

OPEN SPACE

Most recently amended on January 12, 2010 by resolution 10-R-12725
Originally adopted on May 17, 1977 by Resolution 77-R-5639

Table of Contents

Overview	71
Goals and Policies	85
OS 1 Natural and Open Space Protection	85
OS 2 Urban Forest.....	85
OS 3 Street Trees.....	87
OS 4 Recharge Groundwater Resources	87
OS 5 Water Quality Protection.....	88
OS 6 Visual Resource Preservation.....	89
OS 7 Improved Air Quality	90
OS 8 Park and Recreation Facilities	93
OS 9 Park and Recreation Preservation.....	95
OS 10 Disabled Access	97
OS 11 Recreational Programs.....	97
OS 12 Use of Recreational Resources	98
Amendments.....	101

Figures

Figure OS1 - Recreation and Parks Facilities	77
Figure OS2 - Sensitive Species and Vegetation Communities.....	79
Figure OS3 – Regional Watershed Map.....	81
Figure OS4 – Local Hydro Regions	83

Overview

The City of Beverly Hills is committed to the protection of its rich and diverse street tree network and urban forest, and its air and water, and remaining natural habitat; while providing beneficial recreational opportunities to all community members.

The Open Space Element is the principal guide for the maintenance and conservation of natural resources, open space, and recreation and park lands in the City of Beverly Hills and serves two main purposes:

- To guide the City in policy issues concerning the acquisition, control, development, and use of space, and
- To maintain an inventory of the type, location and use patterns of the City's open space and recreation resources for future planning purposes.



View of Coldwater Canyon Park

The original element was also developed to provide recommendations for the future acquisition of land for open space, and recreation and parks; criteria for the development of new recreation facilities; and direction for the desired use of existing and future facilities. The original plan was built upon the City's adopted or informal policies and goals associated with parks, open space and recreation as identified in the 1965 General Plan, the 1973 Interim Open Space Element, and the 1973 Citizens Committee Report.

Planning Context.

Context for the conservation of natural resources and provision of recreation and parks services is summarized as follows:

Biological Resources

The City of Beverly Hills is located at the southern foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains. Most of the City is fully developed with urban uses however it still contains a few natural areas. Its parks and open spaces support a diverse landscape and rich, mature urban forest. The City's residential neighborhoods feature extensive tree canopies which makes its streets and sidewalks pleasant places to live and provide memorable landscapes for those passing through the City. That same urban forest also serves the more practical end of absorbing carbon dioxide and pollution, producing oxygen that contributes to improved air quality and human health. Though its urban character has left little in the way of native wildlife, the City's hillsides and canyons still provide shelter and habitat for hawks, falcons and a variety of less spectacular birds as well as the occasional coyote, possum and raccoon. Policies in this section reinforce the existing character.

Mineral Resources

Beverly Hills has a history of mineral production in the form of oil and gas wells. Oil exploration and production started within what are now the City limits about ten years before Beverly Hills was incorporated in 1914. No locations within the City of Beverly Hills, however, are ideally suited for oil extraction. The high-quality residential and commercial developments are incompatible with oil derricks and oil extraction operations.

Water Resources

The City is located on the Central Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin; this basin is composed of four sub-basins, three of which the City is able to access. It is estimated that the northernmost portion of the City, which is located in the Santa Monica Mountains, does not overlie a groundwater basin. Rather, it is the majority of the City, which is generally flat, that overlies the three sub-basins.

In 2003, the City of Beverly Hills resumed pumping from the Hollywood sub-basin, which now provides the City with about 10 percent of its water supply. As imported water grows more scarce and cyclical drought conditions impact the demand for water, this City may come to rely increasingly on available groundwater to keep its parks and neighborhoods green. The City maintains the Water Conservation Program, Emergency Water Conservation Ordinance, and Efficient Landscaping Ordinance to achieve and maintain a high level of efficiency in water uses in the community. In 2007, the City of Beverly Hills signed the California Urban Water Conservation Council Memorandum of Understanding in an effort to implement more with water efficient practices.

Beverly Hills is situated within the Ballona Creek Watershed area. The City's storm drain system is designed to prevent flooding by carrying away excess rainwater from city streets to the ocean via the Ballona Creek. Urban runoff flows into these storm drains and in most cases flows directly to the ocean. The EPA National Water Quality Inventory has identified runoff from development as one of the leading sources of water quality impairment.

Visual Resources

Policies in this section guide development and infrastructure practices intended to protect the City's surface water and groundwater resources from degradation caused by runoff and pollution.

Beverly Hills offers a variety of natural and man-made aesthetic resources that define its unique character. The City's built

environment reflects its rich architectural heritage. However, the City's greatest aesthetic resource is its elaborate network of landscaping and scenic vistas which fosters a sense of spaciousness within an urban setting, differentiating this community from others. Memorable and distinctive scenery provides residents with a sense of place and identity. The preservation and maintenance of both man-made and natural aesthetic resources are important components of maintaining the quality of life in this community.

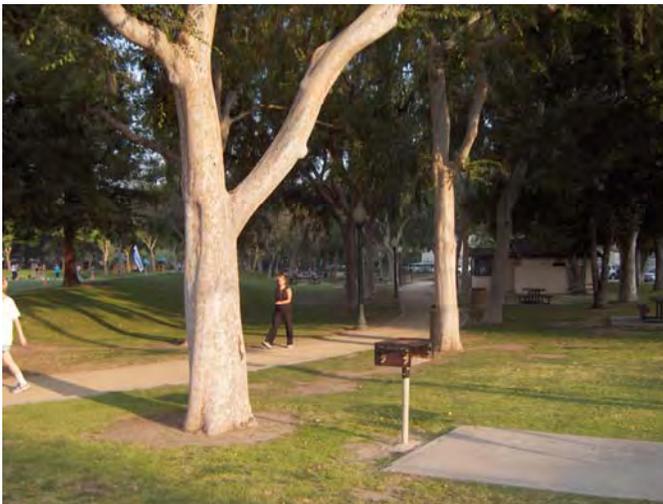
Policies in this section provide for the maintenance and protection of significant visual and aesthetic resources, which contribute to the identity and character of Beverly Hills through sensitive planning and design, and maintenance.

