member (anonymous), interview.
[327] Ibid.
[328] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."
[329] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 501.

Studio City Golf and Tennis to play in our leagues. Those courts do not offer what. . .Studio City Golf and Tennis [offers]. These courts are a cultural resource that we urge you not to change in any way."[330]





Figure 6.3: Clubhouse lunch counter and pro-shop interior, June, 2020. Images courtesy of Teri Austin.

The loss of Weddington's golfing facilities – as Harvard-Westlake currently plans to retain only the putting green – would leave local golfers who cannot or do not want to afford private fees (or do not feel welcome at private clubs) in the lurch. Even the nearest local city-owned public golf course, Balboa Golf Course, is more expensive than Weddington, and requires internet access to book a tee-time online and in advance.[331] It also lacks the same aesthetic and social environment. Balboa is not set on a residential street, as Weddington is.[332] It's off a main thoroughfare and next to the freeway, which creates additional noise.[333] "Weddington is a smaller course, so it's easier to just pop in for a round with your friends. You don't have to book ahead of time," said Neil Cohen, a Studio City resident who has been golfing at Weddington for over 20 years.[334] "It's so well maintained. The feeling of golfing there, when you're on the fourth

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330 "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 93-94.
331 "Balboa Golf Course," Los Angeles City Golf, accessed October 4, 2020, https://golf.lacity.org/course_balboa.
332 Satellite view of Weddington Golf, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Weddington+Golf+%26+Tennis/@34.1460876,-118.407742,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c2bdf724c4767f:0x3269df60ecf92cb7!8m2!3d34.1460876!4d-118.405548; Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth, accessed October 4, 2020, https://www.google.com/maps/place/Balboa+Golf+Course/@34.1724847,-118.4941552,695m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x80c299d1742f9bb5:0x1128223aa5450c55!8m2!3d34.1724847!4d-118.4919665.
333 Satellite view of Balboa Golf Course, Google Earth.
334 Neil Cohen, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, October 7, 2020.

tee. . .it's elevated. . .and the scenery is framed by the river behind you and the dense older trees on all sides. Balboa just doesn't have that. It's like a desert by comparison."[335]



Figure 6.4 View from the fourth hole tee. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The community feel is not just tied into playing a round of golf. "It serves us not only for our recreation, camaraderie and many, many successful business deals, this very healthy heart of our community sends a living pulse that flows through our residential neighborhood, gentle, quiet, green and nourishing," wrote Barbara Robinson, in a March 28, 2002 letter of comment.[336] Community members often remark on the conviviality of the space. "It's like *Cheers*," said Chris Lyons, a Valley Village resident who has played golf at Weddington nearly every Sunday for the past 25 years.[337] "Everybody knows everybody, and everybody feels right at home."[338] Another letter writer echoed these sentiments, suggesting that "the complex is like a 'corner bar without

[335] Cohen, interview.
[336] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 18.
[337] Chris Lyons, interviewed by Kimberly Tashman via phone, September 24, 2020.
[338] Lyons, interview.

the liquor.' People feel safe there, parents feel safe knowing their kids are there playing golf and tennis without them. It's been there for over 50 years and truly is the 'jewel of Studio City.' What other facility can offer this?"[339]

Although the school claims that for this project, the community could still use the remaining tennis and putting green facilities, as well as those to be built, during specified hours (yet to be determined), no records can be found of Harvard-Westlake opening their existing school recreational facilities to the public at-large.[340] The logistics for this would also be challenging (if not unrealistic), given the ever-changing nature of the school's needs. Not to mention the possible insurance liability the school could acquire through this community use, which would further disincentivize them from allowing the public to use the space. Even if these facilities are readily available to the public, the community feel of the space cannot survive the school's proposed alterations. If there is no golf course, only half the tennis courts, and no driving range, the primary use of the space is gone. If Harvard-Westlake controls the hours, and they are structured around the school's schedule, the community simply cannot utilize the space seven days a week, 16 hours a day, as they do now.[341]

Preservation Rationale 2: Loss of Open Green Space

Weddington Golf remains the only publicly open and utilized green space in the Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Valley Village area. The space spans 16.1 acres, most of which is utilized by the nine-hole golf course.[342] There has been a concerted community effort to retain this space, particularly as it runs along the Los Angeles River.[343] The site is the last open space along the

[339] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 100.

[340] Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project*, Environmental Case No: ENV-2020-1512-EIR, September 30, 2020, 2; As of publication, author was unable to find any records to this effect.
[341] Weddington Golf & Tennis, "Weddington Golf."
[342] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-1.
[343] Save LA River Open Space, "Home."

river in the San Fernando Valley.[344] Community concerns about the loss of the green space are both environmental and psychological.

Air quality is one of the many environmental concerns, considering the proposed Harvard-Westlake construction would see the destruction of 200 mature trees. The site is separated from the congestion of Ventura Boulevard to the south thanks to the Los Angeles River, and the numerous trees provide windbreaks, visual barriers, and air quality improvements.[345] In particular, the loss of Blue Gum Eucalyptus trees on the site, which are "excellent for carbon sequestration,. . .control particulate pollution, [and] provide sound control," is a concern.[346] Although the school has stated that they intend to plant new trees, it will take decades for those trees to reach maturation, and thereby provide the same air quality benefits. Additionally, the increased traffic to the site – as demonstrated by the addition of 532 parking spaces – diminishes the surrounding neighborhood's air quality. This has been a recurring issue for any development on the site. As one of the 2002 letter writers noted, "The residents of the North Valley Heart Drive area will be disturbed constantly by the delivery, trash and other vehicles necessary to supply care and maintenance."[347] These issues, plus the addition of bus traffic shuttling students to and from the site, are still of great concern. This issue has even been addressed by Harvard-Westlake's own student newspaper, *The Chronicle*, which quoted Studio City resident Pam Friedman, stating:

> "Your kids are going to come down Coldwater [Canyon] and then make a right turn on Woodbridge and then fan out in my neighborhood with driving and parking..I have heard, as did some of my neighborhood, the mitigation plan, [and] I don't think that your people can enforce a traffic mitigation plan. I just think that's unrealistic. I can tell you that people that live closer to this project are freaking out."

The emissions that result as part of the demolition and construction process, pose further concerns. This particular issue was noted in the 2002 Environmental Impact Report compiled for the proposed Homeplace project, which warned that demolition and building of subterranean

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[344] Mike Szymanski, "Petition Drive Asks for Weddington Golf Course to Remain Open Space [Video]," *Studio City Patch*, March 16, 2013, https://patch.com/california/studiocity/petition-drive-asks-for-weddington-golf-course-to-rem91daaa4fdd.
[345] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," IV.D-17.
[346] "HW Sports Campus: Tree Removal."
[347] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 139.

parking "would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to localized construction emissions."[348]



Figure 6.5 View from the eighth hole. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

Harvard-Westlake contends that there will be 5.4 acres of open green space remaining on the site.[349] However, per the Notice of Preparation and its Conceptual Site Plan (CSP), these acres would not be contiguous, and would be made up mostly of pathways bordering the site – hardly open green space.[350] Further, plazas, water features, and landscaping all count toward their calculation of what defines open space.[351]

[348] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project," xiii.
[349] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[350] Ibid., Conceptual Site Plan.
[351] Ibid., 2.



Figure 6.6: Conceptual Site Plan for the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park. Image courtesy of "Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project."

In order for Harvard-Westlake to obtain the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) necessary to begin demolition, the school must "ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses."[352] Per their NOP, building upon the remaining 11+ acres appears to be incompatible with the site's current use. On those acres, the school intends to build the following:[353]

Field A, 1.87 acres

Field A Ancillary/Facility Structures, 6,499 square feet

Field B, 4.12 acres

Field B Ancillary/Facility Structures, 3,080 square feet

Multi-purpose Gymnasium Structure, 80, 249 square feet

Pool, 0.28 acres

Ancillary/Facility Structures and Pool Canopy, 15,154 square feet

The school has also proposed a 180 square-foot security kiosk, and plans to keep eight of the 16 tennis courts and the clubhouse.[354] The CUP must also be in alignment with the "existing adopted General Plan, including local area and community plans." The present Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan notes that "[o]pen [s]pace is broadly defined as land which is essentially free of structures and buildings and/or is natural in character and which functions in one or more of the following ways: 1. Recreational and educational opportunities. 2. Scenic, cultural and historic value. . ."[355] Although the proposed space will continue to serve a recreational purpose, it will not be "essentially free of structures and buildings," as is required by the plan.

However, the preservation of green space is more than just meeting government guidelines. It effects how a community looks and feels about itself. The following quotes are from letters written by community members supporting the preservation of Weddington in its current form:

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[352] Conditional Use Permit (CUP) FAQ," Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, accessed October 4, 2020, http://planning.lacounty.gov/faq/cup.
[353] "Notice of Preparation – Harvard-Westlake River Park Project," 2.
[354] Ibid.
[355] City of Los Angeles, *Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass Community Plan*, amended September, 2016, 32, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/8bd3ea98-b6d0-4408-aae7-ddca8f9df8ae/Sherman_Oaks-Studio_City-Toluca_Lake-Cahuenga_Pass_Community_Plan.pdf.

> "This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. . .Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area." Richard Shamban, Sherman Oaks[356]
>
> "The sylvan glade is in the midst of quiet streets and proud residents who have helped keep this marvelous family recreational facility pristine and beautiful for the past five decades. . .But don't take my word for it. Those of you who make this decision, come out here any time, any day, and you will see what effect this wondrous recreational facility has on this part of our city." Robert and Maryln King, Sherman Oaks[357]
>
> "For those of us who neither play tennis or golf, the open space furnishes nourishment in a complex commercial and crowded residential area."[358] Carrie Henderson, Studio City
>
> "There are too many buildings around here and not enough green restful places." Steve[359]
>
> "It would be an ecological and environmental crime to deprive the citizens of Studio City of this recreational area. . ." Richard and Judy Groll, Studio City et al.[360]

These quotes reflect only a smattering of over a thousand letters submitted in support of keeping Weddington Golf intact.

Preservation Rationale 3: Cultural and Historic Relevance

"Bob Hope was there every Sunday night at 10 p.m., like clockwork."[361] Dean Martin hit the first ball on opening day.[362] Jack Nicholson belongs to multiple private courses, yet still drops in on a regular basis.[363] Weddington Golf's connection to the entertainment industry and Hollywood history looms large. While the famous may have played a round, Weddington's community role transcends far its celebrity connections.

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[356] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.
[357] Ibid., 178.
[358] Ibid., 154-55.
[359] Ibid., 11.
[360] Ibid., 42-51.
[361] del Barrio, interview.
[362] "Dean Martin fires first shot," University of California: Calisphere, accessed October 8, 2020, https://calisphere.org/item/9b3d14dad7b0b0cb96ec427afaff3415.
[363] Cook, "Jack Nicholson."

At the state level, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) requires sites to meet at least one of its four criteria for either preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction.[364] At the local level, in order to qualify as a Historic Cultural Monument (HCM), the City of Los Angeles has similar requirements.[365] Weddington Golf meets two of the four criteria required for preservation – Criterion 1 and 3.

Criterion 1 requires a site to be "associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States."[366] The Historic Resources Assessment Report for Weddington compiled in 2012 supports this argument in its findings, noting that "as a privately-owned community recreation (golf) center built to service the growing community of Studio City in the mid-1950s," the site qualifies under Criterion 1.[367]

In terms of contributions to "local history," Weddington Golf is reflective of the suburbanization of the San Fernando Valley. As discussed above, the area's rapid growth created significant demands for recreation during the 1950s and 1960s. The golf course also reflects the widespread popularity of the sport during this era, and in this area specifically (as numerous other courses were built in the Valley during this time). However, Weddington is unique in that although it has always been privately owned, it is open to the public. The site has additional historic relevance in that it has always been open to women and communities of color – which was particularly significant during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.

In terms of "cultural heritage," the Historic Resources Assessment Report references the site's importance to the entertainment industry, which is of particular significance to the history and development of Studio City.[368] Surrounding neighborhoods were named for the founders of each community – by contrast *Studio* City was named for its industry.[369] And it is the employees

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[364] "California Register of Historical Resources," California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, accessed October 8, 2020, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238.
[365] "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?," City of Los Angeles City Planning, accessed October 8, 2020, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/fcd76b35-7140-48ef-ad50-2506f270d0d8/Info%20Brief%20What%20Makes%20a%20Resource%20Significant.pdf.
[366] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[367] Ibid., 35.
[368] Ibid., 28.
[369] Dinah Eng, "That's why it's called Studio City," *Los Angeles Times*, March 20, 2005, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-mar-20-re-guide20-story.html.

of this industry who made up the majority of its residential population, and who have long used and loved Weddington Golf. "Stallone, Schwarzenegger, Will Smith, Denzel, my list is ridiculously long, and nobody cared who they were at that place," said del Barrio.[370]

Criterion 3 states that a site must "embod[y] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values."[371] Designed by a highly-respected architect, Weddington's "represents the essential characteristics of a local, community golf course in the mid-1950s."[372] These characteristics include the "low-slung, Ranch style clubhouse" and the similarly designed driving range shelter, which is consistent with the architectural style of many local homes of the era.[373]



Figure 6.7: The golf ball-shaped lights, as seen from the parking lot in June, 2020. Image courtesy of Teri Austin.

The site's golf ball-shaped lights, a form of programmatic architecture, are a unique and distinct feature that also speaks to the particular time period in which they were built, as they could be seen at a distance from an automobile. This form of roadside architecture also ties into the sites large for its time parking lot, which broadly reflects the expanding car culture of the mid-century period. Palm trees, so representative of the California lifestyle and dream, have surrounded the course for decades. As the Historic Resources Assessment Report states, it

[370] del Barrio, interview.
[371] "Weddington Golf & Tennis Club: Historic Resources Assessment Report," 26.
[372] Ibid., 28.
[373] Ibid.

"embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type as a typical example of a post-war community golf course."[374]

The State of California requires preservation sites to "ha[ve] yielded, or ha[ve] the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation" (Criterion 4).[375] The city of Los Angeles does not have a matching criterion.[376] However, historically, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (as well as numerous other tribes) used the Los Angeles River in this general area as a ritual site and main thoroughfare.[377] It is possible that there may be archeological artifacts on the site, although further research would be required to determine this.

Finally, the site is so beloved that a private citizen (with no formal training) recently took it upon herself to research and submit an HCM nomination for Weddington to the City of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources.[378] It is currently under review.

Future Uses

Although it has been established that Weddington Golf holds tremendous value, the site has been owned since 2017 by the Harvard-Westlake School. As discussed in Chapter VIII above, the school plans to build athletic facilities on the majority of the site. The Studio City Residents Association (SCRA) and other grassroots organizations, including Save LA River Space, are hoping a compromise can be reached between the school and the community, which would allow the space to remain in its current state. This outcome seems unlikely, given the school's significant financial investment in the property. However, there are possible alternatives.

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[374] Ibid., 35.
[375] "California Register of Historical Resources"; "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant?".
[376] City of Los Angeles City Planning, "Office of Historic Resources Info Brief: What Makes a Resource Significant."
[377] Kimia Fatehi (Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the Tribal President, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians), interviewed by via video-conferencing Kimberly Tashman, October 6, 2020.
[378] Teri Austin, interviewed by Kimblery Tashman via phone, October 8, 2020.

One potential approach would see the City of Los Angeles purchase the land from the school, and retain the space as a public park and utility. This would be the ideal scenario for those who wish it to remain intact. However, the City has had numerous opportunities to buy it before, and has not followed through. This makes this proposal unlikely. However, there is precedent for this type of purchase. "When a similar dilemma faced the city of Calabasas, i.e., a swim and tennis club closing down, that city. . .acquire[d] and r[a]n the facility in order to provide a healthy, pleasing environment and spirit for its citizens as well as creating a sense of well-being and unity for the area."[379] Although Calabasas may have had the money to do so, where Los Angeles may not, it still reflects precedent for such a move.

There would be an additional benefit to this that the City has yet to formally evaluate. As a site situated along the Los Angeles River, the land was originally owned and utilized by local indigenous populations that still exist today. The site lies between two of the traditional villages amongst many in the Valley, and was likely part of the traditional path the tribes used as a social network.[380] Over the course of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonization, the land was stolen from these native groups, and their ability to use it traditionally was taken away.[381] If the City were to own the site, they could (and should) provide access to any of these remaining tribes, in order to utilize the acres of open green space for specific tribal ceremonies (particularly those that require land and access to the river). Their "ceremonies have [had] to adapt and change in order to deal with settler colonization and the massive dispossession of [their] people."[382] There is no reason that they should not be able to use the land in a way that reflects their cultural heritage and practice, particularly if it was publicly owned.

Another option would involve the community raising the funds or develop a public-private partnership to buy the land from Harvard-Westlake. This has been attempted in the past, and was unsuccessful.[383] There is other vacant land also within a few mile radius of Harvard-Westlake's campus that show potential as sites to build athletic facilities and that are not

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[379] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 493.
[380] Fatehi, interview.
[381] Ibid.
[382] Friends of the Los Angeles River, "TUNE INTO THE PREMIERE OF AT RIVER'S EDGE: HEALTHY URBAN ECOSYSTEMS," October 3, 2020, video, 1:17:24, https://www.facebook.com/135614457850/videos/331972904693242/.
[383] "Save LA River Open Space."

currently in use as green space. A school spokesman, Ari Engelberg, said that the project "is entirely about increasing the capacity of our athletic facilities so we can get kids home earlier."[384] Hardly a viable rationale for demolishing history and removing open space.

There is also an argument that Weddington Golf should be preserved purely because the need and demand for the space has not waned, and the community wants it to remain intact. This is reflected by the scores of letters written over the years and the continued grassroots campaigns to save it. Finally, if the site were granted HCM status, it could incentivize Harvard-Westlake to develop elsewhere.

[384] Sondheimer, "Harvard-Westlake releases first draft."

VII: Conclusion

Los Angeles has changed radically since 1955. Weddington Golf has not. It remains a defining element of the cultural landscape of Studio City, and a central part of its legacy. As a largely intact post-war, neighborhood golf course, it has provided years of connection, fun, sportsmanship, history, and has even been the site of some major Hollywood business deals. Its relevance to the community cannot be overstated. Built during a time of mass popularity for golf and rapid suburban growth in the San Fernando Valley, the course evokes the values and aesthetics stylings of its time. The course's history and continued use and relevance make it a prime site for preservation. The loss of this space in its current form would be monumental. "The process of mourning for a lost neighborhood. . .places that may no longer exist physically" is a phenomenon experienced by people all over the world.[385] Not everything can be saved, but when the opportunity presents itself to save something of value to a community, the question becomes not why, but rather how to save it. Weddington Golf is such a place. Studio City resident Richard Shamban sums this up perfectly: "The Studio City Golf and Tennis facility has been in operation in the community for more than 50 years. The entire property, from the tennis courts and golf course to the coffee shop is a safe destination place for families and children. This is a defining cultural icon of Studio City. This facility is one of the primary attractions for families to live in the city. Developing this open space would have an absolute, negative impact on the social environment and property values of the entire Studio City area."[386]

[385] Hayden, *Power of Place*, 16.
[386] "Draft Environmental Impact Report: Studio City Senior Living Center Project – Appendix A-2," 166.

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Kimberly Turner <turner.kimberly.4@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:34 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: Councilmember Raman <contactCD4@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's massive project that will result in the loss of Weddington Golf and Tennis. Weddington Golf & Tennis is an iconic site, open to the public for nearly 70 years, that possesses historic, recreational, environmental, and sentimental value.

Harvard-Westlake School has proposed a massive $100-million development plan to build a sports complex, which has alarmed our community. Angelenos have an unwavering commitment to preserving this irreplaceable green open space in the heart of the San Fernando Valley.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. At the very least, the scope requires a Health Care Assessment.

The project will include the removal of 250,000 cubic yards of undisturbed soil and the elimination of 246 trees, leaving a barren pit in the middle of Studio City. It will interrupt wildlife connectivity -- disturbing and displacing all species of wildlife that currently call Weddington home.

The school is trying to mask the massive development under the guise of outdoor areas and public access but the scale of this project can't be disguised. It will be massive with stadium lights, bleachers and noise. Operations could be seven days a week, 16 hours a day. Please be reminded that this sports complex will be in the middle of a quiet neighborhood and will be highly disruptive to residents.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. Other impacts include intrusive light, air quality, and greenhouse gases. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

An example of impacts that were not sufficiently addressed are the cumulative noise impacts from relocated Burbank Airport NextGen flight paths that moved over Studio City from historical paths. Jet noise concentrates primarily over and south of the project area, and therefore aircraft noise and related health impacts must be studied as part of the requirement to study cumulative noise impacts.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

As a former HW parent, I am usually supportive of their endeavors, however in this instance, I think the school has ignored the cries of the surrounding neighborhood of Studio City. The benefits of the project to the students are far

outweighed by the damaging and destructive impacts forced upon neighborhoods in Studio City, not only during construction, but during ceaseless operations for decades to come.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Turner
Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Kyle Biren <kylebiren@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:35 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am a 36 year old man who was born and raised in Sherman Oaks. My father brought me to Weddington, or as we call it "Whitsett," when I was 8 years old to hit golf balls. I developed a love for the sport and have been playing golf ever since. My dad and I still regularly hit balls together on Friday nights at Weddington. This place is a gem of the neighborhood and loved by all. It also serves as one of the few decent options in the area to get people outside, especially kids who are mainly on some sort of screen all day. It would be a real shame to lose a major bright spot of the community.

Please consider the positive impact this place has on so many and not let it be turned into a an unnecessary center for the privileged few.

Thank you,

Kyle Biren

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Environmental Case# ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Lee Haxall <lhaxall@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 11:35 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

This letter is in regard to the Harvard Westlake River Park Project
Environmental Case# ENV-2020-1512-EIR

Dear Ms. Henry, Ms. Raman, and to whom it may concern:

Upon reading the EIR, I was horrified to see that the city somehow thinks the impact of this project would be “less than significant,” once construction was finished. This development is, quite simply, a nightmare for our neighborhood. I live a block over from what will now be years of noisy construction and devastation to our tree filled green space if this “project” goes.

Over half of the oxygen producing canopy of old growth trees, some of which have been here since before the neighborhood houses were built, will be torn out and replaced with little trees that will take 60 years to grow to the height of the current trees. The 16 acres of oxygen producing cooling grass used by the public to enjoy a 9 hole golf course, will be smothered by hot, toxic, plastic astro turf fields available only to the wealthy kids who pay their tuition.

Speaking of oxygen, we all know that everyone drives to school in LA. The traffic will greatly increase on our little neighborhood streets which are currently mainly used by pedestrians. This neighborhood is a very walking and bicycling friendly neighborhood, with very little automobile traffic. Everyone in the neighborhood feels safe to walk or roller skate or bicycle, even with baby strollers, little kids, and dogs. Our strolling lifestyle will be destroyed as students and teachers crowd our streets driving their cars and school busses to and from the facility.

Then there’s the wildlife. I am an avid birdwatcher and enjoy watching our Western Bluebirds, Goldfinches, Oregon Juncos, Phoebes, Warblers, Hawks, Owls, and the local murder of Crows all hang out on the golf course and in the huge trees with the squirrels, skunks and opossums. I can see the golf course through the open fencing on Valley Spring and Bellaire, despite not being a golfer. The devastation to these habitats will break my heart. Birds and animals don’t hang out on plastic astro turf, and they shy away from loud noises like screaming teenagers. And what about those 11 foot tall fences along Valley Spring Rd? The Harvard Westlake project drawing shows Valley Spring with 6 foot tall open fences bordered by lots of mature trees. But then the "Requested Actions" state that the fence will be an 11 foot tall fence along Valley Spring and Bellaire. This essentially fences us public stakeholders completely out, especially if it is a solid fence. Just yesterday a magnificent, huge skunk came trotting out of the golf course under the fence and walked right in front of me, headed into one of the neighbor’s yards. His huge, puffed out tail and confident walk cracked me up and made my day. His path will be cut off with the monstrous new walls. No more wildlife viewing for us.

Oh and let’s not forget the impact of parking. Despite building an underground parking lot, we all well know that nobody will use it until our streets are filled to capacity with parked cars. Everyone hates parking underground, especially if there's a valet you have to wait for. So next thing you know, we will all be turning our streets into restricted parking streets, which means we residents will have to pay for parking permits. I had to do this in my old neighborhood and it was expensive and really annoying!

Which brings me to the noise. Isn’t noise pollution considered an environmental impact? I can already hear the Harvard Westlake kids cheering at their football games and swim meets, over 1/2 mile from my house. Now with 2 fields, tennis courts, a pool and the gym 2 blocks away, I figure there will be some sort of match occurring every day and night until 9:00pm. While the sounds of occasional cheering and children playing may be music to some peoples’ ears, to hear it all day every day, will be trying, to say the least.

And for what? This very wealthy private school already has a swimming pool, gymnasium and athletic field on its main campus. Why does it need to destroy 16 acres of open, green, wildlife filled space and public golfing and public tennis courts, to erect a bunch of buildings, plastic fields and an 80,000 square foot behemoth gym?

This is an environmentally devastating project to our neighborhood, our pedestrian lifestyle, and the local wildlife. I am sure there are other things to consider as well, which I don’t know much about, like whether this will be a drain on the local water, power, and sewer systems, and whether the requested giant lights will keep the neighbors from ever sleeping again. How could this all be deemed environmentally “less than significant?"

We need this open green space left as it is - one of the last open green spaces in the valley, available to the public and to the animals and birds. And yes, I'd rather be smelling a skunk than the cigarette smoke, pot, and vaping smoke of the crowds of students and spectators who will be crowding the neighborhood until 9:00 every night.

Sincerely,

Lee Haxall
4243 Goodland Ave.
Studio City, 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

2 messages

lisafimiani@gmail.com <lisafimiani@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:14 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

While I am sending this email as an Angeleno, not representing the organizations I am affiliated with below, I can tell you that living in SOCAL for the past 35 years has taught me the value of trees, open space, and the need to save these things as the climate keeps changing. Our Urban footprint needs to be reduced and consolidated – not expanded into mature tree growth areas. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Lisa

Lisa Fimiani

Board Member, Friends of Ballona Wetlands http://www.ballonafriends.org/

Treasurer, Ballona Discovery Park Partners https://academics.lmu.edu/cures/partners/universitycommunity/ballonadiscoverypark/

Gottlieb Fellow, Loyola Marymount University, Center for Urban Resilience https://academics.lmu.edu/cures/

Master Gardener and Restoration Specialist, Giardino della Vita http://giardinodellavita.com/

Wetlands Restoration Principles Coalition Partner http://wetlandsrestoration.org/

(310) 338-3758 Office

(310) 339-2737 Cell

lisafimiani@gmail.com

lisa.fimiani@lmu.edu

"Please forgive me, everything I do is for the birds."

"As part of my recognition of history, location, and relationship to the indigenous communities in Los Angeles, I acknowledge the Tongva peoples as the traditional land caretakers of Tovaangar (the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands) on this traditional, ancestral, and unceded land. I am grateful to have the opportunity to live, learn, study, create, and be in this place."

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teresa austin <saveweddington2020@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:45 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **teresa austin** <saveweddington2020@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:44 PM
Subject: Fwd: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis
To: <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: <lisafimiani@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, May 9, 2022 at 2:14 PM
Subject: OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis
To: <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

While I am sending this email as an Angeleno, not representing the organizations I am affiliated with below, I can tell you that living in SOCAL for the past 35 years has taught me the value of trees, open space, and the need to save these things as the climate keeps changing. Our Urban footprint needs to be reduced and consolidated – not expanded into mature tree growth areas. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Lisa

Lisa Fimiani

Board Member, Friends of Ballona Wetlands http://www.ballonafriends.org/

Treasurer, Ballona Discovery Park Partners https://academics.lmu.edu/cures/partners/universitycommunity/ballonadiscoverypark/

Gottlieb Fellow, Loyola Marymount University, Center for Urban Resilience https://academics.lmu.edu/cures/

Master Gardener and Restoration Specialist, Giardino della Vita http://giardinodellavita.com/

Wetlands Restoration Principles Coalition Partner http://wetlandsrestoration.org/

(310) 338-3758 Office

(310) 339-2737 Cell

lisafimiani@gmail.com

lisa.fimiani@lmu.edu

"Please forgive me, everything I do is for the birds."

"As part of my recognition of history, location, and relationship to the indigenous communities in Los Angeles, I acknowledge the Tongva peoples as the traditional land caretakers of Tovaangar (the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands) on this traditional, ancestral, and unceded land. I am grateful to have the opportunity to live, learn, study, create, and be in this place."

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf

1 message

Michael levy <mikelevy69@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Please save Weddington Golf!
I have lived in the area my entire life and would love to see it kept as an open space for our local wildlife and for our own quality of life. Please do whatever is in your power to save this local treasure.

Thank you,

Michael Levy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposed to Weddington Construction- Case# ENV-2020-1512-EIR_Harvard Westlake

1 message

Patrice Berlin <patriceberlin@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:17 AM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Kimberly,

I was born in the area and have owned my present home at Alcove and Valleyheart across the river from Sportsmans for 26 years.

I am OPPOSED to the project for all the reasons 14,000 others have signed a petition against it. It is way too big and does not belong in a residential neighborhood.

Weddington is the crown jewel of Studio City and should not be lost to an elite school that already has a sufficient campus. The loss to the community will be devastating to so many stakeholders, the environment, traffic, peace & quiet, the trees, birds, and other living things and replaced with concrete, a wall around it, and toxic grass. An elite school with its deep pockets and rich connections should not be allowed to take this away from the community.

Harvard Westlake deny that the Olympics may be involved and other events where they will pocket tons of money at our neighborhood's expense. They all already have a relationship with the Special Olympics that have had events at the campus on Coldwater.

What about the emissions and traffic that an added 500-car parking garage will mean to our neighborhood?

I have attached the petition below I initiated in 2020 if you did not see it in the 6000+ page DEIR.

Our neighborhood will be directly affected by a switchback ramp on the north side of the river and are overwhelmingly adamantly opposed to it.
There is already a ramp on the south side of the river. Approving this ramp that cost millions of dollars, and it is a ramp to nowhere. You cannot cross Coldwater to the other side, so Krekorian's reasoning to continue the greenway is inaccurate and doesn't make sense. It would be deadly for people to try and cross Coldwater at that location.

Since the south side ramp was built, there has been nothing but crime, encampments, graffiti, and gang activity. If the north side is opened, it exposes our neighborhood to easy access and dangerous for us.

In addition, as you know, they are short of parking at Sportsmans. During planning, we fought this, knowing there would not be enough parking for the project. The lot is full most of the time, with just the market and a few restaurants and stores. Once the gym is open, it would give people easy access to our neighborhood to park, with gym hours starting at 6 am.

This ramp would also be another way for HW students /staff to access the new campus through our neighborhood when there already is access at the south side ramp to Whitsett.
The ramp would also cause additional pedestrian and auto traffic and parking to our once quiet and safe neighborhood.

More importantly, Three 80-YEAR-OLD pine trees would be sacrificed for this ramp. It's unconscionable!

It does not make sense that millions of dollars are spent on a ramp to nowhere when the neighbors are adamantly against it, and it makes no sense to build.

Has anyone from the City looked at the many accident reports in the last few years on Coldwater between Ventura and Moorpark as well as on Whitsett? There have been many injury accidents including my neighbor on Alcove that totaled her car at Valleyspring and Whitsett. If the project is approved the number of accidents and injuries will explode in number.

If the City approves this ramp and someone is hurt or killed trying to cross Coldwater after this being brought to the City's

attention, the City will be responsible for those injuries or even death.

Thank you,

Patrice Berlin
4205 Alcove Ave.
Studio City, Ca.
818-613-4948

2 attachments



No Ramp_11-01-20.jpeg
653K

Case# ENV-2020-1512-EIR_Harvard Westlake_Signed Petitions to stop Ramp Construction_11-01-20_updated 01-15-21.pdf
10596K


SOUTH RAMP
NO Ramp
SOUTH RAMP
LOS ANGELES RIVER
Los Angeles Riverfront Greenway
NORTH SIDE

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This project contains a provision, on page 2 of 4, of the above named Environmental Case number, under the subject titled Project Description, to which we object.

In this petition, "we" refer to the stakeholders of Studio City, who reside in the neighborhood bordered by Coldwater Canyon Avenue on the West, Whitsett Avenue on the East, The Los Angeles River on the South and Moorpark Street on the North.

"The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site."

In a letter dated January 23,2020 to Harvard Westlake President Richard Commons, CD2 Councilman Krekorian requests of Harvard Westlake "as a public benefit" ...build an ADA accessible ramp along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon to continue the connection through the walkway.

"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures:

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
John J. Cantlay	John J. Cantlay	4316 Bluebell/Studio City	overflow traffic	10-26-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Danna Heydorn		4213 Beeman Ave, Studio City	As a homeowner in Studio City, I am strongly opposed to this. This will impact the integrity of our family-friendly neighborhood and lead to an increase in crime.	10/24/20
Sean Heydorn		4213 Beeman Ave. Studio City	In addition to the crime concerns, between the athletic fields & new shopping center, there will no doubt be a negative impact on traffic & parking in our calm neighborhood, with no real benefit to the ramp. The city's inability to manage the trash, homeless issues at existing ramps reinforce the detrimental impact we would see.	10/24/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Dennis Sherwin		4222 Woodland Ave		10/27/20
Gail Sherwin	Gail Sherwin	4222 Woodland Ave, S.C.		10/27/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Linda D Fellman	Linda D. Fellman	4331 Whitsett Ave Studio City CA 91604	Objection for all the reasons listed above	10/29/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Christopher Hazzard		4225 Teesdale Ave. Studio City CA 91604	I do not want to see this new ramp built	10-27-2020
Laura Hazzard		4225 Teesdale Ave Studio City	Same ↑	10-27-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Esther Feldman	Esther Feldman	4239 Coldland	This will cause tremendous congestion on our street - No parking for our customers friends & lots of noise	10-30-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Elizabeth Corral				
Elizabeth Corral	Elizabeth Corral	4216 Goodland Ave	NO RAMP on North side of Coldwater	10/26/20
William Corral	William Corral	4216 Goodland Ave	No Ramp North side of Coldwater	10/26/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Diane Davis	Diane Davis	4247 Bluebell 91604	I strongly object to this ramp	10/27/20
Kevin Bailey	Kevin Bailey	4244 Bluebell Ave 91604	No Ramp	10-27-20
James Mellon	James Mellon	4244 Bluebell Ave 91604	No Ramp	10/27/20
JAMES DAVIS		4247 BLUEBELL AV. 91604	NO RAMP !!!!!	10/27/20
Julie Gunn	Julie Gunn	4237 BLUEBELL 91604	NO RAMP	10/28/20
Andrew Gunn	Andrew Gunn	4237 BLUEBELL 91604	NO RAMP	10/28/20
maria feig	Maria Feig	4210 Bluebell 91604	No Ramp	10/28/20
Steve Feig	Steve Feig	4210 Bluebell 91604	No Ramp	10/28/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
ART Guillen		12558 Moorpark St. #10, Studio City, CA. 91604		10/29/20
Angela Mumin		4256 COLDWATER CANYON		10/31/20
Sahmaad Hopkins		4250 coldwater canyon Studio city ca 91604		10/31/20
Robert & Melinda Hammer	Robert Hammer	4319 Alcove Ave. Studio City, CA 91604		11/1/20 *
Julie Davis		4514 Van Noord Ave Studio City CA 91604		11/1/20
KAREI ZABALA	Karei Zabala	4203 BLUEBELL AVE.	LA, CA 91604	11/1/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Christopher Nibley	Christopher Nibley	12718 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City 91604		10/28/2020
Deborah Rachman-Nibley	Deborah Rachman-Nibley	12718 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City 91604		10/28/2020

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
James J. Kofmehl	James Kofmehl	4238 Beeman Ave S.C. 91604	We object to the HW Sports project in its entirety! The concept HW is pushing will take away the park & all the greenery necessary to produce oxygen & exacerbate an existing traffic problem. The Sportsmen's Lodge Project is already going in and the traffic will be outrageous.	10-27-20
Pamela J. Kofmehl	Pamela Kofmehl	4238 Beeman Ave S.C		10/27/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
RUPERTO C RIVERA		4206 BELLAIRE AVE. S.C	I OBJECT THE RAMP.	10/17/20
Stephanie Hansen		12654 moorpark St #4 S.C	" " " "	10/18/20
Richard Gruter		4342 Bellaire Ave SC		10-18-20
Morgan Patterson		4343 Bellaire Ave	"	10/18/2020
April Patterson		4343 Bellaire Ave.	"	10/18/2020
Saren Stiegel		12837 Moorpark St	"	10/18/20
Roy Bequina		"	"	10/18/20
Glanzman		4330 Bellaire Ave.	I object the ramp	10/18/20
Bill Frank		4331 Bellaire Ave SC 91604	I object to ramp	10/18/20
Ernest Dickerson		4326 Bellaire Ave	object to RAMP	10/18/20
Rachael Stanly		4310 Bellaire Ave	"	10/18/20
Peter Jackson		4309 Bellaire Ave.	Object	10/18/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
KIM BRADEN	Kim Braden	4311 BELLAIRE AV. S.C. CA. 91604		10-27-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LAURA GLASS		4307 BABCOCK AVE. STUDIO CITY 91604		10-25-20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JULIA HOHL		4317 BEEMAN AVE, STUDIO CITY, CA91604		10/24/20
SURESH IYER		4317 BEEMAN AVE, STUDIO CITY, CA91604	I object to the proposed ramp	10/24/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
MARK V. PHILLIPS		4237 BABCOCK AVE.		10/28/20
BRUCE BRITT		12610 MOORPARK ST.		10/29/20
Helen Giroux		4331 Babcock Ave Studio city		10/29/20
DANIEL PAULEY		4330 BABCOCK Ave Studio city 91604		10/29/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
STEPHANIE LEIFER		4240 TESLA AVE		
Joanne Blum		"		

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NADYA VERABIAN	Nadya Verabian	4331 Beeman Ave STUDIO CITY, CA 91604		10/26/2020
ARAM VERABIAN	A Verabian	"		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NOELLE GAYRAL	Noelle Gayral	4208 BEEMAN AVE STUDIO CITY 91604	We object to ramp	10/25/20
LESLIE MORGENSTEIN.		4208 Beeman Ave. Studio City, 91604	We object to ramp	10/25/20.

