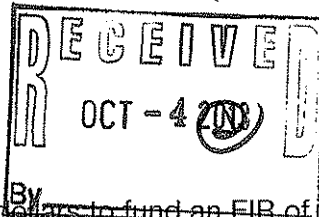


13-1248
6

File 13-1248 Agenda Item 5 October 4, 2013



To the Los Angeles City Council Members;

Regarding the proposal to move two thirds of a million dollars to fund an EIR of the Hollywood CAP Park. Please save our resources and do not move the money.

I contest where it says in the motion, that Hollywood residents aren't near a park. They are near Griffith Park. the largest municipal park, according to the City's Park website, and Runyon Canyon, the second largest park. I would rather the money go to these needful organizations, which are scouring for money supporting those parks.

I was amazed to see "Arts, Parks, Aging & River, Personnel and Animal Welfare" stamped on the motion. I have been trying to find out who is responsible for ticketing people who do not pick up after their dogs. I realize how ridiculous this may sound, but it is a serious, health issue in Hollywood. (In Belgium, dog feces are the number one issue when people determine that an area is not safe to live in). I am told, by Animal Welfare, they do not have enough funds to hire someone to enforce the law. I am required to photograph them, get their name and address, and then send it in. Try to do this action in Hollywood, where people disappear into apartments. There is enough dog feces to pay for a hire. It would be self fulfilling.

But to see that there are enough resources in the City Park funds to move money to fund an EIR, one that would sit where the Los Angeles Times has reported in two articles, that a 1988 report from the California State Department of Mines and Geology has said that "with a strong enough earthquake, the overpasses of Sunset Boulevard and Hollywood Boulevard would collapse." A park there just doesn't make sense. But then, one sees in the Friends of Hollywood Park that Phil Aarons of Millennium Partners is the Chairman. I am sorry, I cannot help but make that connection that if he gets a park next to his Millennium towers, he can more easily sell his properties. And the Park comes with City and Federal dollars. Or am I wrong?

And in the meantime, no one picks up after their dogs. But everyone can get excited about spending money on a park that should not, be built. It endangers too many lives according to the report. Let alone the noxious vapors coming up out of the park around children playing. Even in a park. No one can enact a simple solution for a better quality of life. Please, don't waste our scarce collective money. Put the money where it needs to go, to the other departments that are crying for it.