Air Quality

The City of Beverly Hills is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), so named because its geographical formation is that of a basin, with the surrounding mountains trapping the air and its pollutants in the valleys or basins below. Policies in this section address air quality, including the reduction of greenhouse gasses. Air Quality policies provide for the management of various proposed and existing land uses as well as human activities with the goal of reducing emissions and pollution.

Recreation and Parks Facilities

As a healthy city, Beverly Hills' focus is on preserving open space, parks, and recreational opportunities. With approximately 77 acres of developed parkland and close to 100 acres of open space area, the City recognizes the need to maintain its diverse and rich range of open space as a character of the City.



Roxbury Park Path

The policies in this section provide for the preservation and enhancement of Beverly Hills open space and recreational facilities. The City's parks contain a variety of recreational facilities, with areas available for organized sporting and social activities. Additional recreational resources include community centers, clubhouses, the Greystone Mansion, the Beverly Hills Farmers' Market, school district field sites, and private recreational facilities, including the Beverly Hills Tennis Club, numerous health clubs and spas, and nearby golf courses.

The existing park facilities are shown in Figure PR 1 (Parks and Recreational Facilities).

The policies promote new parks to the National Recreation and Parks standards, guard against the loss of park lands and open space, promote temporary uses, and assure that the City's identifying tree canopy is maintained. Additional policies reinforce the need for recreational programs available to persons of all ages and abilities. Policies also promote the maintenance of existing amenities and the coordination of joint use agreements to increase the amount of park space available to residents.

...

...