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Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
NICHOLAS PARRILLO	Nicholas Parrillo	4220 BLUEBELL AVE S.C.		10/22/20
LORETTA PARRILLO	Loretta Parrillo	4220 Bluebell Ave S.C.		10/22/20
James.				
ROBERT HEINTZ	Robert Heintz	13003 BLOOMFIELD ST		10/31/20
Robert Cole		337 S. Peck Dr Beverly Hills La 90212		10/31/20
Chloe Cole		4212 Wilkinson Ave		10/31/20
Natalie Zimmerman		4311 Alcove Ave. #3 Studio City		10/21/20
Reed Villa		1561 S. Monticello Pl LA CA		10-31-20
Peyton Morton	Peyton Morton	4221 Whitsett Ave Studio City		10-31-20
BILL ROTH		1258 N Spaulding LA CA	323 297-4973	
HEIDI MACKAY		4060 Alta Mesa Dr Glen	8184229484	10.31.20
MASON NEWTON		4060 ALTA MESA DR S.C. 91604		10.31.20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Annie Goodman	Annie Goodman	4248 Bluebell Avenue Studio City, CA 91604		10/24/20
Paula Goodman	Paula Goodman	4248 Bluebell Ave Studio City, CA 91604	Object & Oppose	10/24/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Eileen Ray	Eileen Ray	12734 Woodbridge St. Studio City	#ENV-2020-1512-EIR	10/28/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
PETER COLE		4206 ALCOVE AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604	THIS RAMP IS NOT WANTED BY THE NEIGHBORHOOD	10-05-20
Patricia Berlin		4205 Alcove Av. Studio City CA. 91604	not in our neighborhoods best interest	10/5/20
Pam Friedman	PAM FRIEDMAN	4218 ALCOVE AVE	Not wanted Not necessary	10/6/20

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
SANDRA J MILLER	Sandra J. Miller	4237 Teesdale Ave		10-25-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
GOLAN YOSEF		4215 ALCOVE AVE STUDIO CITY		10/31/20
LUDA ARMONIC		12841 Woodbridge St.		10/31/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Nucharaporn Nakornsri	D. Nakorn	4321 Babcock Ave	I strongly oppose the ramp	10/25/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Robert Colli	Robert Colli	4314 Teesdale Ave Studio City, CA 91604		10/24/2020

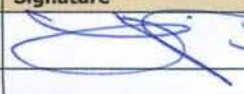
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Neal Vitale	Neal Vitale	4218 Teesdale Ave, Studio City CA 91604	This would make a bad project even worse!	10/27/20
Linda VITALE	Linda Vitale	4218 Teesdale Ave Studio City	ramp would exacerbate traffic/parking issues	10/27/20
Barbara Hobbs	Barbara Hobbs	12501 Valley Spring Lane, Studio City CA 91604		10/27
Adam Leigh		12345 Valley Heart Dr.	No Ramp!	
Scott Mardel		4514 Van Nood Ave	NO!	10-27-20
Carol McCready		11832 Coldwater Canyon Ave.		
		deechien@gmail.com		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
FAUST Pierfederici		4336 BABCOCK AVE #101	NO RAMP	10/31/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JOSEPH GALLAGHER		4250 GOODLAND AVE. - STUDIO CITY CA 91604	URGENT TO STOP THIS DANGER TO OUR NEIGHBORHOOD	10-25-20
Joanne Gallagher		4250 Goodland Ave., Studio City, CA 91604	Urgent! increased crime, traffic and dangerous environmental impacts. We would like to make Wedding Oak Grove a historical landmark.	
			Preserve the green space! Urgent! Stop the building of parking lots, outdoor stadium! which will cause even more noise and traffic gridlock which is very bad for the community. Harvard Westlake has enough facilities without endangering the lives, health & mental & emotional well-being of the current stakeholders - A tragedy!	10-25-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Cathy Hoeven	Cathy Hoeven	4220 Bellaire 91604	full support of this petition	10 26 20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
[illegible]	[illegible]	4203 BECKMAN AVE		
Kevin Keegan	[illegible]	4207 Teesdale Ave.	No North RAMP	10/25/20
Julie Keegan	Julie Keegan	4207 Teesdale Ave	No North Ramp	10/25/20
Olivia Keegan	Olivia Keegan	4207 Teesdale Ave.	No need for north ramp	10/25/20
Jessica Keegan	Jessica Keegan	4207 Teesdale Ave.	Please no North Ramp	10/25/20
MICHAEL PERSH	[illegible]	4219 BABCOCK AVE	PLEASE NO RAMP	10/28/20
Aaron Ito	[illegible]	4225 Babcock Ave	No Ramp	10/28/20
JUDY FOX	[illegible]	4251 Babcock Ave	No ramp	10/28/20
Dan Michaelson	[illegible]	4252 Babcock Ave	No ramp	10/28/20
Kirsten Hultgreen	[illegible]	4222 Babcock Ave	No Ramp	10-27-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Peggy Scoppa	Peggy Scoppa	4332 Beeman Ave, S.C. 91604	This is Ridiculous! This Project will severly affect our neighborhood! Not to mention the green + the trees that will be removed. We need them!	10/26/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LAURIE COHN	Laurie Cohn	4227 Bellaire Ave, SC 91604	I oppose Ramp	10/4/20
THOMAS ERB	Thom. Erb	4242 BELLAIRE AVE, SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/6/20
RUPERTO RIVERA	Ruperto Rivera	4206 BELCAIRE AVE. SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/7/20
AURORA RIVERA	Aurora Rivera	4206 BELLAIRE AVE. SC 91604	OPPOSE RAMP	10/7/20
Jayne Rosenthal	Jayne Rosenthal	4217 BELLAIRE AVE SC 91604	I oppose ramp	10/7/20
Libby Goldstein	L Goldstein	4300 Bellaire Ave 91604	Oppose	10/7/20
Robert Moore	Robert Moore	4213 Bellaire AVE 9164	oppose	10/8/20
TH Meirson	TH Meirson	4258 Bellaire Ave 91604	Oppose Ramp	10/9/20
CAROL GREEN	Carol L. Green	4231 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	I OPPOSE RAMP	10.10.20
LOUIS SANFORD	Louis Sanford	4235 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	OPPOSE RAMP!	10-13-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Elizabeth Weller-Fiman		4216 Beeman Ave Studio City 91604		10-28-2020
Rennie Weller		4216 Beeman Ave Studio City CA 91604		10.28-2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DAN FIELDS		4213 BELLAIRE AVE	NO RAMP!!!	10/24
SANG Kim		4205 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/24
William Bentley		4246 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/25
Melissa Bentley		4246 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/25
Dean Morin.		4303 Teesdale Ave	NO RAMP	10/25
Jillian Morin		4303 Teesdale Ave	NO RAMP	10/25
Lisa Ferraro		4326 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/27
Gabriella Ferraro				
Luca Ferraro				
Matt Ferraro				
Nick Ferraro				

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Simon Duval		4343 TEESDALE AVE		
JOE Orfanos		4343 Teesdale Avenue		
Lindsey Karger		4336 Teesdale Avenue		
Anna Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Russell German		4315 Teesdale ave		
Zinaida Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Yakov Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Michael Kleyman		4315 Teesdale ave		
Angela Sabetta		4353 Teesdale AVE		
ANGELINA SABETTA		4353 Teesdale AVE		
NICK SABETTA		4353 TEESDALE AVE		
JO Anne Sabetta		4353 Teesdale AVE		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Susan Veres	Susan Veres	12704 Woodbridge St	Agree!	10/6/20
SAMANTHA POWELL		4231 ALCOVE AVE. #1	AGREED. AGAINST RAMP.	10/6/20
Sue Frothal		4315 Beeline Av.	Agree	10/7/20
Julia Gunn		4237 Bluebell Ave.	AGREE!	10/17/20
Marilyn Harris	Marilyn Harris	4210 Alcove Ave	Agree	10/17/20
Michelle McEwen		4213 Bluebell Ave	Agree AGAINST ramp	10/18/20

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

This project contains a provision, on page 2 of 4, of the above named Environmental Case number, under the subject titled Project Description, to which we object.

In this petition, "we" refer to the stakeholders of Studio City, who reside in the neighborhood bordered by Coldwater Canyon Avenue on the West, Whitsett Avenue on the East, The Los Angeles River on the South and Moorpark Street on the North.

"The Project involves off-site improvements to the Valleyheart Drive public right-of-way, portions of the Zev Greenway adjacent to the Project Site, and an ADA compliant ramp to provide a pedestrian connection between the Zev Greenway and Coldwater Canyon Avenue northwest of the Project Site."

In a letter dated January 23,2020 to Harvard Westlake President Richard Commons, CD2 Councilman Krekorian requests of Harvard Westlake "as a public benefit" ...build an ADA accessible ramp along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon to continue the connection through the walkway.

"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures:

4331 Babcock Ave
Studio City 91604

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
KRISTEN VALLIS		12823 BLOOMFIELD ST APT 5 S.C. 91604		10/20/20
Mike Berlin		12724 Valley Spring Lane		10/23/2020
TELEIA MONTGOMERY		4308 Alcove Ave #101, S.C. 91607		10/23/2020
Susan Hovey		4721 whitsett ave		10/25/2020
BARBARA GRANATI	POA	4203. Bellaire Avenue	NO HW.!	10/25/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DENNIS M. KENT	Dennis M Kent	4336 BABCOCK AVE #102 STUDIO CITY CA 91604	THANK YOU.	10/29/2020
JON ZABALA		4203 BLUEBELL AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604	I OPPOSE TO THE RAMP PROJECT	10/1/2020
Jody Church		4213 Good land AVE S.C. 91604	I 100% oppose the ramp.	11/1/2020
Joseph Chura		4213 Good land AVE SC. 91604	LEMSAFE!!	11/1/20
[illegible]		4215 S. Good land AVE 91604	not working for neighborhood	11/1/2
[illegible]		4215 Good land	My safe	11/1/2
[illegible]		4215 Good land	ch Kaeppel	11/1/2
Monica Landén		12848 Bloomfield st	Thank you ♡	11/1/20
Gabriel Padilla		12848 Bloomfield St	Thanks so much!	11/1/20
John Sloan		4344 Beck Ave Studio Cit		11/1/20

Project Name: Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

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Please consider removing the ADA accessible ramp provision identified above.

Signatures: Linda D. Goldman
4331 Whitsett Ave
Studio City, CA
91604

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Jessica graham		4327 Teesdale Ave. 91604	This is a terrible idea	10/8
Jason graham		" "	this for us	10/8
Yehuda Dehrey		4327 Goodland Ave	BAD IDEA	10/18
Mike Shulem		4316 Goodland Ave 91604	NO NO NO	10/18
Jennifer Rutland		4321 Goodland Ave 91604	BAD for our Kids	10/18

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
GREG ANAPOL	Greg Anapol	4321 BLUEBELL AVE STUDIO CITY CA 91604		10/26/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JANINE MILNE	Janine Milne	4304 GOODLAND AVE 91604		10/16/2020
Rosa Ferrera		4309 GOODLAND AVE 91604		10/18/2020
Priscilla Rosado		4309 Goodland Ave 91604		10/18/2020
THOMAS McLEMORE	Thomas McLemore	4309 GOODLAND AV 91604		10/18/2020
JAMES HUCHI.OCK		4317 (GOODLAND) AVE 91604	DO NOT FOR THIS	10/16/2020
Sue Harrell	Sue Harrell	4327 Bluebell Ave. 91604		10/19/2020
JOHN HARRELL	John Harrell	4327 Bluebell Ave. 91604		10/19/2020
Jody Kulczycki		12741 Bloomfield St. S.C. 91604	NOT NECESSARY!	10/22/2020
Stephen Kulczycki		" " "		10/22/2020
Elizabeth Haxall		4243 Goodland Ave 91604		10/23/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
LORI SHEFA		4257 Teesdale Ave.		10.27.20
Spencer Shefa		4257 Teesdale Ave		10.27.20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Sondra Davis	Sondra Davis	12558 Moorpark St Studio City, CA 91604	No !	10/29/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Fran Johnson		14200 Alcove Ave. Studio City 91607	This will bring our Prop. Values down + make it unsafe	10/22/2020
STEPHEN JOHNSON		14200 ALCOVE AVE STUDIO City, 91604		10/24/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Rebecca Heinemann	Rebecca Heinemann	4258 TEESDALE AVE STUDIO CITY CA	object to RAMP	10/25/20
Bob Heinemann		4258 TEESDALE, STUDIO CITY CA 91604	No ramp!	10/25/20
			7	

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Wade Allan-Marcus		4252 Bellaire Ave 91604	Object to ramp	10/18/20
Melina Lizette		"	" " "	
Eileen Ray		12734 Woodbridge St. 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Christine		4226 Bellaire Ave	91604	10/18/20
Debbie Rhoades		4247 Bellaire Ave Studio City, CA 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Pamela Bolvin		4245 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	" " "	10/18/20
Hagop Mosoian		12642 Moorpark St, Apt 7 91604	" " "	9/18/2020
Diana Avin		12654 Moorpark St 91604	" " "	10/18/20
DAVID EDELSTEIN		4300 BELLAIRE AVE 91604	" " "	10/25/20
Tiffany Arrington		4236 Bellaire Ave 91604	" " "	10/25/20
Davon Moore		4213 Bellaire Ave 91604	" " "	10/25/20

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Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DAVE EATON		4320 Goodland Ave 91604	DO NOT DO THIS	10/17
LINDA EATON		4320 GOODLAND AVE 91604	BAD DEAL FOR US	10/17
Kim Katsanis	Kim Katsanis	4321 Goodland Av 91604	Bad for us All	10/18
ALISON TARGULADO		4321 GOODLAND AV 91604	BAD FOR US ALL	10/18
Mr Troy Stevens	Troy Stevens	4331 Goodland Av. 91604	Bad for us	10/18
Victoria Shulen	Victoria Shulen	4316 Goodland Ave 91604	THIS WILL RUIN OUR PEACEFUL life	10/18
Adeline Coronado	Adeline Coronado	4305 Woodland ave 91604	Bad Bad Bad	10/18/20
James Shih	James Shih	12735 Woodbridge st 91604	Not for us	10/18/20
Jenny Shih	Jenny Shih	12735 Woodbridge st 91604	NOT for us	10/18/20
Debra Potyk	Debra Potyk	4248 Goodland Av 91604	too much parking traffic impact	10.18.20
Scot Wallach	Scot Wallach	4231 GOODLAND AVE 91604	NO MORE TRAFFIC.	10.18.20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
JOAN CHARLES	Joan Charles	4231 Bluebell Ave STUDIO CITY	I AGREE 100% WITH THE ABOVE REASONS	10/27/20
MICHAEL MCCARTNEY	M. McCartney	14 ↑ 11	↑	10/27/20

DigiSign Verified: 04F9F1D8-04B6-4C9A-8AA6-7DBB04C36A84

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Eric Lieberman		4326 Bellaire Avenue, Studio City CA 91604		10/28/2020
Eric Lieberman		4342 Bellaire Avenue, Studio City CA 91604		10/28/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Action petitioned for	"We" stakeholders object to the proposed ramp access along the north side of the Los Angeles River at Coldwater Canyon. Our concern's are that this ramp will enable long term overflow parking in our neighborhood from the Sportsman's Lodge Mall at Coldwater Canyon Avenue and Ventura Blvd. and Harvard Westlake's Sport Center on Whitsett Avenue. Additional concerns include homeless encampments and crime issues.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DANIKA SIMEK	D Simek	12852 Woodbridge St #2	This will Completely disrupt our quiet Neighborhood	10/12/2020
STEPHANIE SIMEK	Stephanie Simek	12852 Woodbridge St #2	will ~~totally~~ disrupt this peaceful neighborhood	10-12-2020
Margarita Paz	M. Lu Paz	12852 Woodbridge st. #1	It will no longer be Safe	10/13/2020
ALEXANDRA CARAMAN	A Caraman	12852 WOODBRIDGE ST #3	SAFETY CONCERNS HIGH TRAFFIC CONCERNS	10/13/2020
Michael Roy	Z Michael Roy	12852 Woodbridge St. #3	We Oppose the proposed ramp access.	10/13/2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Carrie Sanford	C. Sanford	4235 Bellaire Ave. S.C.		11-2-20
Jesse Sanford	Jesse Sanford	4235 Bellaire Ave S.C. 91604		11-2-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Danielle Abkes		4211 Teesdale Ave		11/3/20
Gabriel Abkes		"		11/3/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Kelly Knight	Kelly Knight	4327 Babcock Ave, Stud. City 91604	of course we want ADA-access, but want to know how the concerns will be addressed	11/5/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Jillian Morin	Jillian Morin	4303 Teesdale Ave		10-30-20
Dean MORIN	Dean Morin	4303 Teesdale Ave		10-30-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Janelle Werdesheim	Janelle	4219 Bluebell Avenue		10/27/20
Brian Werdesheim	Brian	" " "		10/27/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Petition summary	Harvard-Westlake River Park Project - Environmental Case No.: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
DIANA Polony	—	424 Begonia Ave Stacy City Ca 91604		

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Michael McNicoll	M McNicoll	4224 Bluebell Ave, S.C. 91604	We need sidewalk elsewhere but not here	10/29/20
Krystyna McNicoll	Krystyna	4224 BLUEBELL AVE S.C. 91604		10/29/20
Clare McNicoll	Clare McNicoll	4224 Bluebell Ave Studio City CA 91604		11/2/20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Greg Belvert		4247 Teesdale ave		10/25
Cindy Wilke		4253 Teesdale Ave		10/25
Abe Shafa		4254 TEESDALE AV.		10/25
Alex Tinter		4347 Teesdale Ave	No Ramp	10/25
[illegible]		12647 Moorpark 91604	No Ramp	10/25/20
David Hansen-Stone		12654 Moorpark 91604	No Ramp	10/3

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Chris Parvizyar		4336 Bellaire Ave. Studio City CA 91604		10-29-20

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Cynthia Ware	Cynthia Ware	4253 Teesdale Ave, Studio City, CA. 91604		10/28/2020

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Peter Cole <pirate_post@mac.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 9:12 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Kimberly,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I own a home on Alcove about 1,000 feet from the proposed Harvard Westlake Sports Complex, and I am against the project as described in the DEIR.

BULLET POINTS:

• Massively out of scale and inappropriate for the neighborhood

• Harvard Westlake paid experts do not make their case that the sound from the Sports Complex and during construction can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

• Two to three years of construction is too long and an undue burden on the neighborhood. Show stopper.

• The applicant purchased the Weddington property knowing it's not zoned for what they wish to build.

• The neighborhood does not want the "public benefit" ADA ramp to Coldwater (see the petition in DEIR)

• Too many large scale projects that potentially overlap.

• Obvious major environmental issues - Haul route, destruction of trees, creating a heat island, wildlife.

SIZE:

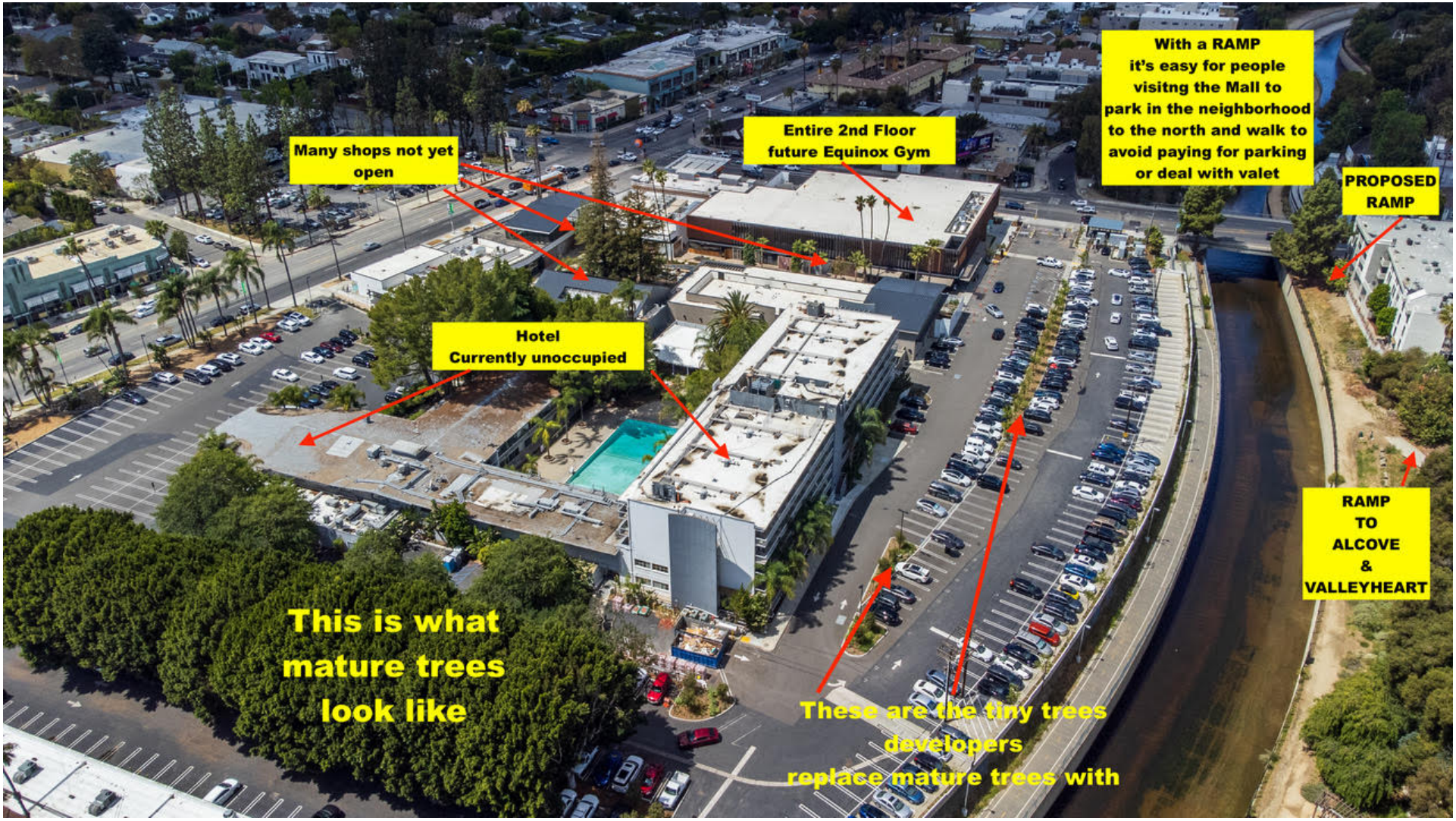
Massively over scale for this residential neighborhood. Harvard Westlake provided misleading artist renderings that use the trick of forced perspective to make the project appear smaller than it is in reality. If Harvard Westlake truly believes this project is a win for all, they should not be hiding behind unrealistic artist representations. Why does the school “need” two olympic sized pools? It’s so large it spills over into county property on the LA River. City Planning should require the applicant to put up story poles (not balloons) for all structures proposed. Gym, Pool, spectator bleachers, 80-foot tall light poles, location of speakers, scoreboards, or any other structures not currently part of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Story Poles



LACK OF PUBLIC BENEFIT:

Councilman Krekorian asked to build a ramp from Coldwater to the north side of the LA River as a public benefit. There was no discussion with the adjacent residents on this item. Adding a ramp at this location may allow overflow parking from the recently opened Sportsmen's Lodge Mall to park on Alcove and Valley Spring. Parking at the new Mall is already showing signs of nearing capacity. The Mall is not fully operational, and many stores are not yet open, including one of the anchor tenants, Equinox gym.



SOUND:

After reviewing the DEIR, I find I have more questions than answers. This document of 6,503 pages is conspicuously lacking in detail. One of those areas is sound, where I have made my living for over four decades as a re-recording mixer for television.

For example, if tasked with setting up a sound system on the proposed site to the specifications cited in the DEIR, I would have lots of wiggle room. There is no specificity in the speaker system's coverage area (vertical or horizontal). There is a specification for a maximum noise level of 92 dBA (Leq) at a distance of 50 feet from the amplified sound system that doesn't state if that measurement is on-axis or off-axis. Suppose the goal is to protect the surrounding neighborhood from amplified noise from the "special event" located on the north side of Field A. In that case, the height of the stage is a critical factor in reducing the spill of sound into the surrounding neighborhood. Harvard Westlake provided vague technical specifications with no specificity of the proposed events.

Once sound arrives at its intended target from the PA system, it doesn't just stop. It continues. Wind, temperature, and nearby reflective surfaces like the large proposed gym, structures to the south behind Ventura blvd, etc., may act as points of reflection, as does the LA River. I have first-hand knowledge that sound travels unpredictably near the LA River. I can hear the crowd reactions from games at the Coldwater Harvard Westlake Campus at my house. A few years ago, the Sportsmen's Lodge Hotel had a lucrative business hosting tour buses. These buses had onboard generators that would run all night. I could hear these generators parked on the east side of the property loud and clear inside my house, specifically when I was lying on my den's couch.

The neighborhood to the north is a mixture of old and new construction, and it's a collection of single-story 1940-era homes adjacent to modern two-story McMansions. Some residents will experience significantly different levels of sonic irritation depending on home construction and where the errant sound from the proposed site decides to land.
My point is that the math necessary to predict how sound will travel on and around the proposed project is too complicated to quantify. With the current use as golf and tennis, in 35 years, I have never heard a sound from the Weddington property walking past it on Valley Spring except for occasional wildlife up close. The idea that Harvard Westlake wants to radically change the current site usage and replace nearly all of the soft natural sound-absorbent surfaces with plastic turf and concrete, stating the adjacent neighborhood will be protected simply by making vague claims with some technical sound jargon that few understand is preposterous.

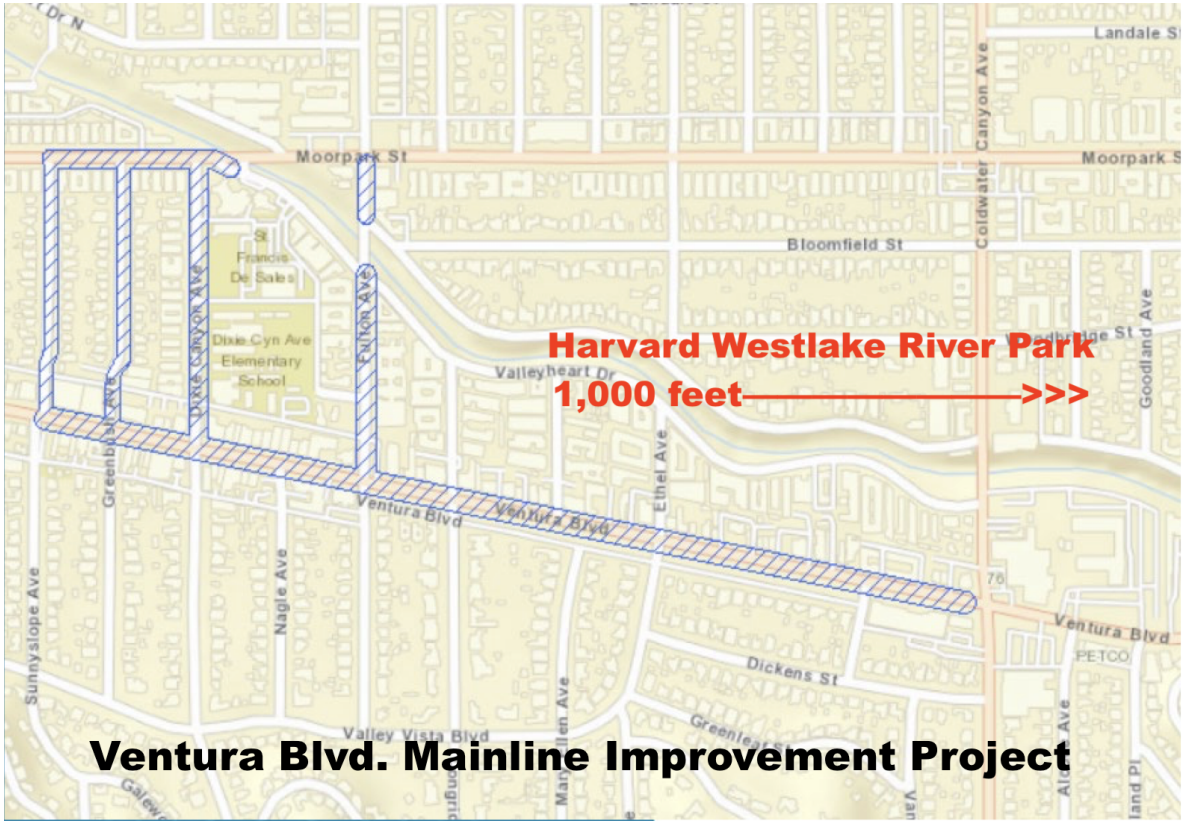
On pages IV.K-46 and IV.K-49, when the DEIR says off-site noise for residential uses would be designated to not exceed 92 dBA", but dBA does not reflect the annoyance from the sub-bass (boom boom) content.
Page IV.K-47 does not consider the varying sound levels from activities - the intermittent nature of crowd noise, and the sound system is annoying and a nuisance.

CONSTRUCTION AND THE BURDEN ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD - DESTROYING OUR QUALITY OF LIFE:

There are many large-scale construction projects in the planning stages within 1,000 feet or so of the proposed Harvard Westlake Sports Complex. Sportsmen's Lodge Apartments/Mixed Use on the Sportsmen's Lodge hotel site. The Sportsmen's Mall isn't fully open for business yet. The Sunswept Place Mix use project on the south side of Ventura Blvd. The Pinz Bowling Property on Ventura Blvd, to name a few.

Harvard Westlake has shared with the neighborhood they plan on starting construction in 2022-2023. The DEIR appears to be missing the complete haul route and realistic amount of truck trips for the project. Work has just started on Ventura Blvd. Mainline Improvement Project. https://files.constantcontact.com/f20e008b001/272c5fd5-0d3d-49ad-849e-c79af0203a08.pdf
The Mainline Improvement project is scheduled to be completed in 13 months.

This is a recipe for how to destroy a community.



Two to three years of construction is too much of a burden on the neighborhood for a project that belongs in a more appropriate location.

Peter Cole
4206 Alcove Ave
Studio City CA, 91604




SAY NO!

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington

1 message

RPS Game <ritalevy82@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 8:11 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Not to mention, it will ruin the habitats of many skunk and ground squirrel families.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Rita Levy

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Ryan O'Meara <ryanomeara29@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:35 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Council member Raman,

I am writing you this email in hope that you consider an alternate location for this project.

Weddington is a historic golf facility that provides an inclusive green space for the public.

It would be a mistake to pursue the project in this location. Please find a solution other than the one proposed. Many thanks for your time and consideration.

PLEASE DONT DO IT!?!

Thank you,
Ryan Carl O'Meara
Director of Golf
Wildwood Golf Course
Wildwoodgolf.com
W (503) 621-3402
C (503) 860-7805

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Project

1 message

Sarah Haskins <chicagohaskins@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 4:59 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org, kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: info@saveweddington.org

Hi all,

I'm writing to register my concerns about the upcoming Harvard-Westlake takeover and renovation of the Weddington property.

I think it's a sign of how drastically we're failing the kids in our community that something like this is being built for the express use of kids at one of the city's most exclusive private schools. Sure Harvard-Westlake they might share it, they might rent it out but once they invest in this project there will be no chance to change the fact that they will own and operate a massive tract of land in the middle of a dense urban neighborhood that only belongs to them, probably forever. Their interest and cooperation with the community will depend solely on their sense of noblesse oblige and there will be no vested public right to that space.

One could argue that Weddington is private now - but it's so inexpensive that it truly is a space that can serve the public and instead of transitioning to something LESS accessible, why not make it more?

There is already an unequal playing field between public and private schools (pun intended and literal) - this project is just a massive example of how much goes to so few.

Sincerely,
Sarah Haskins CD4

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION ENV-2020-1512-EIR (Weddington Golf & Tennis)

1 message

Steve Caplan <caplanla@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 6:07 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: jorge.plascencia@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's proposed elimination of Weddington Golf and Tennis. This effort by a well-heeled private school to provide less than 1,000 students with a ***$100 million dollar sports facility*** at a space that has provided generations of Angelenos with a respite from the stress, noise, and concrete of our City (at the same time our schools struggle to get the most basic of services and supplies!) is truly a disgrace.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of not just Studio City and its adjacent communities, but will eliminate one of the last remaining open spaces for those of us who live in the San Fernando Valley to enjoy outdoor recreation, connect with friends, and enjoy a low-cost, stress free day with our families.

I could write at length about my concerns with the DEIR and the impacts of this project on traffic, noice, and our climate, but I think this issue goes even deeper than that. It is about our quality of life, and what we value as a community.

I am thankful that we have elected officials and policymakers who have the ability to determine what is best for our neighborhoods regardless of the power and influence wielded by deep pocketed, politically connected interests. Our City has lost too many valuable spaces over the years to allow another irreplaceable part of our community to be swallowed up by those who are only looking out for their own interests.

Please, oppose this misguided plan and find a fair alternative that will preserve something that is so important to thousands of us in this community -- and not just a select few.

Thank you for your consideration,

Steve Caplan
(CD-4, Sherman Oaks)

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

susan gleason <gleason94@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am writing to express my extreme concern about the above proposed Harvard Westlake project. This property has been a community golf and tennis resource for decades and it is beloved by thousands of people in the cities that surround it. Generations of families have enjoyed the golf course, driving range, putting green, and tennis courts. It seems very unfair that a well funded private school could destroy this beloved community resource and turn it into a private facility reserved for 900 wealthy students who already have an athletic facility of this nature at their primary campus nearby.

This property is the last undeveloped land on the LA River. It is a travesty that Harvard Westlake wants to destroy the integrity of our neighborhood and this pristine open land with exterior stadium lighting, a massive amount of additional traffic and noise, huge underground and surface parking lots, massive walls, and bleacher seating. It is also upsetting that the community service it provides for golf and tennis facilities that are used by all walks of life in our community will be demolished for the benefit of the wealthy few.

Your report does not adequately quantify the negative environmental and emotional impact this massive development will have on our neighborhood.

Thank you,
Susan Gleason
Homeowner on Beeman Avenue adjacent to the proposed development

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to -ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

3 messages

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Sun, May 8, 2022 at 3:30 PM
To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.irg
Cc: Kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council member Raman,

As our elected representative, we urge you to stand up for your constituents, and oppose this catastrophic proposal.

This huge project conceived and developed by wealthy special interests from outside our neighborhood, is of NO BENEFIT to this community. This project led by lobbyists on behalf of influential Westside families and business interests, would disrupt & permanently damage our neighborhood.

Weddington Golf & Tennis was one of the main reasons we came to this pristine, unspoiled neighborhood to buy our home. It is a piece of beautiful green space which provides a natural habitat for the wildlife here, and a place of peaceful refuge to those of us seeking a quiet neighborhood in busy Los Angeles.

This extensive construction will greatly increase traffic and noise to this community which already suffers from horrible traffic congestion. This project will destroy any quiet time we homeowners and residents have left. This is NOT acceptable!

Also, extensive construction will disrupt the geological terrain, and pose possible risks of earthquakes & damage to the water table!
This NEEDS to be studied!

PLEASE PROTECT THIS RARE & BEAUTIFUL GREEN SPACE FROM RUIN & DESTRUCTION
OF STUDIO CITY BY SPECIAL INTERESTS & WEALTHY FAMILIES WHO DON'T EVEN LIVE HERE.

Our STUDO CITY residents treasure this pristine and unspoiled neighborhood blessed with Weddington Golf & Tennis, a recreational green space, like NO OTHER!

