Appendix A:

Tree Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT
11973 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90049

SUBMITTED TO:

ANDREA S. WARREN, SENIOR ASSOCIATE
ALSTON & BIRD LLP
333 SOUTH HOPE STREET, 16TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071

PREPARED BY:

CY CARLBERG
ASCA REGISTERED CONSULTING ARBORIST #405
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE 0575A
ISA QUALIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSOR
CAUFC CERTIFIED URBAN FORESTER #013

JAMES SANCHEZ
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE 9883A
ISA QUALIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSOR
CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL HORTICULTURIST

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072

www.cycarlberg.com

FEBRUARY 29, 2020
REV. NOVEMBER 2, 2020

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE REPORT

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Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

February 29, 2020 (rev. November 2, 2020)

Andrea S. Warren
Alston & Bird LLP
333 South Hope Street, 16th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90071

Re: The Barry Building - 11973 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Ms. Warren,

This letter addresses our office's site visit of February 21, 2020 to the property known as The Barry Building, located at 11973 San Vicente Boulevard in Los Angeles, California. We were retained to visit the property and determine if any trees considered protected by the City of Los Angeles Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 177.44 were present. ***None of the private property species are considered protected by the ordinance.*** We inventoried four non-protected palm trees that are of "significant" size as defined by the City of Los Angeles Planning Department. The two City of Los Angeles rights-of-way trees in front of the building on San Vicente Boulevard were also inventoried but are not be affected by the project. The table on the following page sets forth the data for the four private property trees and two City rights-of-way trees. There are a number of trees and palms on the property that do not meet the size threshold for "significant." For clarification, the graphic on page 6 illustrates this plant material.

Please feel welcome to contact me at our Santa Monica office if you have any immediate questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

Cy Carlberg, Registered Consulting Arborist
Principal, Carlberg Associates

Santa Monica Office
cy@cycarlberg.com

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072

www.cycarlberg.com

TABLE 1 – TREE INVENTORY

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	*Dbh(s) at 4.5 feet (inches)	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet) NS/EW	Health Grade	Structure Grade	Protected Tree Y/N	Comments
1	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	**BT-40'	45	10 x 10	B	B	No	slight crook in trunk halfway up
2	Chinese windmill palm	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	BT-20'	25	6 x 6	B	B	No	water stress, drying fronds, in planter
3	king palm	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	BT-30'	35	6 x 6	B-	A	No	water stress, drying fronds, in planter
4	queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	BT-35'	42	20 x 20	B	A	No	water stress, drying fronds, in planter
ST-5	London plane	*Platanus* x *acerifolia*	9	20	16 x 16	B	B	**Yes**	City of Los Angeles right-of-way tree
ST-6	London plane	*Platanus* x *acerifolia*	8	20	14 x 16	B	B	**Yes**	City of Los Angeles right-of-way tree

* dbh – diameter at breast height. A forestry term describing a tree trunk's diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade. Often used as a representation of tree size.

** BT – brown trunk. Because palms do not typically increase in trunk size with age, they are measured by their 'brown trunk' height – the distance between grade and the newest emerging palm spear.

EXHIBIT A - AERIAL IMAGE OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

Aerial image of subject property
11973 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles
Image Source: Zimas

N

EXHIBIT B - REDUCED COPY OT TREE LOCATION MAP

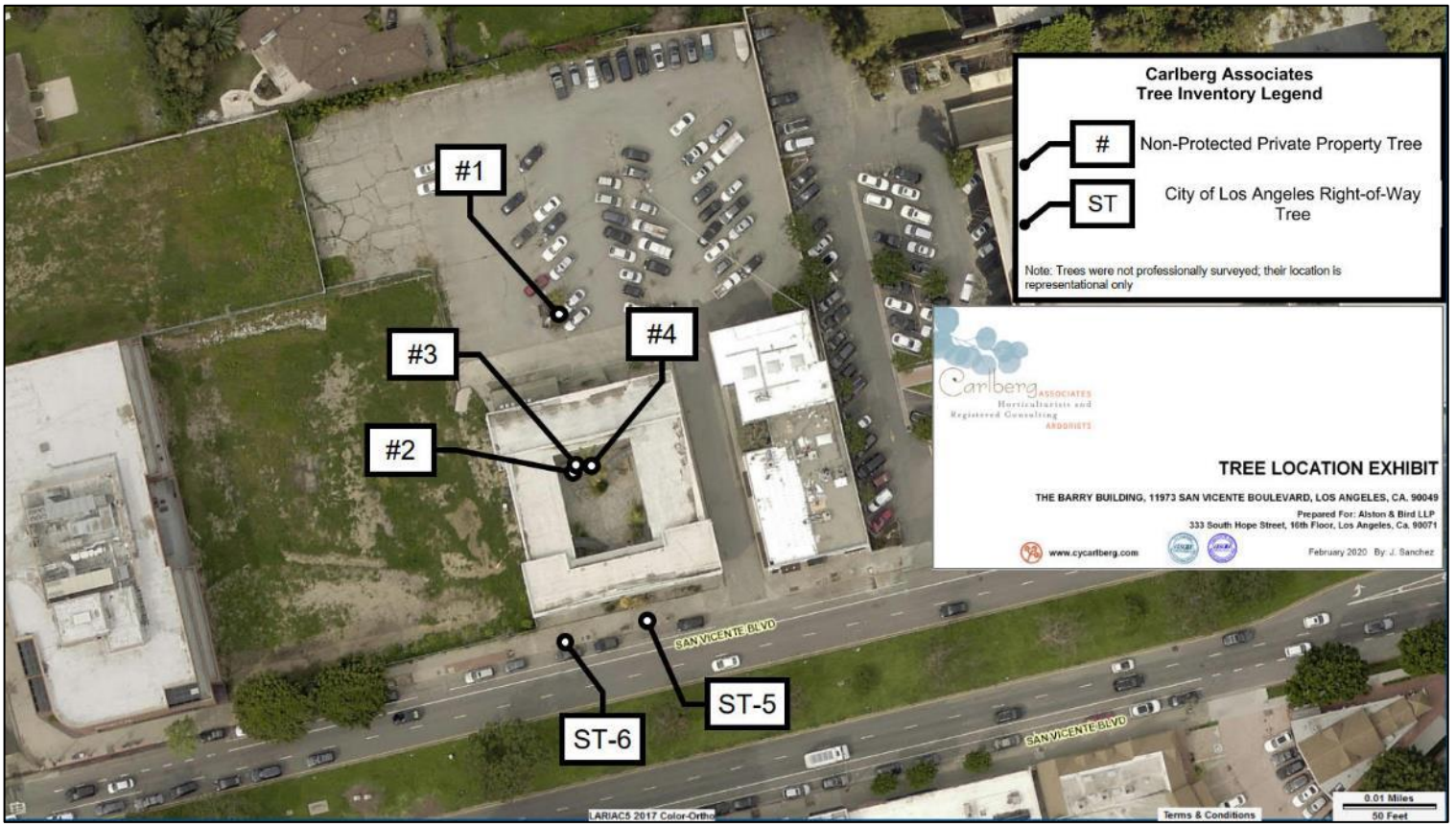
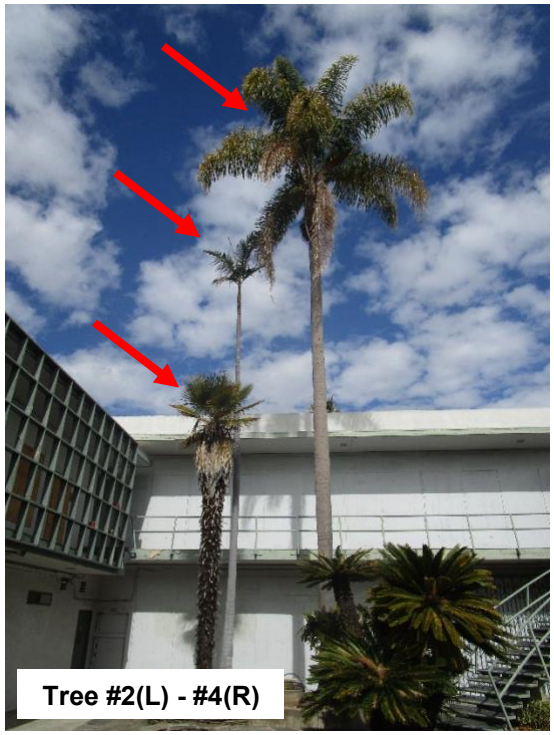


EXHIBIT C – CAPTIONED TREE PHOTOGRAPHS

Tree #1



Tree #2(L) - #4(R)

Tree ST-5

Tree ST-6

EXHIBIT D – GRAPHIC SHOWING TREES/PALMS NOT MEETING THE THRESHOLD OF 'SIGNIFICANT' STATUS

Showing the undersized trees and palms in front of the property (facing San Vicente Boulevard).

