OBTAINING SITE DATA

RESEARCH

Research at City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety via Microfilm. Records typically include permits, order to comply, certificate of occupancy, notice of substandard property, geologic and/or soil report, City review letters, etc. ($1.50/page) (Requires understanding of material)

Research of City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety web site.
http://www.permitla.org/parcel - legal description, hazard zones, etc.
http://navigatela.lacity.org/index01.htm - Plot of lot with property line dimensions/location, street location, easements, etc.
http://www.permitla.org/ipar/index.cfm - Permit activity information

Research on internet - Googlearth (http://maps.live.com/), localive.com (http://maps.live.com/) Provides aerial and oblique views of site

U.C.L.A. Geology Library - Maps of regional/local geology, seismic, liquefaction, methane, etc.

Step 1. Determine specific City requirements for project (GPI or meeting)

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety - Grading Pre-Inspection aka GPI

Present plot plans at City. City official will perform a site visit and provide a mailed written opinion indicating what will be required to issue a Building Permit. Note: The GPI may not actually represent final requirements. City reserves right to waive the report requirement, however, may require one if field problem occurs. (Typically the City will require a Geologic and Soils Engineering Exploration Report in order to construct a residence, addition, retaining wall, pool, cantilevered deck, perform grading, etc.). Potential oversights may include but may not be limited to, problems with pre-existing non-conforming conditions, setbacks, property lines, geologic problems, contents of research, etc.

Escrow - Geologic Observation Report

During the escrow inspection time period, a Geologic Observation ("visual") Report should be obtained from a Certified Engineering Geologist. The report will include performing the City research, site observation, and the preparation of a written report with conclusions and recommendations. Completed in two to three days - $950 (min). No subsurface exploration is performed as a part of this type of report, therefore, if a previous report is not located during research, a geologic hazard may remain undetected. Test pits are recommended.

Geologic and Soils Engineering Exploration

Includes all research, field exploration with drill rig or hand labor, sampling for laboratory testing, report preparation, geologic map and section preparation, engineering analysis, with

conclusions and recommendation. Must be provided with topographic survey and plot plan. $2,500 min.
Report applicable for use by architect, structural engineer, civil engineer, contractors

Step 2. Submit report to City for technical review. The review will likely take 4-6 weeks and may require a response to corrections (similar to plan check).

Step 3. The "City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, Grading Division, Approval Letter" is made a part of the architectural/structural plans. Plans submitted to plan check for technical review will require that a copy of the approval letter be a part of the plan.

Step 4. Site visits by geologist, soil engineer, to verify that the recommendations in the report and shown on the plans are being properly implemented during construction

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Appendix 1

EXTRACT - DOUG COPP'S "TRIANGLE OF LIFE"

Rescue Chief and Disaster Manager of the American Rescue Team International (ARTI), the world's most experienced rescue team. The information in this article will save lives in an earthquake.

I have crawled inside 875 collapsed buildings, worked with rescue teams from 60 countries, founded rescue teams in several countries, and I am a member of many rescue teams from many countries. I was the United Nations expert in Disaster Mitigation for two years. I have worked at every major disaster in the world since 1985, except for simultaneous disasters.

In 1996 we made a film which proved my survival methodology to be correct. The Turkish Federal Government, City of Istanbul , University of Istanbul Case Productions and ARTI cooperated to film this practical, scientific test. We collapsed a school and a home with 20 mannequins inside. Ten mannequins did "duck and cover," and ten mannequins I used in my "triangle of life" survival method. After the simulated earthquake collapse we crawled through the rubble and entered the building to film and document the results. The film, in which I practiced my survival techniques under directly observable, scientific conditions, relevant to building collapse, showed there would have been zero percent survival for those doing duck and cover. There would likely have been 100 percent survivability for people using my method of the "triangle of life." This film has been seen by millions of viewers on television in Turkey and the rest of Europe, and it was seen in the USA, Canada and Latin America on the TV program Real TV.

The first building I ever crawled inside of was a school in Mexico City during the 1985 earthquake. Every child was under their desk. Every child was crushed to the thickness of their bones. They could have survived by lying down next to their desks in the aisles. It was obscene, unnecessary and I wondered why the children were not in the aisles. I didn't at the time know that the children were told to hide under something.

Simply stated, when buildings collapse, the weight of the ceilings falling upon the objects or furniture inside crushes these objects, leaving a space or void next to them. This space is what I call the "triangle of life". The larger the object, the stronger, and the less it will compact. The less the object compacts, the larger the void, the greater the probability that the person who is using this void for safety will not be injured. The next time you watch collapsed buildings on television, count the "triangles" you see formed. It is the most common shape, you will see, in a collapsed building. They are everywhere.

TEN TIPS FOR EARTHQUAKE SAFETY

1) Most everyone who simply "ducks and covers" when buildings collapse are crushed to death. People who get under objects, like desks or cars, are crushed.

2) Cats, dogs and babies often naturally curl up in the fetal position. You should too in an earthquake. It is a natural safety/survival instinct. You can survive in a smaller void. Get next to an object, next to a sofa, next to a large bulky object that will compress slightly but leave a void next to it.

3) Wooden buildings are the safest type of construction to be in during an earthquake. Wood is flexible and moves with the force of the earthquake. If the wooden building does collapse, large survival voids are created. Also, the wooden building has less concentrated, crushing weight. Brick buildings will break into individual bricks. Bricks will cause many injuries but less squashed bodies than concrete slabs.

4) If you are in bed during the night and an earthquake occurs, simply roll off the bed. A safe void will exist around the bed. Hotels can achieve a much greater survival rate in earthquakes, simply by posting a sign on the back of the door of every room telling occupants to lie down on the floor, next to the bottom of the bed during an earthquake.

5) If an earthquake happens and you cannot easily escape by getting out the door or window, then lie down and curl up in the fetal position next to a sofa, or large chair.

6) Most everyone who gets under a doorway when buildings collapse is killed. How? If you stand under a doorway and the doorjamb falls forward or backward you will be crushed by the ceiling above. If the door jam falls sideways you will be cut in half by the doorway. In either case, you will be killed!