Recreation and Parks Facilities

Beverly Hills General Plan

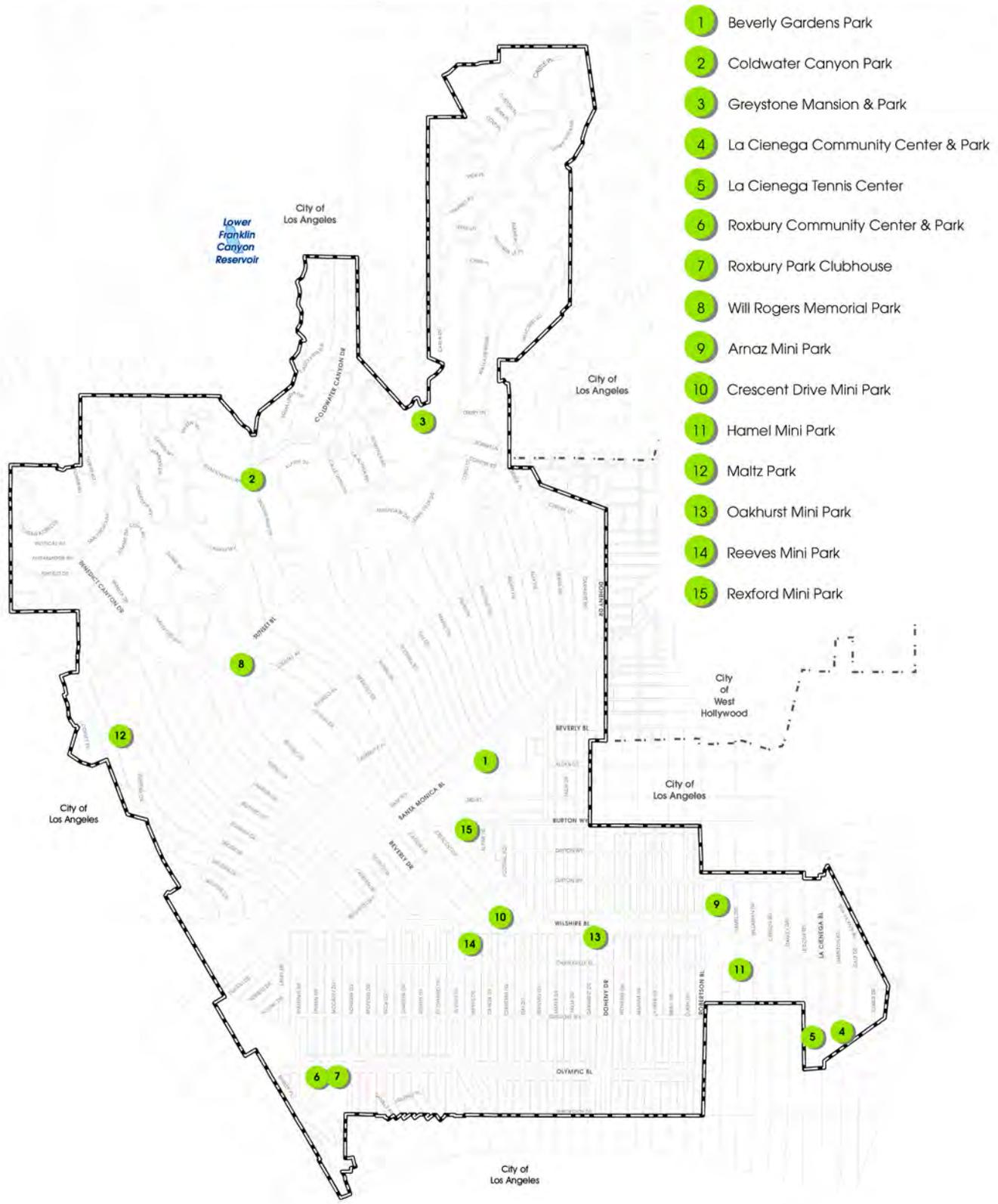
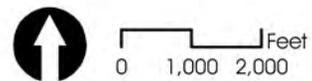
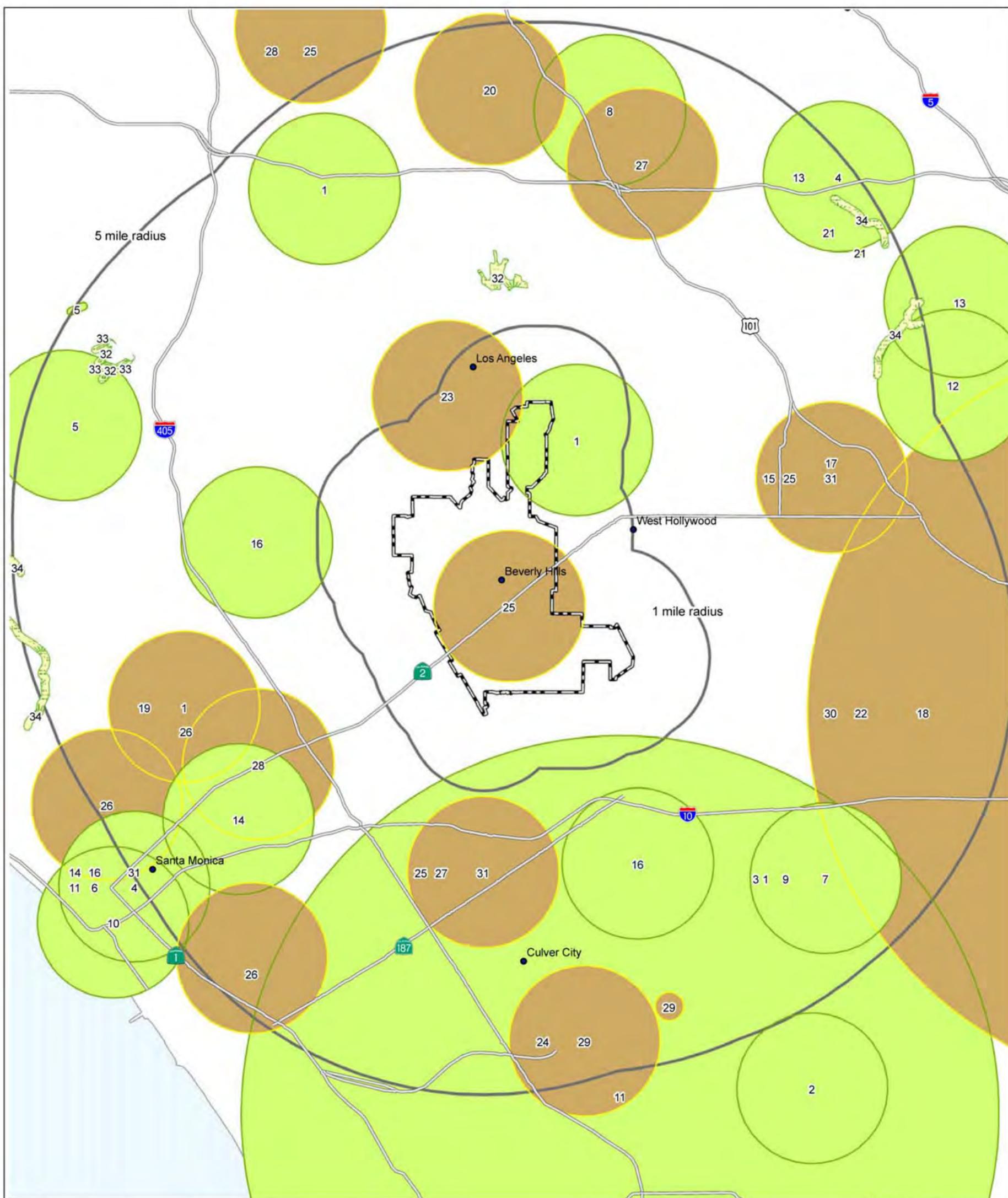


Figure OS1

Source: City of Beverly Hills, February 2005



...



City Boundary	8, San Fernando Valley spineflower	Wildlife	27, pallid bat
CNDDB Occurrence	9, Santa Barbara morning-glory	18, American badger	28, silver-haired bat
Flora	10, beach spectaclepod	19, Gertsch's socialchemmis spider	29, south coast marsh vole
1, Braunton's milk-vetch	11, coastal dunes milk-vetch	20, Los Angeles pocket mouse	30, southwestern willow flycatcher
2, Coulter's goldfields	12, many-stemmed dudleya	21, San Diego desert woodrat	31, western mastiff bat
3, Davidson's saltscale	13, mesa horkelia	22, burrowing owl	Terrestrial Community
4, Parish's brittlescale	14, mud nama	23, coast (San Diego) horned lizard	32, California Walnut Woodland
5, Plummer's mariposa-lily	15, round-leaved filaree	24, coastal California gnatcatcher	33, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
6, Salt Spring checkerbloom	16, southern tarplant	25, hoary bat	34, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
7, San Bernardino aster	17, white rabbit-tobacco	26, monarch butterfly	

Sensitive Species and Vegetation Communities

Source: CDFG, CNDDB

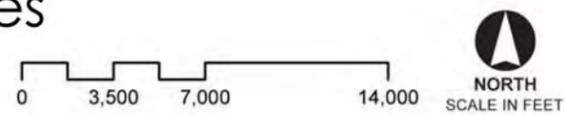


Figure OS2

...