CY CARLBERG

CARLBERG ASSOCIATES
2402 California Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90403
(310) 453-TREE
cy@cycarlberg.com

Education — B.S., Landscape Architecture, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1985
Graduate, Arboricultural Consulting Academy, American Society of Consulting Arborists, Chicago, Illinois, February 2002
Graduate, Municipal Forestry Institute, Lied, Nebraska, 2012

Experience — Consulting Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 1998-present
Manager of Grounds Services, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1992-1998
Director of Grounds, Scripps College, Claremont, 1988-1992

Certificates — Certified Arborist (#WE-0575A), International Society of Arboriculture, 1990
Registered Consulting Arborist (#405), American Society of Consulting Arborists, 2002
Certified Urban Forester (#013), California Urban Forests Council, 2004
Certified Tree Risk Assessor (#1028), International Society of Arboriculture, 2011

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Ms. Carlberg is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health and risk assessment
- Master Planning
- Tree inventories and reports to satisfy jurisdictional requirements
- Expert Testimony
- Post-fire assessment, valuation, and mitigation for trees and native plant communities
- Value assessments for native and non-native trees
- Pest and disease identification
- Guidelines for oak preservation
- Selection of appropriate tree species
- Planting, pruning, and maintenance specifications
- Tree and landscape resource mapping – GPS, GIS, and AutoCAD
- Planning Commission, City Council, and community meetings representation

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Ms. Carlberg has overseen residential and commercial construction projects to prevent damage to protected and specimen trees. She has thirty-five years of experience in arboriculture and horticulture and has performed tree health evaluation, value and risk assessment, and expert testimony for private clients, government agencies, cities, school districts, and colleges. Representative clients include:

The Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens
The Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens
The Rose Bowl and Brookside Golf Course, Pasadena
Walt Disney Concert Hall and Gardens
The Art Center College of Design, Pasadena
Pepperdine University
Loyola Marymount University
The Claremont Colleges (Pomona, Scripps, CMC, Harvey Mudd, Claremont Graduate University, Pitzer, Claremont University Center)
Quinn, Emanuel, Urquhart and Sullivan (attorneys at law)
The City of Claremont
The City of Beverly Hills
The City of Pasadena
The City of Los Angeles
The City of Santa Monica
Santa Monica/Malibu Unified School District
San Diego Gas & Electric
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont
Latham & Watkins, LLP (attorneys at law)

AFFILIATIONS

Ms. Carlberg serves with the following national, state, and community professional organizations:

- California Urban Forests Council, Board Member, 1995-2006
- Street Tree Seminar, Past President, 2000-present
- American Society of Consulting Arborists Academy, Faculty Member, 2003-2005, 2014
- American Society of Consulting Arborists, Board of Directors, 2013-Present
- Member, Los Angeles Oak Woodland Habitat Conservation Strategic Alliance, 2010-present

JAMES SANCHEZ
CARLBERG ASSOCIATES
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3, Santa Monica, California 90403
james@cycarlberg.com • m: 310.924.2246 • www.cycarlberg.com

Education
Graduate, Environmental Horticulture Program, El Camino College, Torrance, California, 2002
Graduate, Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne, California, 1995

Experience
Staff Arborist, Carlberg Associates, 2015-present
Staff Arborist, Approved Tree Care, 2014-2015
Community Forester, Tree Musketeers, 2010-2014
Interior Plant Technician, Reliable Plant Service, 2008-2009
Exterior Plant Technician, Inner Gardens, 2006-2007
Exterior Plant Lead, Rolling Greens Nursery, 2005-2006
Nursery Foremen, Big Seven Nursery, 2001-2003

Certificates
Qualified Tree Risk Assessor, International Society of Arboriculture, 2017
Certified Arborist (#WE-9883A), International Society of Arboriculture, 2012
Environmental Horticulture Certificate, El Camino College, 2002

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. Sanchez is experienced in the following areas of tree management and preservation:

- Tree health assessment
- Tree inventories and reports to satisfy jurisdictional requirements
- Pest and disease identification
- Selection of appropriate tree species
- Planting, pruning, and maintenance specifications
- Working with community and city leaders in large tree planting programs

PREVIOUS CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Mr. Sanchez has performed tree inventories, health evaluations, and impact analyses for private developers, architects, engineers, and homeowners. He has over 14 years of experience in arboriculture and is trained in environmental horticulture. Representative clients include:

City of Pasadena
City of South Gate
Metropolitan Transit Authority
E & S Ring, Inc.
Hollywood Forever Cemetery
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
City of Signal Hill
Kovac Architects
City of Torrance
Ojai Valley Community Hospital
The Kibo Group
Monte Vista Grove Homes
Google Venice
John Anson Ford Theater
The Village Green, Baldwin Hills
Camp Munz/Mendenhall
Hotel Figueroa
California State University, Long Beach
Pacific Charter School
Mill Creek Development
Los Angeles Unified School District
City of LA – Department of Water & Power
Claremont Golf Course
The New Home Company
William Carey University
City of Inglewood
Universal Hilton
Gensler Architects
Marmol Radziner, Architects
Rose Bowl Stadium
Aurora/Signature Health Services
Colfax Charter Elementary School
Highpointe Communities
Snapchat
Los Angeles Football Club
Monte Cedro Senior Living
Southern California Edison
Howard Hughes Center
Katella High School, Anaheim
Square One Homes
EPT Landscape Architecture
Tim Barber, Ltd., Architects

AFFILIATIONS

Mr. Sanchez serves with the following national professional organizations:

- Member in good standing, International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter

Appendix B:

Archaeology Response Letter

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395
California Historical Resources Information System
Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and San Bernardino Counties
sccic@fullerton.edu

5/11/2020 SCCIC File #: 21261.7419

Sherrie Cruz
CAJA Environmental Services, LLC
15350 Sherman Way, Suite 315
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Re: Records Search Results for the 11973 San Vicente Boulevard Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Beverly Hills, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following summary reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California State Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project site and a ¼-mile radius. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY

Archaeological Resources* (*see Recommendations section)	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 0
Built-Environment Resources	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 9
Reports and Studies	Within project area: 2 Within project radius: 4
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 1
California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Historical Landmarks (SHL) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM)	Within project area: 1 #887 (see recommendations section) Within ¼-mile radius: 1

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW – Santa Monica, CA (1902, 1921) 15' USGS Historic maps indicated that in 1902 there was little in the area. There was one improved road and the area was known historically as San Vicente and Santa Monica. There were three intermittent streams, one of which ran through the project area. In 1921, there was marked development in the area with many roads and buildings. What appears to be tracks ran along what is present day San Vicente Blvd. There were oil wells to the southwest and the place name of Westgate Gardens. All other features remained the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS

*When we report that no archaeological resources are recorded in your project area or within a specified radius around the project area; that does not necessarily mean that nothing is there. It may simply mean that the area has not been studied and/or that no information regarding the archaeological sensitivity of the property has been filed at this office. The reported records search result does not preclude the possibility that surface or buried artifacts might be found during a survey of the property or ground-disturbing activities.

Completed in 1951, the Barry Building was designed by local architect Milton Caughey for owner David Barry. It quickly became an important part of the postwar commercial development of San Vicente Boulevard. The two-story, flat-roofed building is built around a central open courtyard, with very simple outward-facing façades. It has elements of the International Style and features simple lines, a horizontal orientation, and expanses of courtyard-facing windows. Curving, cantilevered stairways connect the second story to the courtyard below. The building's best-known occupant was Dutton's Bookstore, a fixture for over twenty years. The bookstore was so legendary that many people still refer to the building as Dutton's. The unusual courtyard layout exemplifies modern ideals of integrating indoor and outdoor spaces, in a rare commercial application. The property is listed on the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments register (LAHCM #887). The property has not been evaluated for state or federal registers, but could potentially be eligible. Further research, recordation, and evaluation for these registers by a qualified consultant is recommended prior to the approval of project plans.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project location is unknown because there are no previous archaeological studies for the subject property. Additionally, the natural ground-surface appears to be obscured by urban development; consequently, surface artifacts would not be visible during a survey. While there are currently no recorded archaeological sites within the project area, buried resources could potentially be unearthed during project activities. An archaeological monitor is recommended for any ground disturbing activities.