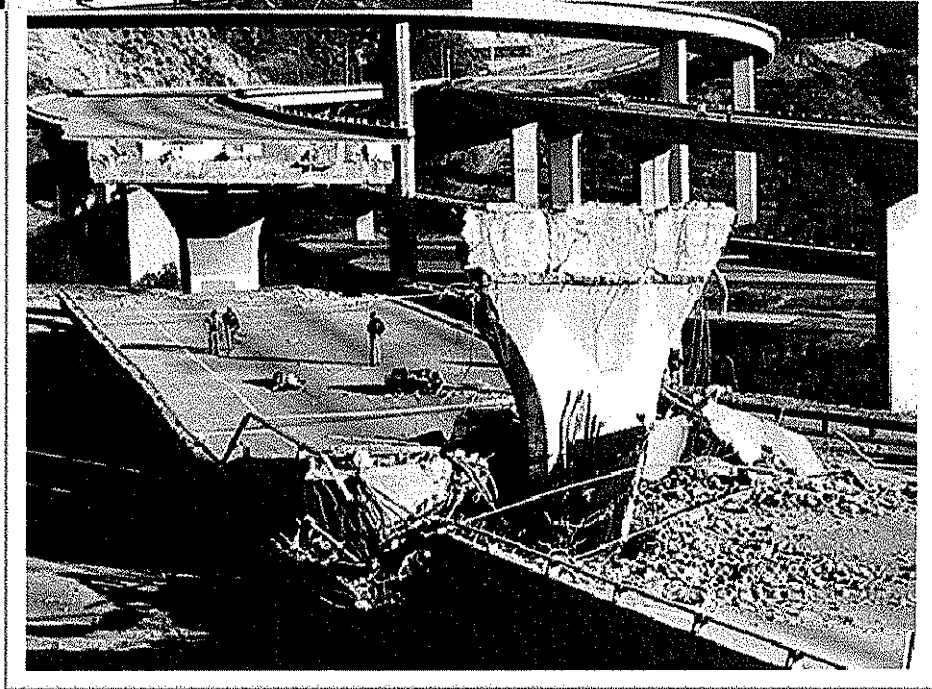
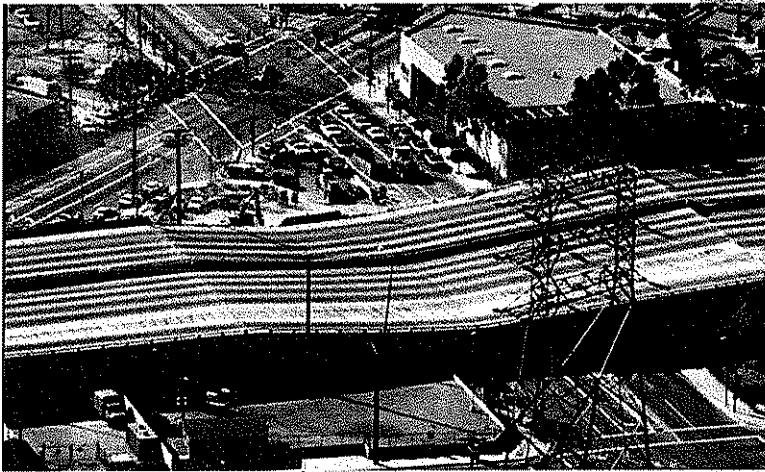
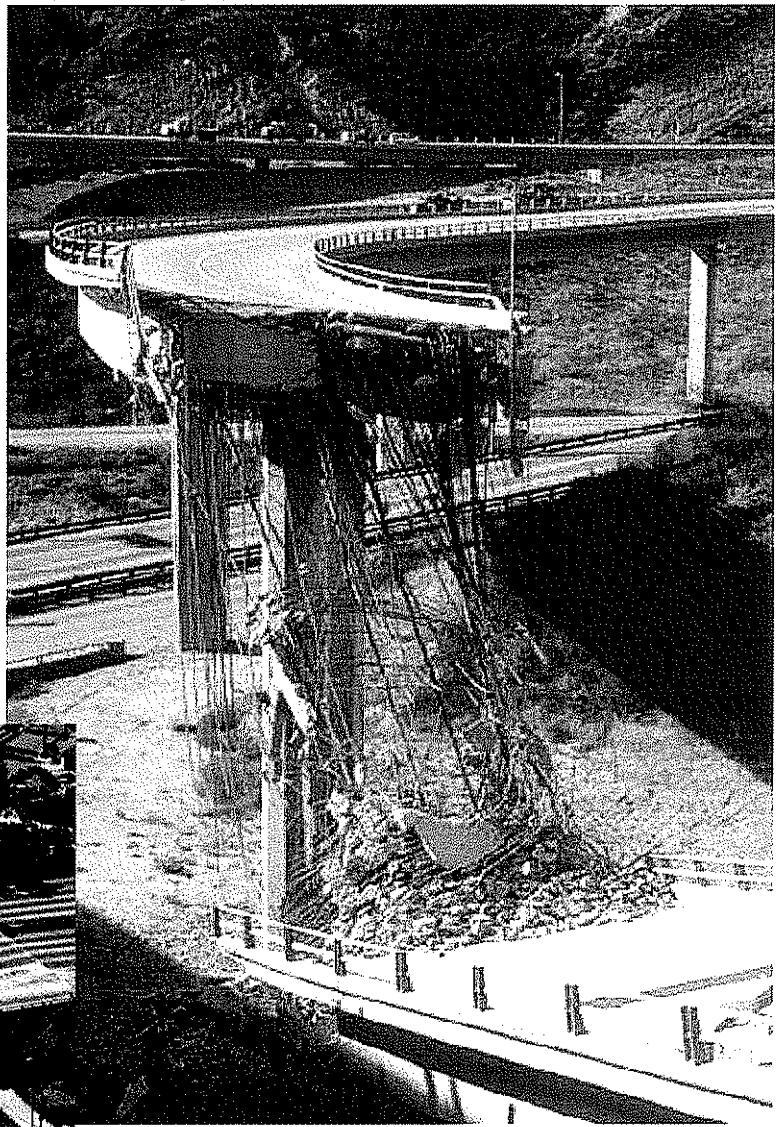
Please vote 'no' on the moving this money.

Brian Dyer
District 13
mythicchallenges@hotmail.com

13-1248 (6)

Earthquakes NOT Good for Freeways!