Regional Watershed Map

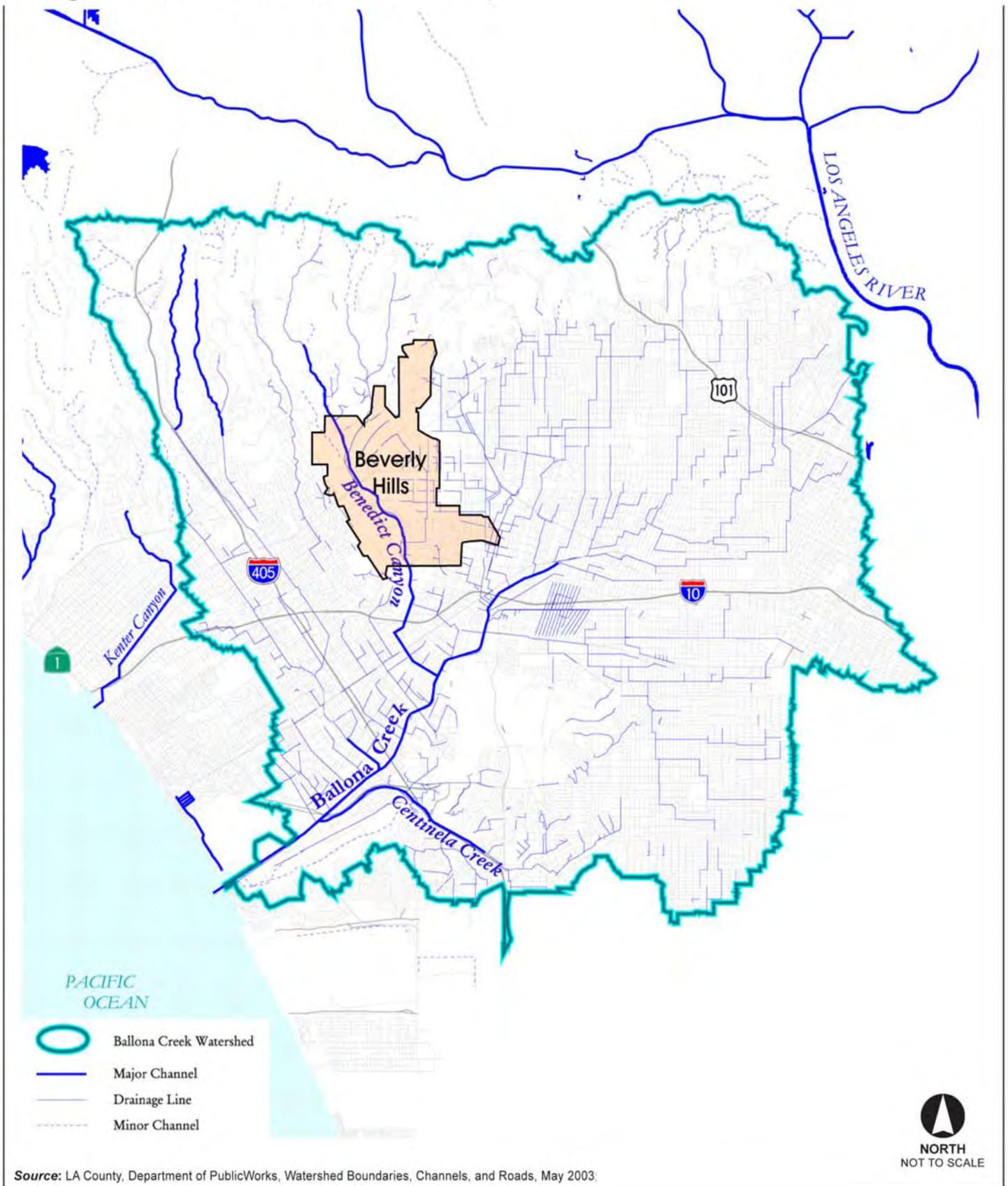


Figure OS3

...