Finally, it is also recommended that the Native American Heritage Commission be consulted to identify if any additional traditional cultural properties or other sacred sites are known to be in the area. The NAHC may also refer you to local tribes with particular knowledge of potential sensitivity. The NAHC and local tribes may offer additional recommendations to what is provided here and may also request an archaeological monitor.

For your convenience, you may find a professional consultant**at www.chrisinfo.org. Any resulting reports by the qualified consultant should be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center as soon as possible.

**The SCCIC does not endorse any particular consultant and makes no claims about the qualifications of any person listed. Each consultant on this list self-reports that they meet current professional standards.

If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm. Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Stacy St. James

Digitally signed by Stacy St. James
Date: 2020.06.17 09:30:04 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Appendix C-1:

Geologic Hazard Evaluation

GEOLOGIC-SEISMIC HAZARD EVALUATION

11973 & 11975 WEST SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD BRENTWOOD DISTRICT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA TRACT: WESTGATE ACRES LOTS: 51 (ARB 1), 52 AND 56 (ARB 3)

GEOCON WEST, INC.
GEOTECHNICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
MATERIALS

PREPARED FOR

ALSTON & BIRD, LLP
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01

JUNE 12, 2020

Project No. W1188-06-01
June 12, 2020

Ms. Andrea Warren
Alston & Bird, LLP
333 South Hope Street, 16th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Subject: REPORT OF GEOLOGIC-SEISMIC HAZARD EVALUATION
11973 & 11975 WEST SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD
BRENTWOOD DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TRACT: WESTGATE ACRES; LOTS 51 (ARB 1), 52 AND 56 (ARB 3)

Dear Ms. Warren:

In accordance with your authorization of our proposal dated May 29, 2020, we have prepared this geologic-seismic hazard evaluation report for the subject property located at 11973 & 11975 West San Vicente Boulevard. The purpose of this evaluation was to address potential soils and geologic-seismic hazards that could impact the site. It is our understanding that this report will be used in preparation of the Initial Study for the project.

We understand that there is no construction planned at this time. However, if the property were to be developed in the future, we recommend that a comprehensive design level geotechnical investigation be performed prior to finalizing grading or structural plans. We also recommend that the results of the comprehensive geotechnical investigation be included in preparation of future environmental documents for a future proposed development.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you. Please contact us if you have any questions regarding this report, or if we may be of further service.

Very truly yours,

GEOCON WEST, INC.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
SUSAN FRANZEN KIRKGARD
No. 1754
CERTIFIED ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Susan F. Kirkgard
CEG 1754

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JELISA THOMAS ADAMS
GE3092
GEOTECHNICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Jelisa Thomas Adams
GE 3092

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- Figure 4, Regional Fault Map
- Figure 5, Regional Seismicity Map

GEOLOGIC-SEISMIC HAZARDS EVALUATION

1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

This report presents the results of geologic-seismic hazards evaluation for the property located at 11973 & 11975 West San Vicente Boulevard in the Brentwood District of the City of Los Angeles, California. The location of the property (site) is shown on Figure 1, Vicinity Map. The purpose of this study was to evaluate subsurface soil and geologic conditions and identify potential geologic or seismic hazards that could impact the site. It is our understanding that the report will be used in preparation of the Initial Study for the project that consists of demolishing the existing structure and underground utilities. No new construction is planned at this time. The project boundaries are shown on Figure 2, Site Plan.

The scope of our evaluation included a review available literature including geotechnical reports, fault investigation reports, and geologic maps pertinent to the geologic conditions at the site and in the immediately surrounding area. The literature review included documents contained in our in-house library and those available from the City of Los Angeles and the California Geological Survey. The Safety Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan (1996) and the County of Los Angeles General Plan (1990) were also reviewed as part of this evaluation.

2. BACKGROUND REVIEW

Geocon West, Inc. (Geocon) previously performed a geotechnical investigation for a larger property (Geocon, 2009) that included the subject site. The previous investigation included drilling four 8-inch diameter hollow stem auger borings, two of which were located within the current project boundaries (borings B3 and B4). These borings were drilled to depths of 25½ and 30½ feet beneath the existing ground surface, and their approximate locations are shown on the Site Plan (see Figure 2).

The borings encountered artificial fill to depths of approximately 2 feet below the ground surface. The artificial fill generally consists of silty sand that is characterized as slightly moist and medium dense with some construction debris (brick and asphalt fragments). Older alluvial fan deposits were encountered beneath the fill soils that consist of interbedded silty sand and sandy silt. The alluvial soils are characterized as medium dense to very dense or firm to hard. Groundwater was not encountered to a depth of 30½ feet beneath the existing ground surface (maximum depth drilled).

3. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED PROJECT

The property is currently occupied by a 2-story commercial structure, paved driving lanes and a paved parking lot (see Site Plan, Figure 2). The site is bounded by San Vicente Boulevard to the south, by a vacant lot and a paved parking lot to the west, by a paving driving lane to the east and by single-family residential structures to the north. The subject property is roughly level to gently sloping to the south. Surface water drainage at the site appears to be by sheet flow along the ground surface to the city streets. Vegetation on the site consists of grass, shrubs and trees located in planter areas.

It is our understanding that the proposed project will consist of demolishing the existing structure and underground utilities; no new construction is planned at this time. This report is intended to provide geologic-seismic hazard information to be used in preparation of the Initial Study for the project and is not intended for design purposes.

4. GEOLOGIC SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The site is located within the northwestern Los Angeles Basin, approximately one mile south of the Santa Monica Mountains and approximately 3.4 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The Los Angeles Basin is a coastal plain between the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, the Puente Hills and Whittier Fault to the east, the Palos Verdes Peninsula and Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills on the southeast. The basin is underlain by a deep structural depression which has been filled by both marine and continental sedimentary deposits, which is underlain by igneous and metamorphic basement rock (Yerkes et al., 1965). The structural depression within the central portion of the basin extends to a maximum depth of 32,000 feet below sea level.

Regionally, the site is located within the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, near the boundary of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Transverse Ranges is characterized by east-west geologic structures in contrast to the Peninsular Ranges that is characterized by northwest-trending geologic structures. The boundary between the two geomorphic provinces is the Santa Monica Fault Zone located approximately 0.5 mile south-southwest of the site as shown on Figure 3, Geologic Map.

4.2 Local Geology

Locally, the site is located on the Santa Monica Plain, an older elevated and dissected alluvial fan surface that is located along the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains an extends from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone on the east (California Department of Water Resources [CDWR], 1961). The plain has been dissected by drainages originating in the Santa Monica Mountains including Sepulveda, Dry, Stone, and Brown Canyons and was formed by large coalescing fans originating from these canyons and other subsidiary drainages (CDWR, 1961).

As shown on Figure 3, the site is underlain by Pleistocene age alluvial fan deposits (designated Qof2), that are described as late Pleistocene age slightly to moderately consolidated silt, sand and gravel deposits that have been uplifted and removed form locus of recent sedimentation (Dibblee, 1991; CGS, 2018a). The fan surface can exhibit moderately to well-developed pedogenic soil development (CDWR, 1961).

4.3 Soil and Geologic Conditions

Based on published geologic maps and the geologic materials encountered in the previous borings onsite, the property is underlain by artificial fill that is in turn underlain by Pleistocene age older alluvial fan deposits (CGS, 2012; Campbell, 2014; Dibblee, 1991). The thickness of the artificial fill encountered in the previous site borings ranges was approximately 2 feet in depth.

The artificial fill generally consists of silty sand that is characterized as slightly moist and medium dense with some construction debris (brick and asphalt fragments). The fill is likely the result of past grading and construction activities at the site. Deeper fill may exist between excavations and in other portions of the site that were not directly explored.

The artificial fill is underlain by older alluvial fan deposits that consist of interbedded silty sand and sandy silt. The alluvial soils are characterized as medium dense to very dense or firm to hard.

4.4 Groundwater Conditions

The site is located within the Santa Monica Groundwater Basin (CDWR, 1961). The majority of groundwater wells within this basin are located south of Santa Monica Fault, in the area of young alluvial sediments, and are not representative of the groundwater conditions at the site (CDWR, 1961; LACDPW, 2020a). North of the Santa Monica Fault, on the older alluvial fan surface and in the site vicinity, only a few wells have been drilled and there is minimal groundwater level data available (CDWR, 1961; LACDPW, 2020a).

The closest monitoring wells to the site are Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Well Nos. 2524, 2514, and 2544D. Groundwater level information for these wells is presented in the table on the following page.