Council member Raman, please stand with us and save the history & integrity of Weddington Golf and Tennis for us and our families to enjoy!

Sincerely,

Joseph & Joanne Gallagher, home owners
of Studio City.

Sent from my iPhone

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:30 AM
To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com>
Date: May 8, 2022 at 3:30:49 PM PDT

To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.irg
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Subject: Opposition to -ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

Dear Council member Raman,

As our elected representative, we urge you to stand up for your constituents, and oppose this catastrophic proposal.

This huge project conceived and developed by wealthy special interests from outside our neighborhood, is of NO BENEFIT to this community. This project led by lobbyists on behalf of influential Westside families and business interests, would disrupt & permanently damage our neighborhood.

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Sincerely,

Joseph & Joanne Gallagher, home owners
of Studio City.

Sent from my iPhone

Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:43 AM
To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.henry@lacity.org, info@saveweddington.org

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Joanne Gallagher <joanneg4321@gmail.com>
Date: May 8, 2022 at 3:30:49 PM PDT
To: councilmember.Raman@lacity.irg
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Subject: Opposition to -ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

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Sincerely,

Joseph & Joanne Gallagher, home owners
of Studio City.

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Project draft EIR comment

1 message

Teryne Dorret <teryne2@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 7:32 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I urge you to reject this project proposed by Harvard Westlake. It will be detrimental to the existing trees and natural area that many residents in the community now enjoy. As a member of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance and the Trees Committee, I am aware of the rapidly diminishing tree canopy in the San Fernando Valley. It is a devastating situation. The City Council has projects to plant trees and encourage tree planting, yet does not address the trees that are destroyed by private property projects. This is an issue that matters to all of us, as trees are crucial to our health and to keeping our valley liveable as the climate warms.

Please do not approve this detrimental project.

Sincerely,
Teryne Dorret
14402 Hatteras St.
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

SAVE WEDDINGTON

1 message

Andrew Johnson <andrew@teematesgolf.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 6:00 AM
To: "Raman@lacity.org" <Raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "info@saveweddington.org" <info@saveweddington.org>

Dear councilwoman Raman,

As a co-founder of a womens startup in a make dominated industry of golf (sports in general) - we sincerely encourage you to reconsider the proposal to remove this historic and landmark facility that has had open arms to women joining the sport.

The rise of golf in past two years and push for inclusiveness is incredible and can only continue to succeed where institutions that foster the development of new participants is encouraged.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best regards,

AJ
+1 630 806 6143
Andrew@teematesgolf.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

esp3800@aol.com <esp3800@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:22 AM
Reply-To: esp3800@aol.com
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>
Cc: "pctips-losangeles@fbi.gov" <pctips-losangeles@fbi.gov>

Dear Ms. Henry,
I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.

2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.

3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.

4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.

5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety.

These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Eric Preven

https://www.dailynews.com/2017/11/12/a-weight-is-lifted-as-harvard-westlake-abandons-parking-plan/
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles-for-rss/14116-huge
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles/13786-story-behind-the-studio-city-nc-controversial-harvard-westlake-vote
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles/13762-studio-city-nc-says-no-to-harvard-westlake-s-improvement-plan-controversial-public-hearing-looms

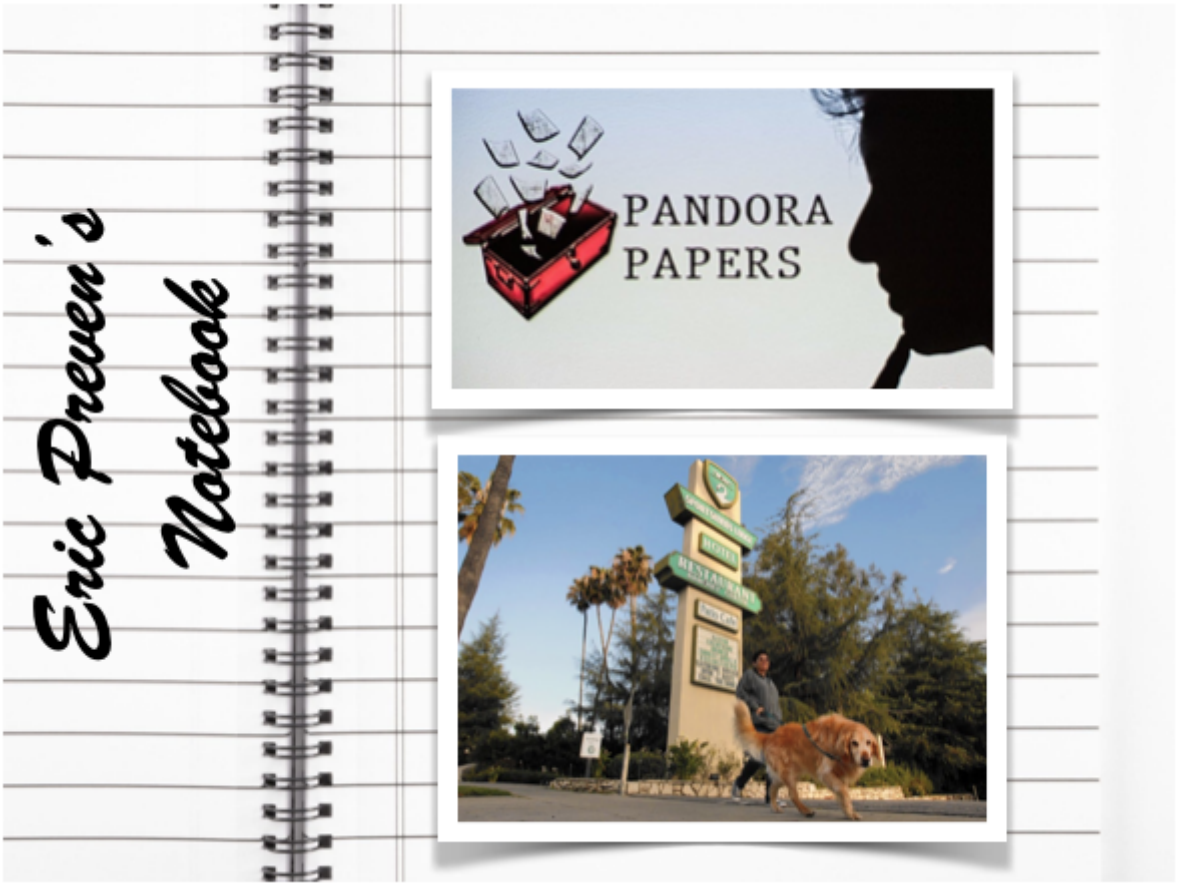
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles/13549-coldwater-canyon-parking-project-not-every-harvard-westlake-parent-is-on-board
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles/13392-tony-winning-ben-platt-provides-some-positive-headlines-for-la-s-westlake-high
https://www.citywatchla.com/index.php/los-angeles/13290-high-end-harvard-westlake-school-stuck-in-park
https://citywatchla.com/index.php/the-la-beat/10670-paul-krekorian-and-the-harvard-westlake-project-headed-for-a-buzz-saw
https://citywatchla.com/index.php/the-la-beat/10592-hey-reporters-how-about-a-few-questions-please-on-the-harvard-westlake-scam
https://citywatchla.com/index.php/the-la-beat/10109-harvard-westlake-school-pays-to-play-stokes-resentment-in-coldwater-canyon

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ERIC PREVEN / 04 OCTOBER 2021



ERIC PREVEN'S NOTEBOOK - It's hard to know what to think sometimes out in Studio City, as people from all over the city come to town, play golf on the local par nine golf course at Weddington on Whitsett and then try to adjust our community's narrative.

Hopefully, we'll be able to cut through the confusion as we expose the many interesting characters through a compelling plot with real stakes and, you know, if all goes well, we'll open to a strong box office.

And if we win an award, we'll be sure to leave plenty of time to get over Laurel Canyon.

Pay to Play (and get away): The Washington Post had the inside scoop (behind a paywall) about the newly released "Pandora Papers" showing how wealthy people, including national leaders, accumulate secret assets and dodge accountability. I was hoping to scan for references to Charles Munger or Warren Buffett.

These fellows, and I'm only including Buffett, who has nothing to do with Weddington, because I know he's a folksy guy who read some of the screeds my brother and I wrote about Mayor Garcetti's alma mater-antagonist, Harvard Westlake, have done a lot of things. **Charlie Munger,** Buffett's right hand man, is a big donor to the elite athletics-obsessed school and recently plunked down $43 million to buy up the Weddington Golf and Tennis Courts in Studio City. One of our last most treasured open space assets.

The United States has apparently become an "oligarchy" in which "unlimited political bribery" has created "a complete subversion of our political system as a payoff to major contributors." Seems a bit strong coming from former President Jimmy Carter, but please stop in to Studio City to see for yourself.

The casualness with which acts seem to be done, and the apparent unconcern that there might be harsh consequences, is severely problematic. The pervasive culture of corruption and their individual experiences with it have told Paul Krekorian and Karo Torossian that they have little to fear.

Golf and Tennis (open to) anyone!

When I went over to the local par nine to revisit my roots recently I was surprised at how rude the gal who ran the register was when I started taking pictures. She shut me right down.

I was a social tennis player back in the day and would invite several of my friends over for a morning game of tennis and maybe brunch at Jerry's or Belwood Bakery. Eventually, we moved our doubles game to my neighbor Mel Shavelson's house. Mel was a former president of the Writers Guild of America who wrote scripts for Bob Hope, so he embodied the authentic Studio City Slicker ethos. Smart and funny.

After he passed away, I bought some of his art and furniture from his kids because he and his wife Lucy had good taste and I was striving to stay connected to a time I knew was going to slip away.

A new TV couple that I do know, Linwood Boomer and Tracy Katsky of Malcolm in the Middle and HBO respectively redid the house that sits on what must be several acres of prime Studio City, approximately **300 feet** from the now Charter elementary school, Carpenter Avenue. I would support fines for people whose places seem ultra lush during a drought.

But when I was playing tennis, it was a different time: there was water and a path to home ownership. At barely thirty years old, I moved off of a rental on Arch Drive at Vineland and Ventura into a small house in the hills above Carpenter Avenue school. Each and every day, I would drive to the Sportsmen's lodge wearing my bathing suit, slip in the side entrance, and take a short swim.

Rather than fussing around about changing clothes on site, I would just hop in the car, drive 300 feet to Belwood Bakery and still dripping gather the blueberry bran muffins, warm ham and cheese croissants, pain au chocolat, almond croissants... etc.

In the afternoon I would tee off at the par nine... not really, but ...

Enayat was a good man, and worked the poolside security beat at Sportsmen's diligently and after eight months or so had detected that, though I appeared to swim there daily, and our eyes often met in greeting, I was not staying in the hotel. I was what you call, "a fence jumper."

Enayat said, "Sir, please, may I talk to you..." motioning me over to the side of the pool. I swam over, "What's up?"

Enforcement is reasonable and I could not argue with Enayat that I was a guest, because I was not. I decided, as I normally do, to go with the truth. "I'm a local guy, but we put people in this hotel for the shows that I'm constantly working on...my dad stays here!"

At the time this was all true information, we had memorably housed Margot Kidder at the Lodge, prior to her dumpster drama, alongside many others. "Is there a problem?"

He pointed out that the hotel pool was for guests only. I told Enayat that I would speak to the manager. Steve Scheck, who approved the plan of me being given permission to use the pool. "No problem, Mr. Preven, I'll speak with Enayat. We appreciate your business."

Sportsmen's Lodge was a popular gathering spot for cast and crew in old Hollywood, including Clark Gable, Bette Davis, John Wayne, Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. The Ventura Boulevard restaurant which had murals of 2nd rate cowboy actors, quickly became a hot spot, a place where patrons could hook their dinner and have it fried fresh in the kitchen.

One year I personally arranged for a convention of Soap Opera fans and brought hundreds of paying customers to the hotel to meet the stars of NBC's Santa Barbara, A Martinez and Marcy Walker, Nancy Grahn and Lane Davies.

Local producers could be seen swimming laps in the good-sized and well maintained swimming pool as 3rd rate cowboy stars and stunt guys would chain smoke, so infuriating poolside guests.

The pond and trees surrounding the common areas were magnificent and the hot tub by the pool was an early tasteful version of what has become de rigueur for fancy hotels everywhere.

The whole Sportsmen's lodge property had been set for designation as a cultural historic landmark on the research and write-up by Ken Bernstein, himself.

Charlie Munger and Warren Buffett are the two greatest sources of incredible investing anecdotes. It's fair to say they are fanatics about their craft - which includes investing and clever quips.

There's one funny story about how Buffett agreed to caddie for the winning bidder of a round of golf with Tiger to benefit the Tiger Woods Foundation. After Buffett had caddied as he said he would, Woods made a final bet with him at the final hole, "For $5, I'll play you on my knees," he said.

Amazingly, Tiger drove over 250 yards while kneeling. Buffet shanked it and lost but when he spoke to his right-hand man, Charlie Munger, on the plane ride home, Buffett said, "On 18, I brought Tiger to his knees."

At the end, Buffet handed Tiger the $5 but reminded him."The caddie gets 10% of your winnings, so give me 50 cents back."

Local Course Correction: I had never seen so many local signatures, allegedly 13,000 calling for the inclusion of the Studio City Golf and Tennis Club on the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments. At least not since we came together as a community to block the horrific Bridge Over Coldwater fiasco from same local villain, Harvard Westlake.

In April The Heritage Commission voted to change the proposed monument name of the subject property to the **"Studio City Golf and Tennis Club,**" to reflect the original, historic name with which it was associated for 50 years.The whole community has called it Weddington Golf & Tennis since as long as I can remember.

Edgar Khalatian of Mayer Brown and the team of lobbyists and Harvard Westlake boosters would love to erase the actual legacy of the place by casting it as a sort of "underutilized, dilapidated climate killer" is a false narrative.

At least a dozen Neighborhood Councils, the Los Angeles Conservancy and environmental groups, were caught completely off guard and surprised by the revised findings – which were presented at the very last minute with absolutely no notice to the public.

The City's revised findings narrowing the property's distinctive characteristics to the "clubhouse, golf ball light standards, putting green, and brick wall with weeping mortar surrounding the front lawn at the northeast edge of the property" failed to meet the legal standards outlined in Topanga Ass'n for a

Scenic Cmty. v. Cnty. of Los Angeles.

Nowhere in the findings does the commission or the city recommend removing both the terms "golf course" and "golf club."

Public comment was not allowed on the significant amendments that changed the very heart of the motion around Weddington Golf. Instead of the entire site being preserved, the council moved to only preserve part of the site.

I have reviewed and support at least two cure and correct letters under the Brown Act calling for the City to have a fair hearing.

Good faith negotiations require trust.

Clear shot of the tee: When I went by that day to take some pictures, I started to dread what Harvard Westlake has been planning. Golf was once considered a rich man's sport... but Weddington had opened up the possibility for years for folks who could not afford to join a country club for access.

Our narrative could be a... golf showdown with the fate of the course at stake. A three-way battle to win, the local kid, a fancy player from Orange County who attends Harvard Westlake and is going to the 2028 Olympics. Best score takes it all ...

A good golf shot like telling a good story takes a lot of practice. You learn how to aim, like a bow and arrow. How to get the power at the right spot... whip of the wrist. It's challenging but fun. Giving a public comment is not so different.

"There's something about golf, it's very physical. It's the only game you have to play outside, other than tennis... but golf, golf is a giant ass course, you're gonna be walking. Gotta be outside."

There have been many red flags on the Harvard Westlake deal to acquire our public amenity and rezone it for private usage.

We can quibble over whether walking around a private school athletic facility, one of the big gives from Harvard Westlake is open space access, but one thing that can never be disputed is the joy when a golfer of any age makes a **hole in one.**

Consider, "It landed ten yards out, bounced twice and then rolled right into the cup." Make a grown woman cry.

A hole in one is a super rare occurrence, some folks have said, a professional golfer might see ten or fifteen in the course of an entire lifetime of golf. There's no equivalent in any other game.

A double eagle is when you sink it in 2 on a par 5. Dropping it in on the second shot.

It's less rare than a hole in one, but still rare. What about a walk off grand slam? Much more likely than a double eagle or a hole in one.

The odds of getting a hole in one, must be ... ask Harvard Westlake. They're allegedly very sharp over there.

(Eric Preven is a longtime community activist and is a contributor to CityWatch.)

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Cohen, Mark - Paramount <Mark_Cohen@paramount.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:08 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I do support Harvard Westlake's mission to grow and provide a quality sports and educational experience to its private community. THAT SAID, I just don't think taking over Weddington is the answer because it is at the expense of a community that already is shortchanged on open space and recreational space.

We need to protect what we have. I'm a tennis player and longtime Studio City resident. There are so few options to get outside and enjoy the outdoors here in the Valley. There is a lack of parks and recreational facilities in this city. And that is your job as a city representative to advocate for us. There used to be a tennis center on Vineland. Gone. Now it is a Ralph's. The courts at Beamon Park are few, not lit and night and crowded. The tennis courts on LAVC on Burbank Blvd are NOT open to the public. Where is one supposed to go to enjoy some outdoor time? All the way over to Balboa Park. One should have to drive 30 minutes from Studio City to hit a tennis ball on cracked and old courts?

I personally think it would be better to let HW develop the property around its existing location on Coldwater. Please protect our scarce open recreational space to the public.

Best,

Mark

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Riley McCluskey <rmcclus789@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

My name is Riley McCluskey, and I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. Weddington represents an all-too-rare gem in our city - a beautiful, accessible outdoor space that everyone can enjoy. When I visit Weddington, I feel like I am stepping back into a simpler, more idyllic time - there are families everywhere enjoying the sun and little kids learning the great game of golf. Weddington is an anachronistic jewel that we should protect. **The symbolism of an elite institution, bloated with cash, destroying this historic property and turning it into a private playground for its wealthy students couldn't be more on the nose - an indictment of our modern age where private interests gobble up public goods without remorse.** I went to Loyola High School but many of my close friends are Harvard Westlake alums. Trust me - future generations of Wolverines will be just fine and still get into fancy colleges without their extra special tennis facility built on the remains of Weddington.

Please, please protect this beloved part of LA History. There is a deeper symbolic message at stake here and I urge you to intervene and help keep a little magic alive in this amazing town.

Thank you,
Riley

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Don't Touch Weddington Golf and Tennis - Vehemently Opposed to Harvard Westlake's Destruction of Community Treasure

1 message

Baer, Robert <Robert.Baer@camoves.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:26 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Raman and Ms Henry,

I hope this email finds you well.

I live in Studio City and am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed development of the beloved Weddington Golf/Tennis by Harvard Westlake.

In fact, I am disgusted that a Valley institution that serves tens of thousands of local residents could be sold out to an elite High School where approximately only 300 students participate in sports.

I play tennis there every week with a neighborhood friend, play golf with my father-in-law and practice at the putting green. I was there a couple of weeks ago with a different neighbor and his son to play golf. When we left - every hitting practice bay was filled.

I can't tell you how upsetting it is that this beautiful space could be basically shut down for a PRIVATE high school.

Here are just some of the reasons AGAINST the project:

- Harvard Westlake has a campus - the community should not be negatively impacted b/c HW can't make do with the campus they have. We should not be punished b/c they keep increasing enrollment!
- The HW development will benefit the few (who can pay $40,000+ year to attend) versus the tens of thousands of local residents who benefit from this community resource
- There will be many jobs lost at the facility from the coaches and staff at both facilities
- Many of the kids who go to HW are not even local
- It's one of the few green spaces left in Studio City
- It is a treasured part of Studio City and one of the reasons I fell in love with SC when I bought a house here 15 years ago
- The noise, light and destruction of trees

It is so obvious that this is all about money and has nothing to do with the community that it will be impacting - it's disgusting!

We all know Garcetti is an alum of HW. This just really reeks of cronyism.

Whomever is trying to push this through should be ashamed of themselves.

HW does not need this facility that will clearly devastate the community. THEY HAVE IDENTICAL FACILITIES ALREADY ON THEIR CAMPUS - WE SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED B/C THEY WANT MORE FACILITIES

Just because HW purchased the property it does not mean that they can do whatever they please with it. I'm sure it's not zoned for what they want to do. They took a risk buying the property without proper entitlements. The community should not suffer. This would be like someone buying the house next to yours and then deciding to put in a convenience store just because they own the land.

Part of the reason we purchased our home in Studio City nearly 17 years ago was because of the community feel that is greatly enhanced by amenities like this Golf and Tennis club. I also sell Real Estate in the area and this project will have a negative impact on property values.

Thank you for your consideration. I hope that you can help do the right think for the community that you represent.

Sincerely,

Robert Baer, Esq.
Broker Associate/Realtor®
2019, 2020 & 2021 #1 Producing CB Agent (Sunset Strip)
Buy | Sell | Invest
Coldwell Banker
323.377.5661
CalRE #01334830

Wire Fraud is Real. Before wiring any money, call the intended recipient at a number you know is valid to confirm the instructions. Additionally, please note that the sender does not have authority to bind a party to a real estate contract via written or verbal communication.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Tal Meirson <talmeirson9@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:20 AM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. Harvard Westlake is not that close to their proposed sport center. The students will have to be shuttled through our neighborhood and will increase pollution and traffic. Will be dangerous to bike and walk with strollers with vans and busses added.
2. . With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
3. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
4. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation:
5. Noise from the sport event and other events will affect the living conditions that this quaint neighborhood is known for and change the quality of life for many residents.

Sincerely,

Tal Meirson

Bellaire Avenue

Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save Weddington Golf & Tennis!

1 message

purpleoona <purpleoona@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:06 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

Wedding Golf & Tennis has been an important recreational site for the public for almost 70 years. It disgusts me that Harvard-Westlake wants to destroy it so their privileged students have another place to play sports. How about a little basic fairness instead of catering to the wealthy?

Thank you.

Tama Winograd

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Thomas Perry <perrycontact@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 10:52 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The residents of Studio City all seem to feel the same way. Rather than repeat the main objections, which you will hear from others, I have a few other thoughts that I believe deserve notice.

Every public meeting regarding this expansion, and the one proposed before it for a giant parking structure with alighted athletic field on its top has been a travesty, in which the school's administrators and lawyers made highly questionable assertions before an audience packed with Harvard Westlake parents and students, who live elsewhere and would suffer none of the consequences of these terrible projects. The sale itself, and every alteration to the original proposal,has been done in secret and then announced as an accomplished deal, which people could then comment on.

Weddington, the area around it, and above the water beside it provide habitat and food for a surprising variety of birds, a good share of the trees in the district, and other irreplaceable natural features. The increased traffic in the area, which will go on from early morning until late evening, will have a negative impact on everyone living in Studio City.

Harvard Westlake already has the best athletic spaces in the San Fernando Valley. There is no educational benefit to adding more. This is a vanity project, which will cause real harm to the residents. If it is allowed it will simply be one more triumph of money over principle.

Sincerely,
Thomas. Perry

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comments on ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Harvard-Westlake River Park

Adele Slaughter <adeleslaughter@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:07 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, jorge.plascencia@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Kimberly Henry with special attention for Nithya Raman, and Jorge Plascencia,

I wish we all could have met under different circumstances. I am sure that we will have a very long and fruitful relationship ahead of us. Kimberly, I have only seen you on various Zoom meetings. Jorge and I met at our Studio City Neighborhood Council Sustainability meeting, on which I volunteer, and I met Ms. Raman at the Studio City Residence association meeting where I asked a question about CEQUA having more "teeth". I have lived in Studio City since 1994 when I moved here with my 8 year old son who attended Carpenter Elementary, then North Hollywood High.

As you might imagine, I am not in favor of Harvard-Westlake School's planned construction at Weddington Golf & Tennis. The conversion of the property into a private high-school sports facility is an unacceptable plan for this site. I have been looking into this project for over two years and the list of reasons that this is over-development is inappropriate for this site is long. Attached is my list of things that are inadequate in the DEIR. And while my list is not complete, it speaks to some of the most egregious things omitted from the Draft Environmental Report.

The DEIR does not accurately portray how this proposal will destroy an open green park space and eliminates a park space that the Master Plan has counted on for decades. I am attaching my detailed response to the DEIR as a PDF as well as a Landscape Response as a PDF from a certified Landscape architect. Please put these into the record responses to the DEIR.

I am quite certain that this massive development is too big for the neighborhood. I also want Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman to know, that I have written to the school's administration and the Board of Directors asking for a community "think tank" to address some of these issues and more, but received no response.

Please consider aligning City Planning and CD4 with Barry Milofsky, Gail Kennard and Richard Barron historic commissioners who voted in favor of the HCM designation as well as council members who understand the unique nature of saving such a piece of open green space. Councilmembers like Paul Koretz and Mitch O'Farrell who actually work to fight climate change and protect our natural resources.

Thank you for reading and listening,

Adele Slaughter and Jeff Kober

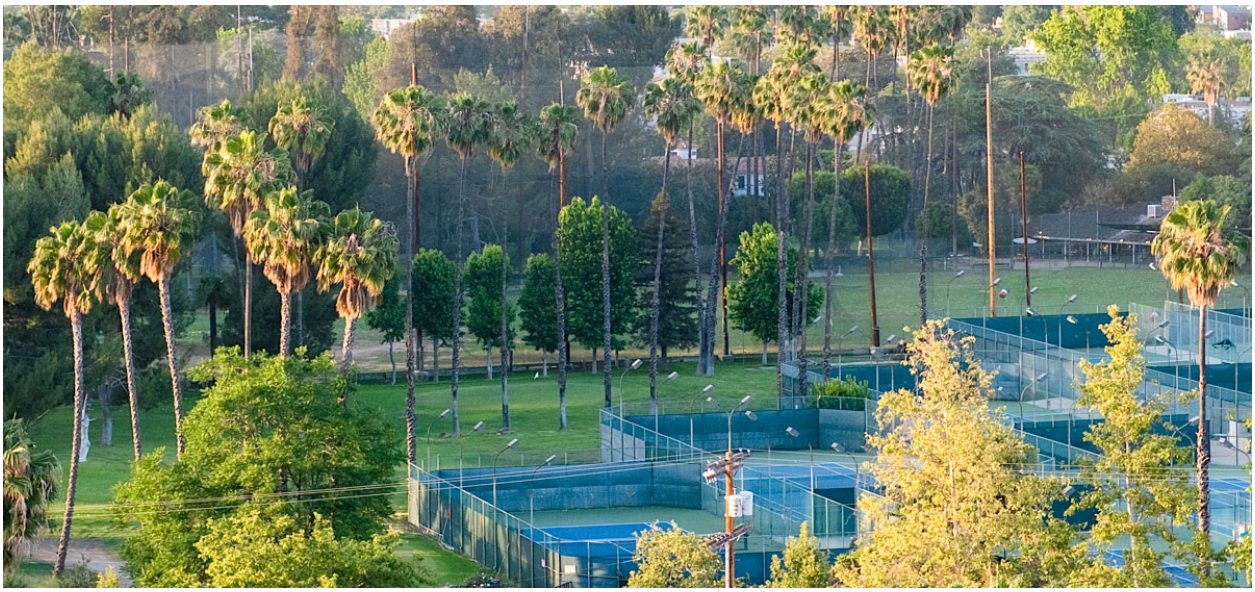
2 attachments

AdeleSlaughterJeffKoberresponseDEIR.pdf
8051K

20220511_Weddington-Landscape_Response_LR.pdf
10080K

Comments on ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Harvard-Westlake River Park
By Adele Slaughter and Jeff Kober
4544 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

AESTHETICS



Stands of trees next to the tennis courts Photo #1

Scenic quality refers to the visual appeal of an area and is informed by features that contribute to overall aesthetic character. Aesthetic features may include unique or prominent natural or man-made attributes or several small features that, when viewed together, create a whole that is visually interesting or appealing.



Ariel view From Northwest to Southeast Photo #2

The Initial Study prepared for the Project, determined that impacts related to scenic vistas, scenic resources, and consistency with applicable scenic quality regulations would be less than significant. From The DEIR IV.A. Aesthetics (Light and Glare) p 95.

We disagree. The DEIR inadequately describes the views of the existing stands of trees and the value of the scenic views from the hills above Studio City, as well as along Valley Spring and Bellaire. As you can see in the above photographs #1 and #2. The stands of trees were planted to delineate the golf course and at almost 70 years old the trees are majestic and create an urban forest.

The Project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees… From The DEIR IV.A. Aesthetics (Light and Glare) p 95.

We disagree. The plan calls for the removal of 209 significant trees and the study of the impact of the removal of these trees is inadequate and needs further consideration. In the photo #3 below a golfer is next to an Aleppo Pine, a significant mature tree. The scenic resources would be significantly impacted and altered by the proposed construction of a walled-in sports complex. This open space view from Valley Spring and Bellaire would be extinct.



Aleppo Pine With Golfer in Red Shirt #3

If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

As discussed in the Initial Study (Appendix A of this Draft EIR), the Project Site is located in an urbanized area and as applicable to Threshold (c), the Project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. As such a less-than significant impact would occur with respect to Threshold From The DEIR IV.A. Aesthetics (Light and Glare) p 95.



Panoramic View of the golf course from Valley Spring Photo #4

We disagree. In title 22 Planning and Zoning, Chapter 22.16.010 states that the Open Space Zone (Zone O-S) is established to provide for the preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of the recreational, natural, and environmental resources of this County as defined in the General Plan. And specifically to protect sites of historical, archaeological, scenic, or scientific value. As you can see in photo #4 this is a natural recreational course that offers environmental resources such as sequestering carbon, cleaning water, keeping water runoff to a minimum and providing a view of nature in an other wise urban environment. It has also been deemed an historical site by the City. We think that the DEIR gives these elements short shrift and ignores the impacts of building 387,086 square feet of building across the property.

NOTE: in 1973 when the zoning was changed to A1-A Open Space the then owner of the 50-year-lease, Art Anderson wanted to build a tennis club with bathrooms and showers but the city only allowed him to build a 500-square foot house with one shower and two bathrooms. Joel Wachs the Councilmember at the time of the zoning change, wrote me in an email: “Congratulations on your efforts to keep the Weddington Golf and Tennis property green, recreational and open for public use. It's been nearly fifty years since I was first elected to office and began working with the community

and the Weddington family to preserve the property for such uses." (Joel Wachs, Councilmember Second District 1971-2001)

The DEIR does not adequately investigate the impacts of the following
• 2 artificial turf sports fields (1 with synthetic track)
• 1 Olympic-size swimming pool and locker rooms
• 8 newly-constructed tennis courts and locker rooms
• 387,086 square feet of building across the property
• 80,249 square-foot multi-purpose gymnasium and locker rooms
• 2,217 spectator seats spread across the property
• Removal of 240 mature, heritage trees
• 33 light poles (ranging between 26 and 80 ft high)
• 5-acre, 503-space parking structure (roughly 600% increase)

PUBLIC SERVICES – PARKS AND RECREATION – SOCIAL EQUITY

The impact on the parks and recreation has been given short shrift in the DEIR and is inadequately studied. This project will heavily impact the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within our community. In the DEIR they state that the tennis courts will be used "when they are not in use by Harvard-Westlake." And also for "for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations."

In Cy Carlberg tree planting plan in the DEIR she names it the "Harvard-Westlake River Park **Campus**". It will be a campus for the school, not a publicly accessible recreational facility as it is today.

This newly formed recreational site will have access to a select few. The school has not adequately explained how they will screen the people who walk onto their "campus" which by definition is not public access.

Currently, we estimate at least 100,000 Angeleno's use this property annually. They are a broad selection of people from all walks of life. In fact, as a Captain of two USTA teams that call Weddington home, I can tell you that my teams are a diverse group of women both in age and ethnicity.

The DEIR suggests that the tennis players will easily relocate to other tennis courts and golfers will find other places to play. Their reasoning is inadequate and uses "cold data" which does not reflect the community's experience. Loosing those courts will be a net loss to tennis players and even greater loss

for golfers who will lose all but the putting green. There are insufficient places for tennis players and golfers to utilize in the area.

Additionally, the DEIR states the following about the fire station: "development of this proposed project, along with other approved and planned projects in the immediate area, may result in the need for the following: 1. Increased staffing for existing facilities. (i.e., Paramedic Rescue Ambulance and EMT Rescue Ambulance resources.) 2. Additional fire protection facilities. 3. Relocation of present fire protection facilities.

The DEIR indicates this development will impact the fire protection facilities and will seriously impair the fire station and their ability to provide services. Putting the recreational needs of 900 students above fire fighters who currently work next to the Weddington Golf & Tennis is the definition of “social inequity”.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Trees & Artificial Turf & Green House Gas Emissions

Taking out significant 70-year-old trees that have sequestered many tons of carbon to put in 46” box trees that are 4 to 7 years old (even if they are Natives) is a net loss of carbon sequestration. The effects of human-caused global warming are happening now. The latest IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report shows greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and current plans to address climate change are not ambitious enough and will worsen in the decades to come.

The DEIR has failed to address the impacts of the removal of mature trees that have sequestered carbon at a fantastic rate.

Also the DEIR has failed to address that synthetic turf emits methane gas which is more than 25 times as potent as carbon dioxide at trapping heat in the atmosphere.

The DEIR has given short shrift to the replacement of real turf with plastic grass. Not only are plastic grass fields heat islands, but verified research shows that Artificial turf has PFAS (forever chemicals) and microplastics both which pollute our water/aquifer. The DEIR has inadequately studied the carcinogens in synthetic turf as well as high injury rate to athletes.

Additionally the DEIR fails to report that artificial turf requires as much water as real turf to cool it down and to clean it so students don't get infections.

This development inadequately assesses effects of greenhouse gas emissions. The IPCC also notes the wealthiest countries are responsible for disproportionately more emissions than developing countries.

This DEIR shows an insufficient regard for climate change; although the applicant is putting in native trees and plants, they giving short shrift to the impact of the destruction of 209 significant trees that keep the city breathable. This development concept is a 1950s idea of a sports facility for a few students.

WASTEWATER and WATER USE

Currently, there are 4 toilets and 2 showers on site. One shower and 2 bathrooms in the golf club house and the other shower and 2 bathrooms are in the Tennis shop. The DEIR fails to detail how many bathrooms and showers will be in the locker rooms and gymnasium on the property. And therefore inadequately describes how much water will be used by those facilities. Also the DEIR inadequately describes how they will provide bathrooms, showers and locker rooms for home teams, visiting teams, and in full consideration for the expanded spectrum of needs, including male, female, nonbinary and be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities act (ADA).

Additionally, the DEIR inadequately anticipates how much water will be needed during construction, to water down the dirt and pour concrete. These studies need to be revisited and completed.

Attached is The River Project May 9, 2022 MEMO. Appendix I

EXCEPTIONS

The 8 to 12 foot walls around the property should be denied since they will block the scenic views of open space.

The impacts of eighty foot tall lights on sports field have been inadequately studied. This net increase of lights currently on site will adversely affect the

neighborhood. Birds and the bats cannot live in an environment where night is day. They can't mate, or sleep or migrate.

The DEIR is lacking in a complete description of the state of the art sound system. Additionally, it is lacking in information of the unnamed events: movies in the park, concerts, Olympics, sporting events. The description of the state of the art press box in the field along Whitsett is lacking in concrete detail. We have inadequate information about the events the school is anticipating/planning and the sound systems they plan on installing.

THE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

The CUP asks that that "the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region."

Response: Services provided by the school are not essential to the community, and can be provided at their Coldwater campus. The project will erase the current services to the people who currently use the site.

The CUP asks that "the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety."

Response: The project is too big for our neighborhood. The lights too tall, the sound too loud, the services too many, and will force people to move due to the traffic increasing, events with thousands of people arriving, and the loss of open green space.

The CUP asks that "the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan."

Response: The DIER is inadequate and does not accurately portray how this proposal will destroy an open green park space and eliminates a park space that the General Plan has defined as essential for decades.

Appendix I

Comments on ENV-2020-1512-EIR - Harvard-Westlake River Park
By Adele Slaughter and Jeff Kober
4544 Ethel Ave, Studio City, CA 91604

The RIVER PROJECT
12026 Hoffman St., #304
Studio City, California 91604
tel: 818-980-9660
www.TheRiverProject.org

May 9, 2022

Regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, The River Project has the following concerns with flood risk, increased runoff, heat island, groundwater pumping, liquefaction, and redundancy of the proposed stormwater component.

Flood risk: The project site is part of the historic and natural floodplain of the Los Angeles River. While the subject property is not located within a FEMA-identified flood hazard zone, the existing FEMA maps are decades old and do not reflect current—much less future—flood risk. Maps provided by Flood Factor assign areas of the property a Severe risk rating (7/10), with an 87% likelihood of experiencing floodwaters of 6 inches at least once in the next 30 years. This rating assumes no overtopping of the channel walls, and notes the risk may substantially increase in the event of the channel being overtopped or breached in the course of a highly likely extreme precipitation event. Development in such properties is as ill-advised as development in high fire risk zones. Moreover, preserving or reclaiming natural floodplain lands not only helps attenuate downstream flood risk, it also helps reduce temperatures, supports habitat and biodiversity, and facilitates groundwater recharge for local water supply.