Hydro Regions

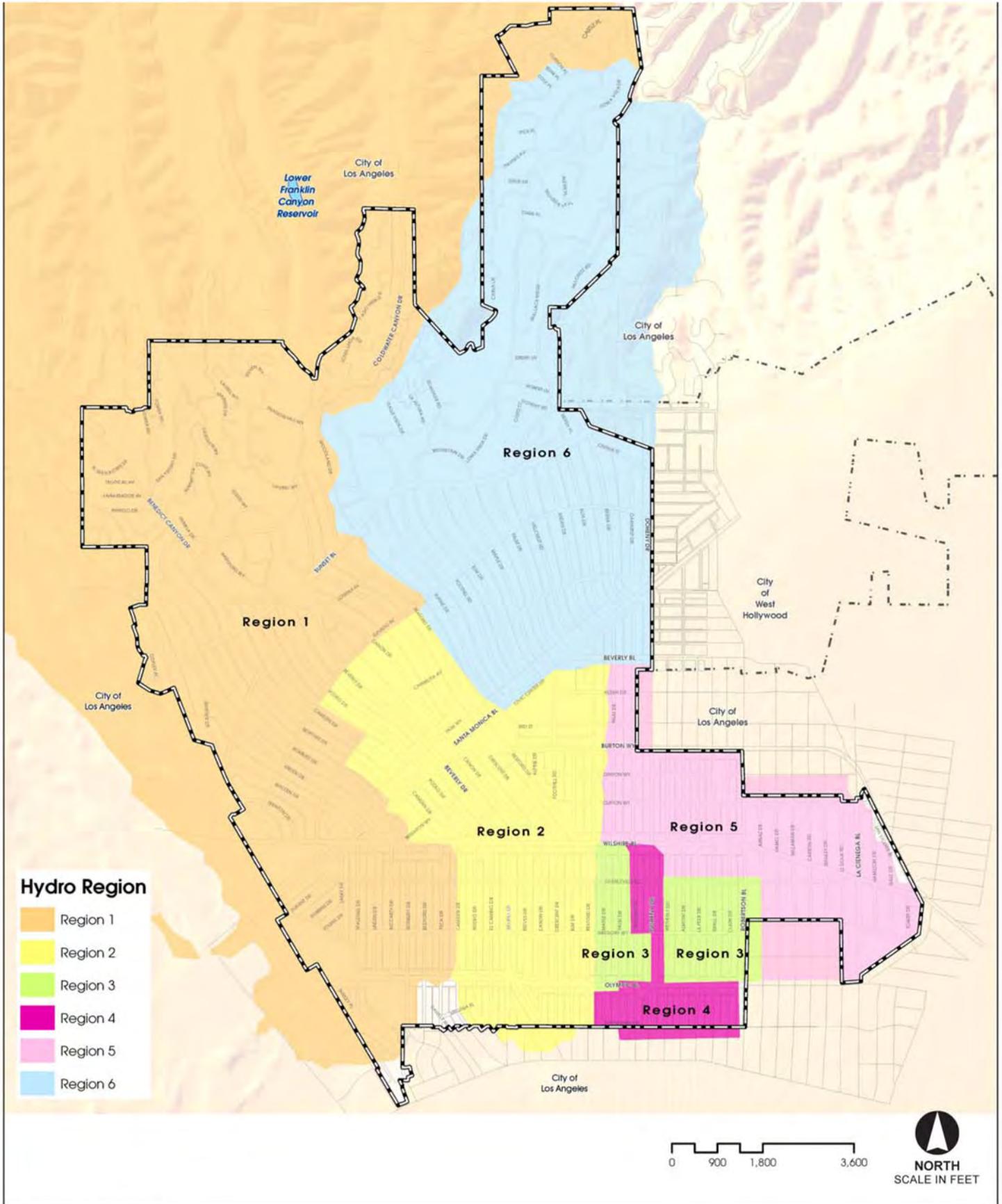


Figure OS4

...

Goals and Policies

OS 1 Natural and Open Space Protection. Protect, enhance, and expand open space resources, remaining natural areas, and significant wildlife and vegetation in the City as integral parts of a sustainable environment within a larger regional ecosystem.

OS 1.1 **Resource Preservation.** Preserve the City's biological diversity, remaining natural habitat and aesthetic character. Encourage new development on hillsides and in canyon areas to preserve natural land formations and native vegetation, and to set aside areas as greenbelts and wildlife corridors when feasible. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2)

OS 2 Urban Forest. Management of the City's urban forest as an environmental, economic, and aesthetic resource to maintain the unique character of the City and the quality of life of its residents.

OS 2.1 **Trees of Significance.** Require the retention of trees of significance (such as heritage trees) by promoting stewardship of such trees and ensuring that the design of development and reuse projects provide for the retention of these trees wherever possible. Where tree removal cannot be avoided, require replacements with an appropriate species. (Imp. 3.8)

OS 2.2 **Manage and Enhance.** Continue to ensure that new construction incorporates trees where appropriate, and manages and cares for all publically owned trees, works to retain healthy trees, and encourages planting appropriate species in appropriate locations. Maintain Tree City USA accreditation on an annual basis. (Imp. 3.8)

OS 2.3 **Urban Forest Management Plan.** Maintain and enhance the City's Urban Forest Management Plan. (Imp. 3.8)

Goals and Policies

OS 2.4 **Viability of Commercial Corridors.** Balance the desire for street trees along commercial corridors with the need for clearance and visibility, including selection of tree species with appropriate canopies. (Imp. 3.8)

OS 2.5 **Urban Heat Island Effects.** Continue to promote appropriate species selection and tree placement that encourages adequate shading of rooftops, parking facilities, streets and other facilities to minimize heat island effects. Continue to phase street tree Master Plan projects to minimize tree canopy loss. (Imp. 2.1, 3.8)

OS 2.6 **Public Education.** Promote the importance and benefits of trees and the urban forest through awareness campaigns, partnerships, and efforts that educate residents and local tree and landscape professionals on the best methods of preserving and maintaining trees. (Imp. 3.8, 8.1)

OS 2.7 **Funding.** Provide adequate funding to manage and maintain the City's urban forest on City properties, parks, and greenbelts, including tree planting, trimming, maintenance, removal, and replacement. (Imp. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3)

OS 2.8 **Species Selection & Diversification.** Assure the selection and placement of species suitable to the environment as appropriate. Assure proper diversification to avoid wholesale loss of trees due to disease or species-specific predators and to enhance species diversity. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2)

Goals and Policies

OS 3 Street Trees. A strong, healthy, and well-maintained inventory of street trees to enhance the City's natural beauty and quality of life for its residents

OS 3.1 **Street Tree Master Plan.** Continue with additional phases of the Street Tree Master Plan to replace and increase the City's tree inventory on an ongoing basis. Update the Master Plan as necessary to include provisions such as allowing voluntary private funding by local residents to cover the cost of purchasing and planting street trees consistent with the adopted plan. (Imp. 3.8)

OS 3.2 **Periodic Assessment of the Street Tree Master Plan.** At appropriate intervals, revisit the Street Tree Master Plan and evaluate goals such as aesthetic effect, tree health, water efficiency, fire safety, sidewalk and underground utility impact, historical character of neighborhood, view impact, and heat-reduction through promotion of shade canopy. (Imp. 3.8)

OS 4 Recharge Groundwater Resources. Provision of a groundwater recharge system.