7) Never go to the stairs. The stairs have a different "moment of frequency" (they swing separately from the main part of the building). The stairs and remainder of the building continuously bump into each other until structural failure of the stairs takes place. The people who get on stairs before they fail are chopped up by the stair treads - horribly mutilated. Even if the building doesn't collapse, stay away from the stairs. The stairs are a likely part of the building to be damaged. Even if the stairs are not collapsed by the earthquake, they may collapse later when overloaded by fleeing people. They should always be checked for safety, even when the rest of the building is not damaged.

8) Get Near the Outer Walls Of Buildings Or Outside Of Them If Possible - It is much better to be near the outside of the building rather than the interior. The farther inside you are from the outside perimeter of the building the greater the probability that your escape route will be blocked.

9) People inside of their vehicles are crushed when the road above falls in an earthquake and crushes their vehicles; which is exactly what happened with the slabs between the decks of the Nimitz Freeway. The victims of the San Francisco earthquake all stayed inside of their vehicles. They were all killed. They could have easily survived by getting out and sitting or lying next to their vehicles. Everyone killed would have survived if they had been able to get out of their cars and sit or lie next to them. All the crushed cars had voids 3 feet high next to them, except for the cars that had columns fall directly across them.

10) I discovered, while crawling inside of collapsed newspaper offices and other offices with a lot of paper, that paper does not compact. Large voids are found surrounding stacks of paper.

Appendix 2.

MAINTAINING HILLSIDE PROPERTY

The following is a list of items which can help to improve the performance and stability of your hillside property. Maintenance of your hillside property is the responsibility of the individual property owner.

Drainage

The most important item in maintaining a hillside property is proper drainage control. All existing structures must be provided with roof gutters which discharge into downspouts. The roof drainage should then be transferred to the street in non-erosive drainage devices. Roof drainage must not be allowed to discharge adjacent to the foundation. Pad and yard drainage must be collected by area drains which also transfer runoff to the street. Drainage must not be allowed to pond on the pad, against any foundation or behind retaining walls. Slope drainage should be collected in a system of concrete "V" shaped surface drains. Slope drainage must not be allowed to flow uncontrolled over any slope. It is important for the hillside property owner to periodically inspect all drainage devices. Broken or nonfunctional devices should be repaired immediately and cracks properly sealed. Seasonal cleaning is also required in order for the devices to function properly.

Erosion Protection

Erosion of slopes in the hillside area is a common problem. While erosion can not be completely prevented, certain precautions and mitigating measures can be taken to limit the amount of slope erosion. The most effective preventative measure is proper drainage control. All slopes must be planted with approved erosion resistant vegetation. Proper planting will not eliminate the risk of slope failure and slumping within the upper three feet of surficial slope materials, however the root structure will reduce erosion. Unplanted/poorly planted slopes should be covered with plastic during

the rainy season.

Debris Protection

Structures located within the axis of a natural drainage course are subject to hazards resulting from concentrated runoff and mudflow. Proper protection devices include retaining walls, deflection walls, debris fences, and surface drains. Retaining walls and deflection walls should be provided with sufficient "freeboard" to prevent debris from over-topping the wall during intense rainfall. A concrete "V" shaped drain is required behind walls to collect and channel debris and runoff to the street or approved location. The surface drain requires periodic cleanout of debris in order to remain effective. Inspection of the wall and drains should also be made for any signs of cracking or distress. Cracks should be properly sealed.

Landscape Watering

Another common problem in the hillside area is excessive irrigation, which leads leads to accelerated erosion, saturation of surficial materials and possible slope failure. Slopes and landscape areas should be carefully monitored for moisture content. regulated watering system with timers is recommended. Periodic inspection of the watering system should be performed to check for leaks and breaks in the lines. All leaks and breaks should be immediately repaired. The irrigation should be coordinated with the area, type of vegetation, and season.

Rodent Control

Burrowing animals, such as gophers and squirrels can cause slope stability problems. Burrows loosen the soil and provide conduits for surface runoff which often leads to accelerated erosion and mudflows. Extermination of all burrowing animals present on the site is recommended.

Appendix 3.

PLANTS APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

[Per Sec.91.7007, subparagraph (d)]

A. Grasses or turf (to be planted at 5 to 10 lbs.per 1,000 sq.ft.)

1. Recommended mixture: Purple Vetch @ 1/2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.; Fescue Goars, @ 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.; Trefoil, @ 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.; Approved Native Plant and Wild Flower Seeds, @ 1/4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

   Each of the above grasses may be reduced by 20% by substituting one of the following grasses:

   Lolium Multiflorum-Annual or Italian Rye Grass.
   Lolium perenne-Perennial Rye Grass.

2. Other grasses and percentages may be recommended by a landscape architect

subject to approval by the Department.

B. Ground Cover Plants (may be used in lieu of grasses-to be planted minimum 18" on center).

1. Hedera carariensis (Algerian Ivy); 2. Ipomoea Leari (Blue Dawn Flower-Morning Glory); 3. Parthenocissus Quinquefolia (Virginia Creep-Baccharis Pilularis (Dwarf Chaparral Broom-Kidneywart Baccharis); 6. Malephora-Hymenocyclus-Crocea (Malephora Ice Plant); 7. Drosanthemum Floribundum (Dronsanthemum Ice Plant); 8. Other deep-rooted ground cover plants recommended by a landscape architect subject to approval by the Department.

C. Evergreen Shrubs.

1. Acacia Longifolia (Sidney Golden Wattle Acacia); 2. Acacia Cyclops (Cyclops Acacia); 3. Acacia Latifolia (Broad Leaf Acacia); 4. Acacia Armata (Kangaroo Thorn); 5. Acacia Saligna (Willow Acacia-Goldreath Acacia); 6. Acacia Verticillata (Star Acacia) 7. Caenothus Griseus Horizontalis (Carmel Creeper); 8. Fremontodendron Californicum (Fremontia-Common Flannel Bush); 9. Fremontodendron Mexicanum (San Fremontia-Southern Flannel Bush); 10. Cotoneaster Dammeri (Bearberry Cotoneaster); 14. Jasminum Humile Revolution (Italian Jasmin); 15. Jasminum Mesnyl (Primrose Jasmin); 16. Melaleuca Wilsonii (Wilson Melaleuca); 17. Nerium Oleander (Oleander); 18. Hypericum Calycinum (Aaron's Beard-Creeping St. Johnswort); 19. Rosemarinus Officinalis Prostratus (Dwarf-Prostrate-Rosemary); 20. Sollya Fusiformis-S. Heterophylla (Australian Bluebell Creeper); 21. Pyracantha-P.Crenato-Serrata (Firethorn); 22. Pyracantha Santa Cruz (Prostrate Firethorn); 23. Spartium Junceum (Spanish Boom); 24. Callistemon (Bottlebrush); 25. Cistus Purpureus (Orchid Rockrose); 26. Genista Sagittalis Broom); 27. Garrya Elliptica (Coasr Silktassel); 28. Other deep-rooted plants as recommended by a landscape architect), subject to approval by the Department.