Increased runoff & Heat island: Transforming ~60% of the site from pervious and living open space to structures and other impervious elements will significantly alter the existing drainage patterns and substantially increase site runoff. Further, the construction of these structures, the removal of existing mature trees, and the installation of the proposed synthetic turf will significantly increase temperatures on site and within the surrounding neighborhood, negatively impacting public health.

Groundwater pumping: The project proposes to excavate most of the eastern third of the project site to depths of up to 21 feet. California Water Board data from December 2005 indicate show the depths to groundwater at the two closest wells—12456 Ventura Blvd. & 12500 Ventura Blvd. —at 21 ft. and 21.46 ft respectively. While the current depth to groundwater may be below the proposed grading required to construct the parking structure and water storage tank, groundwater depths in the vicinity of the project site can raise by several feet as the result of a single large storm event. Furthermore, the region is strongly committed to an aggressive program of groundwater recharge to secure water supply for the City. We can expect to see groundwater levels rise continually over the coming decades. This will logically result in continuous groundwater pumping to protect the parking structure and water tank. As pumped groundwater must be beneficially repurposed on site, it is unclear whether or not the entirety of these daily volumes could be put to beneficial reuse.

Liquefaction: The project proposes to construct an underground parking structure within the proximate bounds of a liquefaction zone which may render it unsafe in the highly likely event of tectonic activity.

Stormwater capture component: The neighborhood stormwater capture project is proposed as an amenity to address offsite neighborhood flooding and pollutant runoff, and as necessary to providing water supply for site irrigation. This component appears to be a remnant of an earlier proposal designed to suit the requirements of a specific state bond measure. With respect to the neighborhood issues, there are numerous less expensive and material-intensive alternatives available to address localized flooding and runoff. Such alternative approaches would not require extensive grading and would result in substantially lower construction impacts to the surrounding community. With respect to repurposing the captured and treated stormwater for on-site irrigation, it is unclear how stormwater runoff from this small subdrainage area could be a reliable or consistent source of supply for the proposed project. Our region is facing extended drought periods punctuated by extreme storm events. During long drought periods, rainfall would not produce sufficient runoff to provide irrigation supplies or for ongoing maintenance of the proposed artificial turf. Further, it is unclear how decisions might be made over whether to use the stored runoff or to beneficially use the pumped groundwater. The system is over-engineered and unnecessary.

Melanie Winter, Director



This document is a LANDSCAPE RESPONSE to the Draft EIR for the Proposed Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft Environmental Impact Report (dated March 2022). ENV-2020-1512-EIR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

While the landscape masterplan and amenities described in the Proposed Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft Environmental Impact Report of March 2022 is wonderfully presented and looks to be a dynamic sporting facility, as determined by the analysis outlined below, it is widely felt that this particular site is not suited to the intensity of development and intrusion on the local micro ecosystem that exists at Weddington Golf and Tennis Park.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Weddington property rests on the last 16 acres of unprotected green open space along the Los Angeles River in the San Fernando Valley.

The existing parkland at Weddington Golf and Tennis demonstrates a simple and classic example of suburban parkland that reinforced and contributed to the culture and values of family life from the 1950s San Fernando Valley, California. Set within a significant stands of shade trees and iconic palms, Weddington Golf and Tennis Park transcends time and allows for a peaceful and restorative experience. The park is an inviting oasis and offers a cool serenity; a peaceful respite from the traffic and over built hard surfaced density of much of Los Angeles and San Fernando Valley. Both passive and active recreation is provided on site in a way that evokes a sense of community with the edges of

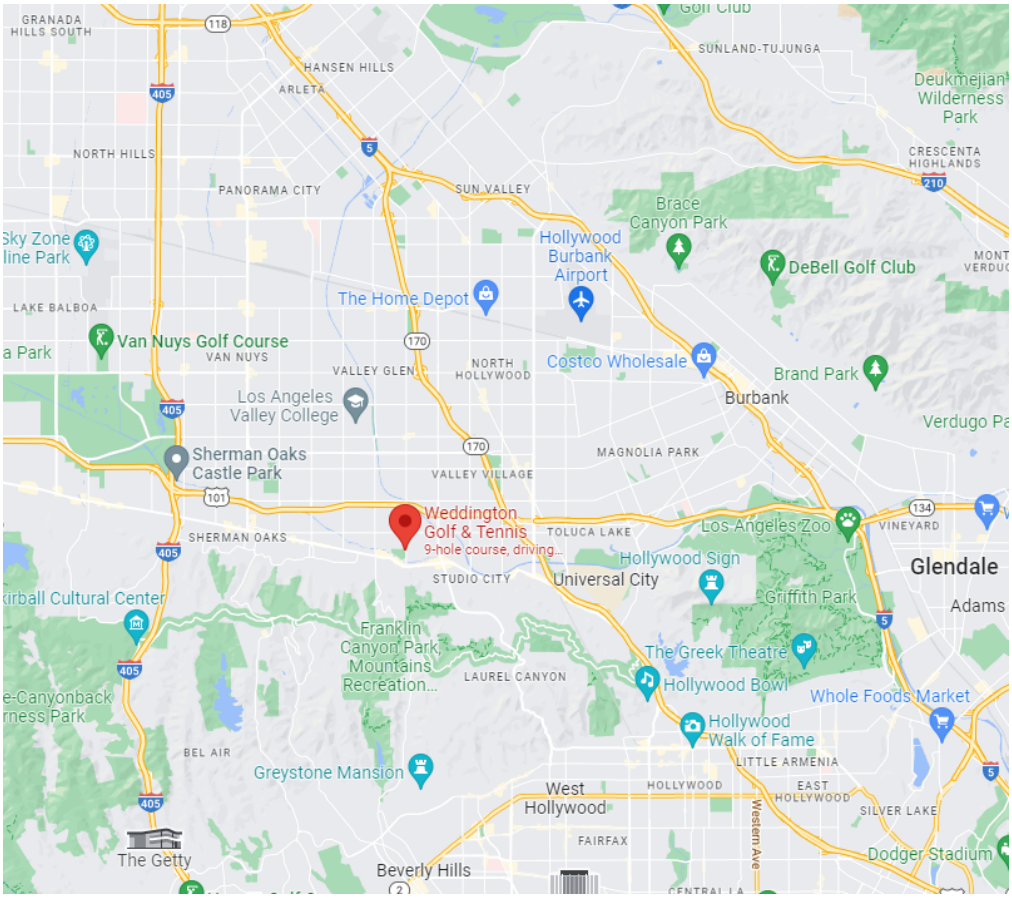
the park sweetly permeable without significant boundaries, high walls or intrusive lighting and meanders down to the Los Angeles River as one of the only purely green edges to the riparian strip. Earmarked as a flooplain, the park provides a permeable buffer for the community in extreme rain events and a safe habitat for many local wildlife species including a significant number of bird communities as out lined in the attached tree survey and habitat report.

BACKGROUND + CULTURAL LANDSCAPE VALUES

As mentioned, **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** and associated parkland is a green respite in the urban sea that surrounds the little pocket of simple, timeless suburban nature.

Kissing gently the Los Angeles River with an innocent lack of fuss or fanfare, **Weddington Golf and Tennis Club** evokes remnant memories of a classic thriving 1950s Californian suburban community, a recreational facility and recreational open space in the San Fernando Valley when America was a beacon of light to the world. This positive feeling of sunshine and optimism, hopes and dreams, growth and possiblities emanated from California through the stories told by cinema and television, of inspiring landscapes and the lifestyles it afforded; living in thriving communities with all the commercial and natural amenities anyone could hope for – the idea of the neighborhood park, a relaxed and simple place people could connect was as essential as the front yard. In beautiful Californai and this dynamic Los Angeles, the dream of a happy life was the sunshine everyone craved in a post World War II world, at a time when everything had almost lost all sense of meaning…. a time very much like NOW.

A time very much like the world we have awoken to yet again.



N (NTS)

The value of our Cultural Landscape is evident in the history of **Weddington Golf & Tennis Park** and the quaint layout of the site. Weddington opened in 1956 as a 9-hole, par-three golf course, putting green, and driving range and became a gathering spot for community members and celebrities (even to this day). Tennis courts and a disc golf course were added over time, which reflected those sports' rise in popularity and 65 years later, the site still functions as it was originally intended to when it opened - as a publicly accessible recreational facility families have enjoyed for generations.

Infused with a sense of calm and steadiness in this rapidly changing world, the steadiness of this community park hold the memories and stories of the families and newlyweds, silver dreams of the entertainment industy, the businesses and the business deals, the clubs, parties, lazy Sunday afternoons and brisk morning walks – encapsulating a unique community identity and hopes - the California dream. There is a feeling that the shade filtered onto the quiet open space; the golf course, the tennis courts, the soft and imperfect recreational space, the walking paths and the sounds of birds that enjoy the park as their home, dapples what seems like evaporating hope for the simple pleasures of life; a salve for the complicated, competitive nature of our cities and money driven developments that provide nothing but a sensory overload and a feeling of existential angst.

In contrast to the overly commercialized and programmed shopping malls, stadiums and campuses disguised as 'public' open space, **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** offers a softness, a retro throwback to a simpler time, a genuineness and a connectedness to LOCAL ecosystems, to LOCAL community, to LOCAL stories that defy generic developments and weave themselves into San Fernando Valley, into Los Angeles, into California.

Golf ball-shaped lights that line the driving range identify the property's historical importance to the story of larger than life 1950s and 1960s Southern California classic iconic emblems that celebrated the car culture of the time and locals and tourists alike flock to see (others are such as Randy's Donuts, Pinks, Norms).





Remnant iconic landscape such as these, such as the classic Los Angeles palm lined streets deserve our kind protection, reverence and respect.

RECREATIONAL AMENITY

While there are compelling reasons to increase active recreation facilities, sporting fields, gymnasiums and respond to the growing enthusiasm for new sports - the soft, passive and community orientated recreational amenities provided at **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** also hold significant recreational value and community amenity. Considering the importance of mental health and the importance for equal access to outdoor recreational space (both passive and active) - for 'fresh air' - the current conditions provides in abundance to the local community these very things.

<u>THE LOS ANGELES RIVER</u> - RIVER HABITAT AND REVITALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL EDGE OPPORTUNITES

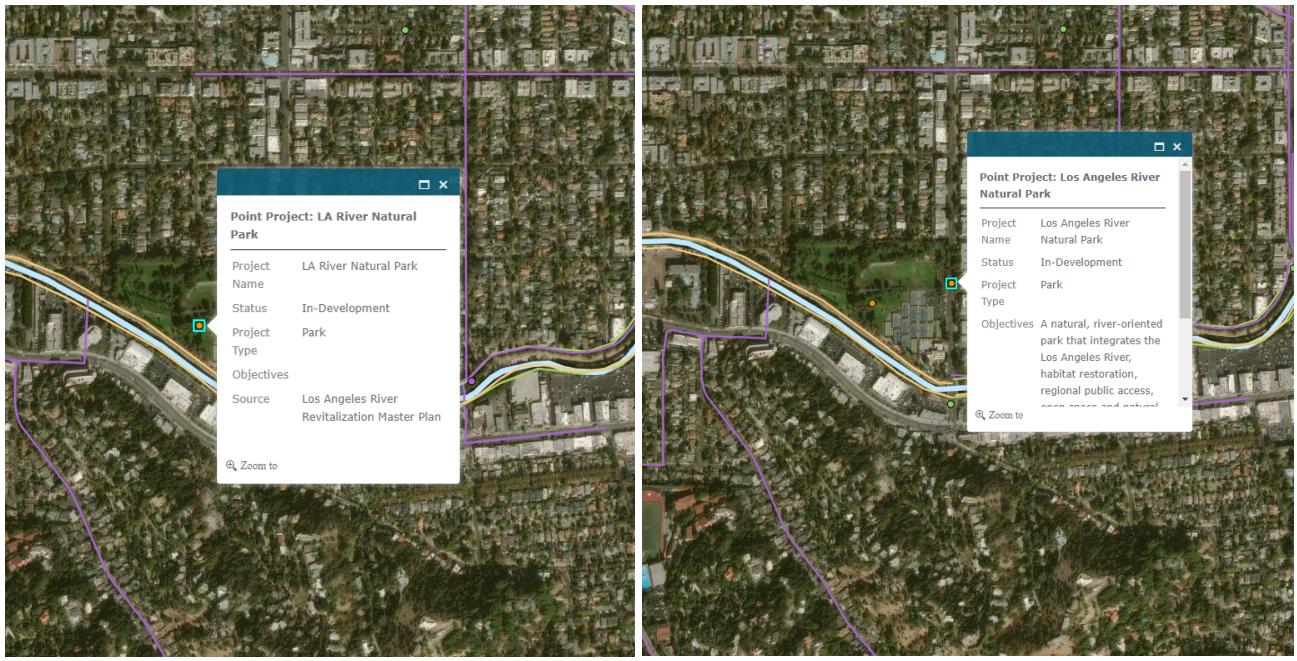
As we gaze along the edges of the Los Angeles River we can see very simply here that very few emeralds shine, few opportunities exist where the edges are soft and verdant; able to percolate what little precious water is collected into the land that for millenia was a braided stream; flowing and then drying in the California sun through the seasons making for a woven tapestry through the desert.

The Los Angeles River became an engineering solution to an environmental problem in the late 1800s and early 1900s and over the last century concrete replaced the grasses and verdant wetlands, changing river and stream edges as we sought to control the environment and support the hopes and dreams of those that found Los Angelels and California to be their home. These Engineers were doing the very best with the technology and information they had. Now we know more, we can do more. We know very well, the necessity of soft permeable surfaces, the need to cleanse and redirect urban runnoff and the need to cherish and protect what sacred green edges we have.

Mia Lehrer and Associates devoted many years to the modern archeological dig and reimagining of the Los Angeles River as a legacy project to last generations; the unearthing and revealing of potentialities and opportunities to puncture and perforate the concrete blight, brown lands, asphalt and concrete surfaces, parking lots, abandonded warehouses and toxic yards that beg for regeneration, rejuvenation, rehabilitation and sustainable growth.

In the Masterplan that Mia Lehrer as Landscape Architects, other landscape visionaries, engineers, architects and Masterplanners imagined as part of the team that worked on the Los Angeles River Masterplan, the **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** has been noted as a 'Natural River Park' as defined below for best use of the land as part of the green infrastructure of the LA River:

"A natural, river-oriented park that integrates the Los Angeles River, habitat restoration, regional public access, open space and natural treatment of runoff to improve water quality."



NTS - ref: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=023d5084e61b4159b38443125f2dfd0f

SUSTAINABILITY AND ECOLOGY

Existing Vegetation

Throughout the site there are stands of significant existing trees providing shade, habitat and structure to the soil (refer Tree Survey) in the DEIR.

While the tree survey denotes many stands of ornamental or non-native species present on the site, these deep rooted trees provide structure and stability to the soil, shade to the environment and habitat for birds and other animals living on the site.

Obviously, long term - the most prudent planting agenda would be mass planting of California Native plant material, however given that the most strict water restrictions in response to the most prolonged and devastating droughts in California history are in place (and this is becoming the new normal), a more nuanced, staged and gentle introduction of new planting material on site would be recommended to minimize or greatly reduce disturbance to the vegetation balance and harmony on site. Slowly introducing native understory shrubs, groundcovers and mulch to protect the soil and sensitively placing native trees to reinvigorate the landscape story of **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** would be the most respectful strategy and long term solution for the site planting rejuvenation.

While a beautiful curation of native plant species is proposed, the new development would require the removal of many of the larger structural trees on the site (for site works, access, construction etc) to be replaced with smaller native specimens. Further, the overall disruption and trauma that the massive site excavation, construction (noise and light intrusion, traffic and air quality issues) in the middle of one of the most historically harsh droughts the State has ever seen - the new plant material will be required to thrive in a most hostile environment and that shock, soil nutrient loss, the loss or dramatic change of habitat would be devastating to the ecology of the **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** microhabitat and to the quality of life for surrounding residents. Much if not all of the wildlife would be decimated.

Over time, the staged introduction of California native species will transform the nature of the site in a way that allows for water conservation, respect of habitat. This is our recommendation.

Habitat Protection, Preservation and Renewal

The landscape proposed for the new development professes to create habitat congruent with Los Angeles and California but omits the observation that an existing thriving bird and wildlife habitat already exists at **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park**. Given that the parkland is one of the only areas of natural respite in the local urban context, it is certain that the local habitat will be devastated perhaps without opportunity to recover. In addition, obviously the radical overhaul of land use, the introduction of stadium lighting, vastly increased human and vehicular traffic, noise and the infrastructure on the site will create a vastly different baseline habitat that would be hostile to the species that inhabit the site already.

Our recommendation again, is to stage gently and with intention a strategic planting plan and guidelines for ongoing maintenance and surgical removal of existing trees only if necessary and supported by the, subtle site works and development improvements, pivot the local landscape and vegetation at Weddington to invite more diverse and local wildlife to the site particularly along the river edge.

Liquifaction

Due to the liquifaction issues of this part of the Los Angeles River, significant engineering will be required to stabilize amenities and buildings proposed on the site. Caison structural support will be required to stabilize the site infrastructure and buildings with massive and invasive soil disturbance, removal and construction.

Permeability

If we reference and overlay the current existing conditions versus the proposed Harvard Westlake River Park Project it is evident that much of the sites' existing permeable conditions are compromised and devoured by the new construction. In other areas of the report percentages indicate over the majority of the site will be covered with hard surfaces in complete opposition to the Masterplan mandate of the Los Angeles River. In addition the **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** is a floodplain area. (map below)

Worryingly 9 acres of the total 16 acres are to be non permeable surfaces in the proposed plan.



1st Street Foundation current analysis of 5% Risk of flooding. Purple is 3' of water.

LOOKING FORWARD – ALTERNATIVE PLANS

Given the vast amount of paved surfaces in Los Angeles and in the San Fernando Valley that could be transformed into renewed habitat, advanced and sustainably designed sporting facilities, gymnasiums, stadiums and fields, additional offstreet parking and public transportation hub and servicing Harvard Westlake and other schools, the delicate urban habitat and ecosystem, the subsequent engineeering challenge and historic community nature of **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** seems to be point to the fact that this site selection for the proposed sporting facilities is a frivolous and unadvisable site choice.

It is without a doubt that the existing facilities and landscape at **Weddington Golf and Tennis Park** could do with some upgrading and strategic sustainable reevaluation of the landscape strategy and landscape masterplan moving forward *(see attached Conceptual Sketch)* that incorporates strategic planting and sustainability guidelines to bring the site into alignment with current climate conditions, global warming and local sustainable responsibility, however such drastic siteworks would have catastrophic and irreversable deleterious impact on the natural, cultural and community ecosystems of the area and the Los Angeles River would lose one of the very few 'natural' edges.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN – LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE

A collaborative approach to providing the sporting amenities that are in demand would be a sustainable and visionary option.

Aligning with a local school such as **Los Angeles Valley College (5800 Fulton Avenue, Valley Glen, CA 91401)** to provide a blended facility and enhance an already established sporting infrastructure on an expanded campus. This would be a respectful and sustainable use of resources and would establish a precedent for schools and colleges in Los Angeles to value the landscape and cultural fabric from which these sites emege and become true leaders in community driven collaboratively sustainable developments for the prosperity and success of all stakeholders especially the land itself.

Finally, the time for organizations such as Harvard Westlake to renew their visible and their actual commitment to creating or developing campuses, sporting facilities and infrastructure that reflect the changing values and emergency that we have finally awoken to is right now. It is right now.

The time that was - where every piece of open land had every potentiality to develop wrung from the ground has passed, we should as a collective stand in stewardship of the land, of the soil, of the stories that we will leave behind. As it stands we exist under the shade of trees that others planted generations ago. Who are we to rip them from the ground? To quote Charles De Lint, ""We have not inherited the earth from our fathers, we are borrowing it from our children."

Please find attached landscape sketches to illustrate the concepts shared in this document.

ADDENDUM 01 – EXISTING CONDITIONS (NTS)



N (NTS)

Notes:
Most of the site is permeable and is a devoted parkland setting.
Existing stands of mature / historic trees exist on site.
Boundary and edges are soft and permeable, welcoming to the community.
Lack of shade around Tennis Court area.
Compact off street parking lot.

Opportunities:

Connection to Los Angeles River bikeway could be enhanced.
Additional pathways and landscape programming to be proposed onsite at River Park.
Review pathways and site access to and within site including onsite lighting for safety.
Provide additional shade to parking areas + review onsite vehicular circulation.
Maintain all historical features onsite inculding Retro Golf Ball Lighting.
Create bioswales within site to capture rainwater and minimize runoff.
Increase native California plant palette onsite in a staged and managed way.
Review and enhance irrigation.
Engage specialist for habitat management plan.

ADDENDUM 02 – HARARD WESTLAKE PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN (NTS)
LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS



SOURCE: Gensler, 2020

Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

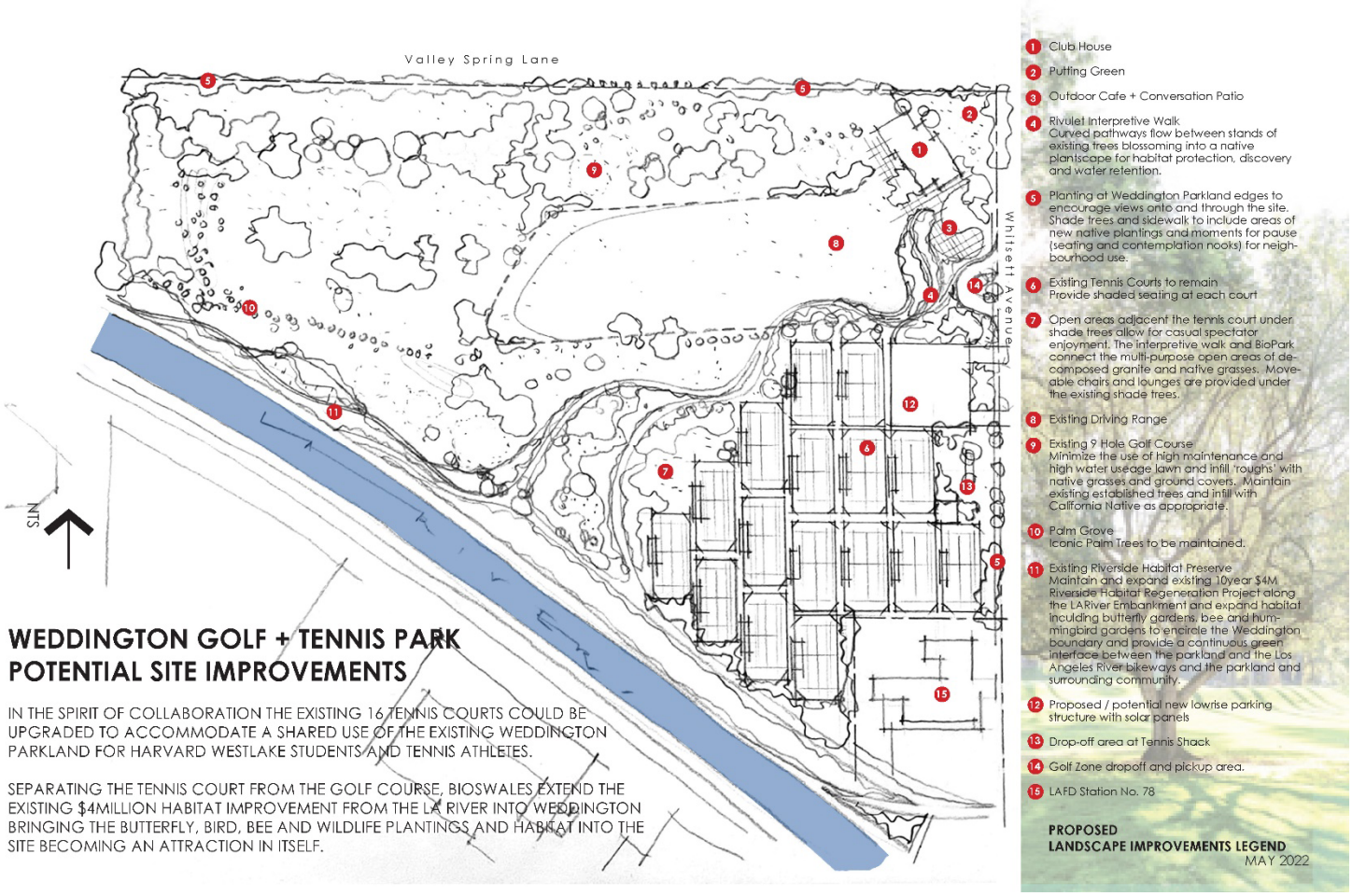
Figure 4

Harvard-Westlake School Athletic and Recreational Facilities Conceptual Site Plan

The following features of this development significantly and deleteriously negatively affect the social and ecological infrastructure of the site:

PROPOSED LANDSCAPE DESIGN ITEMS	COMMENT
- 2 artificial turf sports fields (1 with synthetic track) - 1 Olympic-size swimming pool and locker rooms - 8 newly-constructed tennis courts and locker rooms - 387,086 square feet of building across the property - 80,249 square-foot multi-purpose gymnasium and locker rooms - 2,217 spectator seats spread across the property - 5-acre, 503-space parking structure (roughly 600% increase)	**NEGATIVE EFFECT** **ADDITION OF NON PERMEABLE AREAS (TOTAL 9 ACRES OF 16)** **INCREASED VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC** **INCREASED NOISE POLLUTION** **INCREASED LIGHT POLLUTION**
- Removal of 240 mature, heritage trees	**REMOVAL OF NATURAL AMENITY WITH MAJOR NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS** **REMOVAL OF SHADE AND HABITAT** **IMPACT TO SOIL STABILITY**
- Privacy wall	**CUTS COMMUNITY OFF FROM PARKLAND** **CREATES A DISCONNECT AND A SENSE OF THAT COMMUNITY** **USE IS UNWELCOMED** **DISRUPTS HABITATS + WATER RUNOFF TO AND WITHIN SITE**
- Decomposed granite pathways	**PERMEABLE PATHWAYS – EXCELLENT CHOICE** **(***NEED TO REVIEW ACCESSIBLITY ISSUES for ADA compliance)**
- Addition of 33 light poles (ranging between 26 and 80 ft high)	**LIGHT POLLUTION** **RELOCATION OF HERITAGE GOLF BALL LIGHTS** **DISSASSOCIATES THE FEATURES FROM THE HISTORIC USE**
- Bio habitat feature, River Park	**EXCELLENT FEATURES AND COULD BE A WONDERFUL FUTURE ADDITION TO THE PARK AND CONNECTION TO BIKEWAYS.** **RIVER EDGE AND EXISTING HABITAT SHOULD BE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED NOT REPLACED.** **Please refer to attached inclusion of this design piece into proposed upgrade to provide Tennis Courts as a shared sporting amenity.**

ADDENDUM 03 – WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS PARK
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR SHARED FACILITIES



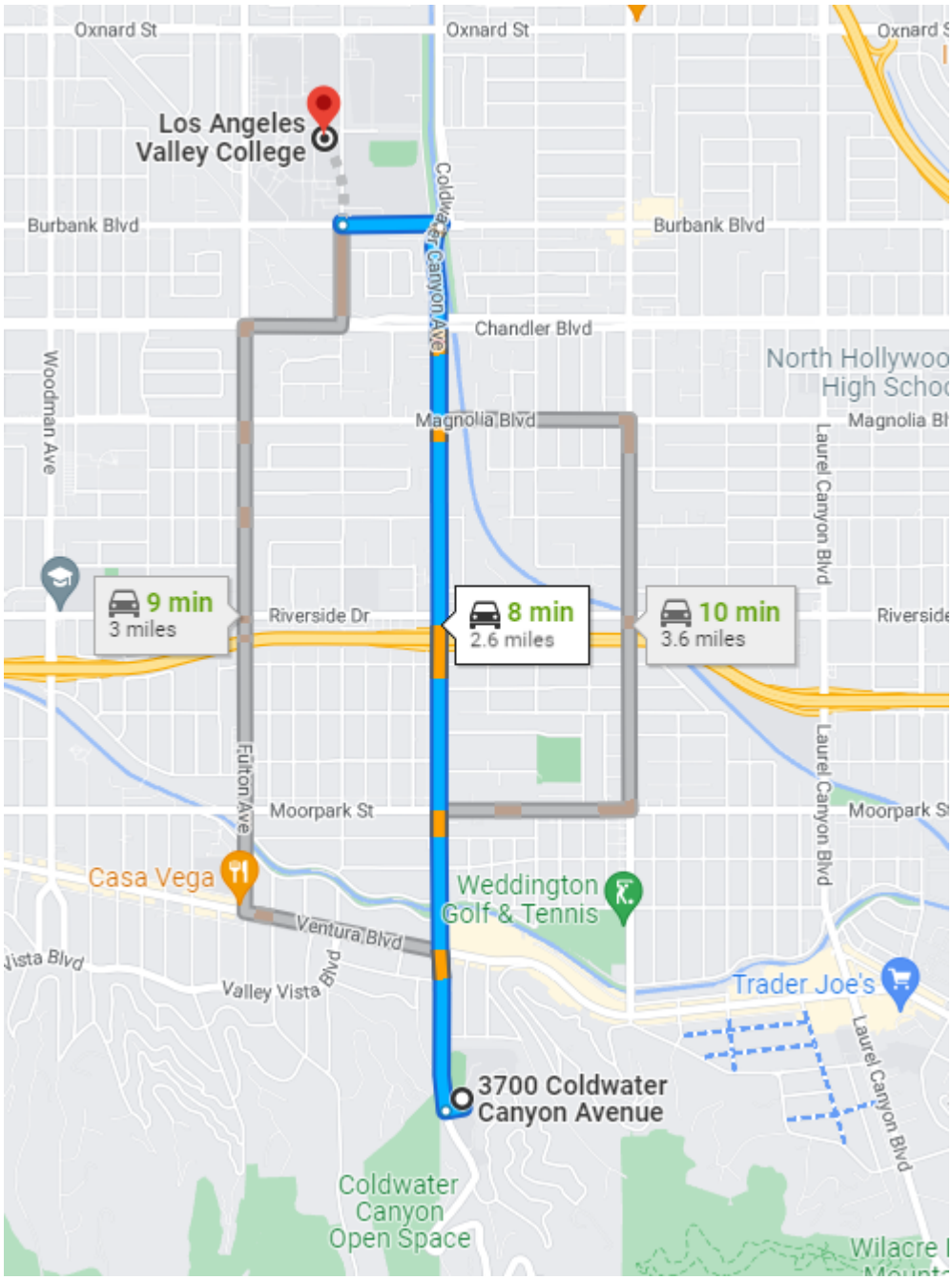
Proposed Possible Landscape Improvements – Reinforce Ecologically and Culturally Sustainable Narrative

Enhanced wildlife corridors and habitats, site planting with Native Planting Palette, protection of soil, existing shade trees and cultural landscape, minimize onsite disruption and construction and seismic hazards.

Enhance existing Tennis Court Facilities.

Offered as an example of how potential collaborative use of space could co-exist at Weddington Golf and Tennis Park without destroying the Cultural Landscape and Green Community Amenity.

ADDENDUM 04 – LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE



Los Angeles Valley College is a direct route north from Harvard Westlake UPPER SCHOOL CAMPUS on 3700 Coldwater Canyon Avenue Studio City, CA 91604 to LAVC.

Los Angeles Valley College possesses ample land and facilities that could be tranformed into combined sustainable and efficient facilities and shared with Harvard Westlake. Without the liquifaction issue the potential for larger faciliities and combining underground parking etc onsite is greatly increased. Additionally, Los Angeles Valley College would be substaintially enhanced by the planting plan Harvard Westlake proposes for Weddington Golf & Tennis.

N

NTS

ADDENDUM 05 – LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE VS WEDDINGTON COMPARATIVE SCALE, FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

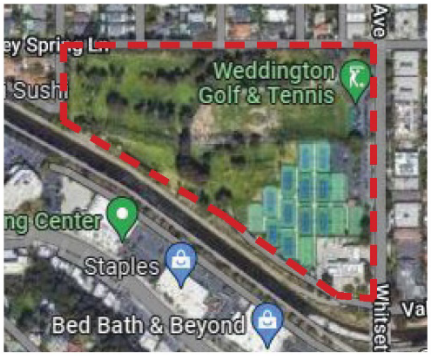


SUGGESTED COMBINED LOS ANGELE VALLEY COLLEGE AND HARVARD WESTLAKE BLENDED CAMPUS

FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, THE SITEPLANS OF WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS (WITH THE PROPOSED HARVARD WESTLAKE REDEVELOPMENT FACILITIES) AND LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE ARE SHOWN AT THE SAME SCALE.

LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE
POTENTIAL SHARED REDEVELOPMENT:
- STADIUM
- POOL
- GYMNASIUM
- TRACK
- ADDITIONAL UNDERGROUND PARKING

WEDDINGTON GOLF AND TENNIS PARK
POTENTIAL SHARED SOFT REDEVELOPMENT:
- 16 TENNIS COURTS
- RIVER PARK AND NATIVE HABITAT GARDENS
- POTENTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL LOW RISE PARKING STRUCTURE WITH SOLAR PANELS TO MINIMISE ONGRADE ASPHALT PARKING ON SITE





NTS

Prepared by:

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louisa@seed-designstudios.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Keep Intact All of Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Anthony Allen <songofunion@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:55 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose approval for the destruction of most of the Weddington-Golf & Tennis complex.

This is an important community asset and greenbelt that our city vitally needs.

Please don't be swayed by Harvard's paid lobbyists, influence and $$$.

Please stand up for our community and save this important community asset for the benefit of our residents.

I grew up playing both golf and tennis at Weddington and know how important it is.

Please use your influence and vote to keep the Weddington Golf and Tennis Complex totally intact and let it continue as a vital part of our community.

Thank You!

Anthony Allen
North Hollywood

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Beth Miller <bethmillerla@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:41 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I feel very strongly opposed to the proposed development at Weddington Golf Course. I've been a Studio City resident since 2003 and have raised my family here, my kids attended Carpenter Elementary, Walter Reed and Notre Dame High School. I've bought two houses in Studio City. I'm a former Disney executive, now independent producer. I love my community passionately. Which is why I am so against the Harvard-Westlake development. It's infuriating that the needs of the privileged few are being considered over the needs of the many in the Studio City community. My friends, family and neighbors have enjoyed the open, green space at Weddington for decades. It's what makes up the fabric of life and community. My kids took classes there. My friends met there for golf and tennis. I enjoyed the beauty every day driving my kids to school or on errands.

From the looks of the plan - it's a second sports facility for private school kids who already have one. And the plan for public space is a small handout - 1/3 of the space on the periphery - with the facility behind high walls. And with the existential threat of global warming at our doorstep - do we really want to sacrifice all the green space we have for a pool and stadium?

It's bad enough that we've lost the Sportsman Lodge property to an upscale mall. That mall was sold to the community as a great project, but after visiting several times, I won't be returning. It's a shame, because I have so many wonderful memories at Sportsman's Lodge - going to the bar and restaurant there, celebrating my daughter's Bat Mitzvah, my parents coming from out of town and staying at the hotel, going to the pool at the Sportsman's Lodge for $25 a day with the whole family, eating at the little coffee shop there... it was really a place the whole community could enjoy.
But now, even just the simple act of taking a ticket from a gate to enter the parking lot that holds so many memories feels like a deterrent. And as a single mother with teenagers, it's just not in my budget to shop at Erewon. I'll be sticking to the Ralphs across the street.

I think the proposed development is short-sighted, completely tone deaf and against the best interests of the community. Quality of life and access to recreational open space should be a right for all not a privilege of the few. I really hope you'll recognize the will of the people on this important subject.

Sincerely,

Beth Miller
12215 Cantura St.
Studio City, CA 91604
310-994-8908

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington golf course comments against Developement

1 message

Carey Smith <careless@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Good day to you.
Please note we live a block off Whitsett and the traffic grade currently a D. The street between Ventura and moorpark is a speedway during commuting which has caused accidents and fatalities in recent decade. This MAJOR Developement is for the good of whom? The community and its environment will suffer trama from the years of Developement, the wildlife will relocate, old established trees will be removed and replaced with trees from outside areas bringing with it new insects to the community. Air quality will suffer due to the distruption of soil, 'the water resource need this development will pull on the community is HUGE. So again we ask to whom will this benefit. It's a shame Mr. Weddington's wish to have this property for the community is lost on the mighty dollar. Please rethink this Developement AS IF YOU LIVED A BLOCK AWAY.

Additionally we are not thrilled having teenager drivers in and out of our neigborhood. If the Developement goes thru we will ask to have a committee started to log the accidents around this new complex and the model age of said drivers involved.