OS 4.1 **Permeable Surfaces.** Develop guidelines that limit the percentage of impermeable surface, such as asphalt, for large new or renovated public, institutional, residential, and commercial projects. Where feasible, require the use of landscaping and permeable surface treatments as alternatives. Develop aesthetic and functional criteria for repaving alleys and identify sources of materials available that meet these criteria. (Imp. 3.4)

OS 4.2 **Shallow Groundwater.** Further enhance the City's efforts to minimize shallow groundwater being discharged into the storm water system, and encourage alternative means such as ground water recharging when dewatering subterranean structures. (Imp. 3.4)

Goals and Policies

- OS 4.3 **Recycled Stormwater.** Explore methods of retaining and using storm water that would otherwise go into storm drains as runoff. (Imp. 3.2, 3.4, 3.6)
-

OS 5 Water Quality Protection. Protection of local watersheds and groundwater resources.

- OS 5.1 **Stormwater Quality.** Control sources of pollutants and improve and maintain urban runoff water quality through stormwater protection measures consistent with the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. (Imp. 2.2, 3.3, 3.4)
-

- OS 5.2 **Filters and Screens for Catch Basins.** Maintain and expand City programs requiring installation of filters and screens to protect catch basins for the city storm drain system. (Imp. 3.4)
-

- OS 5.3 **Beverly Hills Stormwater System Master Plan.** Continue to fund and undertake storm drain improvement projects as identified in the City's Stormwater System Master Plan. (Imp. 3.4)
-

- OS 5.4 **Removal of Debris.** Develop policies requiring the removal of debris and contaminated residue from parking lots, streets, and alleys. (Imp. 3.3, 3.4)
-

- OS 5.5 **Stormwater Capture and Re-Charge.** Consider the use of city parks for stormwater capture and recharge using grading, channeling and subterranean and other feasible capture methods. (Imp. 3.4)
-

Goals and Policies

OS 5.6 **Extensive Landscaping.** Require extensive landscaping of open space areas on a property to provide the maximum permeable surface area to increase infiltration, reduce site runoff, control the overland migration of silt, and reduce the amount of surface paving. Provide guidance to property owners on recommended water-efficient plant materials. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2, 3.4, 3.6)

OS 5.7 **Continue Watershed Education.** Implement watershed awareness, water quality educational programs, and continued education in stormwater pollution and abatement for City staff, community groups, the public, and other appropriate groups. (Imp. 3.6, 8.1)

OS 5.8 **Construction & Post Construction Impacts.** Continue to require new construction contractors to comply with the City's erosion and sediment control and stormwater management and discharge control ordinances, and impose requirements to control and treat post development runoff. (Imp. 2.2, 3.4, 3.6)

OS 5.9 **Regional Planning.** Continue to work with local, State, and federal agencies and private watershed organizations to improve water quality. (Imp. 7.1, 7.2)

OS 6 Visual Resource Preservation. Maintenance and protection of significant visual resources and aesthetics that define the City.

OS 6.1 **Protection of Scenic Views.** Seek to protect scenic views and vistas from public places including City landmarks, hillside vistas, and urban views of the City. (Imp. 2.1)

OS 6.2 **Scenic Parkway Protection.** Seek to protect historic scenic parkways and associated greenbelts and viewpoints, such as that section of Santa Monica Boulevard (the old Route 66) that is located within the City. (Imp. 2.1)

Goals and Policies

OS 6.3 **Landscaping.** Require that new development be located and designed to visually complement the urban setting by providing accessible, landscaped entries, courtyards, and plazas. (Imp. 2.1)

OS 6.4 **Minimize Removal of Existing Resources.** Require new commercial, office, and residential development to minimize the removal of mature trees and other significant visual resources present on the site. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2, 3.8)

OS 6.5 **Standards for New Development.** Seek to ensure that new development does not adversely impact the City's unique urban landscape. (Imp. 2.1, 3.8)

OS 6.6 **Lighting.** Minimize obtrusive light by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary. (Imp. 2.1)

OS 6.7 **Glare.** Require that new development avoid the creation of incompatible glare through use of appropriate materials and design features. (Imp. 2.1)

OS 7 Improved Air Quality. Improved health and sustainability of the community through improved regional air quality and reduced greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

OS 7.1 **Transit Ridership.** Collaborate with local transit agencies to develop programs and educate employers about employee rideshare and transit, and promote mass transit ridership through careful planning of routes and by developing a local point of contact for potential ride-sharers. (Imp. 3.7)

Goals and Policies

- OS 7.2 **City Fleet Vehicles.** Continue to purchase low-emission vehicles for the City's fleet and use available clean fuel sources for trucks and heavy equipment. Update purchasing policies to consider purchase of lower emission vehicles in the future to the extent economically feasible. (Imp. 3.6)
-
- OS 7.3 **Transportation Systems Management and Trip Reduction.** Encourage City employees to use means other than a single-occupant vehicle for their daily work commute. (Imp. 3.6)
-
- OS 7.4 **Incentives for Privately Owned Low-Emission Vehicles.** Encourage the use of zero-emission and low emission vehicles, and provide incentives for privately-owned alternative fuel vehicles such as permit waivers, free or priority parking or other incentives for low emission vehicles on city streets and parking structures. Evaluate feasibility of installing alternative fuel recharging stations in municipal parking structures. (Imp. 3.6)
-
- OS 7.5 **Coordination with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).** Coordinate with SCAQMD to ensure that projects incorporate feasible mitigation measures if those measures are not already provided for through project design. (Imp. 7.2)
-
- OS 7.6 **Employer Education Programs.** Encourage employers to participate in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) public education programs. (Imp. 7.2)
-
- OS 7.7 **Maintain Standards.** Work with the South Coast Air Quality Management Board to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards. (Imp. 3.6, 7.2)
-

Goals and Policies

OS 7.8 **Emissions Reduction.** Require new development projects that exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management Board's (SCAQMB) Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) operational thresholds to incorporate design or operational features that reduce emissions equal to 15-percent from the level that would be produced by an unmitigated project. (Imp. 3.6, 7.2)