D. Trees.

1. Eucalyptus Lehmanni (Bushy Yate); 2. Eucalptus Preissiana (Bell-Fruited Yate); 3. Eucalyptus Corunta (Yate); 4. Eucalyptus Megacornuta (Big-Horn); 5. Eucalyptus Erythronema (Red-Flowered Mallee); 6. Schinus Molle (California Pepper Tree); 7. Pinus Halepenis (Aleppo Pine) and other to moderate fast growing hardy varieties of pine; 8. Prosipis Glandulosa Torreyana (Mesquite); 9. Cupressus Glabra (Arazona Cypress) and other hardy varieties of cypress; 10. Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper, and other hardy varieties of juniper; 11. Caenothus Arboreus (Feltleaf-Tree Lilac); 12.Schinus Terebinthiofolius (Brazilian Pepper); 13. Other trees recommended by a landscape architect, subject to approval by the Department.

SLOPE PLANTING

The following list is recommended in 'All About Ground Covers", written by Don Dimond and Michael MacCaskey, 1982.

Akebia quinata (five-leaf akebia)
Arctostaphylos wa-ursi (Kinnikinnick)
Baccharis pilularis (Dwarf coyote brush)
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis (Carmel creeper)
Cistus (Rock rose)
Coronilla varia (Crown vetch)

Cotoneaster, low-growing
Hedera (Ivy)
Hemerocallis (Daylily)
Hypericum calycinum (Aaron's beard)
Juniperus (Juniper, low-growing)
Lantana montevidensis (Lantana)
Lonicera (Honeysuckle)
Lotus berthelotii (Parrot's beak)
Parthenocissus Quinquefolia (Virginia creeper)
Phalaris arundinacea 'Picta' (Ribbon grass)
Polygonum cuspidatum compactum (Fleece flower)
Pyracantha koidzumii 'Santa Cruz' (Santa Cruz Pyracantha)
Rosa (Rose, low growing)
Rosmarinus Officinalis 'Prostratus' (Dwarf rosemary)
Vinca (Periwinkle)

Private Consultant Recommended Varieties

Ground cover :
Lonicera Pileata - good ground cover, fragrant
Baccaras - good ground cover
Vinca Major
Rosemary

Shrubs :
Romneya Coulteri - Matilija poppy - soil binder
Plumbago Auriculada - good, flower
Abelia

Trees :
Quercus Agrifolia (California Oak)
Quercus dumosa - California scrub oak - very deep roots (25 feet)
Melaleuca Nesophilla (Pink Melaluca) - great for slopes
Ceanothus Arboreus (Feltleaf-Tree Lilac)
Cercis occidentalis (Western Red Bud)
prostrate acacia

List of vegetation from **Engineering Geology Practice in Southern California edited by Bernard Pipkin and Richard Proctor.** Article prepared by Paul Merifield. Listed references:

Emery, D.E., 1967, Native plants for erosion control in Southern California: leaflets of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 97-111.

Radtke, K.W.H., 1983, Living more safely in the chaparral-urban environment: U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, General Technical Report PSW-67, 51p.

Pecoff, R., 1983, Innovative erosion control plant materials and planting procedures in Sculin, C.M., Excavation and grading code administration, inspection and enforcement: Prentice-Hall, p. 255-266.

Perry, B., 1987, Trees and Shrubs for dry California landscapes: Land Design Publishing, San Dimas, California

Acacia cyclosis (Acacia cyclops)
Acacia Longifolia (Sidney golden wattle)
Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle)
Acacia rodelens cultivar ongerup (prostrate acacia)
Acacia Verticillata (Star acacia)
Achillea millefolium (White yarrow)
Arctostaphylos gladulosa (Eastwood manzanita)
Atriplex caescens (four-wing saltbush)
Atriplex halimus (Sea orach)
Atriplex lentiformis (Quail bush)
Atriplex nuttlei
Atriplex rhagodiodes (silver saltbush)
Atriplex undulata (Wavy leaf saltbush)
Baccharis pilularisprostrata (prostrate coyote bush)
Baccharis pilularis, consanguine (coyote bush or chaparral broom)
Baccharis pilularis, pilularis (Dwarf chaparral broom)
Baccharis viminea (Mulefat)
Callistemon species (Bottlebrush)
Ceanothus crassifolius (Hoaryleaf Ceanothus)
Ceanothus crisseus (Carmel Ceanothus)
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis (Carmel creeper)
Ceanothus glorious (Point Reyes Ceanothus)
Ceanothus leucodermis (Chaparral white thorn)
Ceanothus megacarpus (Bigpod Ceanothus)
Ceanothus oliganthus (Hairy Ceanothus)
Cercidium microphyllum (Parkinsonia microphyllum)
(Littleleaf Palo Verde)
Displacus longiflorus (Mimilus longiflorus) (Bush Monkeyflower)
Eriodictyon Californicum (Yerba santa)
Eriodictyon trichocalyx (Hairy yerba santa)
Eriogonum giganteum (St. Catherine's lace)
Fremontodendron Californicum (Fremontia

LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

Parcel Profile Report

Home
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To generate a Parcel Profile Report, please search for the parcel by the address or the Assessor Parcel Number (i.e. the property tax bill number).