Summary of Groundwater Monitoring Well Information

LACPDW Well No.	Monitoring Period		Most Recent Groundwater Level		Distance and Direction from Site	
	Date	Groundwater Level Fluctuation (depth in feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Date	Distance (miles)	Direction
2524	1934 – 1989	57.8– 99.3	73.7	10/27/1989	0.35	NNW
2514	1972 - 1975	76.3 – 76.8	76.3	04/21/1975	0.90	WNW
2544D	1951 – 1989	31.1 – 92.1	72.0	10/27/1989	1.1	ENE

The available data from these wells suggests that groundwater levels in the local area have been variable since the 1930s. However, there is no recent groundwater data available that documents the depth to groundwater in the immediate area over the last 30 years.

Published groundwater contour maps by the California Geological Survey (CGS, formerly California Division of Mines and Geology [CDMG]) indicate that the historic high groundwater level in project area ranges between 25 and 30 feet below the ground surface (CDMG, 1998). This is consistent with the highest groundwater levels observed in nearby groundwater monitoring wells.

Groundwater was not encountered in the borings drilled at the site to a maximum depth of 30½ feet beneath the existing ground surface. Based on the historic high groundwater level in the immediate area and the lack of groundwater in the borings, groundwater is not anticipated to impact the project. However, it is not uncommon for groundwater levels to vary seasonally or for groundwater seepage conditions to develop where none previously existed, especially in impermeable fine-grained soils which are heavily irrigated or after seasonal rainfall. In addition, recent requirements for stormwater infiltration could result in shallower seepage conditions in the immediate site vicinity. Proper surface drainage of irrigation and precipitation should be incorporated into the project design.

4.5 Faults

The closest active fault to the Site is the Santa Monica Fault Zone (SMFZ). The SMFZ is a north-dipping oblique-reverse left-lateral fault that trends east-west along the base of the Santa Monica Mountains from the Santa Monica coastline on the west to Beverly Hills on the east. Much of the surface expression of the SMFZ is limited to fault-related geomorphic features, many of which have been destroyed by urbanization within the greater Los Angeles area. This has resulted in a poor understanding of the lateral extent, location, and rupture history of the SMFZ.

In the West Los Angeles area, including the immediate site vicinity, Dolan et al. (2000) identified the SMFZ based on a series of en echelon geomorphic fault scarps that separate an older, uplifted Pleistocene age surface on the north from a younger and lower Holocene alluvial surface on the south (see Figure 3).

In 2018, CGS issued the official Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ) map for the Beverly Hills Quadrangle that covers the eastern projection of the Santa Monica Fault Zone into Beverly Hills (CGS, 2018b) and the western, on-shore portion of the fault as it trends through the Santa Monica and West Los Angeles areas. Prior to constructing a habitable structure within the official APEFZ, a site-specific fault rupture hazard investigation is required to evaluate the potential for surface fault rupture to impact the new structure. The site is not located within the official APEFZ for the Santa Monica Fault (CGS, 2018b).

5. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

5.1 Surface Fault Rupture

The numerous faults in Southern California include Holocene-active, pre-Holocene, and inactive faults. The criteria for these major groups are based on criteria developed by the California Geological Survey (CGS, formerly known as CDMG) for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Program (CGS, 2018c). By definition, a Holocene-active fault is one that has had surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,700 years). A pre-Holocene fault has demonstrated surface displacement during Quaternary time (approximately the last 1.6 million years) but has had no known Holocene movement. Faults that have not moved in the last 1.6 million years are considered inactive.

The site is not located within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS, 2020a; CGS, 2020b; CGS, 2018b) for surface fault rupture hazards. No Holocene-active or pre-Holocene faults with the potential for surface fault rupture are known to pass directly beneath the site. Therefore, the potential for surface rupture due to faulting occurring beneath the site during the design life of the proposed development is considered low. However, the site is located in the seismically active Southern California region, and could be subjected to moderate to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the many active Southern California faults. The faults in the vicinity of the site are shown in Figure 4, Regional Fault Map.

The closest surface trace of an active fault to the site is the Santa Monica Fault located approximately 0.5 mile (approximately 2,500 feet) to the south-southwest (CGS, 2018b). Other nearby active faults are the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone and the Hollywood Fault located approximately 4.8 miles southeast and 5.0 miles east-northeast of the site, respectively (USGS, 2006; CGS, 2018b). The active San Andreas Fault Zone is located approximately 41 miles northeast of the site (USGS, 2006; Ziony and Jones, 1989).

Several buried thrust faults, commonly referred to as blind thrusts, underlie the greater Los Angeles area at depth. These faults are not exposed at the ground surface and are typically identified at depths greater than 3.0 kilometers. The October 1, 1987 M_w 5.9 Whittier Narrows earthquake and the January 17, 1994 M_w 6.7 Northridge earthquake were a result of movement on the Puente Hills Blind Thrust and the Northridge Thrust, respectively. These thrust faults are not exposed at the surface and do not present a potential surface fault rupture hazard at the site; however, these active features are capable of generating future earthquakes and could generate significant ground motion at the site.

5.2 Seismicity

As with all of Southern California, the site has experienced historic earthquakes from various regional faults. The seismicity of the region surrounding the site was formulated based on research of an electronic database of earthquake data. The epicenters of recorded earthquakes with magnitudes equal to or greater than 5.0 in the site vicinity are depicted on Figure 5, Regional Seismicity Map. A partial list of moderate to major magnitude earthquakes that have occurred in the Southern California area within the last 100 years is included in the following table.

LIST OF HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES

Earthquake (Oldest to Youngest)	Date of Earthquake	Magnitude	Distance to Epicenter (Miles)	Direction to Epicenter
Near Redlands	July 23, 1923	6.3	70	E
Long Beach	March 10, 1933	6.4	42	SE
Tehachapi	July 21, 1952	7.5	72	NNW
San Fernando	February 9, 1971	6.6	25	NNE
Whittier Narrows	October 1, 1987	5.9	22	E
Sierra Madre	June 28, 1991	5.8	30	ENE
Landers	June 28, 1992	7.3	117	E
Big Bear	June 28, 1992	6.4	94	E
Northridge	January 17, 1994	6.7	12	NNW
Hector Mine	October 16, 1999	7.1	131	ENE
Ridgecrest	July 5, 2019	7.1	128	NNE

Based on the historical seismicity of the Los Angeles area and the location of nearby faults, the site could be subjected to severe ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. This hazard is common in Southern California and the effects of ground shaking can be mitigated if the proposed structures are designed and constructed in conformance with current building codes and engineering practices.

5.3 Seismic Design Criteria

The following table summarizes site-specific design criteria obtained from the 2019 California Building Code (CBC; Based on the 2018 International Building Code [IBC] and ASCE 7-16), Chapter 16 Structural Design, Section 1613 Earthquake Loads. The data was calculated using the online application *Seismic Design Maps*, provided by OSHPD. The short spectral response uses a period of 0.2 second. We evaluated the Site Class based on the discussion in Section 1613.2.2 of the 2019 CBC and Table 20.3-1 of ASCE 7-16. The values presented below are for the risk-targeted maximum considered earthquake (MCE_R).

2019 CBC SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value	2019 CBC Reference
Site Class	D	Section 1613.2.2
MCE_R Ground Motion Spectral Response Acceleration – Class B (short), S_S	1.992g	Figure 1613.2.1(1)
MCE_R Ground Motion Spectral Response Acceleration – Class B (1 sec), S_1	0.713g	Figure 1613.2.1(2)
Site Coefficient, F_A	1	Table 1613.2.3(1)
Site Coefficient, F_V	1.7*	Table 1613.2.3(2)
Site Class Modified MCE_R Spectral Response Acceleration (short), S_{MS}	1.992g	Section 1613.2.3 (Eqn 16-36)
Site Class Modified MCE_R Spectral Response Acceleration – (1 sec), S_{M1}	1.212g*	Section 1613.2.3 (Eqn 16-37)
5% Damped Design Spectral Response Acceleration (short), S_{DS}	1.328g	Section 1613.2.4 (Eqn 16-38)
5% Damped Design Spectral Response Acceleration (1 sec), S_{D1}	0.808g*	Section 1613.2.4 (Eqn 16-39)

Note:

*Per Section 11.4.8 of ASCE/SEI 7-16, a ground motion hazard analysis shall be performed for projects for Site Class "E" sites with Ss greater than or equal to 1.0g and for Site Class "D" and "E" sites with S1 greater than 0.2g. Section 11.4.8 also provides exceptions which indicates that the ground motion hazard analysis may be waived provided the exceptions are followed. Using the code-based values presented in the table above, in lieu of a performing a ground motion hazard analysis, requires the exceptions outlined in ASCE 7-16 Section 11.4.8 be followed.