Thank you for taking the time to review.
Carey Smith
Wilkinson Ave.
"You are the catalyst to your own Happiness."
- me

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Chris Trent <christ8620@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:26 PM
Reply-To: Chris Trent <christ8620@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Hello,

I'm writing in response to the proposed Harvard-Westlake sports facility at Weddington project as a 55 year resident of Studio City. After much consideration to both sides, I am strongly against this project and hope that you will also consider not supporting the project. There are many reasons this project is not a good fit for this neighborhood. My three main points are as follows...

Firstly, this project is way too large for the existing neighborhood. With 500 parking spaces and constant bussing back and forth between the facility and Harvard Westlake and other schools and entities using this facility, the traffic and noise is going to be unbearable in this small neighborhood. Clearly looking at the proposed artist renderings show the scope of this massive facility in the tiny neighborhood is overwhelming.

Secondly, I've been a wildlife photographer for almost 15 years and have spent thousands of hours in urban parks, golf courses and the like and, based on drawings and proposals, can see that what Harvard=Westlake is proposing, despite promising more trees, is clearly taking out a much used natural area for the local and migrating wildlife and replacing it with concrete which will severely negatively impact one of the few remaining green areas left in the Valley. I photograph wildlife, both perpetual and migratory, there regularly and have seen projects similar to this devastate once wildlife friendly areas. Offering to plant new trees (while taking out dozens of mature trees) is offering little to nothing if the new trees are surrounded by concrete, steel buildings, loud and large groups of people, car traffic and bright lights at night. I'd ask you to look at the available overhead photographs of the new trees planted at the nearby Sportsman's Lodge project, which are just crammed in between parking spaces surrounded by cars and concrete as an example of how developers can make a proposal sound appealing but offer something quite different in practice. This is also that case at Weddington after examining the artist's renderings.

Thirdly, this is an environmental disaster. The amount of mature trees being taken out is going to have a decades long affect on carbon sequestration, the added concrete is a carbon producing nightmare and the massive amount of artificial turf being installed which is, by all scientific studies being determined to be exceedingly toxic and may soon require a California Prop 65 carcinogen warning sign for anyone in close proximity to it. It's not good for anyone or anything.

I understand on the outside this proposal sounds like a fine idea, but when you take any time and inform yourself on the outcome of this project it is clearly not acceptable on multiple fronts for it to happen at this property. There is another proposal to have Harvard-Westlake build and share facilities at L.A. Valley College. This sounds like a far better use of resources and use of existing facilities without destroying precious green open space. I'd ask you please consider looking into this alternate proposal as it seems like a win/win/win alternative for Studio City, LAVC and Harvard Westlake.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

~Chris Trent

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis - Wildlife Report

1 message

Chris Trent <christ8620@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:25 PM
Reply-To: Chris Trent <christ8620@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>

Hi,

I'm sending a supplement to my earlier email where I mentioned being a wildlife/nature photographer. Recently I've made a few outings to Weddington for just an hour or two each time and have compiled a list of identified species that I think you should have available. Every time I go I see something I hadn't seen before and there are many insect species that I'm still in the process of identifying so this is by no means a complete list of what is there ... there is MUCH more. But for just the recent few visits, here is a list of identified species to supplement DEIR and biologist reports...

Weddington Species List 20220321-20220504

Birds

Allen's Hummingbird
Anna's Hummingbird
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Bewick's Wren (2 pairs with 5 chicks)
Bushtit
Cedar Waxwing
Dark-eyed Junco (Nesting behavior)
Hooded Oriole (Male & Female nesting behavior)
House Finch
Lesser Goldfinch
Song Sparrow
White-breasted Nuthatch
Black Phoebe
Brown-headed Cowbird
Cassin's Kingbird (Nesting behavior)
Northern Mockingbird
Cooper's Hawk

Insects

Black-tailed Bumble Bee
West Coast Lady Butterfly
Checkered White Butterfly
Monarch Butterfly
Valley Carpenter Bee
Acmon Blue Butterfly
Orange Sulphur Butterfly
Foothill Carpenter Bee
Arizona Mantis
Umber Skipper
Toltec Scoliid Wasp
Leafhopper Assassin Bug
Western Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly
Gray Bird Grasshopper
Tripartate Sweat Bee
Fiery Skipper
Alconeura Lappa Leafhopper (Exceedingly rare)

Mammals

California Ground Squirrel

Desert Cottontail Rabbit
Striped Skunk

Reptiles

Western Fence Lizard

Thank you.

~Chris Trent

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Expressing concern over the 250 Trees to be removed from Gulf Course in Studio City

1 message

coni acos <coni.epnc@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:04 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Ms. Raman,
Please do not approve or vote in favor of the motion that entails the removal of 250 Trees onsite at the Golf Area in Studio City.
This goes against the Fed/State Resolution & City Green New Deal that City Council voted to approve in 2019. Plant more trees, not cut them down.

Connie
City of LA Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

David Campanelli <davidcampanelli@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:00 PM
Reply-To: David Campanelli <davidcampanelli@sbcglobal.net>
To: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>
Cc: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis and the proposed conversion into a private high school sports complex.

My family and friends and I have been coming to this facility since the early 1960s and have many great memories of our experiences. And we would love to continue creating more great memories at this historic landmark.

It should not be torn down in favor of an individual high school supported by a group of relatively few wealthy people. The noise and traffic factors alone should be enough to stop this SELFISH AND SHORT-SIGHTED PROJECT for a privileged few.

This facility has been enjoyed by neighborhood families for miles around since the 1950s and should continue to be used as such.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

David Campanelli, D.C.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

DO NOT LIE

1 message

David Kellen <davidkellen117@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:29 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

The Weddington property is not about new and meaningless open space. The City knows when Councelmembers are being dishonest.

This is about saving a treasured historic entity. Enough historic spaces have been destroyed in Los Angeles. This one should be saved.

Councelmembers might lie because they get something by associating with Harvard Westlake.

You are a City Planner. Do the right thing for the City and history.

In the end, you will do better for it.

David Kellen

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512 EIR

1 message

Diana <diana@ittakesagarden.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:10 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Kimberly,

Please accept the attached comment on the subject item.

thank you,

diana

HWRiverprojectDEIRcomment.pdf
41K

May 10, 2022

Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR; Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
State Clearinghouse Number: 2020090536

In the built-up areas of the City of Los Angeles, green open space is in precipitous decline. Weddington Golf and Tennis has historically made golf an accessible activity to a diverse group of users. It functions as a bird refuge, cools the surrounding areas and provides a meaningful treed, green buffer for the community.

But the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Harvard Westlake development project at Weddington falls short of protecting and enhancing this green open space and would result in significant adverse impacts over the course of project implementation. Key deficiencies in the analysis include the following.

First, the proposed project would result in significantly less open green space than before the project. Given how few green open spaces exist in park-poor Los Angeles and that the City's open space element hasn't been updated since Nixon was president, it is logical to assume that eventually one green open space reducing project will be one too many for the well-being of the City.

Second, the project will result in the destruction of a Sensitive Natural Community, California brittle brush scrub, with a State rarity rank of S3. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) recommended mitigation protocol for Sensitive Natural Communities with an S3 rank is a ratio of between 5:1 to 7:1 by area affected under CEQA, but the DEIR only proposes an inadequate 1:1 mitigation.

Third, the DEIR fails to adequately study the wildlife in the area. A one-day site visit from a biologist in November during the off-season when wildlife activity is low is a patently cynical attempt to minimize the adverse impacts to wildlife. Rare species exist at courses like Weddington where mature vegetation is maintained and there are native buffers such as the Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River Greenway, and the California brittle brush scrub Sensitive Natural Community abutting the course, or near-by offsite native habitats such as the Coast Live Oak-California Walnut Woodland located south of the project site in the Santa Monica Mountains. A full wildlife permeability review should be conducted as part of the DEIR.

Fourth, the project would result in the removal of a large number of tree species that are beneficial to wildlife without in-kind mitigation. This would result in a significant adverse impact on migratory bird species. Research by Professor Eric Wood at Cal State Los Angeles has documented the relative use of different tree species by wintering migratory birds on Los

Angeles street trees. These important species include non-native trees such as Chinese Elm, and Camphor trees that would be removed by the project and not replaced in-kind. The American Sweetgum trees designated for removal have value for resident birds such as sparrows but they will not be replaced in-kind, under the DEIR. The 121 Palm trees that would be removed hold unique value for nesting birds such as hooded orioles, owls, and bats but they will not be replaced in-kind, under the DEIR. By failing to replace trees in-kind, the ecological impacts will not be mitigated because the habitat type will be changed entirely. This element of the project alone is a significant adverse impact to birds.

Lastly, the project site will be subject to significant disturbance by construction, planting and maintaining the 100's of replacement trees proposed for the project mitigation. Mortality from disturbance is greater than reproduction by most species, so the populations of wildlife residing at the project site *will* decline. And, although oak trees provide excellent wildlife value, the proposed tree planting plan uses an ornamental landscape approach with little resemblance to a "natural habitat" as claimed in the DEIR. Cumulatively, the project would provide significantly less habitat than before the project. The remaining habitat will be subject to light and noise pollution from the sports facilities that would surround the new plantings, reducing the benefit of the remaining habitat and this mitigation even further.

People often imagine that wildlife at a development site will simply move to a new area after development but this is not true; mortality occurs during movement. Any suitable habitat surrounding will already be occupied and the wildlife numbers are reduced each time habitat is lost through development.

I also support the list of wildlife observed at the project site by local wildlife photographer Chris Trent and submitted in his May 10, 2022 supplemental comment letter.

Sincerely,

Diana Nicole

Qualifications: I hold degrees in horticulture science and biology. I'm an accredited ecological landscape professional. I serve on the board of Los Angeles Audubon Society and Sunshine Hill Residents Association. I live and work in Studio City.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Donald McLeod Keefer <donaldkeefer@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:05 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

Along with the CBS (formerly MTM and Republic) movie and television studio on Radford on the East side of town, "Kirkwood's" (aka Weddington) Golf Course
is a true defining "anchor" of the Studio City showbiz community.

Like the studio itself, the golf course has a long and distinguished history of being owned and frequented by a number of unpretentious Hollywood locals and luminaries -- from golfer-turned actor-Joe Kirkwood (star of the "Joe Paluka" series of prize-fighting films), the original owner of the golf course (as well as much of the surrounding area, including "Ringside" Liquor on Whitsett) in the 50s, to TV actress/director Betty Thomas (Hill St Blues), to a (then very modest) Will Smith carrying his own modest bag of clubs as he prepared for his starring role in The Legend of Bagger Vance.

In addition to any number of retired Hollywood producers, I also recall having hilarious conversations with George Gallo, the screenwriter (now acclaimed painter) of Midnight Run in the clubhouse's restaurant, back when it was still known as "The Cuckoo's Nest" -- all this was (and still is) on offer at this "Country Club For the People" (ie no prohibitively expensive membership required).

A true cultural magnet for everyone -- torn down for bigger, fancier facilities for the already over-advantaged rich, and their offspring? REALLY??

Would New York City ever consider "redeveloping" Rockefeller Center, or the Empire State Building? Why would Studio City voluntarily destroy one of the architectural pillars that define it as an artistic community?

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City.
2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community.
3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy.
4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few.
5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge

Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your considering, and respecting, the creative roots of this still-casual, open access local entertainment industry hot spot, and community.

Harvard Westlake can bulldoze someplace else down.

Sincerely,
Donald McLeod Keefer
818/691-8826
donaldkeefer@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

ingmel3 (null) <ingmel3@aol.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:56 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. I have been a Studio City resident for many years. We need this open space to continue our lovely comfortable way of life for our families and for the future community and families. This is the reason we chose to live here in a low density area rather than an urban crowded city.
Thank you.
Sincerely,
Ingred Mellman

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

bluemud@earthlink.net <bluemud@earthlink.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:33 AM
Reply-To: bluemud@earthlink.net
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org, CC@unspecified-domain, Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, unspecified-domain

Dear Councilmember Raman,

Please do not allow Harvard-Westlake to destroy an icon of Studio City. Do not allow them to ruin the lives of so many Studio City residents.

Please choose an alternate location for this selfish and ill-conceived project.

Thank You,
Janice Jordan

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Comment Re DEIR and Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

JEFFREY HARTWICK <jahartwick@me.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:57 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am concerned that the Harvard-Westlake River Project will adversely impact the local community as follows:

Noise and Vibration Impacts

The DEIR notes that the Project "would have significant and unavoidable noise impacts during the Project's construction activities that cannot be fully mitigated through feasible noise control measures." (DEIR at V-4) There is thus no way to get around this large and deleterious affect on the neighborhood. If such impacts are "significant and unavoidable," then why should the Project continue as contemplated? A better plan would be Alternative 1, or no project. Thirty (30) months of unmitigated and significant noise and vibration is a huge impact on the health and mental well-being of local residents and stakeholders. No one would want to live nearby under such circumstances.

If Alternative 1 is not chosen, then Alternative 2 would be a better that the current Project. I note in Table V-1 that Alternative 2 would lessen the duration of the Project by 4 months, and reduce the excavation of soil by nearly 20,000 truck trips. (Imagine 35,714 dump truck trips if the Project is unaltered, a completely unreasonable number for a residential community near the Valley's main artery, Ventura Boulevard.)

Public Access

I am concerned about public access. Most of the property would NOT be readily accessible to the public, though H-W continues to propagate this untruth. Only portions would be readily accessible. In the alternative, the Project should be reduced in scope near the river to include more publicly accessible open space and preservation of old-growth trees.

Traffic

Traffic would be a adversely impacted, particularly at Coldwater and Ventura. And it would go on for at least 30 months, or 26 under Alternative 2. This is too much. A further consideration is what if the Sportsman Lodge construction project of 500+ apartments in a nearby area is permitted at the same time? The noise, pollution, land traffic would be apocalyptic for the area. The potential impact of that project should be factored in on the H-W River Project.

Tribal Cultural Impact

The DEIR mentions that the city sent notices to 10 tribal entities but only had a consultation with 2 tribes. A 20% response rate is insufficient. The city must do a better job in seeking the input of the 80% of potentially affected tribes. It is the right thing to do.

In closing, I believe the Project is too large and should be scaled back to increase green spaces and public access if the Project is not eliminated altogether. The DEIR states that noise and vibrations would be significant and unavoidable for 30 months. This is not acceptable. A CUP should therefore not be granted and the DEIR not certified unless massive changes are made.

Yours truly,

Jeffrey A. Hartwick
Studio City resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Kaitlin Gleason <kaitlinegleason@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:06 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am writing today to express my dismay about the above proposed Harvard Westlake project. This property has been a community golf and tennis resource for decades and it is beloved by thousands of people in the cities that surround it. Generations of families have enjoyed the golf course, driving range, putting green, and tennis courts. It seems very unfair that a well funded private school could destroy this beloved community resource and turn it into a private facility reserved for 900 wealthy students who already have an athletic facility of this nature at their primary campus nearby.

This is the last open green space on the LA River. It is a travesty that Harvard Westlake wants to destroy the integrity of our neighborhood and this pristine open land with exterior stadium lighting, a massive amount of additional traffic and noise, huge underground and surface parking lots, massive walls, and bleacher seating. It is also upsetting that the community service it provides for golf and tennis facilities that are used by all walks of life in our community will be demolished for the benefit of the wealthy few. Besides destroying a historical landmark, this development would irreparably change the ecosystem, remove trees, and establish a dangerous precedent for private development in this community.

Your report does not adequately quantify the negative environmental and emotional impact this massive development will have on our neighborhood.

Thank you,
Kaitlin Gleason
Resident of Beeman Avenue adjacent to the proposed development

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

KRYSIA PLONKA <krysiaplonka@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:41 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Council Member Raman,

Tennis and golf are built around community. Sports build character, help with mental health, and of course, keep us in good physical health. More than that, public sports are a great equalizer, people can socialize with all levels of social strata and that's just important for life. Just because one really rich school and select group of people want more land doesn't mean they should get it at the expense of an entire community.. With all the money they have they should do a little more research into the land they want to acquire being the correct land. As I understand it, this would be the second gaff they have made in not considering rules in the first case, and humanity in the second.

I understand you are the only council member who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject of community and the importance of green spaces than any other council member. I play tennis there twice a week, and my husband plays golf there twice a week. Having this facility at our disposal has single-handedly changed our life and our health. Please consider the impact of everyone's health and well-being with the demise of Weddington. It means so much to so many.

Thank you,

Krysia Plonka

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

NO to Weddington Golf & Tennis overhaul by Harvard Westlake

1 message

Laurissa James <laurissa39@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:08 PM
To: "Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org" <Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org>
Cc: "Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org" <Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org>

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

I live on Whitsett Avenue just north of Weddington and have enjoyed many happy afternoons on the golf course. I'm currently teaching my daughter to play golf there. Weddington is a special corner of Studio City. It allows for a few hours of cherished, low-key, relaxation that is increasingly difficult to find in LA. There is history and community here-- and that cant be easily replicated-- not to mention open spaces, lots of trees, and a little bit of fresh(er) air.

I am also very worried about the increase in traffic. Both during the construction-- which will be extensive and long-lasting-- and when the new athletic center is in use. Whitsett is a critical artery for getting around Studio City. Laurel Canyon and Coldwater Canyon are always congested because they provide access to the 101 and go over the hill. Whitsett is the way residents move quickly around town without getting mired down on the other avenues. If it gets congested because there are big crowds coming and going from the facility it will have significant ramifications for all of Studio City.

The Weddington property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Thank you for your help saving Weddington Gold & Tennie-- many future residents of Studio City will thank you too.

Respectfully,
Laurissa James Gold

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Public Comment on Harvard-Westlake River Park EIR

1 message

Lee Rosenberg <leerosenberg@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:46 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Greetings Ms. Henry,

My name is Lee Rosenberg, and I am a close neighbor of the proposed site of the Harvard-Westlake River Park project. I'm pleased to submit the attached comment to the project. Subject to the attached comment addressing a mitigation measure related to pedestrian safety, we are pleased to support the project and believe it will be an asset to the community.

Best regards,
Lee Rosenberg

Comment Regarding HW River Park - safe crossing.pdf
212K

Neighbors In Support of a Safe Pedestrian Crossing to the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

May 10, 2022

Via Electronic Mail
Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Kimberly Henry
City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Public Comment Regarding the Draft environmental Impact Report for the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project and Request
Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR
Council District*:* 4 - Raman
Project Location: 4047, 4141, and 4155 N. Whitsett Avenue; 12506, 12600, and 12630 W. Valley Spring Lane, Studio City, CA 91604; and Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 2375-018-903

Dear Ms. Henry:

We are close neighbors of what is currently Waddington Golf & Tennis who live on Wilkinson Avenue in Studio City between Valleyheart Drive and Valley Spring Lane, which is on the opposite side of Whitsett to the east, and less than 70 yards away from the above-referenced project (the "Project"). In fact, we are among the closest residential neighbors to the Project site. More broadly, we are located within the Footbridge Square pocket of Studio City, which is bounded between Valleyheart Drive in the south, Moorpark Street in the north, Whitsett Avenue in the west, and Laurel Canyon Boulevard in the East. We are writing to provide public comment to the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR").

We believe that on the whole, the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park project will likely add significant value to the Studio City community in creating open spaces, gathering spaces, and recreational facilities for the public that do not currently exist, and look forward to working with the Project Developer, Harvard-Westlake, to achieve objectives that are in the mutual interest of the community and Harvard-Westlake's students. Subject to the below comment, as close neighbors to the Project, we otherwise support the Project in light of Harvard-Westlake's commitments to public access and public use of the site and its facilities, which we expect will be detailed, further developed, and affirmed as the process continues, and as a condition of approval. We appreciate Harvard-Westlake's efforts to mitigate noise, light, and parking concerns.

As neighbors, we raise a significant safety concern that we request be addressed through a required mitigation measure and offsite improvement as part of the approval of the EIR and overall project, specifically, the need for a safe, signaled pedestrian crossing or traffic light across Whitsett

at or between Valleyheart Drive and Valley Spring Lane. We believe that this is necessary to avoid crossing-related deaths and serious injuries to children, adults, and senior citizens who will be expected to access the Project. This comment, and the mitigation measure we are seeking, is consistent with the City of Los Angeles' Vision Zero, the City's commitment to livable streets and eliminating all traffic deaths by 2025, (*see* https://ladotlivablestreets.org/programs/vision-zero), and other policies and initiatives of the City to ensure safety and livability.

The Project will add vehicle trips to Whitsett, but will not be adding any safe pedestrian crossings to that street. Figure 6 in Appendix M shows there are no pedestrian crossings for approximately 0.5 miles on that street, and the dangers to pedestrians will be made worse by the Project. As residents who live on the other side of that street, we know firsthand from our lived experience and observations that Whitsett Avenue is a busy street and that it is dangerous for pedestrians to cross to access the site. There is a large residential neighborhood to the east of that street, and families will continue to cross the even busier street without protection once the Project is developed, at great risk of bodily injury and death.

The posted speed limit is 40 MPH, but drivers regularly exceed that, at speeds that appear to be beyond 50 MPH. Whitsett has four lanes of traffic, with parked cars on both sides. Given the speed of drivers, and parked cars, pedestrians are not readily visible to drivers, and drivers frequently ignore or do not see pedestrians standing by close to lanes of traffic seeking to cross. Because the closest traffic lights are spread half a mile apart, i.e., a quarter of a mile in each direction from the central access point to the project, thus, a pedestrian between wishing to cross Whitsett at a signaled intersection must traverse and backtrack upwards of half a mile to cross safely. We frequently encounter pedestrians make unsafe crossing of that road with their families without pedestrian protection. We note that the dangerous conditions on Whitsett are detailed on several online postings, for example:

> *Many neighbors have voiced their concern about cars speeding on Whitsett Avenue and the numerous accidents that have occurred there. My neighbor totaled her car at Valley Spring Lane and Whitsett Avenue in a two-car accident that led to the fire department having to use the jaws-of-life to extricate the driver whose car had flipped over. I personally try to not cross the street there. The drivers totally ignore pedestrians. Where do we stand with studies and a possible light or stop sign at Valley Spring Lane?*

(http://studiocityresidents.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/SCRA-Newsletter-July-2017.pdf)

> *I've noticed in the past two months that there has been an inordinate number of serious accidents at the corner of Whitsett and Valley Spring Lane (right by Weddington Golf and Tennis). If you are a Studio City local who frequents the golf course or tennis court, please be extremely careful making a left or right onto Whitsett. If you often shop at the Whitsett/Ventura Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf, Bed, Bath, and Beyond, Kriser's, Staples, or Aaron Brothers, please take good care. Watch the road. Watch your fellow drivers. Please have a happy and safe Independence Day, neighbors.*

(https://patch.com/california/studiocity/an-accidentprone-intersection--neighbors-please-be-careful)

Fatal Accident Report:

> *Location: Whitsett Ave and Valley Spring Lane in Studio City*
> *Summary: Vehicle-2, northbound on Whitsett Ave at a high rate of speed, estimated by witnesses in excess of 80 mph, collided with the left side of Vehicle-1 when it pulled onto Whitsett Avenue from an apartment building driveway.*

(https://www.lapdonline.org/newsroom/traffic-collision-news-release/)

The current amenities at the site, golf and tennis, have an active but limited and specific audience that appears to draw relatively few families and young children from the neighborhood. The proposed Project, which will add walking paths, nature paths, seating areas, connections with the LA River, in addition to athletic facilities and fields, is expected to appeal to substantially more families and children than the current site. It is expected that the desire and need to cross Whitsett will increase significantly – as neighbors should – to realize the community benefits that the project is proposing to create in light of the loss of the current public uses at Weddington Golf & Tennis.

But again, it is not safe to cross Whitsett as it is. Given the expected new attraction of the Project to the community once completed, it is expected that there will be an increase in pedestrian utilization, and that traffic on Whitsett will increase meaningfully at peak times and occasions as a consequence of the Project, e.g., for games and special events. Notably, the project will have capacity for upwards of 2,000 spectators and 532 cars, which at peak times, will increase the number of vehicles and pedestrians traveling on Whitsett to access the Project.

The DEIR acknowledges that "[t]he Project would increase pedestrian and vehicle volume around the Project Site," that the activities related to the Project "would increase pedestrian activity as well as vehicle activity," and observes that "[a]ll crosswalks at the intersections surrounding the Project Site are unmarked and uncontrolled." (DEIR, Appendix M, PDF pg. 52.) Although the DEIR contains no assessment of pedestrian activity/crossing counts, in 2012, when the site was proposed to be developed into senior housing, the report at the time indicated a "moderate level of pedestrian activity at Whitsett Avenue/Valley Spring Lane and Whitsett Avenue/Valleyheart Drive, including 114 pedestrians crossing at the peak AM hour and 135 pedestrian crossers at the PM hour. (https://planning.lacity.org/eir/StudioCity_SeniorLiving/DEIR/Appendix%20G_Pedestrian%20Study.pdf). These counts were of course, pre-project, and did not estimate the increased pedestrian activity expected as a consequence of that project. Here, the Project is anticipated to increase pedestrian and vehicle activity, and it should be expected that that what is currently a "moderate level of pedestrian" activity will become a more significant level of pedestrian activity.

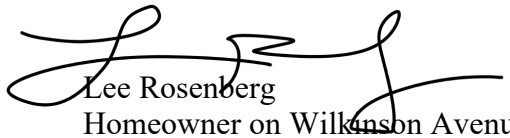
While the DEIR recognizes that "[t]he Project is expected to generate an increase in pedestrian volumes in the vicinity," it only is "recommended that tactile warnings and marked crosswalks be installed along at the intersections of Whitsett Avenue & Valley Spring." (DEIR, Appendix M, PDF pg.. 92.) We disagree that this mitigation measure is sufficient. The DEIR does

not include substantial evidence to support the City's findings under transportation impact, threshold (a) that the project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. (*Kings Cty. Farm Bur. v. Hanford* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 692, 732.) Especially with respect to the City's policies related to pedestrian safety, the DEIR does not show the Project will not conflict with those policies.

The Project will lead to a significant impact under this threshold, as the Project, without further mitigation, will conflict with the City's policies related to pedestrian safety. The City's finding that no further mitigation is required lacks sufficient evidence. To support the City's finding of a less than significant impact, the City and Project Applicant must consider a project design feature or mitigation measure that will substantially lessen the Project's significant transportation impacts. (See Pub. Resources Code Section 21002, 21081; CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4.) Specifically, the City and Project Applicant must consider a project design feature or mitigation measure that adds a protected pedestrian crosswalk along Whitsett Avenue that will be accessible to the large neighborhood adjacent to the Project.

We know that we all have a mutual interest in protecting children, adults, seniors, students, spectators, and employees of Harvard-Westlake accessing the Project by foot. We have appreciated our dialogues with Harvard-Westlake's staff and the dedication they have expressed to ensuring that the Project is ultimately consistent with the interests of the community, and ultimately, safe to access. We stand ready to work with the City and Harvard-Westlake to achieve the objectives of the Project to create new community and recreational spaces in Studio City, and protect the safety of area residents. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,



Lee Rosenberg
Homeowner on Wilkinson Avenue
Between Valleyheart Drive and Valley Spring Lane

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project

1 message

Patty Kirby <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:51 PM
Reply-To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

5/10/22 via email:
Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman.
(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate representation of the facts about Tennis and its use by the public. An RDEIR should be given to address further issues and correct misrepresentations in the current DEIR.
I oppose the development of Weddington Golf & Tennis to create the HW River Park development.

The department of City Planning and Harvard Westlake had over 18 months to develop this DEIR. The community was only given 60 days to respond. We the community feels severely cheated. The opposition groups and community do not have the money and the power that HW does. We are scratching together our response knowing we have not been able to hire experts needed to refute the claims in the DEIR and to cover all aspects in response to the DEIR.

My comments relate to the section: IV. Environmental Impact Analysis
L.3 Public Services – Parks and Recreation

I begin my comment letter from three of the 30 teaching tennis pros at the Weddington Golf & Tennis Courts regarding tennis court availability should HW reduce the # of courts from 16 to 8 courts.
Note: Additional letters and comments from other teaching pros follow at the end of this letter. They are all remaining anonymous for fear of retribution by the property owner.

Letter 1:

From: ***Author name redacted for fear of retribution by the property owner.***
Teaching Tennis Pro at Weddington Golf & Tennis >
Date: Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 1:45 PM
Subject: Re: Response on HW DEIR
To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com>

Please forward to LA City Planning regarding DEIR for Weddington Golf & Tennis.

I want to respond to you regarding the courts at Weddington. My family has a long history in this area. I personally started playing tennis in this area in 1977 and coaching full time 1989. Every tennis facility I have played at has been torn down. Racquet Centre at Ventura and Vineland had 20 courts which closed in September 1998 which is when I came to Weddington after a brief four weeks a Burbank Tennis Center. People in this area did not like going to Burbank Tennis Center because the traffic was really bad, so I moved to Weddington. I know the current Staples right here at Ventura had 4-6 courts that were removed. At Weddington 4 courts were sold to the city to build the fire station about ten years or so ago as well. We went from having 44-46 courts in the area to only 16 not including the public park courts which we are not allowed to run classes on.

During the pandemic, the 16 courts at Weddington were booked most days from 8 am-5 pm and many days until 7:00 pm or 8:00 pm. I had many students tell me this was their only exercise, and it was how they were keeping their sanity

during the pandemic. The wonderful thing about the pandemic is so many people have taken up tennis as their form of exercise. I figured once the gyms reopened tennis would ease up a bit but happily people are still playing.

Currently, the courts are so busy that several of us pros are paying a VERY large amount of money each week to guarantee we have a court to coach on during the week. For weekend courts we need to call in when they first open at 7:30 am and the first people through get the courts. I got through by 7:33 am last week and the courts were sold out. I am currently on the waiting list for a court to teach my Saturday morning children's class. I tried today to book a court on Sunday from 3:00-5:00 for my ladies team to do a weekend practice and the courts are sold out. It is not just the prime morning spots that are booked.

Next week I will not be able to coach my Monday and Wednesday kids groups because all the courts will be booked from 1:00-6:00 pm by the high schools. This has happened several times during the high school tennis season.

I was informed that I will only have one court during the summer to run camps as the Harvard Westlake will be taking most of the courts for their private camps. There are three of us who run junior camps in the summer and with each of us having only one court, I am not sure how this will be possible. Last year we had two courts and that was challenging. Some of my students are low-income so I give them scholarships to participate. Where will these children play this summer? Where will the adult morning leagues play?

The 16 courts are fully booked now, I can't begin to imagine what it will be like with only 8 courts. Plus, how long will the courts be out of action as they are relocating the courts to the other side of the facility. The noise was horrendous when they were building the fire station so even if they kept the courts and moved them after things were built between the dust and noise, playing will be unbearable.

Yes, there are courts at Burbank Tennis Center and Balboa Park but kids who go to school in this area, to travel on the 101 at 3 pm or 4 pm to get to a lesson will spend more time in traffic than they will on the court. This is such a tragedy for tennis in our community. Tennis is such an amazing family and to lose a facility like Weddington will forever end tennis in this area. You can't do much with 8 courts.

Continued on 5/10/22

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Letter 2:

5/9/22 ***Author name redacted for fear of retribution by the property owner***

I have over 200 students throughout the year in between Private, Groups, Tournaments, and Camps, both Adults and Kids from various local schools like Colfax Elementary, Carpenter, Walter Reed, Dixie, Miliken, Laurence, Wesley, Campbell hall, Country school, Oakwood and even Harvard Westlake…
My yearly court fees have doubled in 3 years' time, from $45K to $90K. it's a Joke, I have been working at Weddings goon since 1999, and I spent 1 million Dollars on court fees since then …
I bought my house in Valley Village because I thought I will be working at Weddington for the rest of my working life, I have a mortgage and a kid to take care of and my workplace is going to be taking away from me and my family as well as all my students …
So over the past 23 years (past & present time), I taught many, many celebrities. (names I can provide to you confidentially.)

More importantly, I coach kids at Weddington from 5 years old all the way to division 1 college, USC, Vanderbilt, Loyola, FSU, UC Irvine etcetera
I also taught too professional players at Weddington Ronald Agenor former #22 in the world, George Bastl former top 59 in the world and #1 player for USC, Gabriella Volekova former top #150 WTA, and many more
There is no other place like Weddington in the whole LA county, everything else is private clubs, country clubs, and public parks (not open for teaching).
Also, most of our students are in Local public schools…Kids in private schools go to country clubs and tennis clubs, not Weddington .

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Letter 3:

5/25/22 ***Author name redacted for fear of retribution by the property owner***

There are currently more than 30 teaching pros who teach at Weddington Tennis. Their livelihood, me included, truly counts on these Weddington courts daily. And most importantly the countless people we teach on a daily basis. From kids to adults to camps to tournaments etc.
The list is endless. There is nowhere else like these privately owned courts for us to teach on in Los Angeles or the Valley. Clubs are limited and parks are in disrepair with a first come first serve basis if you can even get a court. What makes Weddington so special is that the pros and the community can all live in harmony with the current amount of courts that are there. If you take away another 8 courts, there will no longer be enough to go around.

I have been a tennis teaching professional at Weddington Tennis for 22 years. I currently teach 8 cardio tennis classes a week and each one of them has 8 players in each class. That's 64 people that come to my classes alone, let alone the numerous other players who come to play with other pros. And then there are everyday players who want to play singles or doubles.

I have seen it all in my 22 years at Weddington. I understand that these courts, all 16 need to stay in the community so everyone can continue to enjoy them. Taking 8 courts away will be like cutting off an arm. They are ALL NEEDED.
ALL 16 courts give players and students an outlet for exercise, mingling with friends and reduce stress from their lives. We all need this in a hectic city like Los Angeles.
Without these courts, you are taking away a tennis community of teachers and students who count on these courts to be there. Please consider and understand how valuable these courts are to everyone.

Continued in letter 5/9/22
I teach 64 people every week in my 8 cardio tennis classes. Plus some privates and semi-privates. So let's say 70 people.

Also, I asked HW in a meeting a long time ago about the valley college courts. They are sitting empty. They said we couldn't use them. But nobody uses them! I would be more than happy to reach there.

It's always difficult to get courts because so many people in the community use them.

Also, expensive to use courts.

These courts need to stay in the community and be used by the community. There aren't the courts available to play near here!

COMMENT TO SECTION:
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IV. Environmental Impact Analysis
L.3 Public Services – Parks and Recreation

Page: IV.L.3-13 a. Tennis Court Facilities
As shown in Table IV.L.3-3, the current demand for the on-site tennis courts, on average, is 91 one-hour sessions per weekday and 74 sessions per weekend day. This indicates that the courts are not used to maximum capacity at any period throughout a typical weekday or weekend.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

(4) Off-Site Tennis Courts with Public Access

The City provides a wide range of public tennis facilities. The RAP tennis facilities in the east San Fernando Valley (the area in which the majority of existing users of the Project Site resides), as well as schools that have tennis courts for public use, including free-to-the public tennis courts and fee-required courts. Existing public courts or private courts to which the public has access in the area are listed in Table IV.L.3-4, Tennis Courts in the East San Fernando Valley Available to the Public, below. The geographic location of courts in Table IV.L.3-4 reflects the origins of existing users of the Project Site. As shown in Table IV.L.3-4, there are 58 public courts that do not charge a fee and 50 fee-required public courts in the geographic area served by the Weddington facilities. The off-site nofee courts are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis and the fee-required courts are available with reservations. Fees for tennis courts in the City's RAP system are approximately $12.00 per hour. With the exception of the three school sites (Grant High School, North Hollywood High School, and Valley College), all of the "no fee" courts are public courts operated and maintained by the RAP. Because current tennis players at the Weddington facility reside primarily in the east San Fernando Valley, courts located in the east San Fernando Valley are listed in Table IV.L.3-4. However, some members who use the Weddington tennis facilities also reside in Hollywood, Burbank, Toluca Lake and areas within the west Los Angeles basin, and would have access to additional public tennis facilities in those communities, not listed in Table IV.L.3-4.
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(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-22
(b) Operation
The Project would not include a residential component and, thus, would have no impact on existing public parks and recreational facilities caused by population increase. In addition, while the Project would eliminate play-for-fee golf and eight of 16 tennis courts available for fee, it would substantially increase publicly-available parkland for a wide variety of users in the nearby neighborhood and broader community.