Address Search :

Single Address Search

Address Range Search

Please enter the parcel's address. You may enter a single address or a range of addresses to search for the parcel (click on the appropriate link under "Address Search"). If you are searching for an address with a fraction, simply enter the street number ("Single Address Search") or a range of street numbers ("Address Range Search") to return a list of all the addresses that match the street number or range of street numbers with and without a fraction. The asterisk symbol (*) indicates the required fields for an address search. Click here for the rules associated with searching by address.

Street Number: 2286 *

Street Name: GLOAMING *

(Street name only, do not enter the street suffix such as Ave, Blvd, Pl, St, etc.)

Assessor Parcel Number Search :

Please enter the parcel's Assessor Parcel Number (i.e. the property tax bill number).

Assessor Parcel Number: - -

Search Clear

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

Property Activity Rep

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Parcel Profile Report

LADBS Home

LAHD Property Activity Report

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Plan Check, Permit, and Inspection addresses found: 2

Code Enforcement addresses found: 0

PLEASE CLICK ON AN ADDRESS TO GET MORE DETAILS:

Plan Check, Permit, and Inspection Information

2286 N GLOAMING WAY 90210

2286 N GLOAMING WAY GUEST-HOUSE 90210

Code Enforcement Information

No addresses have been found based on your search criteria.

BACK NEW SEARCH

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DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

Property Activity Rep

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LADBS Home

LAHD Property Activity Report

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2286 N GLOAMING WAY 90210

PLEASE CLICK ON AN APPLICATION/PERMIT NUMBER TO GET MORE DETAILS:

APPLICATION/ PERMIT NUMBER	PC / JOB NUMBER	TYPE	STATUS	STATUS DATE	EXCERPT OF WORK DE
99016 30000 02816	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Issued	02/17/1999	Replace doors and windows (exi same size), new floors finish, ren
99016 10000 05137	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Issued	03/25/1999	REMOVE EXISTING ROOF. INS EMBED IN HOT. CLASS "A" RO
99016 20001 09340	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Closed	04/19/2010	REVISE PERMIT NO. 03016 10(23508) TO CHANGE FRAMING
99016 10000 06131	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Closed	10/06/2010	INSTALL NEW SKYLIGHT (45" > BEDROOM, 30" X 53" SKYLIGH
99016 10000 09340	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Expired	01/29/2007	ENCLOSE EXISTING CARPOR EXISTING ROOF LINE - RELOC ENTRY UNDER E
03016 10000 01223	--	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Finaled	04/02/2004	REMODEL EXISTING 3- BATHF KITCHEN BY ENCLOSING EXIS PORC
10016 20001 15033	B10VN09770	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Issued	10/14/2010	SUPPLEMENTAL PERMIT FOR 15033 TO ADD FRAMING & DE SKYLIGHT
10016 20001 15034	B10VN09771	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Issued	10/14/2010	SUPPLEMENTAL PERMIT FOR 15034 TO ADD FRAMING & DE SKYLIGHT
10016 20000 15034	B10VN07945	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Finaled	11/24/2010	Interior remodel at master bathro story single family dwelling
10016 20000 15033	B10VN07942	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Finaled	11/30/2010	Remodeling to existing recreatior interior partition for exterior
10016 20000 12709	B10VN06763	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Permit Finaled	09/22/2010	ROOF EAVE REPAIR (REPLAC BEAMS) PER ENGINEERING D
10016 20000 09999	X10VN08236	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Issued	06/07/2010	MAIN HOUSE---Re-roof with Cla weighing less than 6 pound per s
10016 20000 10123	B10VN05478	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Submitted	06/08/2010	ADD (FIVE) SKYLIGHTS IN MAS ***APPLICANT WITHDREW PLA
10016 20000 08125	B10VN04301	Bldg-Alter/Repair	Application Submittal	05/06/2010	ADD 5 SQ FT SKYLIGHT IN MA
99041 30000 08538	--	Electrical	Permit Finaled	10/06/2010	32 CAN LIGHTS,ELECTRICAL (
03041 20000 06391	--	Electrical	Permit Finaled	04/02/2004	KITCHEN AND 2 BATHROOMS
10041 90000 13781	--	Electrical	Permit Finaled	09/22/2010	Install 14 recessed lights
99044 30000 02329	--	HVAC	Permit Expired	01/08/2007	REPLACE AND INSTALL FLEXA SYSTEM
99042 30000 06119	--	Plumbing	Permit Expired	01/29/2007	SHOWER PAN,PLUMBING FOR TOILET,HOT/COLD & DRAIN FC
03042 20000 09637	--	Plumbing	Permit Finaled	04/02/2004	KITCHEN AND 2 BATHROOMS
10042 90000 16364	--	Plumbing	Issued	09/23/2010	Remodle two residential bathroo heater and vent at studio bath.

BACK NEW SEARCH

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

Report Execution Date: April 12, 2011 - 01:55 PM

Job Address(es) -
1) 2286 N. GLOAMING WAY. , 90210

1. PARCEL LEGAL DESCRIPTION INFORMATION:

Legal Description:

Tract :	TR 10636
Block :	
Lot :	30
Arb :	5
Modifier:	NO
Map Reference Number for Tract Recordation:	M B 171-1/6
Parcel ID Number; (PIN):	153B165 380

2. BASIC ZONING INFORMATION FOR PARCEL:

Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone:	NO
Council District:	5
Community Redevelopment Area:	NO
District Map:	153B165
Flood Hazard Zone:	NO
Hillside Grading Area:	YES
Hillside Ordinance Area:	YES
Planning Area & Community Name:	Bel Air - Beverly Crest
Zone(s):	RE15-1-H

3. GEOGRAPHICALLY ORIENTED" PARCEL INFORMATION:

Building and Safety Branch Office:	LA
Census Tract:	2611.01
Energy Zone:	9
Fire District:	VHFHSZ
Earthquake-Induced Landslide Area:	Yes
Parcel Area (sqft):	24929.3
Thomas Brothers Map Grid:	1) 592-F2 2) 592-F3

4. CITY DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH PARCEL:

Affidavit:	1) AF-90-254677-CCC 2) AF-91-769284-MB 3) AF-93-2285697-PPM 4) AF-93-2285698-PPM
City Planning Cases:	1) CPC-18760 2) CPC-2002-6583-SP
Ordinance:	ORD-132416
Specific Plan Area:	Mulholland Scenic Parkway (Outer Corridor)
Zoning Administrator's Case:	1) ZA-1989-493-YV 2) ZA-1992-1166-YV
Zoning Information File:	ZI-1022-TT