The table below presents the mapped maximum considered geometric mean (MCE_G) seismic design parameters for projects located in Seismic Design Categories of D through F in accordance with ASCE 7-16.

ASCE 7-16 PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION

Parameter	Value	ASCE 7-16 Reference
Mapped MCE_G Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA	0.849g	Figure 22-7
Site Coefficient, F_{PGA}	1.1	Table 11.8-1
Site Class Modified MCE_G Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA_M	0.934g	Section 11.8.3 (Eqn 11.8-1)

The Maximum Considered Earthquake Ground Motion (MCE) is the level of ground motion that has a 2 percent chance of exceedance in 50 years, with a statistical return period of 2,475 years. According to the 2019 California Building Code and ASCE 7-16, the MCE is to be utilized for the evaluation of liquefaction, lateral spreading, seismic settlements, and it is our understanding that the intent of the Building code is to maintain "Life Safety" during a MCE event. The Design Earthquake Ground Motion (DE) is the level of ground motion that has a 10 percent chance of exceedance in 50 years, with a statistical return period of 475 years.

Deaggregation of the MCE peak ground acceleration was performed using the USGS online Unified Hazard Tool, 2014 Conterminous U.S. Dynamic edition (v4.2.0). The result of the deaggregation analysis indicates that the predominant earthquake contributing to the MCE peak ground acceleration is characterized as a 6.86 magnitude event occurring at a hypocentral distance of 8.23 kilometers from the site.

Deaggregation was also performed for the Design Earthquake (DE) peak ground acceleration, and the result of the analysis indicates that the predominant earthquake contributing to the DE peak ground acceleration is characterized as a 6.70 magnitude occurring at a hypocentral distance of 12.36 kilometers from the site.

Conformance to the criteria in the above tables for seismic design does not constitute any kind of guarantee or assurance that significant structural damage or ground failure will not occur if a large earthquake occurs. The primary goal of seismic design is to protect life, not to avoid all damage, since such design may be economically prohibitive.

5.4 Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which loose, saturated, relatively cohesionless soil deposits lose shear strength during strong ground motions. Primary factors controlling liquefaction include intensity and duration of ground motion, gradation characteristics of the subsurface soils, in-situ stress conditions, and the depth to groundwater. Liquefaction is typified by a loss of shear strength in the liquefied layers due to rapid increases in pore water pressure generated by earthquake accelerations.

The current standard of practice, as outlined in the "Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Liquefaction in California" and "Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California" requires liquefaction analysis to a depth of 50 feet below the lowest portion of the proposed structure. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where the soils below the water table are composed of poorly consolidated, fine to medium-grained, primarily sandy soil. In addition to the requisite soil conditions, the ground acceleration and duration of the earthquake must also be of a sufficient level to induce liquefaction.

A review of the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the Beverly Hills Quadrangle (CDMG, 1999; CGS, 2018b) indicates that the site is not located in an area designated as having a potential for liquefaction Also, the site is underlain by dense Pleistocene age alluvial fan deposits that are not prone to liquefaction. Based on these considerations, it is our opinion that the potential for liquefaction and associated ground deformations at the site is considered low.

5.5 Slope Stability

The site and adjacent sites are relatively flat to sloping gently to the south. The site is located within a City of Los Angeles Hillside Grading Area but is not located within a city-designated Hillside Ordinance Area (City of Los Angeles, 2020). A review of the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the Beverly Hills Quadrangle (CDMG, 1999; CGS, 2018b) indicates the site is not located within an area identified as having a potential for seismic slope instability. There are no known landslides near the site, nor is the site in the path of any known or potential landslides. Therefore, the potential for slope stability hazards to adversely affect the project is considered very low.

5.6 Earthquake-Induced Flooding

Earthquake-induced flooding is inundation caused by failure of dams or other water-retaining structures due to earthquakes. The Los Angeles County Safety Element (Leighton, 1990) indicates that the site is not located within a designated dam inundation area. Therefore, the potential for inundation at the site, as a result of an earthquake-induced dam failure, is considered low.

5.7 Tsunamis, Seiches, and Flooding

The site is located approximately 3.4 miles from the Pacific Ocean at an elevation of approximately 315 to 319 feet above mean sea level (USGS, 1966). The site is not located within a County of Los Angeles Tsunami Inundation Zone (Leighton 1990) or a State of California Tsunami Inundation Area (California Geological Survey, 2009). Therefore, tsunamis are not considered a significant hazard at the site.

Seiches are large waves generated in enclosed bodies of water in response to ground shaking. No major water-retaining structures are located immediately up gradient from the site. Flooding from a seismic-induced seiche is considered unlikely.

The majority of the site is located within an area of minimal flooding (Zone X) as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (LACDPW, 2020b; FEMA, 2020). The southern portion of the site is located within a Flood Zone X (0.2%), defined as an area with a 0.2% chance of annual flooding (500 year floodplain). Therefore, the potential for flooding adversely impacting the project is considered very low.

5.8 Mineral Resources, Oil Fields & Methane Potential

The alluvial deposits underlying the site are not suitable as a potential source of aggregate. Additionally, our review of published aggregate resources indicates the site is not within an area of historic aggregate production.

Based on a review of the California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder Website (CalGEM, 2020), the site is not located within the boundaries of an oil field and no oil wells are located in the immediate site vicinity.

Since the site is not in an area of current or historical aggregate mining and is outside the limits of an active or historic oil field, the currently proposed project or future development of the property would not result in the loss of potential aggregate, mineral resources, or petroleum resources.

The site is not located within a Methane Zone or Methane Buffer Zone as defined by the City of Los Angeles (2020). Considering the site location outside of the boundaries of known oil fields and outside of the city-designated Methane Zone or Methane Buffer Zone, the potential for methane or other volatile gases to impact the property is considered low.

5.9 Subsidence and Peat Oxidation

Subsidence occurs when a large portion of land is displaced vertically, usually due to the withdrawal of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. Soils that are particularly subject to subsidence include those with high silt or clay content. The area surrounding the site is not within an area of known ground subsidence. No large-scale extraction of groundwater, gas, oil, or geothermal energy is occurring or planned at the site or in the immediate site vicinity. There appears to be little or no potential for ground subsidence due to withdrawal of fluids or gases at the site.

Oxidation of peat deposits can result in a corresponding loss of volume, creating a potential for settlement in areas where structures or compacted fill are planned. Considering the geologic conditions at the site and the surrounding area and the local geomorphology, peat is not anticipated to be present at the site. Also, peat deposits were not encountered in the borings drilled as part of the previous site-specific geotechnical investigation at the site. Therefore, the probability of hazards associated with peat oxidation impacting the project is considered very low.

5.10 Volcanic Hazards

The site is not subject to any known volcanic hazards. The nearest Quaternary age volcanic fields are located about 130 miles to the north near Little Lake and the Coso Mountains. Another area of recent volcanic activity is located about 190 miles to the northeast at Amboy and Pisgah Craters.

6. CONCLUSIONS

No soil or geologic conditions were identified that would adversely impact the proposed project. Groundwater is neither expected to be encountered during demolition or have a detrimental effect on the project.

There is a potential for erosion of soils during site preparation and demolition activities. However, the potential for erosion can be reduced by implementation of erosion control measures in accordance with current City of Los Angeles guidelines.

Based on the available geologic data, no active or potentially active faults with the potential for surface fault rupture are known to be located beneath or projecting toward the project site. Therefore the potential for surface rupture at the site is considered very low.

The potential for other geologic hazards such as liquefaction, landsliding, seismic slope instability and other slope stability hazards, subsidence, peat oxidation, flooding, seiches, inundation, tsunamis, methane gas, and volcanic hazards, to impact the proposed project is considered very low. Also, the potential for loss of mineral resources as a result of the proposed project is considered very low.

The site is located in the seismically active region, and could be subjected to moderate to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the many active Southern California faults. However, there are no structures currently planned at the site as part of the proposed project. Therefore, the effects of potential ground shaking at the site are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the proposed project. If structures are planned at the site as part of a future project, the effects of ground shaking can be mitigated by proper engineering design and construction in conformance with current building codes and engineering practices.

This report is intended to evaluate the potential for geologic and seismic hazards to impact the proposed project for use in planning and preparation of an Initial Study for the project and is not intended for design purposes.

