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Erin Strelich Major Projects Section Department of City Planning 221 N. Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 9012

May 10, 2022

Re: ENV-2016-4180-EIR - OPPOSE 3003 Runyon Canyon Road

Dear Ms. Strelich:

The Federation of Hillside and Canyon Associations ("Federation") founded in 1952 represents 46 resident and homeowner associations spanning the Santa Monica Mountains. The mission of the Federation is to promote those policies and programs which will best preserve the natural topography and wildlife of the mountains and hillsides for the benefit of all the people of Los Angeles. At its meeting April 19 the Federation voted unanimously to oppose the proposed project at 3003 Runyon Canyon Road. The project does not comply with either the Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan or with the Baseline Hillside Ordinance. The basic issue is threefold: 1) a private residence in the middle of a public park; 2) only access is via a park hiking trail; 3) the precedent it sets for violating the Baseline Hillside Ordinance.

In May, 2015, the Federation wrote a letter to the Mulholland Design Review Board opposing any deviations from the Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan that are requested to benefit 3003 Runyon Canyon Road. Deviations from the Scenic Plan establish precedents that erode the integrity of the Specific Plan. Ignoring the Specific Plan, the applicant sited the proposed house at the top of a prominent ridge which requires a Specific Plan Exception.

In addition, the location and proposed size of the project requires 28,012 cubic yards of grading and the creation of three 10-foot retaining walls. These proposed project features require a second Specific Plan Exception as well as a retaining wall variance. It is apparent that little, if any, attention has been paid to designing a project that conforms to the natural topography of the land, which is required by the Specific Plan. (Specific Plan, section 6.C pp. 14-15.) The very purpose of the Specific Plan is to "minimize grading and assure that graded slopes have a natural appearance compatible with the characteristics of the Santa Monica Mountains" and to "preserve the natural topographic variation within the Inner and Outer Corridors of the Specific Plan area. (Specific Plan, section 2, p. 3.

In determining the project's square footage, the applicant claims the square footage of the basement does not count. Project drawings clearly show, however, that the 5,511 square foot "basement" includes a long line of floor-to-ceiling glass, open to daylight. The applicant explained that the basement will contain a theater, gym, lounge, bedroom and a full bathroom, obviously all habitable space. Including all that habitable space makes this a three-story project with an actual square footage of 14,741 square feet, much larger than is disclosed in the project description. CEQA requires an accurate project description. (stopthemillenniumhollywood.com v. City of Los Angeles. (2019) 39 Cal.App.5th 1, 16) The project also includes additional mechanical/electrical space of 453 sq. ft. and the proposed new pool is 2600 sq ft.

The analysis of alternative projects is inadequate. Little effort appears to have been made to design a residence that complies with the Mulholland Scenic Plan or the Baseline Hillside Ordinance. In 1995 an application to build a large home on this site was correctly denied by the City. The Mulholland Design Review Board reviewed the current project on May 7, 2015 and again on November 19, 2015, and asked the applicant to come back with a smaller project; he did not. Nor did he consider a project further from the ridgeline.

The EIR does not adequately address the impact of the project on hikers. The only project access is via a paved fire road/trail in Runyon Canyon Park ("Park"). "An easement for road purposes to be used in common with others" was granted in January, 1945. That trail provides the only access for hikers entering the Park from Mulholland Dr. That is the road that construction vehicles will have to use. With a larger house on the site, one can anticipate much more traffic permanently on the shared road which will make the trail more dangerous for hikers. How will the applicant assure that hikers will still have safe access to their Park?

Further, the City requires that new developments be on parcels that abut a public street. Runyon Canyon Road is a fire road, closed to motor vehicles, and not a public street. The Project does not abut a public street. The EIR fails to adequately address the conflict.

Nor does the EIR adequately address the impact on hiker views. The project will be highly visible to hikers using the west trail through Runyon Canyon Park.

The EIR did not fully analyze the air quality during the multi-year construction. The grading of 28,012 cubic yards of dirt will raise huge amount of particulate matter. This will have a detrimental effect on the health of the average of 5,000 hikers a day on the west trail and the east trail. Since both trails are steep hikers are not casually walking along, but breathing heavily and inhaling a lot of particulate matter. Additionally, the noise of the heavy equipment will disturb hikers' peaceful enjoyment of the Park.

The EIR fails to recognize the importance of Runyon Canyon Park to wildlife connectivity. As the hillsides continue to be developed it is more important than ever that we preserve connectivity from one Open Space to another. This project will bring more vehicles and more light pollution to the area. The three retaining walls would create an additional barrier to wildlife connectivity.

The project proposes three acres of permanent brush clearance. This removes valuable habitat for animals and birds. When native plants are removed, non-native grasses tend to replace them. The brush clearance leaves that area subject to erosion which would wash soil down into Runyon Canyon Park. The EIR fails to provide appropriate mitigation to address expected soil erosion.

What will be the impact on the Headley-Handley House, City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #563? The applicant described removing the kitchen. Why? The plan is to designate the Lloyd Wright-designed residence an Accessory Dwelling Unit solely for the purpose of enabling the applicant to build his much larger residence on the property. Removal of the kitchen would diminish the historic and cultural value of the Headley/Handley House. As stated in the FEIR, prior to issuing any building permits, the applicant must be in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

The basic issue here is the problem of having a private residence in the middle of a City Park. There is already one residence there – the problem should not be compounded by building a second residence. The EIR Historic Report describes a 1964 attempt by then-property owner Hartford to give his Runyon Canyon property to the City for use as a park. The city rejected his offer and had to purchase the property twenty years later to create Runyon Canyon Park. The City could have purchased the remaining property when Handley died in 1990; again the City declined to do so. That was a lost opportunity.

The most appropriate Alternative Project is No Project. A private residence in the middle of a City park is awkward at best. The best alternative would be for the applicant to either donate or sell the property to the City to be incorporated into Runyon Canyon Park.

The Hillside Federation urges the City to deny the project and make every effort to acquire the property to expand the Open Space in Runyon Canyon Park.

Sincerely,

Charley MMinos

Charley Mims