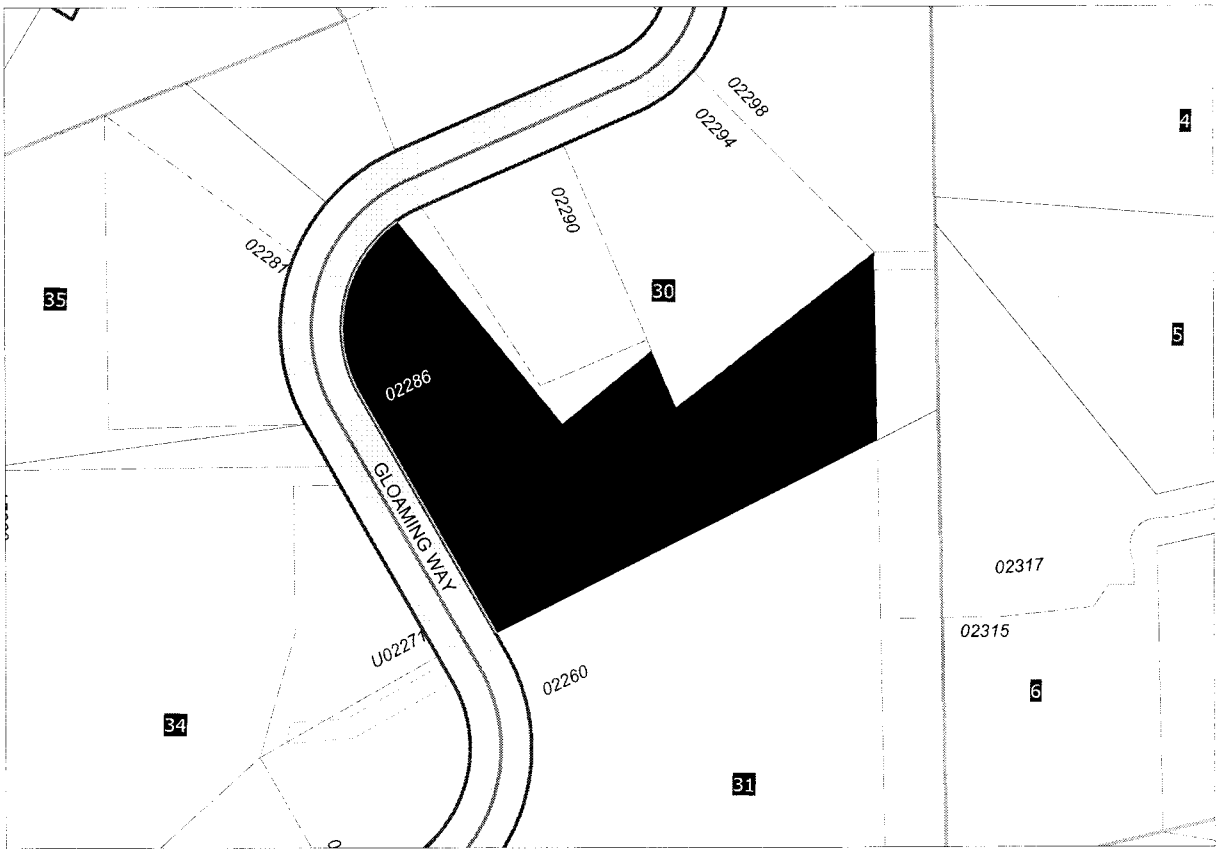
5. **OTHER PARCEL RELATED INFORMATION:**

Seismic Gas Shut Off Valve Installed: NO

--- Parcel Profile Report Definitions ---

NavigateLA

Parcel Legal Text
House Numbers Text
Freeways and Streets
Landbase
Boundaries



N

SCALE 1 : 1,130

50 0 50 100 150

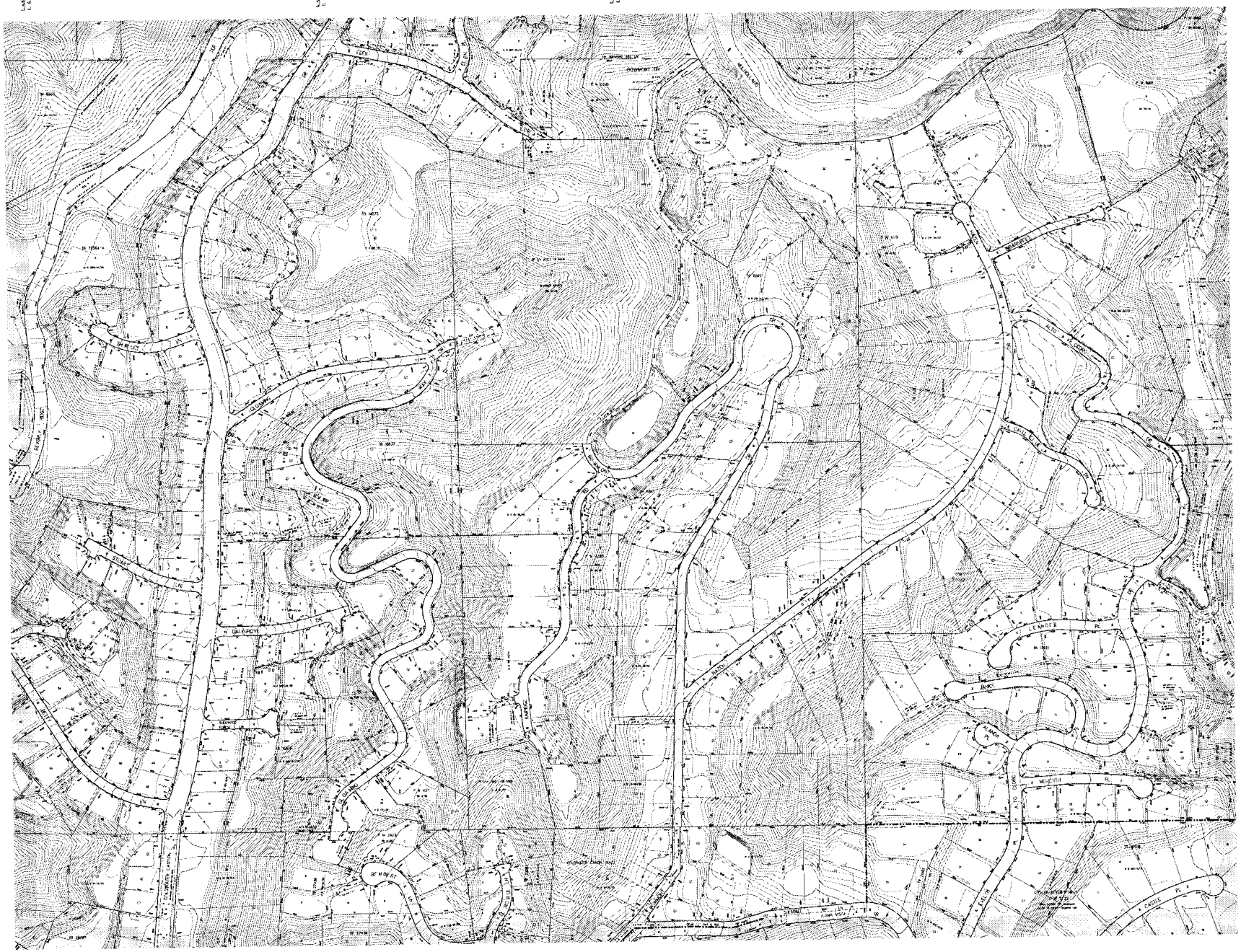
FEET

NavigateLA

City of Los Angeles
Bureau of Engineering
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Cadastral Maps Topo/Ortho (Updated Monthly)

- Landbase with 5ft Contours (DEC. 2000) >>
- Landbase ROW with Ortho and 5ft Contours (DEC 2000) >>