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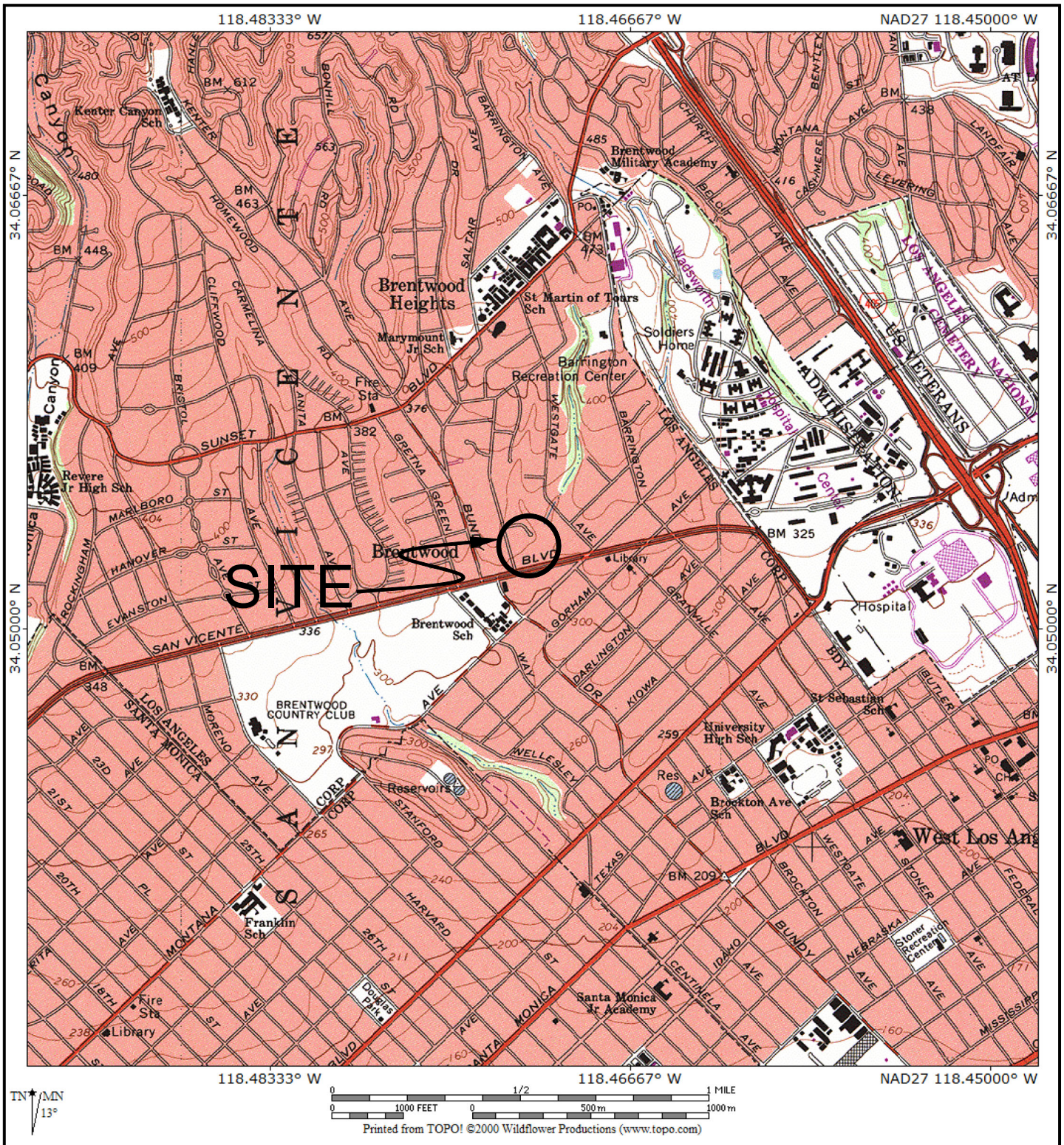

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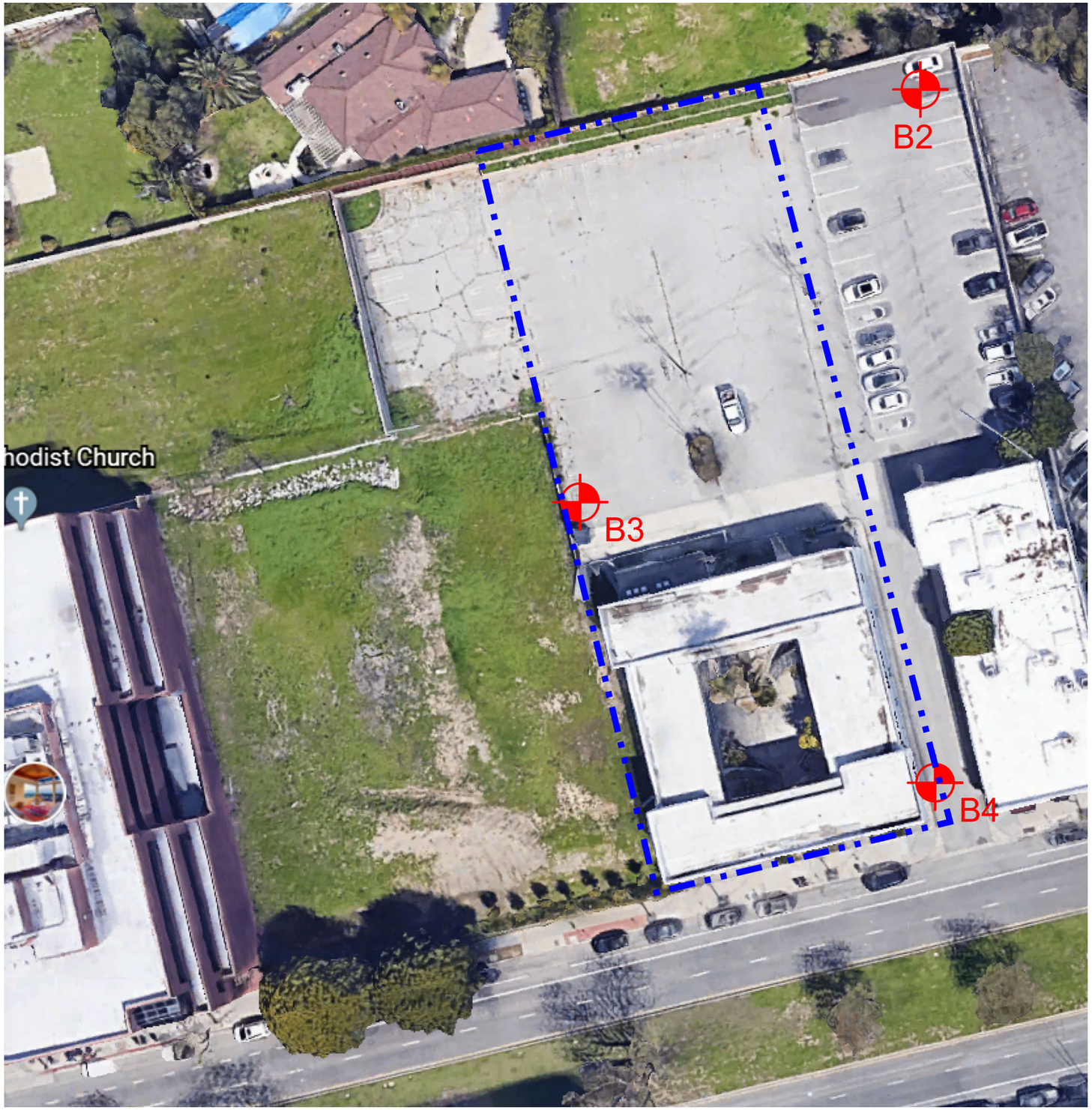
ENVIRONMENTAL GEOTECHNICAL MATERIALS
3303 N. SAN FERNANDO BLVD. - SUITE 100 - BURBANK, CA 91504
PHONE (818) 841-8388 - FAX (818) 841-1704

VICINITY MAP

11973 & 11975 SAN VINCENT BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DRAFTED BY: JA	CHECKED BY: SFK

JUNE 2020	PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01	FIG. 1



LEGEND

Approximate Location of Property Line

Approximate Location of Boring (Geocon 2009)
B4

Note: B1 located beyond map limits.