In conclusion, the Project's construction workers or the relocation of tennis and golf users during Project construction is not expected to require the need for new or physically-altered government facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. As such, impacts to public parks and recreational facilities during Project construction would be less than significant.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-24 & IV.L.3-25
(i) Reduction in Tennis Facilities
Table IV.L.3-6, Projected Capacity of Future, On-Site Tennis Courts, illustrates the average weekday and weekend use of the existing 16 tennis courts and the future capacity of the Project's eight tennis courts. As shown in Table IV.L.3-6, the existing tennis courts provide, on average, 96 sessions during a single weekday and 78 sessions during a weekend day, for a total week average of 174 sessions. The future tennis courts would have the capacity to accommodate 88 sessions per weekday and 104 sessions per weekend day, for a total week capacity of 192 sessions. The table reflects the School's use of the tennis courts on weekdays between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., which is a conservative assumption since the School would not use all eight courts every

weekday during the year, particularly during summer months and School breaks. In addition, outside the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., the Project would have capacity to accommodate the same number of sessions as the current facility. In addition, on weekends, there would be adequate capacity offered by the Project's eight courts, other than between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. Although the weekday capacity would be 8 sessions below the existing average daily use, the weekend, during which the School would generally not conduct School-associated tennis, has a capacity of 26 sessions more than the current average use. As such, over a period of a week, the Project would have adequate capacity to accommodate the same number of tennis court sessions as the current Weddington Golf & Tennis facility.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-27

(iii) Conclusion
As described above, the Project would provide all-day public access to 5.4 acres of landscaped walking trails, direct access to the Zev Greenway, and public use of the community room in the gymnasium building in an area that lacks neighborhood park facilities. Other facilities, such as the multi-purpose athletic fields, swimming pool, gymnasium sports, and eight tennis courts, would be available to the public with reservations. These features would reduce demand for off-site parks and recreation uses and meet the criterion of neighborhood park uses within walking distance of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as provide the highest priority recreational uses (walking paths) and high priority uses (gymnasium and swimming pool) identified in the RAP's Citywide Community Needs Assessment for the South San Fernando Valley geographic area.
Therefore, the Project would not require the need for new or physically-altered government facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. Impacts to public parks and recreational facilities during Project operation would be less than significant.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

(2) Mitigation Measures
Impacts were determined to be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

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There are 30 Teaching Pros at Weddington Golf & Tennis. See more letter below.

Letter 4: Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner

I teach about 30 hours a week at Weddington and tennis. I teach private lessons, semi-private lessons and clinics. I teach some kids but mainly adults. My clinics I can get up to 6 per class on a court. Even as difficult as it is to get courts now.....I can't imagine what people are going to do with know Weddington here anymore

==========

Letter 5: ***Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner***
Thank you for all of your work on the preservation of this important community source of recreation and landmark.
I have been fortunate enough to be coaching at Weddington for a number of years now. I average about 34 hours a week on court with Players aging from three through 78
It has been so important for everybody during these trying Covid times for sure, and hopefully can continue to be a source of joy in the community.
Cutting the number of courts in half
,as indicated by the current plan,
would certainly impact the chances for enjoying our great sport.

Please let me know if there's anything I can do to aid in the endeavor of preserving Weddington Golf & Tennis

With much Gratitude and hope

Letter 6: ***Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner***
I am a full time tennis instructor at weddington, it's my 5th year there.

I teach over 100 people at weddington. Some of my students come 4-5 times per week.

I spend about $2,500-$3,000/month on court fees.

Seeing weddington disappear would be a tragedy for all of us.

Let me know if you need any additional information about my activity at weddington or if you need my students to speak up.

Letter 7: ***Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner***
Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA's green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged

few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

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OTHER COMMENT:

- **A Conditional Use Permit should not be granted.**

Should one be granted, Harvard-Westlake, the developer should be required to TRANSPORT or MOVE the trees to another location, not destroy them by chopping them down. There are companies that do this and this should be a requirement.

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- Cutting down mature trees to replace with saplings that could not possibly grow to the heights of existing trees due to lack of space in the concrete complex! See this picture.

A FUTURE BILLBOARD if Harvard Westlake is given a CUP:



Respectfully submitted by:
Patty Kirby
Studio City, CA 91607
818-209-8333
Patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
5/10/22

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Patty Kirby
Resident: Studio City, CA
818-209-8333
patty.a.kirby@gmail.com

Patty DEIR Letter Parks & Rec Section.pdf
698K

5/10/22 via email:

Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate representation of the facts about Tennis and the use by the public. An RDEIR should be given to address further issues and correct misrepresentations in the current DEIR.

I oppose the development of Weddington Golf & Tennis to create the HW River Park development.

The department of City Planning and Harvard Westlake had over 18 months to develop this DEIR. The community was only given 60 days to respond. We the community feels severely cheated. The opposition groups and community do not have the money and the power that HW does. We are scratching together our response knowing we have not been able to hire experts needed to refute the claims in the DEIR and to cover all aspects in response to the DEIR.

My comments relate to section: IV. Environmental Impact Analysis
L.3 Public Services – Parks and Recreation

I begin my comment letter from three of the 30 teaching tennis pros at the Weddington Golf & Tennis Courts regarding tennis court availability should HW reduce the # of courts from 16 to 8 courts.
Note: Additional letters and comments from other teaching pros follow at the end of this letter. They are all remaining anonymous for fear of retribution by the property owner.

Letter 1:

From: *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner.*
Teaching Tennis Pro at Weddington Golf & Tennis >
Date: Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 1:45 PM
Subject: Re: Response on HW DEIR
To: patty.a.kirby@gmail.com <patty.a.kirby@gmail.com>

Please forward to LA City Planning regarding DEIR for Weddington Golf & Tennis.

I want to respond to you regarding the courts at Weddington. My family has a long history in this area. I personally started playing tennis in this area in 1977 and coaching full time 1989. Every tennis facility I have played at has been torn down. Racquet Centre at Ventura and Vineland had 20 courts which closed in September 1998 which is when I came to Weddington after a brief four weeks a Burbank Tennis Center. People in this area did not like going to Burbank Tennis Center because the traffic was really bad, so I moved to Weddington. I know the current Staples right here at Ventura had 4-6 courts that were removed. At Weddington 4 courts were sold to the city to build the fire station about ten years or so ago as well. We went from having 44-46 courts in the area to only 16 not including the **public park courts which we are not allowed to run classes on.**

During the pandemic, the 16 courts at Weddington were booked most day from 8am-5pm and many days until 7:00pm or 8:00pm. I had many students tell me this was their only exercise, and it was how they were keeping their sanity during the pandemic. The wonderful thing from the pandemic is so many people have taken up tennis as their form of exercise. I figured once the gyms reopened tennis would ease up a bit but happily people are still playing.

Currently, the courts are so busy that several of us pros are paying a VERY large amount of money each week to guarantee we have a court to coach on during the week. For weekend courts we need to call in when they first open at 7:30am and first people through get the courts. I got through by 7:33am last week and the courts were **sold out.** I am currently on the **waiting list** for a court to teach my Saturday mornings children's class. I tried today to book a court on Sunday from 3:00-5:00 for my ladies team to do a weekend practice and the **courts are sold out. It is not just the prime morning spots that are booked.**

Next week I will not be able to coach my Monday and Wednesday kids groups because all the courts will be booked from 1:00-6:00pm by the high schools. This has happened several times during the high school tennis season.

I was informed that I **will only have one court during the summer to run camps as the Harvard Westlake will be taking most of the courts for their private camps. Th**ere are three of us who run junior camps in the summer and with each of us having only one court, I am not sure how this will be possible. Last year we had two courts and that was challenging. **Some of my students are low income so I give them scholarships to participate. Where will these children play this summer? Where will the adult morning leagues play?**

The 16 courts are fully booked now, I can't begin to imagine what it will be like with only 8 courts. Plus, how long will the courts be out of action as they are relocating the courts to the other side of the facility. **The noise was horrendous when they were building the fire station so even if they kept the courts and moved them after things were built between the dust and noise, playing will be unbearable.**

Yes, there are **courts at Burbank Tennis Center and Balboa Park but kids who go to school in this area, to travel on the 101 at 3pm or 4pm to get to a lesson will spend more time in traffic than they will on the court. This is such a tragedy for tennis in our community. Tennis is such an amazing family and to lose a facility like Weddington will forever end tennis in this area. You can't do much with 8 courts.**

Continued on 5/10/22

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Letter 2:

5/9/22 *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner*

I have over 200 students thru out the year in between Private, Groups, Tournaments and Camps, both Adults and Kids from various local schools like Colfax Elementary, Carpenter, Walter Reed, Dixie, Miliken, Laurence, Wesley, Campbell hall, Country school, Oakwood and even Harvard Westlake…

My yearly court fees have doubled in 3 year's time, from $45K to $90K. it's a Joke, I have been working at Weddings goon since 1999 and I spent 1 million Dollar on court fees since then …

I bought my house in Valley Village because I thought I will be working at Weddington for the rest of my working life, I have a mortgage and a kid to take care of and my work place is going to be taking away from me and my family as well as all my students …

So over the past 23 years (past & present time) I taught many, any celebrities. (names I can provide to you confidentially.)

More importantly, I coach kids at Weddington from 5 years old all the way to division 1 college, USC, Vanderbilt, Loyola, FSU, UC Irvine etcetera

I also taught too professional players at Weddington Ronald Agenor former #22 in the world, George Bastl former top 59 in the world and #1 player for USC, Gabriella Volekova former top #150 WTA and many more

There is no other place like Weddington in the whole LA county, everything else is private clubs, country clubs and public parcs (not open for teaching).

Also, most of our students are in Local public schools…Kids in private schools go to country clubs and tennis clubs not weddington .

==========

Letter 3:

5/25/22 *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner*

There are currently more than 30 teaching pros who teach at Weddington Tennis. Their livelihood, me included, truly count on these Weddington courts daily. And most importantly the countless people we teach on a daily basis. From kids to adults to camps to tournaments etc.

The list is endless. There is nowhere else like these privately owned courts for us to teach on in Los Angeles or the Valley. Clubs are limited and parks are in disrepair with a first come first serve basis if you can even get a court. What makes Weddington so special is that the pros and the community can all live in harmony with the current amount of courts that are there. If you take away another 8 courts, there will no longer be enough to go around.

I have been a tennis teaching professional at Weddington Tennis for 22 years. I currently teach 8 cardio tennis classes a week and each one of them has 8 players in each class. That's 64 people that come to my classes alone, let alone the numerous other players who come to play with other pros. And then there are everyday players who want to play singles or doubles.

I have seen it all in my 22 years at Weddington. I understand that these courts, all 16 need to stay in the community so everyone can continue to enjoy them. Taking 8 courts away will be like cutting off an arm. They are ALL NEEDED.

ALL 16 courts gives players and students an outlet for exercise, to mingle with friends and reduce stress from their lives. We all need this in a hectic city like Los Angeles.

Without these courts, you are taking away a tennis community of teachers and students who count on these courts to be there. Please consider and understand how valuable these courts are to everyone.

Continued in letter 5/9/22

I teach 64 people every week in my 8 cardio tennis classes. Plus some privates and semi privates. So let's say 70 people.

Also, I asked HW in a meeting a long time ago about the valley college courts. They are sitting empty. They said we couldn't use them. But nobody uses them! I would be more than happy to reach there.

It's always difficult to get courts because so many people in the community use them.

Also, expensive to use courts.

These courts need to stay in the community and be used by the community. There aren't the courts available to play near here!

COMMENT TO SECTION:
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IV. Environmental Impact Analysis
L.3 Public Services – Parks and Recreation

Page: IV.L.3-13 a. Tennis Court Facilities
As shown in Table IV.L.3-3, the current demand for the on-site tennis courts, on average, is 91 one-hour sessions per weekday and 74 sessions per weekend day. This indicates that the courts are not used to maximum capacity at any period throughout a typical weekday or weekend.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

(4) Off-Site Tennis Courts with Public Access

The City provides a wide range of public tennis facilities. The RAP tennis facilities in the east San Fernando Valley (the area in which the majority of existing users of the Project Site reside), as well as schools that have tennis courts for public use, include free-to-the public tennis courts and fee-required courts. Existing public courts or private courts to which the public has access in the area are listed in Table IV.L.3-4, Tennis Courts in the East San Fernando Valley Available to the Public, below. The geographic location of courts in Table IV.L.3-4 reflects the origins of existing users of the Project Site. As shown in Table IV.L.3-4, there are 58 public courts that do not charge a fee and 50 fee-required public courts in the geographic area served by the Weddington facilities. The off-site nofee courts are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis and the fee-required courts are available with reservations. Fees for tennis courts in the City's RAP system are approximately $12.00 per hour. With the exception of the three school sites (Grant High School, North Hollywood High School, and Valley College), all of the "no fee" courts are public courts operated and maintained by the RAP. Because current tennis players at the Weddington facility reside primarily in the east San Fernando Valley, courts located in the east San Fernando Valley are listed in Table IV.L.3-4. However, some members who use the Weddington tennis facilities also reside in Hollywood, Burbank, Toluca Lake and areas within the west Los Angeles basin, and would have access to additional public tennis facilities in those communities, not listed in Table IV.L.3-4.

TABLE IV.L.3-4
TENNIS COURTS IN THE EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

Name of Tennis Facility	Address	Number of Courts	Evening Play and Lighting	East Valley Ten League Match during each of t yearly season
San Fernando – Sepulveda Recreation Center	8801 Kester Avenue	4 courts	Yes	2
Studio City Recreation Center (Beeman Park)	12621 Rye Street	4 courts	No	0
Sun Valley – Sun Valley Park	8133 Vineland Avenue	2 courts	Yes	0
Valley Plaza Park	6520 St Clair Avenue	4 courts	Yes	22
Van Nuys Recreation Center	14301 Vanowen Avenue	3 courts	Yes	34
Total Courts for Public (non-fee) Use		*41 courts*		
Fee Required Tennis Facilities Operated by the RAP				
Beverly Garland Tennis Center	4222 Vineland Avenue	2 courts	Yes	0
Encino Balboa Tennis Center	5651 N. Balboa Boulevard	16 courts	Yes	20
Van Nuys – Sherman Oaks Tennis Center	14201 Huston Street	8 courts	Yes	28
Private Courts Available to the Public for a Fee				
Glenridge Tennis Club	2760 Claray Drive	4 Courts	No	2
Total Courts for Public (fee-required) Use		*50 courts*		

of a week, the Project would have adequate capacity to accommodate the same number of tennis court sessions as the current Weddington Golf & Tennis facility.

TABLE IV.L.3-6
PROJECTED CAPACITY OF FUTURE, ON-SITE TENNIS COURTS

Weekday Hours	Average Courts in Use – Existing Conditions	Capacity of the Project's Tennis Courts
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	1 court, 1 session	8 courts, 8 sessions
8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	10 courts, 30 sessions	8 courts, 24 sessions
11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	5 courts, 25 sessions	8 courts, 32 sessions (up to 3:00 p.m.)
4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	9 courts, 36 sessions	8 courts, 16 sessions (6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.	2 courts, 4 sessions	8 courts, 8 sessions (up to 9:00 p.m.)
Total Weekday Use	*96 sessions*	*88 sessions*
Weekend Hours	**Courts in Use**	
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	4 courts, 4 sessions	8 courts, 8 sessions
8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	12 courts, 36 sessions	8 courts, 24 sessions
11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	6 courts, 30 sessions	8 courts, 40 sessions
4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	2 courts, 8 sessions	8 courts, 32 sessions
Total Weekend Use	*78 sessions*	*104 sessions*
Total Weekly Sessions	**174 sessions**	**192 sessions**

SOURCE: Harvard-Westlake School (Tennis Facilities Operator), 2021

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-22
(b) Operation
The Project would not include a residential component and, thus, would have no impact on existing public parks and recreational facilities caused by population increase. In addition, while the Project would eliminate play-for-fee golf and eight of 16 tennis courts available for fee, it would substantially increase publicly-available parkland for a wide variety of users in the nearby neighborhood and broader community.

In conclusion, the Project's construction workers or the relocation of tennis and golf users during Project construction is not expected to require the need for new or physically-altered government facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. As such, impacts to public parks and recreational facilities during Project construction would be less than significant.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-24 & IV.L.3-25
(i) Reduction in Tennis Facilities
Table IV.L.3-6, Projected Capacity of Future, On-Site Tennis Courts, illustrates the average weekday and weekend use of the existing 16 tennis courts and the future capacity of the Project's eight tennis courts. As shown in Table IV.L.3-6, the existing tennis courts provide, on average, 96 sessions during a single weekday and 78 sessions during a weekend day, for a total week average of 174 sessions. The future tennis courts would have the capacity to accommodate 88 sessions per weekday and 104 sessions per weekend day, for a total week capacity of 192 sessions. The table reflects the School's use of the tennis courts on weekdays between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., which is a conservative assumption since the School would not use all eight courts every weekday during the year, particularly during summer months and School breaks. In addition, outside the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., the Project would have capacity to accommodate the same number of sessions as the current facility. In addition, on weekends, there would be adequate capacity offered by the Project's eight courts, other than between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. Although the weekday capacity would be 8 sessions below the existing average daily use, the weekend, during which the School would generally not conduct School-associated tennis, has a capacity of 26 sessions more than the current average use. As such, over a period of a week, the Project would have adequate capacity to accommodate the same number of tennis court sessions as the current Weddington Golf & Tennis facility.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

Page: IV.L.3-27

(iii) Conclusion
As described above, the Project would provide all-day public access to 5.4 acres of landscaped walking trails, direct access to the Zev Greenway, and public use of the community room in the gymnasium building in an area that lacks neighborhood park

facilities. Other facilities, such as the multi-purpose athletic fields, swimming pool, gymnasium sports, and eight tennis courts, would be available to the public with reservations. These features would reduce demand for off-site parks and recreation uses and meet the criterion of neighborhood park uses within walking distance of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as provide the highest priority recreational uses (walking paths) and high priority uses (gymnasium and swimming pool) identified in the RAP's Citywide Community Needs Assessment for the South San Fernando Valley geographic area.
Therefore, the Project would not require the need for new or physically-altered government facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. Impacts to public parks and recreational facilities during Project operation would be less than significant.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

(2) Mitigation Measures

Impacts were determined to be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(DEIR) ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard Westlake Riverpark Project provides an inaccurate and inadequate.

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There are 30 Teaching Pros at Weddington Golf & Tennis. See more letter below.

Letter 4: Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner

I teach about 30 hours a week at Weddington and tennis. I teach private lessons, semi-private lessons and clinics. I teach some kids but mainly adults. My clinics I can get up to 6 per class on a court. Even as difficult as it is to get courts now.....I can't imagine what people are going to do with know Weddington here anymore

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Letter 5: *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner*

Thank you for all of your work on the preservation of this important community source of recreation and landmark.
I have been fortunate enough to be coaching at Weddington for a number of years now. I average about 34 hours a week on court with Players aging from three through 78
It has been so important for everybody during these trying Covid times for sure, and hopefully can continue to be a source of joy in the community.
Cutting the number of courts in half
,as indicated by the current plan,
would certainly impact the chances for enjoying our great sport.

Please let me know if there's anything I can do to aid in the endeavor of preserving Weddington Golf & Tennis

With much Gratitude and hope

Letter 6: *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner*

I am a full time tennis instructor at weddington, it's my 5th year there.

I teach over 100 people at weddington. Some of my students come 4-5 times per week.

I spend about $2,500-$3,000/month on court fees.

Seeing weddington disappear would be a tragedy for all of us.

Let me know if you need any additional information about my activity at weddington or if you need my students to speak up.

Letter 7: *Author name redacted for fear retribution by property owner*
Dear Ms. Henry,

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- Cutting down mature trees to replace with saplings that could not possibly grow to the heights of existing trees due to lack of space in the concrete complex! See this picture.

A FUTURE BILLBOARD if Harvard Westlake is given a CUP:



Respectfully submitted by:
Patty Kirby
Studio City, CA 91607
818-209-8333
Patty.a.kirby@gmail.com
5/10/22

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Paul Ketrick <pketrick@socal.rr.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:37 PM
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am writing to let you know I strongly oppose the plans put forth by Harvard-Westlake for Weddington Golf & Tennis. I am a longtime user of the tennis courts and other facilities there, and it would be a terrible loss to the community to have any tennis courts destroyed or to lose the golf course or other open, green spaces at the location. This space is zoned as Agricultural and needs to remain that way, with no zoning changes or conditional-use permits granted.

The entire DEIR is many hundreds of pages and I have not yet had time to read all of it; I hope to submit to you more specific comments after I have read it all. But the sheer size of the DEIR speaks to the money behind it and the massive impact it will have on the neighborhood near Weddington.

We have already been through several attempts to try to destroy this lovely property, and each time it has been denied due to the negative impact it would cause to the surrounding area and the extreme loss to the community of this Valley treasure. I hope that once again the proposal to destroy this wonderful refuge will be denied.

Thank you for your consideration and concern for the residents who live near Wedding Golf & Tennis and the rest of us across the Valley who use and benefit from this great open space and recreational center.

Regards,

Paul Ketrick
pketrick@socal.rr.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

scott mandell <scottmandell@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:25 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,
I am the Vice President of the Studio City Neighborhood Council however this email is coming from Scott Mandell the private citizen.
I feel that the release of the DEIR just before a holiday and tax period, along with its sheer size and complexity, made a Neighborhood Council review
impossible based on the deadline. Even with the extension, there was simply not enough time to properly review one of the largest if not the largest most complex document ever to come across our NC as it relates to the largest construction project to take place in Studio City in recent memory. I do not support the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR at this time due to the size, scope, length of construction. I was unable to properly review the DEIR due to the size, scope and length of the document.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,
Scott Mandell
Studio City CA

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Suellen Wagner <suellenwagner1@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 1:58 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: saveweddington2020@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Attached, please find the comment from Save Coldwater Canyon!, which I endorse and which represents my comment on the Project, as a resident homeowner in Studio City for more than thirty years.

I have made one small, additional comment, in the text below, regarding my neighborhood, the Silver Triangle, and traffic protections that would be necessary if the Project was approved.

If the Project is approved, Laurel Terrace Drive, a 30-foot wide collector street south of Ventura that traverses the Silver Triangle neighborhood, and designated as HCM "Laurel Terrace Residential Historic District," would need to be protected from masses of traffic seeking to bypass Ventura and enter the neighborhood from the north or west. Laurel Terrace Drive is not a continuation of Whitsett and isn't mentioned a single time in the DEIR. However, it would surely become a cut-through route and be heavily overburdened with traffic during Project destruction, construction and operations. Traffic calming measures, including physical barriers like bulbouts to limit or prevent entry from the north or west, permanent turn restrictions, turn arrows, signage, and signal timing would be needed to restrict or block through traffic to Laurel Terrace and right turns to Laurel Terrace from eastbound Ventura. The Silver Triangle is used by many pedestrians, cyclists, and students. It is the gateway to Carpenter Avenue Charter and The Bridges School. The Applicant did not include any traffic calming measures in the DEIR. This is a serious omission worthy of review in a revised and recirculated DEIR (RDEIR).

Thank you for your consideration,

Suellen Wagner
12184 Laurel Terrace Dr.
Studio City

Save Coldwater Canyon! WEDDINGTON COMMENT.pdf
4517K



Case Number: *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Harvard-Westlake River Park Project

Save Coldwater Canyon! Inc is a neighborhood group fighting to preserve and protect the scenic beauty, natural environment, health, safety and welfare of Coldwater Canyon and its neighboring communities. We are a California nonprofit public benefit corporation. We work to protect open space, natural habitat, wildlife, and wildlife corridors in the Santa Monica Mountains and actively support other community groups in these efforts.

Some History: In 2017, HW succumbed to overwhelming community opposition and abandoned the egregious and dangerous Harvard-Westlake Parking Improvement Plan in Coldwater Canyon. However, just as the community took a well-earned breath of relief, we learned that the school had purchased Weddington Golf & Tennis, a Los Angeles Historical Cultural Landmark and green open space, beloved by Angelenos for generations. Councilman Krekorian assured our community that Harvard-Westlake had made a promise of ***"maintaining the tranquility of Weddington and preserving as much open space as possible."***

The plan for the Harvard Westlake River Park [Campus] Project shatters these promises. If this out of character, out of scale Project is approved, there will never again be tranquility at Weddington.

We oppose the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project for the following reasons:

The Harvard-Westlake River Park Project would negatively transform Weddington Golf & Tennis – 17 acres of heavily utilized, river-adjacent and tree-canopied, green open space – enjoyed by the public for nearly 70 years – into a gigantic and intrusive Sports Event Facility for Harvard-Westlake, a private high school. Harvard-Westlake would continue to occupy its 22-acre upper school campus facility in Studio City, located .6 miles from Weddington.

One look at the Plan for the Proposed facility leaves one asking, "where is the park?" With four "arenas" – two full-size artificial turf sports fields, one Olympic-size pool, and an 80,249-square foot gym, each with spectator bleachers and a total of 45 light poles (up to 80 feet in height), there is simply no room left for a park. As environmentalists and advocates of open space, we can recognize a "greenwashed" development proposal and do not believe a narrow track around a walled facility and interstitial bits of space between venues is an appropriate trade-off for what exists today. The adjacent Zev Yaroslavsky Los Angeles River

Greenway would remain, but that is a public asset and should not be appropriated by reference.

Impacts of the potential loss of the existing recreational, green open space would be broadly felt through the Los Angeles region. The loss of 17 acres of River-adjacent, forested, green open space would eliminate recreational opportunities for thousands of Angelenos if replaced by the proposed Sports Event facility. Moreover, the opportunity to create an environmentally superior, public LA River recreational facility with aquifer recharging would be irrevocably lost. Living with the reality of the Climate Emergency, the loss of living green open space, biological diversity, and hundreds of mature trees is something we can ill afford.

Impacts on Residents in Studio City would be stunning. The elimination of 246 trees, loss of wildlife and the excavation of **250,000 cubic yards of largely undisturbed soil** would leave a 21-foot-deep pit – a barren wasteland in the heart of Studio City. Neighbors would immediately experience the urban heat island effect from the construction site, as well as years of exposure to dangerous dust, harmful GHGs, particulates and contaminants, along with constant noise and vibration during the 30-plus month construction period. Residents would be exposed to safety hazards, including dangerous traffic, 300-plus daily haul trucks on neighborhood streets included in the Vision Zero HIN (High-Injury Network). During operation, the Project would bring continued unacceptable levels of noise, light, air quality contaminants, and runoff from artificial turf that would introduce new PFAS, otherwise known as "forever chemicals," to surrounding neighborhoods and the LA River. Traffic would remain congested and dangerous in all adjacent neighborhoods. The number of trips would be vastly increased, and traffic made dangerous for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians, due to the unnecessary addition of 503 subterranean parking spaces, along with 29 surface parking spots. At a time when calls to transition away from our heavy reliance on cars are growing louder, the Project proposes a total of 532 parking spaces.

Wildlife, from insects to mammals, currently living on the property, would be lost, destroyed, or displaced. Opportunities for recreation would vanish. Health benefits attributable to exposure to natural green open space, including better physical and mental health, general well-being, and even increased longevity, would instantly disappear.

Impacts to Hillside Residents have been largely unconsidered in the DEIR. Residents living in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, just south of the Project, would experience intensified impacts in the categories of Aesthetics, Noise and Geology:

- **Esthetics** would be inescapably degraded, when viewed from above the Proposed Project. Views of forested green space would be replaced by artificial turf and brightly lit fields, all with bleachers.
- **Light and glare** from 45 light poles up to 80-feet high, many directed toward hillsides. Three large electronic billboards add to this light intrusion, which is detrimental to human health, disrupting circadian rhythms of residents.
- **Excessive light hurts wildlife**, interrupts connectivity and interferes with migration patterns of various species.

- **Impacts of sustained vibration** on hillside homes, especially on unstable north facing foothills of Santa Monica Mountains (Sunswept, Laurel Terrace, Rhodes, Vanetta, Viewcrest) have not been considered.
- **Noise, including amplified noise** from sports practices, games, and frequent special events with hundreds or thousands of spectators, would result in **exacerbated impacts** to hillside residents, due to noise effects in hillside terrain, including echo. The Public Address system and bleachers would be directed toward southern hillside residents. These neighbors already experience severe, debilitating noise from well-documented relocated flight paths from BUR and VNY airports, which was not considered in the DEIR as a cumulative noise impact. Health impacts from excessive noise are well-documented and include heart disease, stress/inflammation related diseases, including Alzheimer's. **A comprehensive Health Assessment, including these noise impacts, must be included in a revised and recirculated RDEIR.**

The omission of a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, on its own, demonstrates the need for a Revised and Recirculated DEIR (RDEIR). Applicant must produce a Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment, to include Cumulative Health Risks. The HRA (Health Risk Assessment) must include all categories, including air quality, noise, light and sleep disturbance; reduced access to public safety -- fire and police; unsafe traffic conditions and congestion that cannot be mitigated, and others as applicable. Any Project that proposes to remove 17 acres of green space and tree canopy to excavate and haul 250,000 cubic yards of earth will certainly have health impacts on the residential neighborhoods that surround it. The construction and operations of a MultiSport Day and Night Events Center will create further new and unforeseen impacts to health, transforming the health of the entire community.

Alternatives presented in the DEIR are insufficient and do not represent an earnest attempt to weigh the concerns of the community with the desires of the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake. There is no Alternative that removes any one of the four "arenas" – 2 fields, 1 pool, and 1 gym. There is no Alternative that eliminates or meaningfully reduces the number of parking spaces on-site. If the Applicant was serious about presenting Alternatives that would represent compromise and a better outcome for the community, the Applicant would have submitted at least one Alternative with no events, no spectators or outdoor bleachers, a reduced-size gym, just one field, no pool, no underground parking, no lights, no amplified noise, and enough public, green, open space (40% of the property, half of it contiguous), to warrant the label of "Park." The Project has exploded far beyond the initial concept into an oversized, intrusive public nuisance that will destroy the quality of life for far too many for the benefit of only a privileged few.

Removing events would eliminate the most damaging features of the Project. Without events, meaning **use as practice facility only**, as was the intent of the earlier Parking Improvement Project, there can be no justification of necessity for:

- Underground parking or surface parking of no more than 100. **It should be noted that LAMC requirements for parking are based on the number of fixed seats, thus removal**

of outdoor fixed bleachers and bleacher seating in the gym would argue against allowing any more than a minimal number of parking spaces. Perhaps parking spaces were the incentive for great number of bleacher seats. [Note existing Public Parking Structure, Lot 690 at 12225 Ventura Blvd., with 393 parking spaces, an easy 5-minute walk from the Project, is available to the public.]

- Extraordinary volume of 250,000 cubic yards of grading
- Prolonged exposure to undisturbed soils on Haul Route impacting Transportation, Air Quality, Noise, Green House Gases, and Human Health
- Extended construction schedule (overlapping phases of at least 30 month)
- Night use and lighting
- Bleachers
- Public Address System and amplified sound, lessening operational noise impacts
- Electronic scoreboards
- Note that water recapture takes up a very small part of the Project planned excavated area and could be accomplished without subterranean parking in all Alternatives.
- Alternatives should provide a much wider, green buffer along the entire perimeter, to protect neighborhoods, including eastern and southern hillside residential neighborhoods.

In consideration of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), the Permit must be made Comprehensive of all three of the School's Campuses – the middle school campus in Holmby Hills, upper school campus in Studio City, and the proposed "River Park" campus in Studio City – to prevent constant shifting of operations and overuse, including events and parking. The operations of all Harvard-Westlake facilities would be undeniably linked and must be required to conform to the Comprehensive CUP. If this project is approved in any form, the school must be required to deliver a Master Plan to the City within 1 year and agree to a Moratorium on Growth for 25 years from the date of approval of this project.

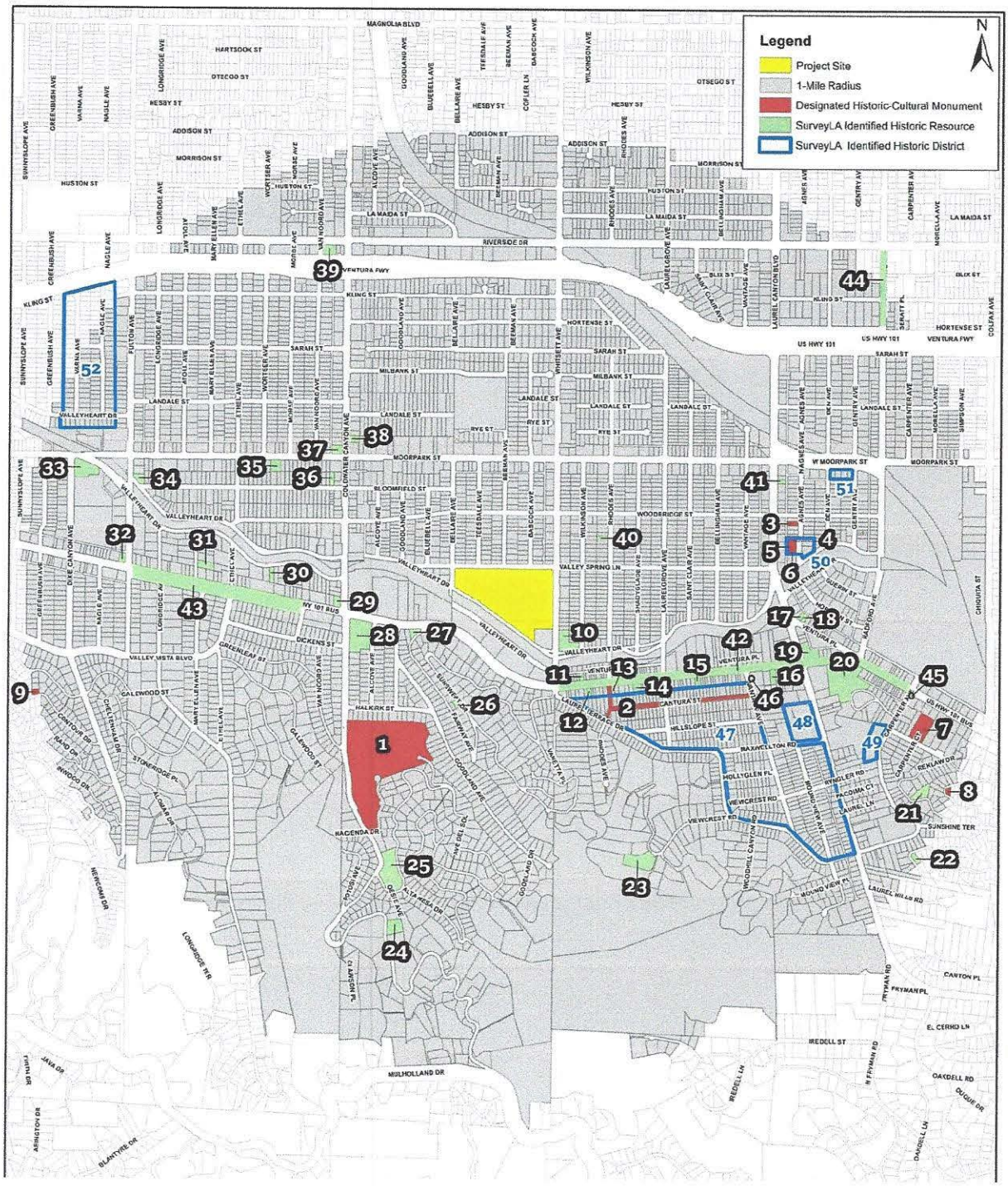
Furthermore, any approval of this project should not assume agreement with usages suggested, assumed or outlined in this DEIR. The Conditional Use Permit must require detailed usages for **all three facilities/campuses** and must include detailed Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plans for each school, covering daily use, weekend use, night use, and Event use.

STORY POLES: We request that Harvard-Westlake be required to hire a professional company to install Story Poles on the Project Site. These poles should describe the dimensions of the gym, all 45 light poles, the 3 scoreboards, pool, pool canopy, Field A, Field B, all bleachers, perimeter walls, and any other structures over 500 square feet. Story poles should also indicate clearly the "public elements" of the perimeter path and interior spaces. The poles must be required to stay in place for at least 30 days, once completed.

STUDY AREA: We request an increase in the size of the Project Study Area. The size of the Project **Study Area is inadequate** and appears to be measured as a radius of .5 miles from an unmarked

center point within this extremely large 17-acre project. This area cannot possibly capture the wide range of severe impacts. This metric disadvantages communities to the east and south of the Project, including hillside residences that receive intensified impacts from light and noise, as well as destruction of views, an esthetic concern. City of Los Angeles has allowed for project study areas of 1 mile, which would be more appropriate for a job of this unprecedented scale, and one that involves an astronomical 250,000 cubic yards of grading. Increasing the Project Study Area would more accurately capture the impacts of grading and hauling along heavily populated streets, as it would include the haul route between the Project and the 101. By confining study to such a tiny area of impact, the environmental review also **fails to capture a great number of sensitive receptors, including elderly and children,** in several nearby neighborhoods, including the Silver Triangle and Sunswept neighborhoods east of Whitsett. Studio City neighborhoods have a very high rate of respiratory disease, which is well documented. Attached is a the HCM map showing a 1-mile radius, page 65 of *Historical Resources Technical Report*. This should be the area of study for **all DEIR categories**, including air quality, transportation. PROPOSED STUDY AREA FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF DEIR below:

FIGURE 3. MAP OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT SITE



LEASES & LOANOUTS: We request clarification of opportunities for financial gain by Harvard-Westlake. Will the School be permitted to accept compensation of any kind for lease, loanout, or usage of this "public-private" facility, either by direct compensation, reimbursement or other quid pro

quo? Further, we request that such compensation be forbidden and that the Applicant, Harvard-Westlake, be required to guarantee that they will not be compensated for usage by the public, or any other party.

Furthermore, increased negative impacts surrounding neighborhoods from such increased uses must be considered and balanced with benefit to the Applicant.