GIS PLOT AS OF MAY 20, 2008 MAP 110S OF 1903

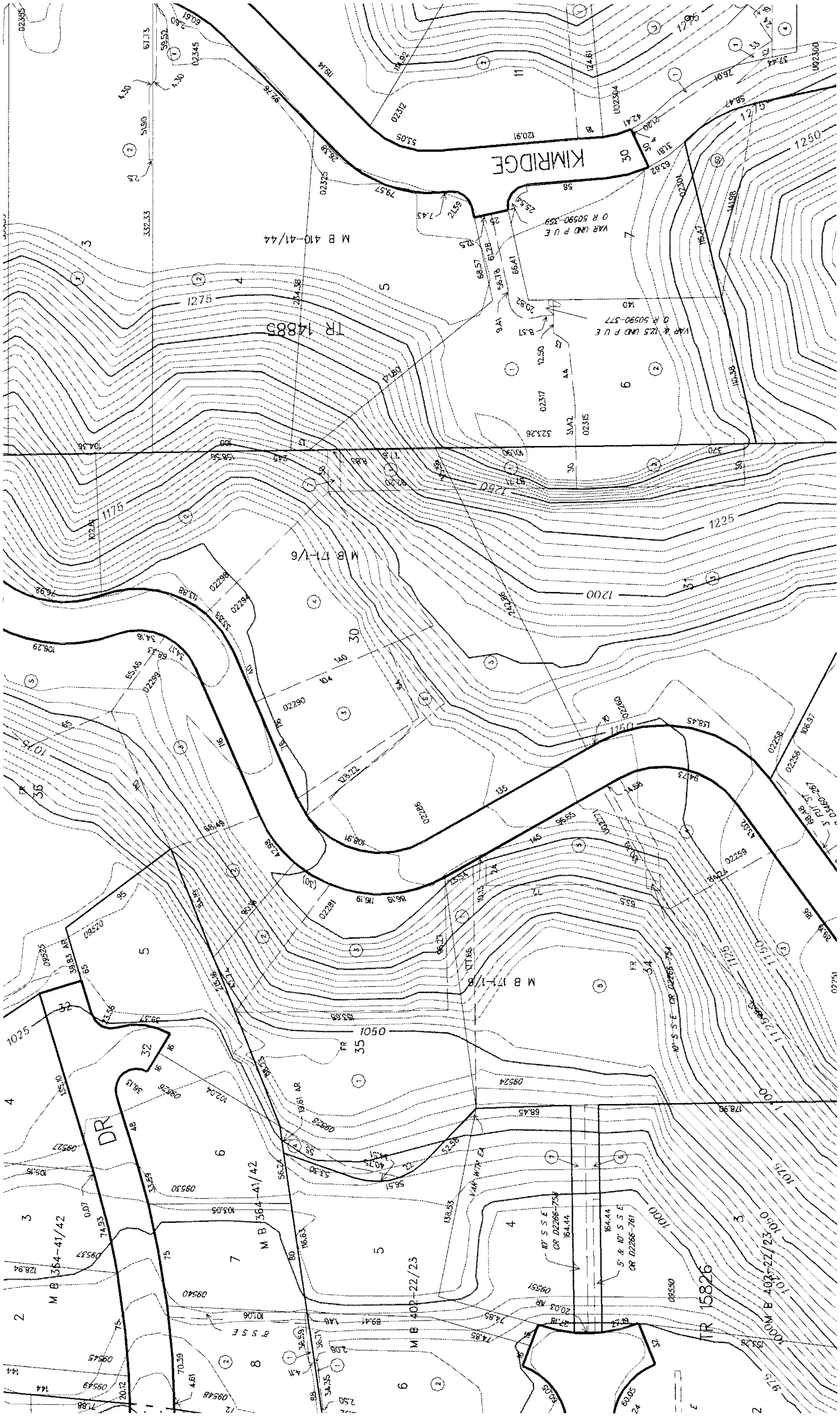
PLOT AS OF 05/20/08

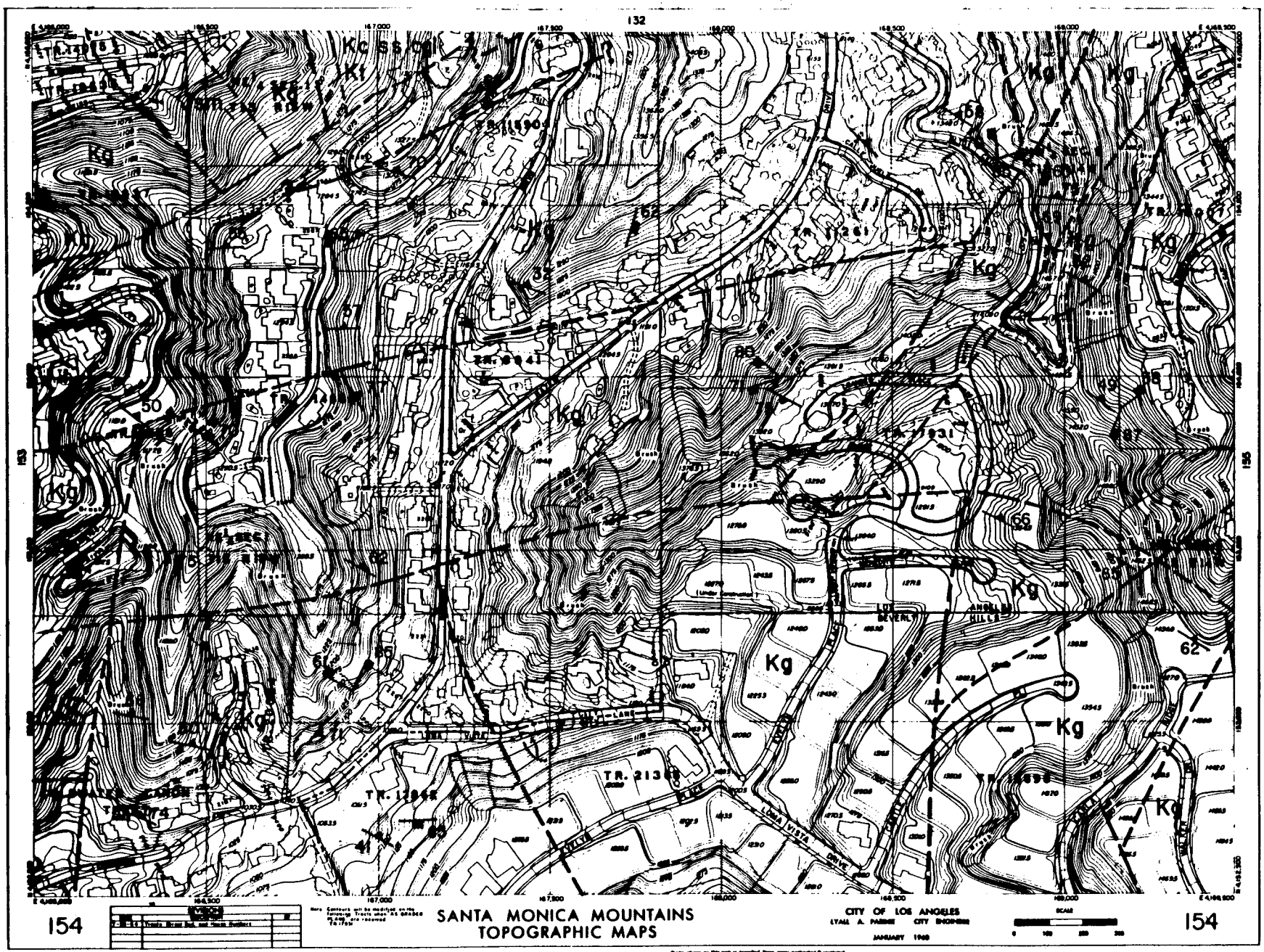
SCALE IN FEET

7164	7024
7083	7023

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
GARY LEE MOORE — CITY ENGINEER
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING — G I S MAPPING DIV.
HANEY PAGE, P.E. — DIVISION ENGINEER