OS 7.9 **Greenhouse Gas Reduction.** Work with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to comply with statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals as established in the "Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 for 2020" (AB 32) and any other subsequent legislation. (Imp. 3.6, 7.2)

OS 7.10 **Citywide Greenhouse Gas Assessment.** Comply with pertinent State regulations to assess citywide greenhouse gas emissions for existing land uses and the adopted general plan build-out. (Imp. 7.2)

OS 7.11 **Air Quality Education.** Educate the public about air quality standards, health effects, and efforts that residents can make to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Los Angeles Basin. (Imp. 8.1)

OS 7.12 **New Development.** Review proposed development projects to ensure projects incorporate feasible measures that reduce construction and operations emissions for Reactive Organic Gases (ROG), Nitrogen Oxides (NOX), and Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5). (Imp. 3.6)

Goals and Policies

- OS 7.13 **Preference for Reduced Emission Equipment.** Give preference to contractors using reduced-emission equipment for City and private construction projects as well as for City contracts for services (e.g., garbage collection). (Imp. 2.2, 3.6)
-

OS 8 Park and Recreation Facilities. Provision of adequate park and recreation facilities that meet the recreational needs of residents of the community.

- OS 8.1 **Park and Open Space Standards.** Strive to meet National Recreation and Park standards for the provision of parks space based on the community's park needs and the number of residents. (Imp. 2.1)
-

- OS 8.2 **On-site Amenities or In-Lieu Fees for New Development.** Require developers of large scale new commercial or residential projects that exceed the base FAR to provide on-site open space or recreational amenities accessible to the public, contribute in-lieu fees for the development of new recreation facilities or enhancement of existing facilities, or a combination of both to meet the demands generated by the development's resident population or employment base. This requirement would be over and above current open space requirements and current park assessment fees. On-site recreational amenities can consist of public urban plazas or squares where there is the capability for passive and active recreation and outdoor activity. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2, 4.1)
-

- OS 8.3 **Park Assessment Fees.** Seek new funding sources to acquire new park land and open space. (Imp. 4.1)
-

Goals and Policies

- OS 8.4 **Parkland Acquisition Criteria.** Assess opportunities to acquire additional land at appropriate locations for the development or expansion of parks. Use the following criteria when considering acquisition for parkland:
- OS 8.4a City's identified current and projected needs for recreation and sports facilities
 - OS 8.4b City's needs for recreation facilities based on location of existing facilities
 - OS 8.4c The preservation of natural resources and historic and cultural areas
 - OS 8.4d Ease of accessibility
 - OS 8.4e Usability of proposed parklands considering topography and other landform constraints
 - OS 8.4f Fiscal impact on the General Fund for any immediately needed refurbishments and ongoing maintenance
 - OS 8.4g The existence of a deficiency in a particular sector of the City.
 - OS 8.4h Potential to improve the aesthetics along a street or in a neighborhood, or to enhance the City's garden quality in general. (Imp. 1.3, 6.1)
-
- OS 8.5 **Urban Parks.** Encourage and allow opportunities for new development to provide small plazas, pocket parks, civic spaces, and other gathering places that are available to the public to help meet recreational demands. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2)
-
- OS 8.6 **Alternative Funding Sources.** Explore alternative private funding sources to augment public funding support for parks, open space, and street trees, including voluntary resident participation. (Imp. 4.3)
-

Goals and Policies

OS 8.7 **Recreational Parkland Replacement.** Protect parkland from non-recreational uses that result in loss of acreage used for recreational purposes; any loss of park land shall be replaced with acreage suitable for comparable uses so that the City's current park land acreage is not decreased. (Imp. 1.3, 2.1)

OS 9 Park and Recreation Preservation. The improvement, maintenance, and preservation of existing parks and recreation facilities, and the expansion of indoor recreational facilities.

OS 9.1 **Facility Needs and Improvements.** Complete a citywide facility needs assessment that includes a list of the facilities and improvements needed for each city park, Roxbury, La Cienega and Greystone Parks in particular, including a funding program and construction phasing plan. (Imp. 1.3. 6.1)

OS 9.2 **Adequate Parking.** Minimize impact of park and recreation activities on surrounding neighborhoods by expanding supply of parking serving Roxbury and La Cienega parks. (Imp. 6.1)

OS 9.3 **Review and Update of Facility Needs Assessment.** Once a needs assessment has been completed, the list of new facilities and improvements should be reviewed and updated once every five years to reflect changing needs or priorities. (Imp. 1.3)

OS 9.4 **Sustainable Practices.** Utilize environmentally sustainable practices in the maintenance and development of park facilities to preserve and maintain limited open space resources. Such practices may include plant materials, building expansion or redesign, solar heating, etc. (Imp. 3.6)

Goals and Policies

OS 9.5 **Sustainable Design and Operational Concepts.** Use sustainable concepts and practices in the design, materials, and operation of parks in the City, and require such concepts with respect to open space required in new developments in the City. Such practices may include, but are not limited to, use of drought tolerant plant palettes in landscaping and strategic use of plants for fire protection near areas of wildland fire hazard, external shading of building and parking lots, and landscape design that allows irrigation and stormwater to recharge groundwater systems and filter out pollutants. (Imp. 3.6)

OS 9.6 **Practices That Promote Sustainability in Use and Programming.** Use environmentally sustainable practices in programming at city parks and recreational facilities, including regrowth of turf rather than replanting, and the use of playfields at Beverly Hills schools when possible as substitutes for municipal playfields that are re-growing turf. Offer classes that teach residents sustainable concepts they may use at home. (Imp. 3.6, 6.1, 8.1)

OS 9.7 **Design Parks and Buildings to Maximize Views of the Open Space and Minimize Impacts to Residential Uses.** Require public buildings that include open space and recreational components to be designed to minimize the perception of mass and allow visibility of the open space areas from the public right of way as much as practical, and to include noise and impact mitigation measures in its design to minimize impacts to adjacent residential uses. (Imp. 2.1, 2.2, 2.4)

Goals and Policies

OS 10 Disabled Access. Parks and recreation facilities that are accessible to persons with disabilities.