SAFETY: We request consideration of ALL Safety Impacts included In Aperture Expert Report, submitted by Save Weddington, including public safety, emergency services, traffic safety, pedestrian and transit user safety, High Injury Network, and neighborhood protections from a wide range of human health hazards that would be introduced by the Project. How would the Applicant propose to eliminate the possibility of students and visitors running across busy Whitsett or Ventura Blvd? The danger will be even worse after dark and multiplied at events, when there will be hundreds or thousands of people entering and exiting the facility. Most visitors will be unfamiliar with the neighborhood. Even students will not always patiently wait and will instead, dash into traffic, in the dark. This risk to students was noted in the 2016 Wexco Safety report for the earlier Parking Improvement Project. There have been many vehicle and pedestrian accidents and some pedestrian fatalities crossing both of these streets. Pedestrian safety is one extremely important reason to ELIMINATE events and night use.
We also support all safety concerns regarding human health: Air Quality, Green House Gases, Noise, Cumulative Noise with consideration required for Jet Noise, and Light Intrusion. Furthermore, the Study Area for Safety Impacts and all Impacts from the Project, must be expanded to one mile. **PLEASE note that residents at and south of Ventura Blvd. are living in the VHFHSZ (Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone) and are at extreme risk of fire. Any loss of fire-fighting capability to these residents could result in catastrophic wildfire that would spread rapidly through the Santa Monica Mountains.**

NOISE IMPACTS: We request correction of the ERROR of omission of "JET NOISE from relocated Burbank Airport flight paths" from Cumulative Noise Impacts. These impacts are well documented, the subject of public controversy, and have resulted in two City of Los Angeles lawsuits. Noise impacts are concentrated in southern Studio City, primarily over and south of the project area. CEQA requires an EIR to include consideration of such cumulative impacts to which the project would contribute, and the importance of that contribution in the context of the cumulative impact. Therefore, please provide thorough examination of Aircraft Noise and health impacts from noise, as part of the requirement to study noise cumulative impacts. **(See Citation below)**

> **CITATION NOISE:** Noise as a Public Health Hazard, American Public Health Association, Policy Number 202115, October 26, 2021. https://apha.org/Policies-and-Advocacy/Public-Health-Policy-Statements/Policy-Database/2022/01/07/Noise-as-a-Public-Health-Hazard
>
> **Abstract**
> Noise is unwanted and/or harmful sound, first recognized as a public health hazard in

1968. The Noise Control Act of 1972 declared that "it is the policy of the United States to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health or welfare." The promise of that legislation remains unfulfilled 50 years later. Human exposure to harmful noise levels is widespread. Major sources include transportation, military aircraft and combat operations, noisy recreational vehicles, industrial machinery, recreational and leisure activities, outdoor power equipment, consumer products, and, possibly, wind turbines. Loud noise causes hearing loss and tinnitus and can contribute to non-auditory health problems. **Chronic noise, even at low levels, can cause annoyance, sleep disruption, and stress that contribute to cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, metabolic disturbances, exacerbation of psychological disorders, and premature mortality. Noise interferes with cognition and learning, contributes to behavior problems, and reduces achievement and productivity. The health of more than 100 million Americans is at risk, with children among the most vulnerable**. Noise-related costs range in the hundreds of billions of dollars per year. Yet, the United States has no federal standards for non-occupational noise exposure. Federal standards for occupational noise exposure from the 1970s address only hearing loss as an adverse health effect and do not apply to all workers (e.g., those in agriculture and construction). Calls for action have gone largely unheeded. This policy calls for national noise standards, enforcement, education, outreach, and action on noise as a public health hazard. They are long overdue

Furthermore, the Project's **Noise Study methodology** of measuring two 15-minute increments of noise, to represent day and night levels, at such short distances from the multiple sources of noise within the Project, is woefully inadequate to measure baseline existing noise. In addition, impacts of significant **noise effects** such as echo and sustain in surrounding hillside neighborhoods, is omitted, and ignored. **The Study Area is too small and must be expanded to a minimum of 1 mile from noise sources.**

BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The Project would create an extreme event in the ecological and biological life of Studio City. We would like to include by reference all comments on biological impacts included in the comment from Save Weddington. The project threatens survival of special-status western yellow bat and creates a vast hole in the tree canopy that cannot be reproduced for at least 3 decades. Sudden urban heat island effect, glare and contamination of water resources from artificial turf would bring new and severe hazards to our community and to the greater Los Angeles community, via the LA River. Changes and impacts to the public asset, Zev Yaroslavsky Greenbelt and to leased County land must also be closely examined. Details of County lease contracts must be revealed.

We request the correction of Transportation errors and consideration of Transportation omissions:

- No measured intersection traffic counts included, and baseline counts calculated by reaching back to 2017.
- Grading export miscalculation due to swelling of undisturbed soil, underestimated by up to 25% and will thus increase number of export vehicles by 25%.
- Does not incorporate changes since Sportsman's Landing and other developments.
- Does not incorporate substantive street, signal, and traffic calming improvements that would be necessitated by trips/traffic generated by construction and operations of the Project.
- Inadequate protections for neighborhoods surrounding the project. No mention of southern neighborhoods, Sunswept and Silver Triangle, or of Laurel Terrace Drive, which is not an extension of Whitsett but rather, a narrow Hillside Connector Street, impacted by the congested Ventura Blvd & Whitsett intersection.

PLANNING AND ENTITLEMENTS

The project violates the Los Angeles General Plan, the Open Space element of the General Plan, the Sherman Oaks Studio City Toluca Lake Cahuenga Pass Community plan, and the RIO Specific Plan.

CUP criteria. SEC. 12.24. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS AND OTHER SIMILAR QUASI-JUDICIAL APPROVALS.

Findings for Approval. (Amended by Ord. No. 182,095, Eff. 5/7/12.) *A decision-maker shall not grant a conditional use or other approval specified in Subsections U., V., W., or X. of this Section without finding:*

1. *that the project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city, or region;*

The project will degrade the community on multiple criteria including esthetics, including light, glare, and views; air quality during construction and operations; loss of open space; loss of urban tree canopy; loss of irreplaceable biological resources including wildlife, natural habitat; increase in greenhouse gases, and introduction of serious public health risks health risks including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, asthma and brain injury/dementia from massive increase in noise and air pollution contaminants; introduces health impacts from excessive and constant lighting that will disrupt sleep patterns and cause inflammatory disease; PFCS contamination of water; traffic safety issues that cannot be mitigated without a massive reduction in scope and use that removes the option of events, lights, amplified noise, and spectators.

2. *that the project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety; and*

The massive and extraordinary scale of this project in the midst of quiet, residential neighborhoods will destroy the character of the community and divide it, creating a giant Harvard-Westlake occupied island that overwhelms and excludes the neighboring community. The overwhelming demand on public resources, including public safety resources, police and fire, will damage our community. The Very High Fire Hazard Risk Zone begins on the south side for Ventura Blvd. and needs instantaneous access to fire services. The Project puts the public at risk.

3. *that the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.*

The Project does not conform to the General or Community Plan and in fact, divides the Community, in both a physical and socioeconomic sense. Open space is irreparably lost.

Our conclusion, much to the community's disadvantage, Harvard-Westlake School is again asking for too much – to remove a resource that provides opportunities to over 50,000 Angelenos each year, for the benefit of a small population of students. References to extremely limited and strictly discretionary "public use" or "community use," within the perimeter walls, as proposed by the Applicant, do not outweigh the innumerable and severe negative impacts of the proposed Project. The uncalculated damage to Studio City neighborhoods that would be forced to bear the impacts of destruction, construction, operational use, and overuse, including loan outs and leases, coupled with the loss of recreational opportunities and natural resources to the entire region, which has relied on Weddington Golf & Tennis for decades, lead to the conclusion that **this project is indefensibly destructive and disruptive and must now be rejected**.

Sincerely,

Heidi MacKay

Heidi MacKay, President

Save Coldwater Canyon!, Inc.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Timothy McGeary <tmcgeary@icloud.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:45 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. It is one of the few green spaces in the area, and is a treasured recreational facility that is available to the public. Havard-Westlake's plan will benefit a privileged few, to the detriment of the surrounding community.

Sincerely,

Tim McGeary
Studio City resident 10+ years

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington

1 message

tracy bodis <tracybodis@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 12:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

LA City,

Everything the community was told about Harvard-Westlake acquiring Weddington Golf and Tennis has been false.

We believed an agreement was made when they acquired it :

1) they would never tear it down
2) they just needed additional tennis space for their teams to train for competition
3) they promised they would always work with the public so we all continue to have access to this historic wonderful facility here in Studio City
4) and more promises and more promises

Now there are some serious rumors demolishing the entire historical property and then they have an unbelievable plan of what they want to do to develop in that space.

We all understand that life‘s not fair but in this case, they’re taking their money and abusing their power with it.

Can you imagine if someone had enough money to buy the Eiffel tower because they love the location so much they want to tear that structure down and put up apartment buildings ?

Can you imagine how the French would feel about that?

OK the two structures are in slightly different levels, but I think you get my point.

Money shouldn’t always win.

Hear the voice of the people
We’re asking the city to support us for once.

And considering all the losses the people of Los Angeles have sustained since summer of 2020

Riots
Defund the police
An uptick in crime like Los Angeles has never seen before
Homelessness
The list goes on and on

Let us just have something
Something to give us a little bit of joy
Because it hasn’t been such a happy place living in LA lately.

Sincerely,

Tracy Bodis

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

Adam Grealish <agrealish@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 9:20 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am opposed to the proposed development plan of Weddington Golf and Tennis by Harvard-Westlake. I am not opposed to development of the area in general; however, I am specifically concerned that, under the current proposed plan, the limited public access to facilities are very much not in the best interest of the community. Additionally, I am concerned about the size of the proposed parking structure and the level of congestion the current plan will create. Again, this is very much not in the best interest of the community.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Adam Grealish
4222 Rhodes Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Angela Martinez <angela@angelamartinez.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:28 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, ContactCD4@lacity.org, takeaction@saveweddington.org

Dear Ms. Henry,

This letter is to state my opposition to Harvard-Westlake School's planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons.

Plans to demolish this property will fundamentally alter the feeling of an area that is steeped in historic Americana. A place where figures from Hollywood's Golden Age played golf. A place that has defined Studio City for generations.

For most of that time it was known as the Studio City Golf and Tennis Center, a fitting name because it seemed to belong not just to the neighborhood, but to the people who loved and enjoyed it. A place so diverse in its unique appeal that it's not unusual to find accomplished golfers and tennis players at one end, and fledgling putters and servers at the other.

I moved my family to this area 14 years ago, partly because its mature trees and greens provided a peaceful oasis to an area that has become increasingly developed and urbanized. We are not a family of great means, but my own two sons have, since grade school, been able to pay the modest fee and practice their drives and forehands. Visits often included a stop at the tiny grill where, for years, a kind Korean-American couple served up giant hamburgers and French fries. My sons are now 24 and 26 years old, and I hope they are not the last generation of young people to enjoy the pleasures of this neighborhood jewel because when people have access to areas filled with historic significance, those places become a kind of living history lesson in themselves.

I find it sadly ironic that Harvard-Westlake, the most exclusive, elite prep school in Los Angeles, is seeking to demolish a neighborhood institution in which children and families from all backgrounds have loved and learned to play sports for generations. Please don't allow this to happen.

This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted.

It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College.

Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. Martinez

12720 Woodbridge Street

Studio City

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Betsy Thomas <bthomer@mac.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:01 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Betsy Thomas

**PLEASE DO NOT LET THEM DESTROY THIS! This is truly A COMMUNITY SPACE — neighbors running into neighbors, kids, grandparents, everyone uses it. There is so little like Weddington left in this world, and especially in this city — please don't let these rich people who don't even live in the area take this away from us. Our kids have grown up playing tennis here and spending the summer with their friends hitting the golf ball around the course. You let them destroy this, it erodes the entire character of the neighborhood.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Project draft EIR comment - Case Number : ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Carolyn LoBuglio <carolynlobuglio@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:23 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Councilmember Raman:

By way of introduction I am on the Board of Directors of my homeowners' association, Brentwood Hills Homeowners' Association ("BHHA"), the BHHA Representative for the HIllside Federation, a founding member of BACH and the BHHA alternate representative for the Brentwood Community Council. In addition, I have held leadership positions on numerous UCLA alumni and local organizations' boards. I am a licensed real estate broker, Associate Broker with Coldwell Banker Realty.

Early in my career, I worked in my hometown, Palo Alto, Congressman's Washington D.C. office as a staff member assigned to the area of Energy and the Environment. My Congressman chaired the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Finance Committee and much more. Following working in Washington, D.C., I worked as a reporter for two major news outlets covering local, political and financial news stories. I have lived in both Pacific Palisades and Brentwood for many years. I moved to LA when I was 17 to attend UCLA. I attended graduate school at Pepperdine in Malibu. My knowledge of Los Angeles City and County coupled with my political and real estate knowledge work together to enhance my ability to comment on the Harvard Westlake River Project.

Weddington Golf and Tennis has been a fixture in the lives of many who have grown up in the San Fernando Valley and on the Westside of Los Angeles. The facility has enabled countless children through adults to learn, practice and perfect their golf skills in a beautiful environment. The environmental and health benefits of a facitlity such as the Weddington Golf and Tennis club in its current form are numerous. The facility proposed by Harvard Westlake is merely a gym on steriods, totally lacking in the benefits currently offered by the bucolic setting provided by the Weddington Golf Course.

My thoughts and comments align with Joan D'Antonio's letter copied below. I endorse Joanne D'Antonio's letter copied below and incorporated herein:

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Councilmember Raman,

Please note that the comment period for this draft EIR, even at two months, was short to get through both document analysis and go through the process of neighborhood council committee agenda/vote to full board agenda/vote for most neighborhood councils.

The individual comments I am making in this email are informed by my having spent the last 8 years studying and understanding the tree and tree canopy environmental issues in the City of Los Angeles. I

serve on the Community Forest Advisory Committee (at the Board of Public Works); I am the Founder and Chair of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance Trees Committee (since 2016) which has over 100 members from throughout the city of Los Angeles. I am the Sustainability Representative for the Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council. I also served on the Working Group for First Step Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles "the Dudek Report": https://www.cityplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/10939_LA-City-Plants_FirstStep_Report_FINAL_rev12-7-18.pdf

I have observed truly great concern for the preservation of our City's trees by our stakeholders. Our challenge in the City of Los Angeles is holding on to the existing tree canopy provided by large mature trees, 90% of which are on private property (Dudek Report p. 10). Our canopy is diminishing as the state is requiring the building of housing under SB9 and SB10. And there is very little municipal code to preserve private property trees, though there are council file motions that have passed awaiting report back to protect non-native significant trees. These are CF 03-1459-S3 and CF 20-0720. I have been participating in these report backs, and soon municipal code will be created for the retention of such important trees.

My specific comments are below. The text from the Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR is cited in italics, and my comments follow without italics:

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. 5/12
(1) the Project would convert a former private golf and tennis club to provide access to landscaped open space, trails, and recreational opportunities to the public and the School in an area with a shortage of neighborhood parks;

Comment:
The existing golf course, though privately-owned, is not private insofar as it is and has always been open to anyone for walk-in use. It is in fact utilized by the public, and it provides very inexpensive recreation in a park-like green setting. Yes, the San Fernando Valley is quite park poor, and this large open space is of value to the quality of life. Anyone can come in and enjoy it. Substituting a much more narrow walkway with slow-growing saplings along on a paved river does not have the same feel as the current open space setting that is home to what Assemblyman Adrin Nazarian described to me as some of the oldest trees in the San Fernando Valley: valuable tall trees that date back over a hundred years to when this site was the Weddington Estate. These trees were vetted as Historic Cultural Monuments by the HCM commission . . . even though former City Councilman for this District for whatever reasons did not support the HCM designation and pushed the City Council to support his amendment to eliminate the trees and golf area from the designation received by the clubhouse and golf ball stanchions.

The City Open Space Element has not been updated since the era of Richard Nixon. The San Fernando Valley has been losing its open space, which is important for the wellbeing of the community, and this is important open space that should not be filled with huge heat-attracting elements like a football stadium with lifeless heat-attracting artificial turf, that hardly fulfills the definition of open space according to the EPA's definition: "Open space is any open piece of land that is **undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures)** and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas

- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat. Lack of community and public access to safe open and green space is a critical area of concern for urban residents" https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/uep/openspace.html

Ten San Fernando Valley neighborhood councils voted to support this golf course as a designated Historic Cultural Monument because its loss would be the disappearance of a longstanding community amenity. Disadvantaged kids learn to play golf here and then play on teams at schools like North Hollywood High School. Knowledge of golf helps youth become upwardly mobile later in life when knowing how to play will get them included in circles they might not otherwise easily enter. If the owners do not want to run the facility, it should be purchased by the city and operated as a public park. Funds could be raised to do this -- just as the land near the Hollywood sign was purchased and turned into parkland. The community needs amenities that are open throughout daylight hours, and the Harvard Westlake sports complex would be limited in its public use since the school would have priority for usage times.

The riverside walkway would not be a haven for birds as they would be frightened by the lighting and crowds at the football stadium. Birds don't like to fly over lighted areas. Yet the new oak trees would attract the birds, so the result would be a harmful situation for birds trying to get sustenance from the oaks and scared away when crowds arrive.

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. VI-5

(5) the Project would install a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that would help conserve the City's potable water supply and improve water quality received by the Los Angeles River from VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-6 the Project Site and a 39-acre, off-site drainage area consisting of single- and multi-family residential uses to the north of the Project Site

Comment:
Mature trees provide hydrology as delineated by the forest service: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2020/nrs_2020_coville_001.pdf Robert Coville, Ted Endreny, and David J. Nowak
In fact, as they point out in this white paper, if the new sports artificial turf facility did not install stormwater capture, the result would be flooding, or at best runoff into the river to the ocean. This is the result from the removal of this large number of trees and greenway that absorb rainwater as groundwater. So there really is no benefit to the stormwater capture, just the removal of mature trees that not only already produce hydrology, but according to this paper, also remove air pollution and produce shade.

p. VI-6 reduce water demand and the use of pesticides by eliminating ornamental turfgrass in favor of artificial grass

Comment:
"Artificial turf has a **negative impact on invertebrates as it cuts off the supply of nutrients into the ground below, effectively creating a desert devoid of worms, centipedes and all the other soil dwellers**." We are making a deadzone with artificial turf. The existing golf course is habitat for wildlife and

can be converted to be irrigated with non-potable water similar to the Griffith Park golf course. This wildlife will die during construction because it will have no open natural space to re-locate to.

This EIR assumes pesticides are necessary at the golf course, but the City of Los Angeles does not allow pesticide weedkiller and still manages a successful golf course at Griffith Park.

p. VI -6
The Project would promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational facilities internal to the Project Site; installs landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures.

Comment:
The surrounding residential neighborhood does not want the impact of construction – the noise and traffic that will continue once the project is operational. Walls and berms just create heat, and landscape has a harder time surviving in the Valley when it is next to hardscape.

p.VI-7
The No Project/No Build Alternative would avoid the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impact, but would result in a dormant site and not achieve any of the Project Objectives, including public access.

Comment:
This is not a dormant site as long it continues to operate as a community golf and tennis facility. The current owners have done nothing to promote and attract clientele, yet it is the preferred usage of the community. There are already public swimming pools at Valley College and Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Recreational Center, and the usage time for the public at Harvard Westlake would be limited hours, likely not at the time people desire since the school has first rights to it. Not sure what the public would do with the football stadium except pay money to Harvard Westlake to hold high school football games. Do we need such a big complex to have a rock climbing wall for the community? Harvard Westlake already has swimming pools, a football field, and parking on its campuses. That should satisfy their need without overbuilding away from their campus.

pp VI-7,8
The Project would necessarily consume limited, slowly renewable and non-renewable resources. This consumption would occur during the construction phase of the Project and would continue throughout its operational lifetime. Project development would require a commitment of resources that would include: (1) building materials, (2) fuel and operational materials/resources, and (3) the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site. Project construction would require the consumption of resources that are nonreplenishable or may renew so slowly as to be considered non-renewable. These resources would include the following construction supplies: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt such as sand, VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-8 gravel and stone; metals such as steel, copper, and lead; petrochemical construction materials such as plastics; and water. Furthermore, nonrenewable fossil fuels such as gasoline and oil would also be consumed in the use of construction vehicles and equipment, as well as the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site.

Comment:

The world is having a building sand shortage because as this article explains desert sand is not usable for building, only beach sand. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand
Sand is needed for building cement, and we should reserve it for needed housing, not discretionary building. We cannot sacrifice beaches and allow oceans to rise so kids can have an extra football stadium and swimming pool. We as citizens of the world have to live within our means, environmentally.

p. VI-8
At the same time, as a result of the School's mandatory student and employee shuttle bus program, and use of shuttle buses for large gatherings that would potentially exceed on-site parking, the Project would reduce reliance on private automobiles, vehicle miles traveled, and the consumption of non-renewable resources when considered in a larger context. Most notably, the Project would reduce the vehicle miles generated by the existing golf and tennis club and, thus, reduce the related consumption of renewable resources, among other goals.

Comment:
Soon all future vehicles sold in California will be electric and the City is on its way to 100% renewable energy, private cars will have not the same sort of impact in coming years. Plus the patronage at the golf and tennis facility will be far fewer than the number of people that attend a sporting event.

pp. VI-10, 11
b) Biological Resources Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 through BIO-MM-3 require the restoration or protection of sensitive plant and animal species and habitat, including nesting birds, the western yellow bat, and City-protected and non-protected significant trees and shrubs. These VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-11 mitigation measures would reduce impacts on species to a level of less than significant. Because these requirements would apply only to plant and animal habitat and trees within the Project Site, within the public street right-of-way adjacent to the Project Site, or adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the implementation of these mitigation measures would not result in secondary environmental effects at neighboring residential properties or within the broader community.

Comment:
Construction will scare the existing wildlife and it will not have anywhere to go during construction. Tall trees attract raptors and these larger birds do not nest in the smaller trees. Two other nearby construction projects at the Sportsman's Lodge and the Sunkist Building have removed hundreds of very tall trees. This project adds a nail to the coffin of these species for this area. Three billion birds have been lost in North America between 1970 and 2019, much of it due to habitat loss https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/three-billion-birds-lost-north-america This project would make a new contribution.

In conclusion, this project is not what the community needs but what a privileged private school wants to impose. They are trying to mitigate by planting trees at the river in a plan questioned by horticultural environmental planting experts and LA Audubon board members. Does purchasing land, not even adjacent to one's existing facility, allow whatever development they choose? This is a residential community that saw the golf and tennis as more of a playground with welcome open space. They did not envision a monster facility that draws heat, traffic and noise, plus removed the existing trees and vegetation that were cleaning the air, providing wildlife habitat and mitigating heat island effect. Even after the trauma of building, what the community will be left with is far worse than what was sacrificed. A successful realtor once told me that

people want to come home to peace and quiet. Would you want a big walled sports complex built next to you, or would you prefer to have trees growing in a relatively quiet golf course with a few tennis courts that you knew were there when you moved to the neighborhood? This draft EIR misses a lot of import issues. Let's do the right thing for the environment and not approve this unnecessary detrimental project.

Joanne D'Antonio
Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC) Representative
Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance (NCSA) Trees Committee Founder and Chair
NCSA Representative - Urban Forestry Management Plan Working Group
Sustainability Representative, Planning and Land Use Committee Member and former Chair - Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council
(818) 387-8631

I endorse Joanne D'Antonio's letter in its entirety.

Sincerely,



Carolyn LoBuglio, MBA
Broker Associate | Coldwell Banker
Cal BRE#: 01925815
Cell: **310-780-1529**
carolynlobuglio@gmail.com

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Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Save LA River

1 message

Carrie Henderson <studiohenderson2@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:11 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

The community of Studio City and farther have long enjoyed the natural healthful atmosphere the Weddington sport complex has provided .
To destroy this oasis would tragically contribute pollution, noise, traffic for the immediate residents.

At a time when health appears of highest concern the entire community must be considered not just the students of Harvard Westlake.

It is difficult to understand the need to destroy what is essential to the large community when there is a present campus available at Harvard Westlake. Duplication is not necessary..

Thank you for your attention.
Carrie Henderson

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Cory Blothenburg <blothenburg@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:57 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am a long time resident of Studio City. I have never written a public comment to a city council member before. A part of me is afraid, feels it's probably pointless — but here I am, involved, for the first time.

I think that is evidence of the magnitude of how much Weddington Golf & Tennis means to the community and the positive impact it has. It would be an absolute travesty if Harvard Westlake is allowed to destroy it. And I'm speaking for the many people who feel similarly but are also too passive to say something.

Sincerely,

Cory Blothenburg

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf and Tennis

1 message

Elizabeth Feuille <efeuille@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:04 PM
To: Councilmember.Raman@lacity.org
Cc: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am concerned that Harvard-Westlake's planned sports complex will not benefit the community as promised. I have been told that public use of the area will be extremely limited. Is the below accurate? What does this mean, when not in use by the school? Could the school easily end up using all these resources with such frequency that the community may not have any real access to these? Especially use of the swimming pool seems exceedingly limited. As it stands Weddington golf and tennis serves our local community, and I currently do not have sufficient reassurance that this new sports complex would be a real community resource.

Table 3-2, *Public Use Days and Hours*, outlines the anticipated days and hours for access to facilities available to the public, recognizing that public use of the tennis courts and other athletic facilities would be by reservation when they are not in use by the School.

TABLE 3-2
PUBLIC USE DAYS AND HOURS

Clubhouse, café, and putting green	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Tennis Courts (when not in use by school)	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Park Areas – Pedestrian paths, landscaped areas, water features	
Daily	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Gymnasium Community Room	
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Gymnasium Courts (when not in use by school)	**7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.**
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	
Swimming Pool (when not in use by school)	
Weekdays (for pre-approved swim program members)	7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.
Athletic Fields (when not in use by school)	
Daily (for pre-approved Studio City-based organizations)	9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

SOURCE: Harvard Westlake School, 2020

Providing a greater variety and more accessible recreational opportunities than the existing golf and tennis uses, the Project would support field, pool, and gym-based sports by pre-approved community groups or swim program members when not in use by the School, as well as regular access to 5.4 acres (235,224 square feet) of passive open space and a three-quarter mile long pedestrian path with a new connection to the Zev Greenway for casual exercise by individuals or families. The multi-purpose gymnasium would include a community room that could be used for meetings and gatherings by Studio City-based organizations. The School would make available such uses via a reservation system that would support an enjoyable and safe experience.

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Neighbor opposition to ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Eric Lieberman <ericlosangeles@gmail.com>
To: Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:39 PM

Attention: Kimberly,

I am a neighbor and real estate agent writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis on behalf of myself and many of my clients in the Studio City area.

I own 2 homes on Bellaire Ave, at 4326 Bellaire Ave (owned since 1994) and also 4342 Bellaire Ave, 2 blocks from the proposed Harvard Westlake Sports Complex, and I am against the project as described in the DEIR.

BULLET POINTS:

• Massively out of scale and inappropriate for the neighborhood

• Harvard Westlake paid experts do not make their case that the sound from the Sports Complex and during construction can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

• Two to three years of construction is too long and an undue burden on the neighborhood. Show stopper.

• The applicant purchased the Weddington property knowing it's not zoned for what they wish to build.

• The neighborhood does not want the "public benefit" ADA ramp to Coldwater (see the petition in DEIR)

• Too many large scale projects that potentially overlap.

• Obvious major environmental issues - Haul route, destruction of trees (which is the most important issue), creating a heat island, wildlife.

SIZE:

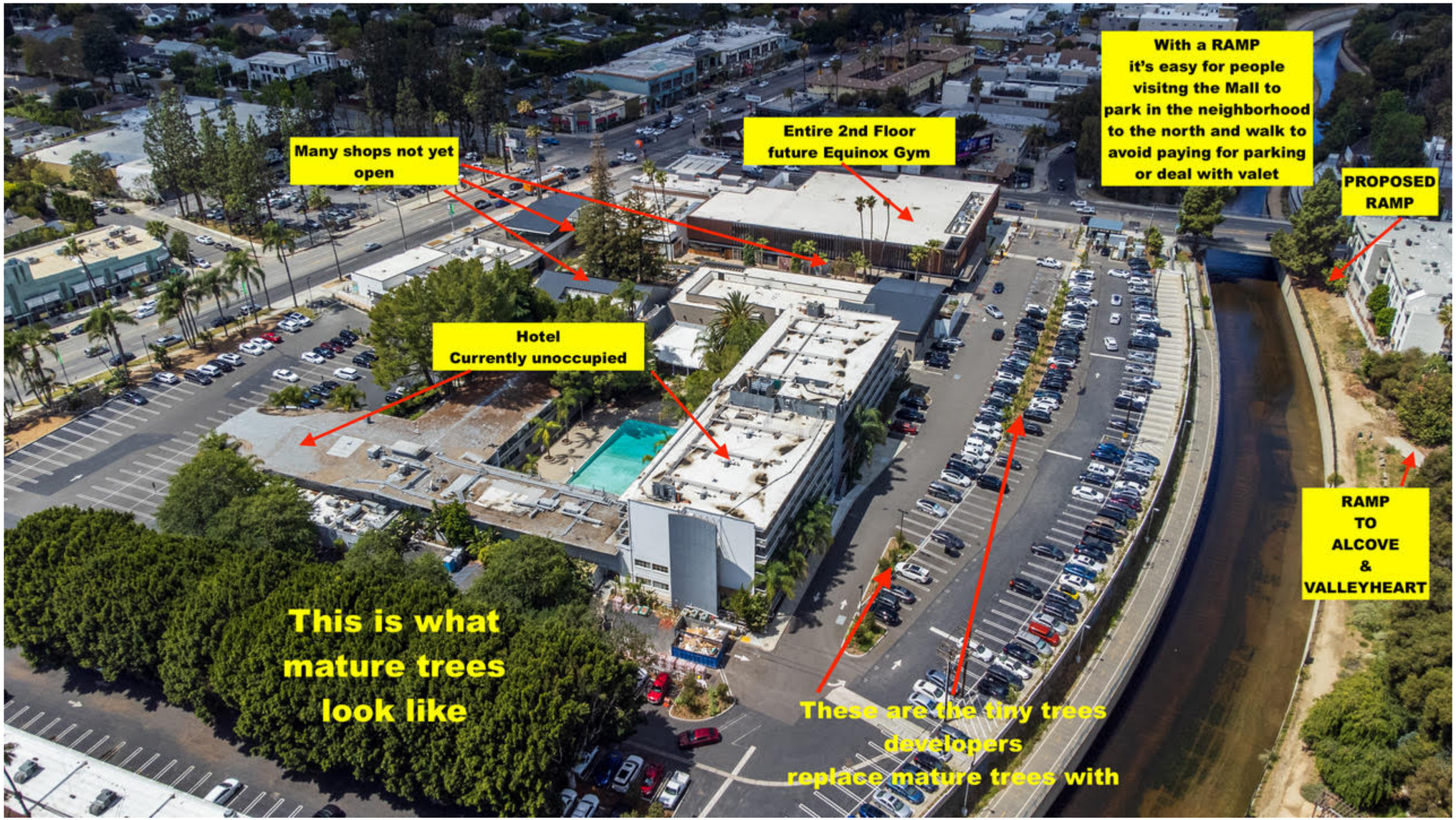
Massively over scale for this residential neighborhood. Harvard Westlake provided misleading artist renderings that use the trick of forced perspective to make the project appear smaller than it is in reality. If Harvard Westlake truly believes this project is a win for all, they should not be hiding behind unrealistic artist representations. Why does the school “need” two olympic sized pools? It’s so large it spills over into county property on the LA River. City Planning should require the applicant to put up story poles (not balloons) for all structures proposed. Gym, Pool, spectator bleachers, 80-foot tall light poles, location of speakers, scoreboards, or any other structures not currently part of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

Story Poles



LACK OF PUBLIC BENEFIT:

Councilman Krekorian asked to build a ramp from Coldwater to the north side of the LA River as a public benefit. There was no discussion with the adjacent residents on this item. Adding a ramp at this location may allow overflow parking from the recently opened Sportsmen's Lodge Mall to park on Alcove and Valley Spring. Parking at the new Mall is already showing signs of nearing capacity. The Mall is not fully operational, and many stores are not yet open, including one of the anchor tenants, Equinox gym.



SOUND:

After reviewing the DEIR, I find I have more questions than answers. This document of 6,503 pages is conspicuously lacking in detail. One of those areas is sound, where I know sound engineers that have made their living for many years and have explained to me how the sound travels...

For example, if tasked with setting up a sound system on the proposed site to the specifications cited in the DEIR, there is lots of opportunity to vary the specifications. There is no specificity in the speaker system's coverage area (vertical or horizontal). There is a specification for a maximum noise level of 92 dBA (Leq) at a distance of 50 feet from the amplified sound system that doesn't state if that measurement is on-axis or off-axis. Suppose the goal is to protect the surrounding neighborhood from amplified noise from the "special event" located on the north side of Field A. In that case, the height of the stage is a critical factor in reducing the spill of sound into the surrounding neighborhood. Harvard Westlake provided vague technical specifications with no specificity of the proposed events.

Once sound arrives at its intended target from the PA system, it doesn't just stop. It continues. Wind, temperature, and nearby reflective surfaces like the large proposed gym, structures to the south behind Ventura blvd, etc., may act as points of reflection, as does the LA River.

The neighborhood to the north is a mixture of old and new construction, and it's a collection of single-story 1940-era homes adjacent to modern two-story McMansions. Some residents will experience significantly different levels of sonic irritation depending on home construction and where the errant sound from the proposed site decides to land.
My point is that the math necessary to predict how sound will travel on and around the proposed project is too complicated to quantify. With the current use as golf and tennis, in 35 years, I have never heard a sound from the Weddington property walking past it on Valley Spring except for occasional wildlife up close. The idea that Harvard Westlake wants to radically change the current site usage and replace nearly all of the soft natural sound-absorbent surfaces with plastic turf and concrete, stating the adjacent neighborhood will be protected simply by making vague claims with some technical sound jargon that few understand is preposterous.

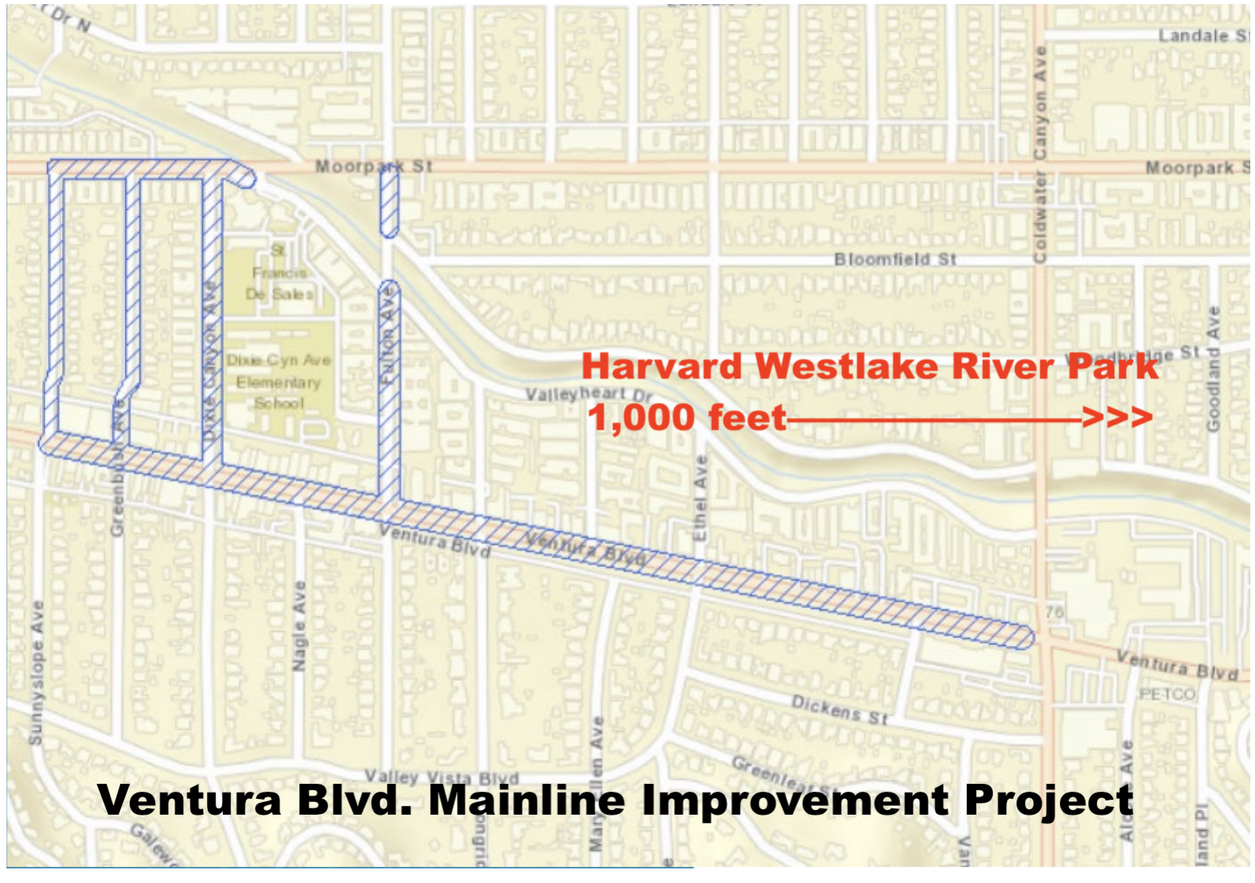
On pages IV.K-46 and IV.K-49, when the DEIR says off-site noise for residential uses would be designated to not exceed 92 dBA", but dBA does not reflect the annoyance from the sub-bass (boom boom) content.
Page IV.K-47 does not consider the varying sound levels from activities - the intermittent nature of crowd noise, and the sound system is annoying and a nuisance.