153 B 165


KIMRIDGE
TR 14885
M B 410-41/44
M B 171-1/6
DR
M B 364-41/42
M B 402-22/23
TR 15826



PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAPS

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

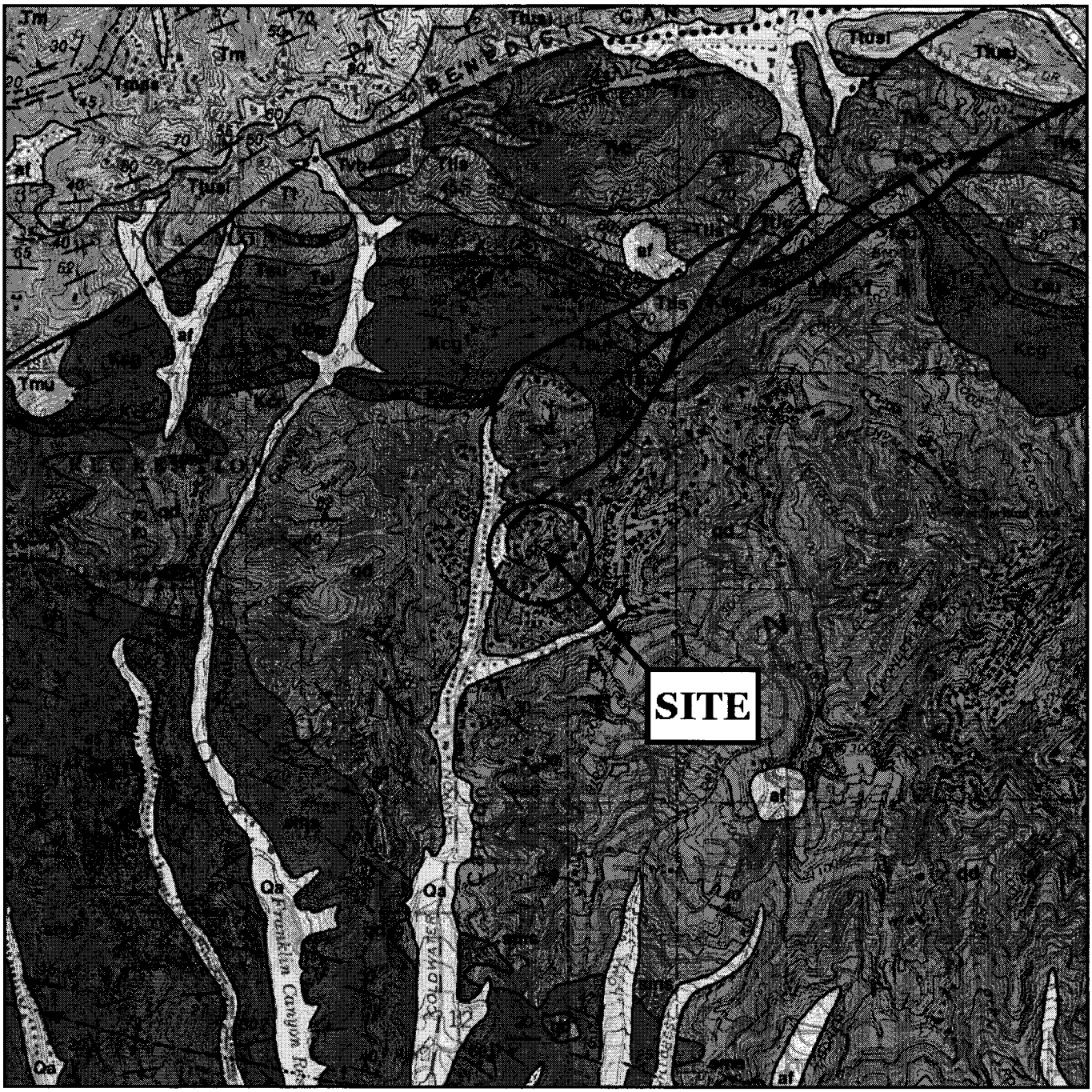
GEOTECHNICAL, INC.
Schick

REFERENCE: Geologic Map of the Beverly Hills Quadrangle, Los Angeles, California, by Thomas W. Dibblee, Jr., 1991.

ADDRESS: 2286 N. Gloaming Way

CLIENT:

JOB:



SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

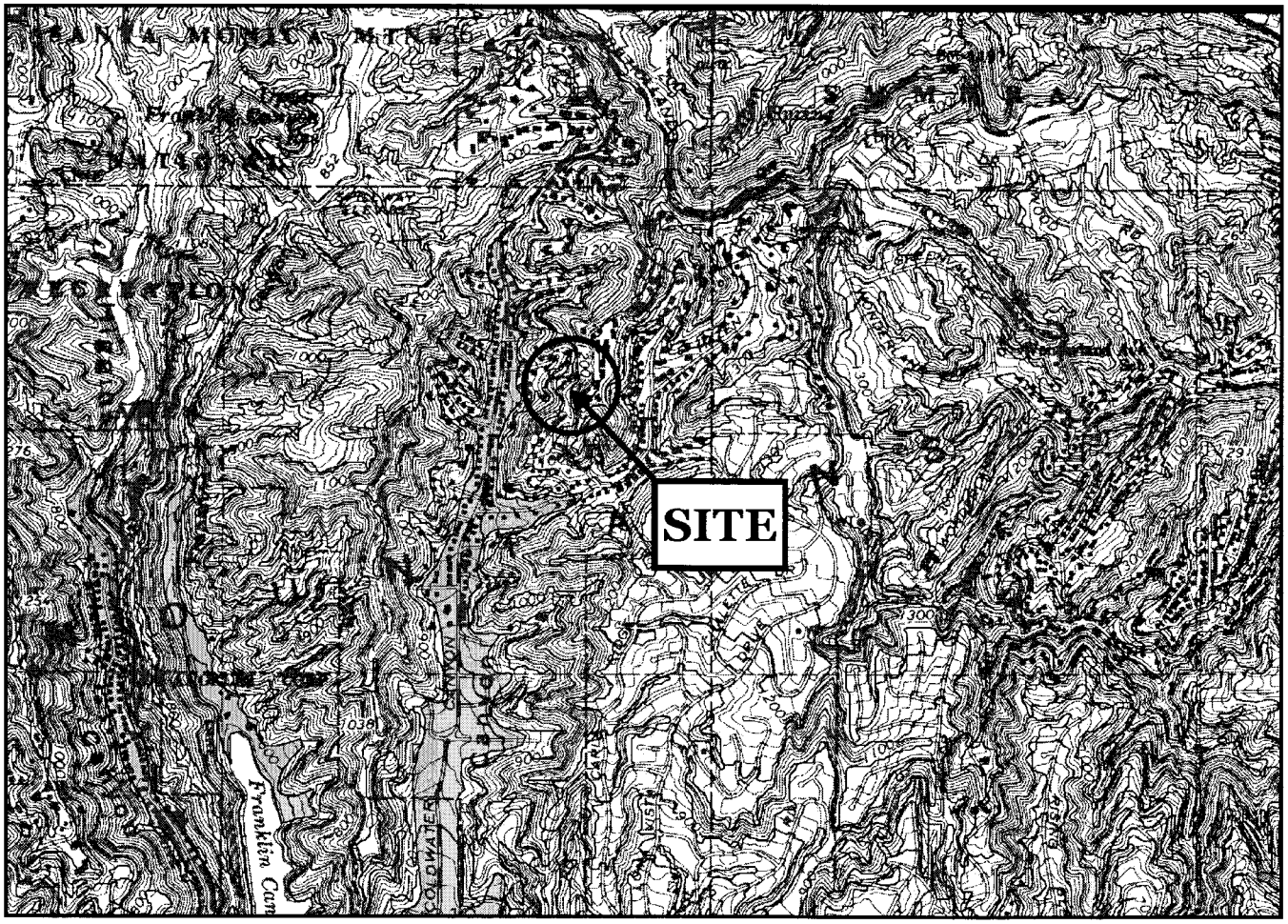
GEOTECHNICAL, INC.
Schick

REFERENCE: State of California, Seismic Hazard Zones, Beverly Hills Quadrangle, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, 1999

ADDRESS: 2286 N. Gloaming Way

CLIENT:

JOB:



ZONES OF REQUIRED INVESTIGATION

LIQUEFACTION
Areas where historic occurrences of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693 would be required.

EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LANDSLIDES
Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693 would be required.