NO SCALE

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PHONE (818) 841-8388 - FAX (818) 841-1704

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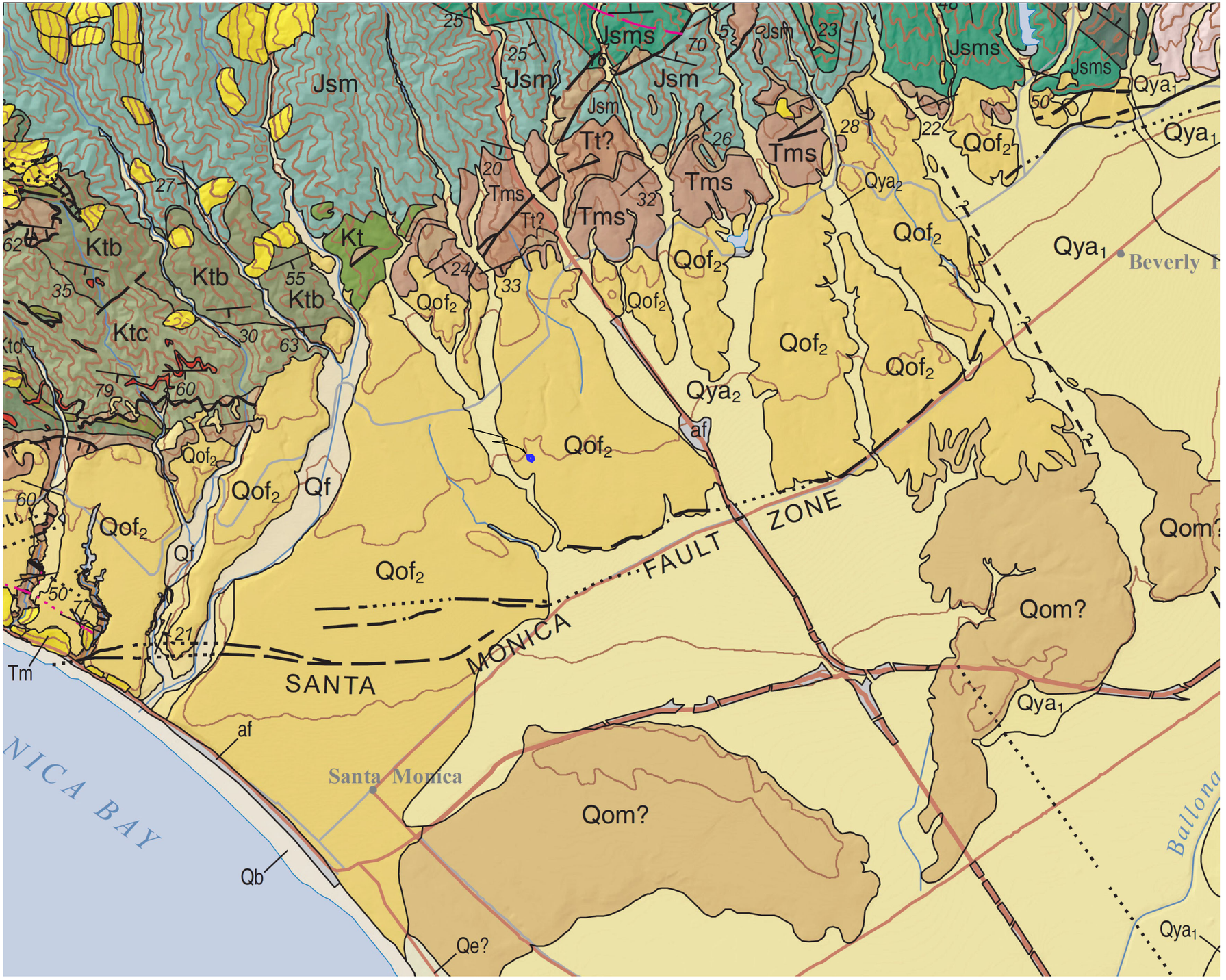
SITE PLAN

11973 & 11975 SAN VINCENTE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2020	PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01	FIG. 2



LEGEND

af - Artificial Fill
Qe - Eolian Deposits (Late Holocene)
Qf - Alluvial Fan Deposits (Holocene)
Qb - Beach Deposits (Holocene)
Qya1 - Alluvium (Late Holocene to Early Pleistocene)
Qya2 - Alluvium (Late Holocene to Early Pleistocene)
Qof2 - Alluvial Fan Deposits (Pleistocene Age)
Qom - Shallow Marine Deposits (Pleistocene Age)
Tt - Topanga Formation (Miocene)
Tms - Modelo Formation (Miocene)
Kt - Tuna Canyon Formation (Cretaceous)
Jsm - Santa Monica Slate (Jurassic)
Jsms - Santa Monica Spotted Slate (Jurassic)

NORTH

0 3500 7000

MAP REFERENCE: C.G.S., 2014, PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE LOS ANGELES 30'x60' QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA

GEOCON
WEST, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL GEOTECHNICAL MATERIALS
3303 N. SAN FERNANDO BLVD. - SUITE 100 - BURBANK, CA 91504
PHONE (818) 841-8388 - FAX (818) 841-1704

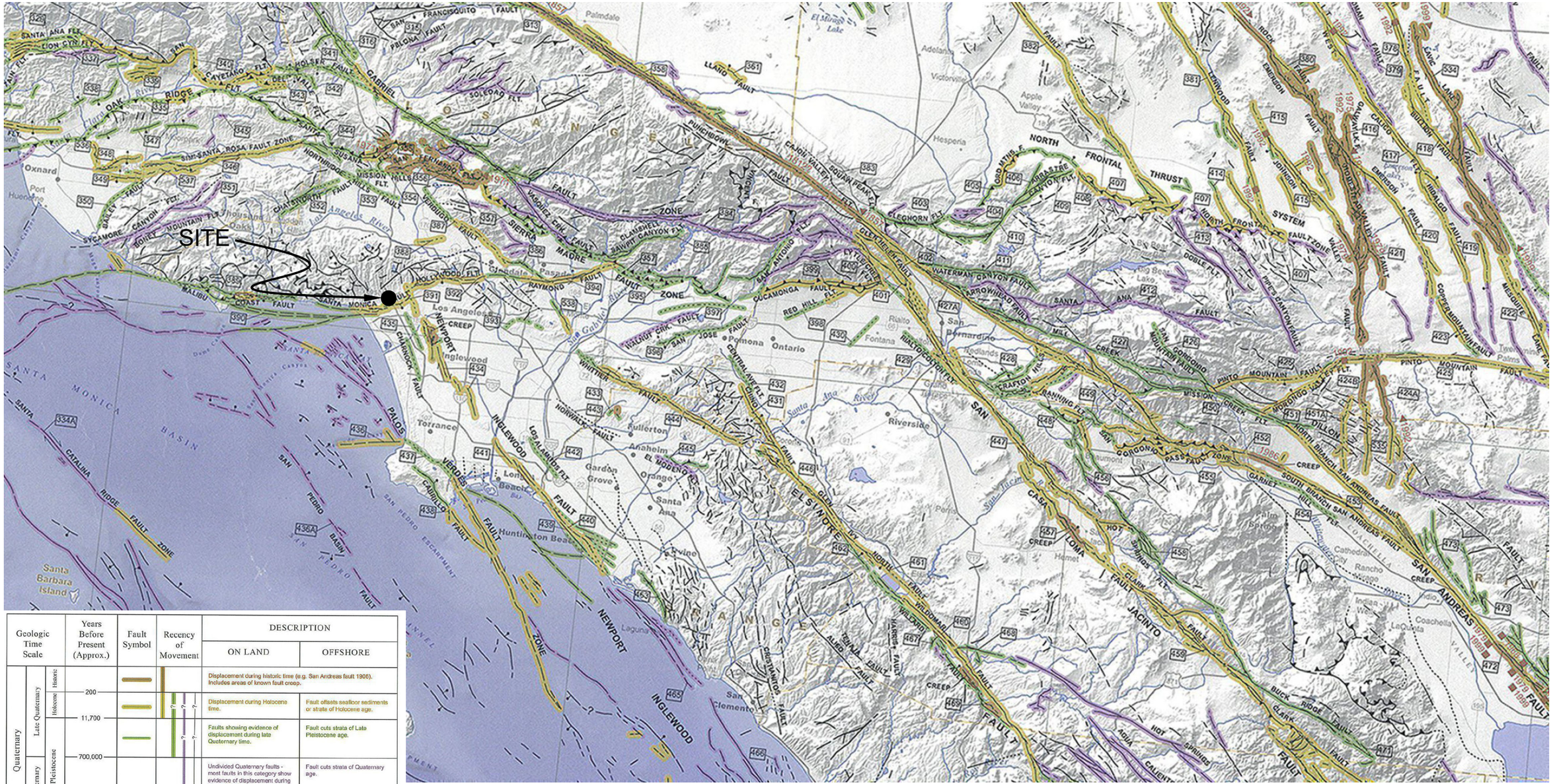
DRAFTED BY: CB	CHECKED BY: SFK

GEOLOGIC SITE MAP

11973 & 11975 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2020	PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01	FIG. 3

Reference: Jennings, C.W. and Bryant, W. A., 2010, Fault Activity Map of California, California Geological Survey Geologic Data Map No. 6.