CONSTRUCTION AND THE BURDEN ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD - DESTROYING OUR QUALITY OF LIFE:

There are many large-scale construction projects in the planning stages within 1,000 feet or so of the proposed Harvard Westlake Sports Complex. Sportsmen's Lodge Apartments/Mixed Use on the Sportsmen's Lodge hotel site. The Sportsmen's Mall isn't fully open for business yet. The Sunswept Place Mix use project on the south side of Ventura Blvd. The Pinz Bowling Property on Ventura Blvd, to name a few.

Harvard Westlake has shared with the neighborhood they plan on starting construction in 2022-2023. The DEIR appears to be missing the complete haul route and realistic amount of truck trips for the project. Work has just started on Ventura Blvd. Mainline Improvement Project. https://files.constantcontact.com/f20e008b001/272c5fd5-0d3d-49ad-849e-c79af0203a08.pdf
The Mainline Improvement project is scheduled to be completed in 13 months.

This is a recipe for how to destroy a community.



Two to three years of construction is too much of a burden on the neighborhood for a project that belongs in a more appropriate location.





Eric and Caren Lieberman
4326 Bellaire Ave - Owners
4342 Bellaire Ave - Owners
12110 Cantura Street- Owners
11573 Kelsey Street - Owners
4217 Irvine Avenue - Owners
...and more properties..in
Studio City CA, 91604

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Esra Hudson <esra0870@hotmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:58 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition of Harvard Westlake's proposed project at Weddington Golf and Tennis, and to offer a compromise. As it stands, this huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. The studies included in the recently released, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate.

Short of blocking the project altogether, it has always been my contention that a reduction in the scope of this project could satisfy the community and meet the needs of the school. Two large fields with stadium seating, sound and lighting, a competitive pool with the same, and a gym, will create an excessive and unsustainable amount of activity, noise and traffic on this patch of land. It will destroy the peace of this neighborhood and irrevocably alter the nature of this historic property and the neighborhood. There is simply no equivalent facility in any residential neighborhood in the city. Narrowing the scope of the project could be accomplished by eliminating one of the fields and moving all outside sports activity close to the Whitsett side of the property, where ambient traffic noise is already present, and retaining a broader piece of land adjacent to the neighborhood as green space, which could also potentially preserve the driving range. This would also leave more of the property available for public use, rather than the small path that is currently contemplated. Harvard Westlake can still have a sports facility, but share more space with the community in a way that would satisfy many stakeholders, including myself. Unfortunately the school has rebuffed any suggestions to modify the scope of the project. I sincerely hope that as our new representative, you can facilitate a win-win here.

Thank your for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Esra Hudson
Harvard Westlake parent (‘20 and ‘23) and owner of the home on the 3rd hole of the golf course (4202 Bellaire Avenue)
(213) 598-5916

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Heidi MacKay <hmcky410@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 2:54 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org, councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.or

Dear Kimberly Henry,

Several years ago this same applicant had proposed Harvard-Westlake Parking Improvement Plan in Coldwater Canyon. They were going to carve out a hillside adjacent to conservancy land and a wildlife corridor to build a 231,000+ sq ft parking garage/sports field with a connecting bridge. After 4 years of the community fighting back against this egregious and extremely dangerous plan that would ONLY benefit HW, they stated that they listened to the community and shelved the project.

Shortly thereafter, they announced that they they announced that they purchased Weddington Golf & Tennis, a Los Angeles Historical Cultural Landmark and green open space. Councilman Krekorian assured our community that Harvard-Westlake had made a promise of “maintaining the tranquility of Weddington and preserving as much open space as possible"

I vehemently oppose the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project because their proposal is anything BUT tranquil and would negatively transform Weddington Golf & Tennis into another egregious and massive Sports Event Facility. The Project does not conform to the General or Community Plan and in fact, divides the Community, in both a physical and socioeconomic sense. Open space is irreparably lost.

With two full-size sports fields, an Olympic-size pool, and an 80,249-square foot gym, and a total of 45 light poles (up to 80 feet in height), there is simply no room left for a park.

The excavation of 250,000 cubic yards of largely undisturbed soil would not only leave a 21-foot-deep pit, but would expose the neighborhood (and surrounding neighborhoods with any wind) to dangerous dust which increases the potential for coccidioidomycosis, otherwise known as valley fever, or cocci, a disease caused by inhaling the microscopic spores of Coccidioides immitis, a soil-dwelling fungus, which is prevalent in Arizona and California. After the earthquake of 1994, and multiple aftershocks, there was an upsurge in cases of Valley Fever. It exists right here in the Valley.

Surrounding neighborhoods will also be exposed to harmful GHGs, particulates and

contaminants, along with constant noise and vibration during the 30-plus month construction period.

The environmental loss is dramatic. Removing 240 mature trees (some of the oldest in the Valley) would displace or destroy any wildlife currently living on the property. Excessive light hurts wildlife by interfering with migration patterns and interrupts connectivity.

The impacts to Hillside Residents living in the foothills, south of the project would experience light and glare from 45 light poles, of which many are directed toward the hillsides. Amplified noise would result in exacerbated impacts to hillside residents, due to noise effects in hillside terrain, including echo, reflection and reverberation. The Public Address system and bleachers would be directed toward southern hillside residents.

To clear up any confusion from their current renderings of the actual footprint of this project it is an absolute must that they be required to hire a professional company to **install story poles**, unlike the balloons on strings blowing in the wind that they provided for the Parking Improvement Plan they shelved on Coldwater Canyon. The story poles must tell the WHOLE STORY, and describe ALL aspects of the project (light poles, scoreboards, both fields, all bleachers, perimeter walls and all structures). They should also be required to stay in place for at least 30 days.

There should NOT be an additional switchback ramp on the north side of the river. The entire neighborhood is overwhelmingly opposed to it. There is already a ramp on the south side. Why open up access to the neighborhood on the north side to additional pedestrian traffic, parking and other disturbances.

This project is indefensibly disruptive and must be rejected.

Sincerely
Heidi MacKay
Studio City Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Jason Martinez <askjason@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:27 PM
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry,

I am writing you to let you know how alarmed I am at the Harvard Westlake (HW) project to convert Weddington Golf and Tennis Center into another one of their sports complexes. As I am sure you know, the Weddington family had the golf and tennis center zoned as light agricultural and open green space a long time ago. In order for HW to proceed with their massive construction project they need the Los Angeles City Council to provide a Conditional Use Permit. I am hoping you will vote to not grant them the permit, because of the environmental impact, loss of a historical landmark and the audacity of the privileged classes to take away low-cost athletic facilities from everyday Angelenos.

Harvard Westlake state this will be better for the environment, but that seems far from the truth. First, they will remove over 240 mature trees. They argue they will replace them, but during their public presentation they confirmed the new trees would be 10 ft to 15 ft starter trees. It will take decades before these new trees they can provide the same animal habitat, shade, $C0_2$ removal and climate fighting capabilities. Second, they plan on removing all the grass and replacing it with artificial turf. A BYU study found that “The surface temperature of the synthetic turf was 37° F higher than asphalt and 86.5° F hotter than natural turf.” (source: https://www.nrpa.org/parks-recreation-magazine/2019/may/synthetic-sports-fields-and-the-heat-island-effect/) With rising temperatures due to climate change, it wouldn’t be smart to remove acres of natural turf in the middle of an urban area.

As someone who lives in the adjacent neighborhood, I appreciate the beauty and historical nature of the Weddington Golf and Tennis Center. Since 1956 people from all across Los Angeles have had the opportunity to learn how to play golf and tennis at an extremely low cost. Just walking the facility, you can sense its historical nature and I am not just talking about the building. The land and its landscaping have defined this neighborhood for years. In April 2021 the Cultural-Heritage Commission nominated Weddington as a Historic-Cultural Monument. It is not unusual for both a building and its surrounding green space to be considered historic. In 2020 the L.A. City Council approved a historic land mark designation for Union Bank Square’s Plaza (the building’s green space) and that was built in 11 years after Weddington. If the 3-acre Union Bank Square in the middle of downtown can be protected, why not 17.2-acres of greenspace in a residential neighborhood?

As for why Harvard Westlake needs this complex, they say their students, who participate in sports, are burdened with having to stay late at school, because HW does not have enough fields, gyms and pools for their practices and meets. Comparing HW to the public high schools that support this area, HW has roughly 1600 students, North Hollywood High School’s (NHHS) roughly 2600 students and Ulysses S. Grant High School’s roughly 2100 students. HW, without demolishing Weddington, already has more facilities that these 2 schools. I am sure the students and coaches at NHHS and Grant would love to have the facilities that HW currently has. As HW says on their website, they have “first-rate athletic facilities,” from their Taper Gymnasium, Ted Slavin NFL-caliber football field and track, Copses Family Pool, to their recently renovated “state-

of-the-art" O'Malley Family baseball field. For a school that charges $44,500 in tuition, it seems like the overly privileged believe they have the right to destroy a local, low-cost, athletic facility. They say the public will have some access, but they are really referring to the path around the outside of the facility. Also, from a security stand point, can you imagine any school allowing random people from the public coming on to their property throughout the day or at night when they are having school events?

In closing, I hope you agree with our neighborhood residents and not approve the conditional use permit, because of the impact on the environment, the loss of a cultural landmark and the loss of a low cost athletic facility that is completely open to the public.

Sincerely,

Jason Martínez
Studio City and Weddington Area Resident

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Judith Wiggins <judithwiggins77@yahoo.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 5:25 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Added:

We've watched as the Studio City and Sherman Oaks area have become very different than the beautiful community many of us have moved to.

Most of us have sought to leave the cities in which one is surrounded by cement, buildings, businesses, parking lots and homes and make our homes in areas in which we can live our lives closer to nature and green spaces in which one can escape the manic lifestyles and find peace and a semblance of solitude .

We've watched as, in spite of this desire, our green spaces have been developed into the very types of developments we've wanted to
get away from. We've watched as hundreds of beautiful, mature trees have been destroyed, including the wildlife that has made their home's in those trees. They plant tiny trees to replace those huge, lush, shade producing trees and never, is there any comparison to what they've destroyed. After many years, those trees that were replacements, are still small and stick like, offering no shade nor homes to any wildlife.

It's important to try to find a balance in our cities, between growth and progress and
beautiful green spaces that help us to enjoy
nature, with beautiful mature trees and landscaping, filled with many types of birds and wildlife.

Weddington is such a place. Not only a wonderful historical landmark, but a rare gem that stands alone in a city that has gone too far in forgetting the importance of achieving a balance between progress and those unique and valuable green spaces that help to make life worthwhile.

We need to save Weddington, as we've already allowed way to many of our beautiful, green spaces , lush mature trees, and homes to wildlife and nature to be destroyed in our cities. This is the last public property left, standing next to the LA River, in which there are hundreds of birds and wildlife living. Even migrating birds are attracted to this property and there is just nowhere for the wildlife to go, if this property is destroyed.

Sincerely,

Judith L. Wiggins
747 252 7353
Judithwiggins77@yahoo.com

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Justine Lieberman <justine.lieberman@compass.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I grew up just down the street from this location and it is a neighborhood staple. To destroy this golf course and replace it with something that kills so much nature is awful. This neighborhood is not Harvard Westlake's arena to build a ridiculously large complex. The only thing taking up this much space in a residential neighborhood should be a golf course.

Here are some important points:

• Massively out of scale and inappropriate for the neighborhood

• Harvard Westlake paid experts do not make their case that the sound from the Sports Complex and during construction can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

• Two to three years of construction is too long and an undue burden on the neighborhood. Show stopper.

• The applicant purchased the Weddington property knowing it's not zoned for what they wish to build.

• The neighborhood does not want the "public benefit" ADA ramp to Coldwater (see the petition in DEIR)

• Too many large scale projects that potentially overlap.

• Obvious major environmental issues - Haul route, destruction of trees, creating a heat island, wildlife.

This is a residential neighborhood and we would like it to stay that way. Please oppose their want to ruin such a beautiful space and place. It would be a terrible addition with no thought or consideration for the homeowners and people who live nearby.

Thank you for your time. It breaks my heart that this is even a thought. Seeing a rendering of what they want to build is shocking and terrible. Those of us who grew up and live in Studio City are terrified of what they're trying to do.

Justine Lieberman
Real Estate Agent, Team Lieberman
DRE#: 02062251
m: 818.535.4266

14140 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 100
Sherman Oaks CA 91423



Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Harvard-Westlake

1 message

katherine kato <katbz@sbcglobal.net> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:29 PM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org, contactCD4@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Ms. Raman,

First, I am writing to request that the public comment period for DEIR case number ENV-2020-1512-EIR (aka Weddington Golf & Tennis) be extended from 45 days to 90 days, with the end date being June 9, 2022.

More importantly, I am requesting an in-person hearing after the comment period closes.

Some points that I am writing about is the lack of details in the DEIR that must be worked out.
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

1. Aesthetics:
The proposed name of "Harvard-Westlake River Park" is disingenuous. It removes the open park like facility and covers it with concrete and plastic. Perhaps a less objectionable name could be Harvard-Westlake Athletics or Sports.

Trees: Please consider a requirement that trees will be replaced with a species that will grow to the same height to the ones being removed. A towering 100 foot tree should be replaced with another tree that grows that height, not replaced by a species that only grows to 30 ft when mature. I would like to see very tall tees along the LA River and tying together with the LA River Master Plan is essential. O & M for the landscaped trails open to the public shall be provided by Harvard-Westlake.

Fencing: 75% of the fencing on the outside perimeter should be required to have vegetation growing on them.

2. Land Use / Planning:
"Special allowances for schools" Do the needs of the school require this extent of the fields and facilities? Are special school zoning and building allowances carefully vetted when a private school uses it's facilities for rental? A private school should not be treated the same as a public school when it is used as a for profit rental or charitable facility.

The four times per year events proposed must be specified as four DAYS per year and have a parking lot with shuttle identified in this proposal. If the parking lot reaches capacity at any time, a overflow lot must be provided. This will mitigate the burden on the surrounding neighborhood.

3. Noise:
Noise from all the facilities should be designed to contain it away from the residential areas.

4. Recreation:
"No potentially significant impact" for "Recreation" seems misleading. Reducing or eliminating the recreation for the public and replacing with student recreation is a loss for the community. In addition, spectators should not be considered "recreation" in the same category as actual golf / tennis recreation.

I'd like to see guaranteed public access. I can see the school may say it is in use by Harvard-Westlake for maintenance or rental to other schools or organizations and the public times will gradually will be eliminated. As a suggestion, it would be great to have all of the facilities open to the public on Sundays.

Sincerely,
Katherine Kato
Studio City Resident
38 years

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf And Tennis

1 message

Kurt Gulsvig <kurt.gulsvig@gmail.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:15 PM
To: councilmember.raman@lacity.org
Cc: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Council member Raman,

I am writing you this email in hope that you consider an alternate location for this project.

Weddington is an historic golf facility that provides an inclusive green space for the public.

It would be a mistake to pursue the project in this location. Please find a solution other than the one proposed. Many thanks for your time and consideration.

On a personal note, I was golfing at Weddington when I found out a dear friend of mine had passed away from cancer. We were both golfers, and I can't help but think he guided me to the course that day. This course, and its facilities, are very dear to me and so many others you've heard from already. Harvard Westlake has the means to find alternate accommodations. Do the right thing here!

Best,

Kurt

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Michaela@drotoole.com <michaela@drotoole.com> Tue, May 10, 2022 at 4:05 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis. I have lived in my house which overlooks the golf course on Sunswept Dr. since 1984. Over the years I have seen many changes but this would be a disastrous change with increased noise and negative environmental results. I brought my children up in this house and we all used the golf course and have enjoyed the trees and expanse of green still left in Studio City. This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

This property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,

Michaela O'Toole, Ph.D

Michaela O'Toole Ph.D.
14011 Ventura Blvd., Suite 203-A
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
818-771-8020, fax 818-509-5772
Michaela@DrOToole.com
www.DrOToole.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Opposition to Proposed Destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis (ENV-2020-1512-EIR)

1 message

Protho <tennisseed@aol.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 11:27 AM
Reply-To: Protho <tennisseed@aol.com>
To: "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>, "ContactCD4@lacity.org" <ContactCD4@lacity.org>, "takeaction@saveweddington.org" <takeaction@saveweddington.org>

Dear Ms. Henry:

I am a resident of Los Angeles County since 1976. In that year the tennis in Los Angeles was abundantly supported in most communities. On the weekends especially, I would play in Studio City, Century City, Fairfax, Griffith Park, Rancho Cienega and other locations all in one weekend. I met many friends and a beautiful tennis culture existed. It was like a family. We all enjoyed the company and the environment. It was a great way to get out after the end of a heavy work week.

Over the years I continued to play tennis. I became a USPTA Certified Professional Coach and a USTA Certified Umpire. I was former tennis coach at Penmar Recreation Center for the City of Los Angeles. But I've also seen the tennis community that I loved vanish.

The public park tennis clubs had a severe decline in membership, as the public courts became pay courts. In addition, kids could no longer go out on a tennis court and learn the game from their older siblings, a parent or a nice guy like myself, due to the concession permits that established business monopolies (on giving tennis instruction) on public taxpayer courts, to the benefit of a few. You can still take a kid out and teach them baseball or basketball after school or on a weekend in a public space, but not *tennis*.

Weddington Golf & Tennis is the only tennis facility that I know of where I can teach tennis as an independent coach. That is, not as an employee of a monopoly concession permit holder (LA Tennis, iTennis, etc.) I have been teaching music composition for orchestra to kids 5 and older for ten years at the City of Los Angeles Public Libraries (Silver Lake and Baldwin Hills). All of the classes are year-round and free. It's impossible to reach kids like this anywhere except Weddington Golf & Tennis. They permit all coaches to coach without exception. I am in full support of all of the following:

I strongly oppose Harvard-Westlake School’s planned destruction of Weddington Golf & Tennis. The proposed conversion of the Weddington Golf & Tennis property into a private high school sports complex is concerning for a number of reasons. 1. With LA’s

green open space disappearing, Harvard-Westlake plans to service a privileged, select few by replacing 16 irreplaceable acres with artificial turf and concrete buildings, as well as by exerting their influence to secure variances to Weddington Golf & Tennis' A1 Agricultural Open Space zone allowances from the City. 2. By destroying the property's significant existing urban tree canopy along the LA River and replacing it with 12-foot walls, artificial turf, saplings, and towering light poles, the end result allows practices, games, and special events that will generate increased noise and traffic, which does not conform to the surrounding community. 3. Weddington Golf & Tennis is often referred to as "the gem of Studio City" and considered a local landmark for nearly 70 years. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) supported Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation for the ENTIRE 16-acre Weddington Golf & Tennis subject property. For that reason, we strongly support the mysterious, last-minute revisions be reversed and the designation restored to the CHC's original recommendation: preserving the subject property, which encompasses the golf course, driving range, and a majority of the site's green open space and tree canopy. 4. Millions of Angelenos from all over the City and San Fernando Valley have experienced Weddington Golf & Tennis since its opening in 1956. It is incumbent upon the City to protect precious affordable public spaces from developers and special interests, like Harvard-Westlake, who only serve a privileged few. 5. Traffic and congestion continue to grow at an alarming rate in LA. If allowed to proceed, Harvard-Westlake will spend the next four to five years building a massive $100 million dollar sports complex for its students, while the rest of the community grapples with the plan's significant impact on our roads, traffic, and commutes to work and school. This project hinges on the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and since the proposed plan does not satisfy the necessary conditions, a CUP should absolutely NOT be granted. It's shocking that Harvard-Westlake would consider spending $100 million on a sports complex for a privileged few, when hundreds of thousands of students citywide are lacking the most basic tools needed to succeed. Therefore, we urge Harvard-Westlake to move its proposed complex to a more cost-effective alternative site, like the nearby Los Angeles Valley College, which the School has previously used for its tennis operations – even recently refurbishing the College's tennis courts. With this good neighbor gesture, Harvard-Westlake would not destroy a beloved community asset, but rather, provide for the community and service a much wider area by improving facilities at Los Angeles Valley College. Finally, please note that more than 14,000 community members have signed a petition supporting the preservation of the 16-acre Weddington property in its entirety. These individuals are counting on you to subscribe to a higher standard, support the public's interests, stand firm against Harvard-Westlake's lobbyists and moneyed special interests, and deny approval of the CUP and certification of the DEIR. Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important matter. Sincerely,

Carl
TennisSeed@aol.com
323-804-4482

ALL I HAVE IS ALL I GIVE
USPTA PROFESSIONAL
USTA UMPIRE
TENNIS TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

Carolyn Seeman <carolynseeman38@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 4:09 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: takeaction@saveweddington.org

Please do not approve this project. It will destroy the character of the neighborhood and create a traffic nightmare.

Carolyn Seeman
11747 Otsego Street

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Erna Toback, PhD <ernaleephd@icloud.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 2:30 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This huge project will degrade the integrity and character of Studio City and will be detrimental to the quality of life, property values, and access to recreational open space. Furthermore, the additional traffic adjacent to Coldwater Cyn and Ventura Blvd. created by this massive project, will increase dramatically—and it's already listed as one of the three worst intersections in the valley.

The studies included in the recently released DEIR paid for by Harvard Westlake, do not adequately address the most serious impacts including, but not limited to; traffic, noise, construction, and climate. The mandatory "alternative plans" suggested are disingenuous and lacking in a realistic effort to offer alternate sites or plans.

In addition to all of the above, I was part of a Fryman Canyon neighborhood group, which worked for several years to save 200+acres of native land, which was under the threat of destruction by a developer who planned to build around 200+ new homes on this land. Yet, our group attended hearings, we each stood-up and spoke to the committee, and Nancy Pohl--for whom the the lookout on Mulholland (between Laurel Cyn and Coldwater) was named, eventually partnered with The Santa Monica Mountain Conservancy, which eventually saved our native trees, plants, and wildlife from total destruction.

Lastly, this property is zoned agricultural/open space and requires "special entitlements" and a "conditional use permit". Both would need your approval to be granted. You are the only councilmember who has a master's degree in urban planning. It is arguable that you know more about this subject than any other councilmember. Please use your unique skills to speak for over 100,000 Angelenos who enjoy this beloved facility annual and deny permission to build this project.

Sincerely,
Erna Toback, PhD

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

OPPOSITION TO - ENV-2020-1512-EIR Weddington Golf & Tennis

1 message

Marty Fortney <martyfortney@yahoo.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 2:12 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org
Cc: councilmember.raman@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Henry and Councilmember Raman,

I am writing in opposition to Harvard Westlake's destruction of Weddington Golf and Tennis.

This is simply a case of a rich and powerful institution aggressively trying to change the character of an inclusive public space.

Weddington Golf and Tennis is an affordable recreational space for the community. For a private school to transform this space would be a gross misuse of power.

Sincerely,
Marty Fortney

Sent from my iPhone

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Weddington

1 message

romanverba@gmail.com <romanverba@gmail.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 9:11 AM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Hello Mrs Henry,

I am a retired city employee and have been resident of Studio City for more than 30 years.

With all my heart I would like to ask for city to prevent disappearance of Weddington.

Regards,

Roman

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

2 messages

Craig Stevens <cstevens009@gmail.com> Mon, May 16, 2022 at 9:56 AM
To: Kimberly.Henry@lacity.org

Hi Kimberly,

Can you please notify me when the public hearings will be for this Case Number on the Harvard-Westlake River Park Project as I'm interested in attending the hearings.

Thank you very much.

Best Regards,

Craig Stevens
BRE #00454919
818-516-7777
cstevens009@gmail.com

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org> Thu, Jun 16, 2022 at 8:47 PM
To: Craig Stevens <cstevens009@gmail.com>

Hello Craig,

Thank you for your email regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project. Yes, I have included you on City Planning's Interested Parties list to receive future correspondence regarding the proposed Harvard-Westlake River Park Project, which will include notifications for public hearings regarding the Project.

Thank you,
Kimberly

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

Kimberly Henry
City Planner
Los Angeles City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
T: (213) 847-3688 | Planning4LA.org
E-NEWS

[Quoted text hidden]

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

River Park

1 message

Harold Brody <haroldbrody@gmail.com> Mon, May 16, 2022 at 4:36 PM
To: kimberly.henry@lacity.org

Dear Ms Henry: I write to advise you of my enthusiastic support for Harvard-Westlake's River Park proposal. As background, I live in Sherman Oaks and am an avid recreational tennis player who, at present, plays once a week at Weddington. In addition our daughter graduated from Harvard-Westlake several years ago and I think very highly of the school.

I believe the proposal balances HW's justifiable need to build a gymnasium with the community's many objections. The proposal will still permit public use of the tennis courts (hardly a pressing need in light of the large number of courts in the vicinity), and addresses the community's concerns re noise and traffic. In addition, the proposal will add to available public parkland and permit greater public access to the property than is currently permitted.

Thank you for your consideration

Harold Brody
3877 Cody Rd
Sherman Oaks. 91403
310.570.3030

Sent from my iPad

IND 255

Kimberly Henry <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Harvard Westlake River Project: Case Number: ENV-2020-1512-EIR

1 message

M Hales <mhales37@gmail.com> Mon, May 9, 2022 at 5:31 PM
To: "councilmember.raman@lacity.org" <councilmember.raman@lacity.org>, "kimberly.henry@lacity.org" <kimberly.henry@lacity.org>

Dear Kimberly Henry and Council Member Raman,
We fully endorse the following letter in its entirety written by Joanne D'Antonio.
Best regards,
John M. Hales
Michele J. Hales, MAEd

RE: ***Case Number:*** *ENV-2020-1512-EIR*
Council District*: 4 - Raman*
State Clearinghouse Number: *2020090536*
Harvard Westlake River Project Draft EIR
Comment period March 10 - May 10, 2022

Dear Kimberly Henry and Council Member Raman,

Please note that the comment period for this draft EIR, even at two months, was short to get through both document analysis and go through the process of neighborhood council committee agenda/vote to full board agenda/vote for most neighborhood councils.

The individual comments I am making in this email are informed by my having spent the last 8 years studying and understanding the tree and tree canopy environmental issues in the City of Los Angeles. I serve on the Community Forest Advisory Committee (at the Board of Public Works); I am the Founder and Chair of the Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance Trees Committee (since 2016) which has over 100 members from throughout the city of Los Angeles. I am the Sustainability Representative for the Greater Valley Glen neighborhood council. I also served on the Working Group for First Step Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles "the Dudek Report": https://www.cityplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/10939_LA-City-Plants_FirstStep_Report_FINAL_rev12-7-18.pdf

I have observed truly great concern for the preservation of our City's trees by our stakeholders. Our challenge in the City of Los Angeles is holding on to the existing tree canopy provided by large mature trees, 90% of which are on private property (Dudek Report p. 10). Our canopy is diminishing as the state is requiring the building of housing under SB9 and SB10. And there is very little municipal code to preserve private property trees, though there are council file motions that have passed awaiting report back to protect non-native significant trees. These are CF 03-1459-S3 and CF 20-0720. I have been participating in these report backs, and soon municipal code will be created for the retention of such important trees.

My specific comments are below. The text from the Harvard Westlake River Park Project Draft EIR is cited in italics, and my comments follow without italics:

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. 5/12 (1) the Project would convert a former private golf and tennis club to provide access to landscaped open space, trails, and recreational opportunities to the public and the School in an area with a shortage of neighborhood parks;

Comment:
The existing golf course, though privately-owned, is not private insofar as it is and has always been open to anyone for walk-in use. It is in fact utilized by the public, and it provides very inexpensive recreation in a park-like green setting. Yes, the San Fernando Valley is quite park poor, and this large open space is of value to the quality of life. Anyone can come in and enjoy it. Substituting a much more narrow walkway with slow-growing saplings along on a paved river does not have the same feel as the current open space setting that is home to what Assemblyman Adrin Nazarian described to me as some of the oldest trees in the San Fernando Valley: valuable tall trees that date back over a hundred years to when this site was the Weddington Estate. These trees were vetted as Historic Cultural Monuments by the HCM commission . . . even though former City Councilman for this District for whatever reasons did not support the HCM designation and pushed the City Council to support his amendment to eliminate the trees and golf area from the designation received by the clubhouse and golf ball stanchions.

The City Open Space Element has not been updated since the era of Richard Nixon. The San Fernando Valley has been losing its open space, which is important for the wellbeing of the community, and this is important open space that should not be filled with huge heat-attracting elements like a football stadium with lifeless heat-attracting artificial turf, that hardly fulfills the definition of open space according to the EPA's definition: "Open space is any open piece of land that is **undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures)** and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat. Lack of community and public access to safe open and green space is a critical area of concern for urban residents" https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/uep/openspace.html

Ten San Fernando Valley neighborhood councils voted to support this golf course as a designated Historic Cultural Monument because its loss would be the disappearance of a longstanding community amenity. Disadvantaged kids learn to play golf here and then play on teams at schools like North Hollywood High School. Knowledge of golf helps youth become upwardly mobile later in life when knowing how to play will get them included in circles they might not otherwise easily enter. If the owners do not want to run the facility, it should be purchased by the city and operated as a public park. Funds could be raised to do this -- just as the land near the Hollywood sign was purchased and turned into parkland. The community needs amenities that are open throughout daylight hours, and the Harvard Westlake sports complex would be limited in its public use since the school would have priority for usage times.

The riverside walkway would not be a haven for birds as they would be frightened by the lighting and crowds at the football stadium. Birds don't like to fly over lighted areas. Yet the new oak trees would attract the birds, so the result would be a harmful situation for birds trying to get sustenance from the oaks and scared away when crowds arrive.

2. Reasons Why the Project is Being Proposed, Notwithstanding Significant Unavoidable Impacts p. VI-5

(5) the Project would install a 1-million-gallon stormwater capture and reuse system that would help conserve the City's potable water supply and improve water quality received by the Los Angeles River from VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-6 the Project Site and a 39-acre, off-site drainage area consisting of single- and multi-family residential uses to the north of the Project Site

Comment:
Mature trees provide hydrology as delineated by the forest service: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2020/nrs_2020_coville_001.pdf Robert Coville, Ted Endreny, and David J. Nowak In fact, as they point out in this white paper, if the new sports artificial turf facility did not install stormwater capture, the result would be flooding, or at best runoff into the river to the ocean. This is the result from the removal of this large number of trees and greenway that absorb rainwater as groundwater. So there really is no benefit to the stormwater capture, just the removal of mature trees that not only already produce hydrology, but according to this paper, also remove air pollution and produce shade.

p. VI-6 reduce water demand and the use of pesticides by eliminating ornamental turfgrass in favor of artificial grass

Comment:
"Artificial turf has a **negative impact on invertebrates as it cuts off the supply of nutrients into the ground below, effectively creating a desert devoid of worms, centipedes and all the other soil dwellers**." We are making a deadzone with artificial turf. The existing golf course is habitat for wildlife and can be converted to be irrigated with non-potable water similar to the Griffith Park golf course. This wildlife will die during construction because it will have no open natural space to re-locate to.

This EIR assumes pesticides are necessary at the golf course, but the City of Los Angeles does not allow pesticide weedkiller and still manages a successful golf course at Griffith Park.

p. VI -6
The Project would promote compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood through a design that includes mature trees and extensive landscaping along the northern edge of the Project Site; reduces off-site noise effects through placement of recreational facilities internal to the Project Site; installs landscaped walls and berms, and use of canopy structures.

Comment:
The surrounding residential neighborhood does not want the impact of construction – the noise and traffic that will continue once the project is operational. Walls and berms just create heat, and landscape has a harder time surviving in the Valley when it is next to hardscape.

p.VI-7
The No Project/No Build Alternative would avoid the Project's significant and unavoidable construction noise impact, but would result in a dormant site and not achieve any of the Project Objectives, including public access.

Comment:
This is not a dormant site as long it continues to operate as a community golf and tennis facility. The current owners have done nothing to promote and attract clientele, yet it is the preferred usage of the community. There are already public swimming pools at Valley College and Van Nuys/Sherman Oaks Recreational Center, and the usage time for the public at Harvard Westlake would be limited hours, likely not at the time people desire since the school has first rights to it. Not sure what the public would do with the football stadium except pay money to Harvard Westlake to hold high school football games. Do we need such a big complex to have a rock climbing wall for the community? Harvard Westlake already has swimming pools, a football field, and parking on its campuses. That should satisfy their need without overbuilding away from their campus.

pp VI-7,8
The Project would necessarily consume limited, slowly renewable and non-renewable resources. This consumption would occur during the construction phase of the Project and would continue throughout its operational lifetime. Project development would require a commitment of resources that would include: (1) building materials, (2) fuel and operational materials/resources, and (3) the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site. Project construction would require the consumption of resources that are nonreplenishable or may renew so slowly as to be considered non-renewable. These resources would include the following construction supplies: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt such as sand, VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-8 gravel and stone; metals such as steel, copper, and lead; petrochemical construction materials such as plastics; and water.
Furthermore, nonrenewable fossil fuels such as gasoline and oil would also be consumed in the use of construction vehicles and equipment, as well as the transportation of goods and people to and from the Project Site.

Comment:
The world is having a building sand shortage because as this article explains desert sand is not usable for building, only beach sand. https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand
Sand is needed for building cement, and we should reserve it for needed housing, not discretionary building. We cannot sacrifice beaches and allow oceans to rise so kids can have an extra football stadium and swimming pool. We as citizens of the world have to live within our means, environmentally.

p. VI-8
At the same time, as a result of the School's mandatory student and employee shuttle bus program, and use of shuttle buses for large gatherings that would potentially exceed on-site parking, the Project would reduce reliance on private automobiles, vehicle miles traveled, and the consumption of non-renewable resources when considered in a larger context. Most notably, the Project would reduce the vehicle miles generated by the existing golf and tennis club and, thus, reduce the related consumption of renewable resources, among other goals.

Comment:
Soon all future vehicles sold in California will be electric and the City is on its way to 100% renewable energy, private cars will have not the same sort of impact in coming years. Plus the patronage at the golf and tennis facility will be far fewer than the number of people that attend a sporting event.

pp. VI-10, 11

b) Biological Resources Mitigation Measures BIO-MM-1 through BIO-MM-3 require the restoration or protection of sensitive plant and animal species and habitat, including nesting birds, the western yellow bat, and City-protected and non-protected significant trees and shrubs. These VI. Other CEQA Considerations Harvard-Westlake River Park Project City of Los Angeles Draft Environmental Impact Report March 2022 VI-11 mitigation measures would reduce impacts on species to a level of less than significant. Because these requirements would apply only to plant and animal habitat and trees within the Project Site, within the public street right-of-way adjacent to the Project Site, or adjacent to the Zev Greenway, the implementation of these mitigation measures would not result in secondary environmental effects at neighboring residential properties or within the broader community.

Comment:
Construction will scare the existing wildlife and it will not have anywhere to go during construction. Tall trees attract raptors and these larger birds do not nest in the smaller trees. Two other nearby construction projects at the Sportsman's Lodge and the Sunkist Building have removed hundreds of very tall trees. This project adds a nail to the coffin of these species for this area. Three billion birds have been lost in North America between 1970 and 2019, much of it due to habitat loss https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/three-billion-birds-lost-north-america This project would make a new contribution.

In conclusion, this project is not what the community needs but what a privileged private school wants to impose. They are trying to mitigate by planting trees at the river in a plan questioned by horticultural environmental planting experts and LA Audubon board members. Does purchasing land, not even adjacent to one's existing facility, allow whatever development they choose? This is a residential community that saw the golf and tennis as more of a playground with welcome open space. They did not envision a monster facility that draws heat, traffic and noise, plus removed the existing trees and vegetation that were cleaning the air, providing wildlife habitat and mitigating heat island effect. Even after the trauma of building, what the community will be left with is far worse than what was sacrificed. A successful realtor once told me that people want to come home to peace and quiet. Would you want a big walled sports complex built next to you, or would you prefer to have trees growing in a relatively quiet golf course with a few tennis courts that you knew were there when you moved to the neighborhood? This draft EIR misses a lot of import issues. Let's do the right thing for the environment and not approve this unnecessary detrimental project.

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