ORDINANCE NO. C-6609

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH AMENDING THE LONG BEACH MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING SECTIONS 16.52.360 AND 16.52.370 RELATING TO THE NOMINATION OF THE BREAKERS HOTEL AND THE OCEAN CENTER BUILDING AS HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

The City Council of the City of Long Beach ordains as follows:

Section 1. Section 16.52.360 is added to the Long Beach Municipal Code to read as follows:

16.52.360 THE BREAKERS HOTEL

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2.63 of the Long Beach Municipal Code and with the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the City Council designates the following building as an historical landmark in the City: The Breakers Hotel.

A. Location, description and reasons for designation. Located at 200 East Ocean Boulevard in the City of Long Beach, the Breakers Hotel was built in 1925. It contains 172,000 square feet and rises thirteen stories with two or more floors below the bluff including a recessed parking lot. The design is Spanish Renaissance Revival with a sky room and tower. The plain, stucco walls with octagonal tile

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John R. Calhoun Attorney of Long Beach 3 West Ocean Boulevard g Beach, California 90802 Jenhone, 733, 500-8061 John R. Calhoun Sity Attorney of Long Beach 333 West Ocean Boulevard ong Beach, California 90802 Telephone (213) 590-6061 roof at the summit are set off by immense, elaborate concrete ornamentation over the main recessed entrance. The ornamentation is classically derived and includes bas-relief mermaid busts and the heads of Neptune. There are twelfth-floor balconies and vaulted arches onto a wrought iron fire escape landing. The building has double-hung windows with large arched windows at the ground floor. It also features a circular drive with olive trees. The building is a major visual landmark in the area on a palm-lined boulevard. There is a glass view room at the ninth floor rear.

Construction was begun on the Breakers Hotel in 1925. Its developer, Fred B. Dunn, planned a 15-story, 320-room hotel at a cost of \$100,000. With W. Jay Burgin as contractor, the hotel opened within a year. Later it was purchased by Conrad Hilton who made the necessary repairs, added the Sky Room, and reopened the hotel. After Hilton sold the hotel, it became the Wilton Hotel until the 1970s when it was converted into a senior citizens' residence. In 1982 it was reconverted into a hotel and in 1988 is being changed back again into a senior citizens' residence.

As noted, the Breakers Hotel is significant in its unique Spanish Renaissance design. It is one of the largest structures constructed in Long Beach built during the Twenties. In short, it is a fine example of 1920s resort era architecture. The

symbolizing the era and its structures. The remainder of the building is simple, and its three-dimensional massing distinguishes it on the Long Beach skyline. The interior of the building, especially the elegant lobby and lounge which reflect its 1920s resort era heritage, was refurbished in 1982. On the top of the building is the Sky Room restaurant decorated in contemporary Art Deco.

decoration that surrounds the entrance is lavish,

- B. General guidelines and standards for any changes.
- 1. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings are hereby incorporated by reference, and the following additional guidelines and standards as recommended by the Cultural Heritage Commission are adopted:
- 2. Any alterations, modifications or repair of the Breakers Hotel shall be consistent and compatible, in architectural style and materials, with its historic character.
- 3. All plans for modifications, alterations, color changes, or structural additions to the exterior historic building and its site, including paths, driveways and landscaping, shall be applied for with a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- 4. No environmental changes that deviate from the approved rehabilitation plan shall be allowed

unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been applied and approved by the Cultural Heritage Commission.

- 5. The ground floor lobby contains historic design elements, significant interior spaces and decorative features which form part of the building's unique character and should be preserved. These are original, large-arched windows, spacious proportions, floor-to-ceiling pillars and decorative cast plaster friezes and capitals. Alterations, modification, additions and other architectural changes shall be requested of the Cultural Heritage Commission with a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- 6. Alterations that are necessary for reasons of public safety and seismic compliance shall be given special consideration by the Commission. Every effort shall be made to minimize the physical alterations to the building that result from compliance with the City's Seismic Ordinance.
- 7. Any alterations, modifications or repair of the above structure shall be done so in keeping with its historic character. No environmental changes shall be allowed unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been applied for and approved by the Cultural Heritage Committee or by the City Planning Commission, upon appeal, authorizing such environmental changes.

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Sec. 2. Section 16.52.370 is added to the Long Beach Municipal Code to read as follows:

16.52.370 The Ocean Center Building

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2.63 of the Long Beach Municipal Code and with the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the City Council designates the following building as an historical landmark in the City: The Ocean Center Building.

Location, description and reasons for The Ocean Center Building is located at designation. 110 West Ocean Boulevard in the City of Long Beach, is an outstanding example of essentially Spanish design incorporating red tile roofs. It also includes Italian details such as quoining on all The building was designed to take advantage corners. of ocean views by being terraced fourteen stories The north elevation of the building, down the bluff. facing Ocean Boulevard, is thirteen stories and incorporates a broken pediment and a shield with sea shells and the face of Neptune over the front entry. There is a balcony at the seventh floor front under a pediment with brackets. Formal pediments and battlements decorate all four sides. There is an arcade at the base of the building under the bluff which was intended to serve visitors to the Pike. The building is capped by an octagonal tower which originally held a fifty-foot concrete tower and

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A smaller tower decorates the rear of the lantern. The building is attractive from all sides, building. utilizing picturesque massing and several Mediterranean design features as detailed in the inventory sheet.

- В. It is significant as the first modern office building on the bluff, rising to the City's height limit at that time. Following the 1933 Long Beach earthquake, the 50-foot concrete tower and lantern, 228 feet from street level, were removed in June In 1936, the building was renovated and today the building remains essentially unchanged, and serves as a point of reference in the Long Beach skyline.
- General guidelines and standards for any changes.
- The Secretary of Interior's Standards and 1. Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings is incorporated by reference, and the following additional guidelines are adopted by the Cultural Heritage Commission.
- The building's exterior, its massing, stepped setbacks, central tower, turrets, parapets and exterior ornamentation are its most significant Any changes (including change in color and/or replacement of windows), alterations, additions or other modifications to the exterior of the building shall require a Certificate of

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Appropriateness from the Cultural Heritage Commission.

- The entryway and lobby corridor contain important historic design and material features that should be maintained and preserved without alteration. These are: the marble terrazzo floor, painted entryway ceiling, marble walls and wainscot and mahogany wood panels. Modifications for maintenance and restoration shall be approved. modifications and replacement of existing features shall require a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- Users of the office space above the public lobby are encouraged to retain the original "antique' architectural components, such as original mahogany doors, because the retention of these features adds considerable value to the entire building.
- Original exterior site features, such as the large palm tree in front, the front lawn, and exterior stairs with railings, are to be maintained. Applications for modifications and replacement shall require a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- Any alterations, modifications or repair of 5. the above structure shall be done so in keeping with its historic character. No environmental changes shall be allowed unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been applied for and approved by the Cultural Heritage Committee or by the City Planning Commission, upon appeal, authorizing such

environmental changes.

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of this ordinance by the City Council and cause it to be posted in three conspicuous places in the City of Long Beach, and it shall take effect on the thirty-first day after it is approved by the Mayor.

I certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the City Council of the City of Long Beach at its meeting of

May 30
Ayes:

____, 1989, by the following vote:

The City Clerk shall certify to the passage

Councilmembers:

Braude, Edgerton, Hall, Clark,

Robbins, Smith, Grabinski,

Kellogg, Harwood.

Noes:

Councilmembers:

None.

Absent: Councilmembers:

None.

City Clerk

Approved:

5-31-89

(Date)

Mayor

WHK/am 05/10/89

REV: 05/12/89

OR\46.HL