- OS 10.1 **Park Accessibility to Person with Disabilities.** Ensure that parks and recreation facilities include provisions for adequate access for persons with disabilities, and that existing facilities are appropriately retrofitted to include such access as required by the American with Disabilities Act as well as appropriate “universal design” concepts. (Imp. 1.3, 6.1)
-

OS 11 Recreational Programs. Provision of a variety of seasonal and year-round recreational programs designed to meet the needs of all residents, including children, seniors, and persons with special needs.

- OS 11.1 **Provide High-Quality Recreational Services.** Provide high-quality recreational services to program participants through professionally trained recreational personnel in all city parks and facilities. (Imp. 6.1)
-

- OS 11.2 **Comprehensive Program Services.** Provide a variety of compatible recreational activities at each park based upon a comprehensive citywide program that assures a wide range of services appropriate to the facilities available at each park, including at La Cienega Park and Roxbury Park. (Imp. 1.3, 6.1)
-

- OS 11.3 **Youth-Oriented Recreation Activities.** Continue to provide a variety of quality programs in safe and secure environments for the City's youth that enhance and extend the learning day, promote health and wellness, encourage expansion of skills, and provide positive diversion efforts. (Imp. 6.1)
-

Goals and Policies

OS 11.4 **Public/Private Partnerships.** Form partnerships with other public and private organizations to optimize the services and programs available to youth in the City. (Imp. 7.3)

OS 11.5 **Adult Recreational Programs.** Continue to provide a variety of quality enrichment and recreational programs for the adult population that promote health and wellness, development and/or enhancement of skills and talents, extend learning opportunities, promote sportsmanship, and provide unique opportunities to engage in new activities. (Imp. 6.1)

OS 11.6 **Promote a Variety of Quality Programs for Seniors.** Continue to provide a variety of quality services and programs that meet social, recreational and health needs of the senior population. (Imp. 6.1)

OS 11.7 **Promote Programs That Are Financially Self Sustaining.** Design programs to be financially self-sustaining so that cost is not a limiting factor in participation, covering all direct expenses and administrative overhead costs to the extent feasible. (Imp. 6.1)

OS 12 Use of Recreational Resources. Maximizing use of the community's recreational resources.

OS 12.1 **Joint-Use Recreational Programs.** Promote the use of non-City recreational facilities and open space (i.e., Beverly Hills Unified School District, private or nonprofit agencies, county and state facilities) to satisfy park and recreational needs of the community. Continue existing joint use of facilities for City-operated recreational programs on City-owned properties. (Imp. 7.3)

Goals and Policies

OS 12.2 **Additional Joint-Use Agreements.** Develop additional long-term, joint-use agreements with other local and state public and private agencies such as the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and with private recreation providers such as local golf courses and tennis clubs, to assure recreational facilities for future generations. (Imp. 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)

OS 12.3 **Incorporate Recreational Components in Public Facilities.** Where appropriate, design public facilities to incorporate recreational components such as children's play areas, rooftop courts, pocket parks, and usable public plazas. (Imp. 1.3, 6.1)

OS 12.4 **Development of a Jogging Trail/Route System.** A system of jogging trails (exclusive rights-of-way) or routes (shared facilities, such as a portion of the sidewalk) would be utilized in Beverly Hills. About 150 joggers now use the school yards and jogging routes in Beverly Gardens each day. Experience in other cities indicates that usage increases when new or more accessible routes are developed. Given the moderate climate of Southern California and existing use of pathways and tracks by joggers, the proposed facilities would be well used throughout the year. (OS 4.1.4, pg OS-24)

While jogging rails would formalize an existing demand, there are many facilities which are now used by joggers. While not ideal in terms of hours of available time per day, the High School track may be used; the parks have pathways, and, of course, most joggers tend to use the sidewalks and streets near their houses. Therefore, while a formal jogging system would enhance the activity, it is a low priority item. (OS 4.1.4.1, pg OS-24)

Goals and Policies

An important consideration in a formal jogging system is the need to remark or redesign certain intersections in order to increase levels of safety in the system and to encourage additional use. (OS 4.1.4.2, pg OS-24)

- OS 12.5 **Development of a Bikeway/Route System.** As a relatively compact Community with a broad range of community facilities and services in relatively close proximity to a large proportion of the residents, Beverly Hills offers a unique opportunity to develop a bikeway system which can serve both transportation and recreation needs. (OS 4.1.5, pg OS-26)

In order to develop a system which is compatible with the heavy automobile use of major streets, a bikeway route system should be developed to encourage bicycling on less-travelled streets and thereby separate transportation modes and lower the probability of accidents. The bike lanes (exclusive routes) or bike routes (portion of street or sidewalk labeled for bicycle use) should connect facilities such as schools and parks – places between which children may want to ride bicycles. They should offer a safe pathway to and from the Business Triangle and other commercial or employment areas for adults. And they ought to connect into the systems proposed for the city and county of Los Angeles in order to allow Beverly Hills residents to ride safely into West Hollywood or Westwood, etc. Hence, the system would be capable of serving both recreation and transportation needs. Some intersections might have to be signed or signaled for increased safety. (OS 4.1.5.1, pg OS-26)

...

Amendments

Date	Resolution	Description
May 17, 1977	77-R-5639	Adoption of the comprehensive general plan update
January 12, 2010	10-R-12725	Broad scope of amendments. Use and building height and density not changed

...

...