Geologic Time Scale			Years Before Present (Approx.)	Fault Symbol	Recency of Movement	DESCRIPTION: ON LAND	DESCRIPTION: OFFSHORE
Quaternary	Late Quaternary	Historic				Displacement during historic time (e.g. San Andreas fault 1906). Includes areas of known fault creep.	
		Holocene	200			Displacement during Holocene time.	Fault offsets seafloor sediments or strata of Holocene age.
			11,700			Faults showing evidence of displacement during late Quaternary time.	Fault cuts strata of Late Pleistocene age.
	Early Quaternary	Pleistocene	700,000			Undivided Quaternary faults - most faults in this category show evidence of displacement during the last 1,600,000 years; possible exceptions are faults which displace rocks of undifferentiated Plio-Pleistocene age.	Fault cuts strata of Quaternary age.
Pre-Quaternary			1,600,000*			Faults without recognized Quaternary displacement or showing evidence of no displacement during Quaternary time. Not necessarily inactive.	Fault cuts strata of Pliocene or older age.
			4.5 billion (Age of Earth)				

* Quaternary now recognized as extending to 2.6 Ma (Walker and Geissman, 2009). Quaternary faults in this map were established using the previous 1.6 Ma criterion.

0 12 24 Miles

GEOCON WEST, INC.

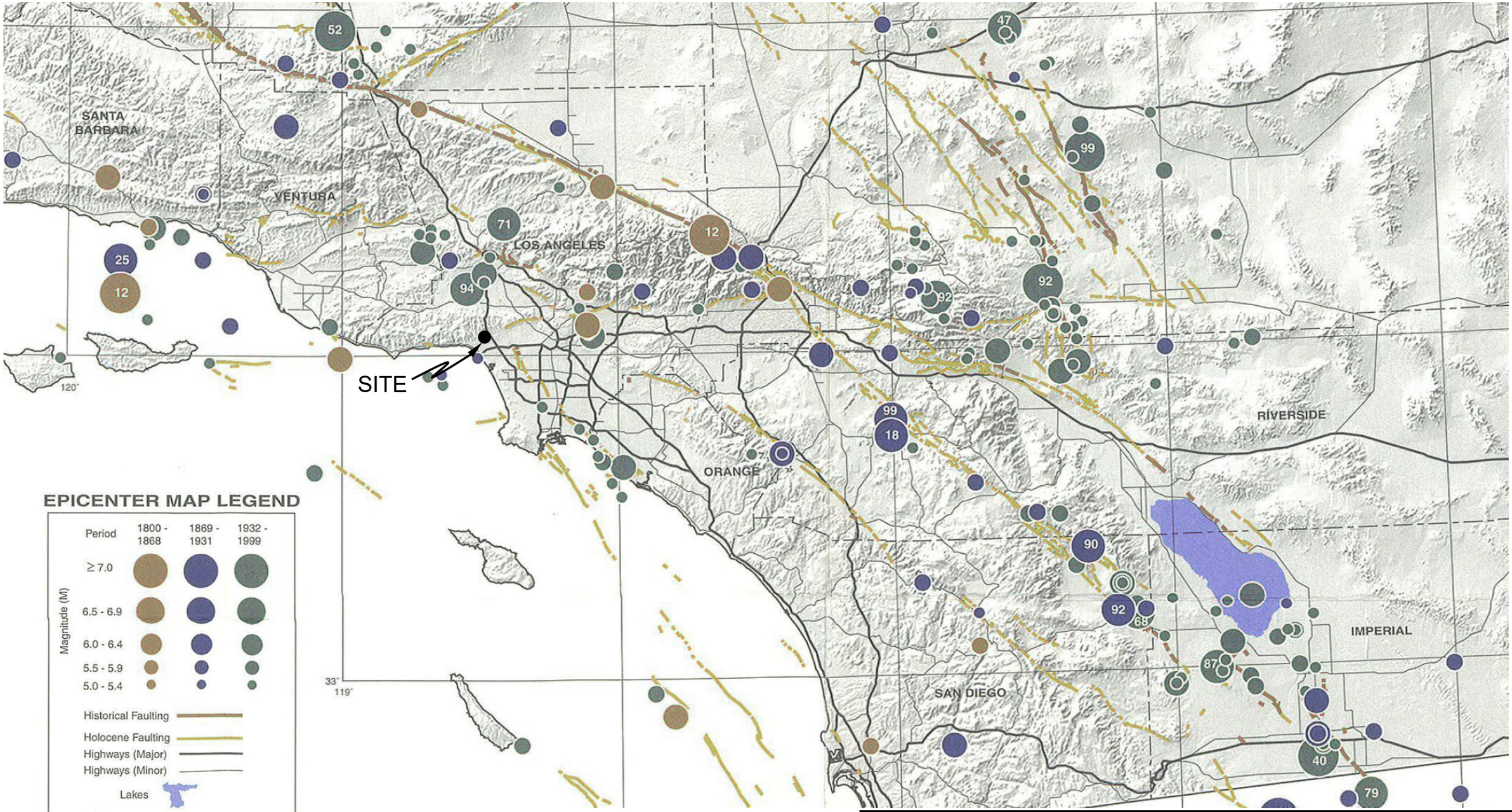
ENVIRONMENTAL GEOTECHNICAL MATERIALS
3303 N. SAN FERNANDO BLVD. - SUITE 100 - BURBANK, CA 91504
PHONE (818) 841-8388 - FAX (818) 841-1704

DRAFTED BY: RMA | CHECKED BY: SFK

REGIONAL FAULT MAP

11973 & 11975 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2020 | PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01 | FIG. 4



EPICENTER MAP LEGEND

Period	1800 - 1868	1869 - 1931	1932 - 1999
≥ 7.0			
6.5 - 6.9			
6.0 - 6.4			
5.5 - 5.9			
5.0 - 5.4			

Magnitude (M)

Historical Faulting

Holocene Faulting

Highways (Major)

Highways (Minor)

Lakes

65 Last two digits of M ≥ 6.5 earthquake year

Reference: Toppozada, T., Branum, D., Petersen, M., Hallstrom, C., Cramer, C., and Reichle, M., 2000, Epicenters and Areas Damaged by M≥5 California Earthquakes, 1800 - 1999, California Geological Survey, Map Sheet 49.

0 20 40 Miles

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REGIONAL SEISMICITY MAP

11973 & 11975 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2020 | PROJECT NO. W1188-06-01 | FIG. 5

Appendix C-2:

Paleontology Response Letter

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

27 March 2020

CAJA Environmental Services, LLC
15350 Sherman Way, Suite 315
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Attn: Sherrie Cruz

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed 11973 San Vicente Boulevard Project, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Sherrie:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed 11973 San Vicente Boulevard Project, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Beverly Hills USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 13 March 2020. We do not have any fossil vertebrate localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

According to geologic mapping, originally there may have been a drainage through most of the proposed project area that contained surface material of younger Quaternary Alluvium. Otherwise, surficial deposits in the proposed project area would consist of older Quaternary alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Monica Mountains to the north. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the very upper-most layers in this vicinity, but at relatively shallow depth may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains from older Quaternary deposits. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in these older Quaternary deposits is LACM 5462, almost due south of the proposed project area along Pennsylvania

Avenue just south of Olympic Boulevard. Locality LACM 5462 is particularly noteworthy because a specimen of extinct lion, *Felis atrox*, was recovered from this locality at a depth of only six feet below the surface. At almost the same distance but to the east-northeast of the proposed project area, south of Wilshire Boulevard between Thayer and Westholme Avenues, our older Quaternary locality LACM 5833 produced fossils of horse, *Equus*, kangaroo rat, *Dipodomys*, wood rat, *Neotoma*, meadow vole, *Microtus*, and pocket gopher, *Thomomys*, at shallow but unstated depth. A little further almost due east of the proposed project area, south of Olympic Boulevard between Avenue of the Stars and Century Park East, our older Quaternary locality LACM 5501 produced fossil specimens of pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata*, dog, *Canis*, and horse, *Equus*, at shallow but unstated depth and localities LACM 3355 and 3821, east-northeast of the proposed project area near the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and Bedford Drive, produced specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*, and even-toed ungulates, Artiodactyla, at a depth of 40 feet below the surface.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Excavations that extend down below about five feet, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed project area should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential of the site. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

Appendix D:

Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

March 20, 2020

Sherrie Cruz
City of Los Angeles

Via Email to: sherrie@ceqa-nepa.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 11973 San Vicente Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Cruz:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;

- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
3/20/2020

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 11973 San Vicente Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County.