According to an L.A. Times article in 2001, "In 1988, the state Division of Mines and Geology set out a comprehensive scenario suggesting that a magnitude 7 temblor on the Newport-Inglewood could cause enormous damage. **The model foresaw such occurrences as the blockage of the Hollywood Freeway at the over-crossings for Hollywood and Sunset boulevards,** reduction of the capacity of Los Angeles International Airport to 30% for two days, the indefinite loss of 34% of all hospital beds in Los Angeles and Orange counties, the shutdown of five power plants for three days and impediments in water supplies."



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LA Now - September 7, 2012 Beverly Hills earthquake hit at intersection of 2 major faults

<http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2012/09/beverly-hills-earthquake-hit-at-intersection-of-2-major-faults.html>

Los Angeles Times

LOCAL



L.A. NOW

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA -- THIS JUST IN

4.7 quake renews worries about destructive Newport-Inglewood fault

May 18, 2009 | 6:58 am



Seismologists suspect that the magnitude-4.7 earthquake that shook a large stretch of Southern California on Sunday night erupted along the Newport-Inglewood fault, which experts have long feared would produce a devastating temblor.

"The initial focal mechanism is consistent with a slip on the Newport-Inglewood fault, which was the source of the damaging 1933 Long Beach earthquake," the U.S. Geological Survey said in a statement. "Two of the early aftershocks, however, are west of the Newport-Inglewood fault trend. Later aftershocks will help to define the fault plane that ruptured."

USGS officials are not sure whether Sunday's temblor occurred on the Newport-Inglewood but noted that a 1920 quake in the same area erupted on that fault line.

The quake hit at 8:39 p.m. and was centered near Lennox, a community between Inglewood and Hawthorne and east of Los Angeles International Airport. Lasting about 15 seconds, the temblor could be felt as far away as the high desert, Indio, Carpinteria and San Diego County. There were no reports of major damage or injuries.

The earthquake was "a bit deep," originating 8.4 miles below the surface, said U.S. Geological Survey seismologist Susan Hough. "That tends to make it less sharp -- less of a jerky, abrupt motion."

As a result, most of the region felt the quake as a rolling motion, though some closer to the center may have felt a jolt.

The Newport-Inglewood fault, beginning just off the Orange County coast and extending 50 miles northwest through Long Beach, Inglewood and into West Los Angeles, is believed capable of generating a quake in the magnitude-7 range and has been the subject of dire quake scenarios because it runs directly under some of the most densely populated areas of Southern California.

Movement along the southern part of that fault caused the 1933 Long Beach quake, a 6.3 temblor centered off Newport Beach that killed 115 people, mainly in Long Beach and Compton. That was the second-largest number of fatalities in a California temblor in recorded history. Damage to school buildings caused by that quake led to major steps toward earthquake-resistant construction in the state.

A study by the Division of Mines and Geology found that a quake along the Newport-Inglewood fault could cause blockage of the Hollywood Freeway at the over-crossings for Hollywood and Sunset boulevards, reduction of the capacity of Los Angeles International Airport to 30% for two days, the indefinite loss of 34% of all hospital beds in Los Angeles and Orange counties, the shutdown of five power plants for three days and impediments in water supplies.

The USGS said in its statement that the Newport-Inglewood fault "was formerly thought to be capable of very large earthquakes. More recent research has shown that, instead, it is of less concern and only capable of up to about [magnitude] 7.4."

Though there was little damage, Sunday's temblor was felt across a wide area.

"It felt like all the windows were about to pop," said Joseph Poindexter, 36, of Los Angeles, who was inside the Hollywood Park Casino. "It sounded like a big sonic boom. Everybody started running or ducking under the tables."

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Archive for Tuesday, September 11, 2001

Quake Occurred Along Fault Said to Be Among Area's Most Dangerous

By Kenneth Reich

September 11, 2001 *in print edition B-1*

Sunday's 4.2 earthquake that shook large parts of Los Angeles appears to have involved the north end of the Newport-Inglewood fault, one of the most dangerous in Southern California, three leading quake scientists said Monday.

The Newport-Inglewood fault, beginning just off the Orange County coast and extending 50 miles northwest through Long Beach, Inglewood and into West Los Angeles, is believed capable of generating a quake in the magnitude 7 range and has been the subject of dire quake scenarios because it runs directly under some of the most densely populated areas of Southern California.

Movement along the southern part of the same fault caused the 1933 Long Beach quake, a 6.3 temblor centered off Newport Beach that killed 115 people, mainly in Long Beach and Compton. That was the second-largest number of fatalities in a California temblor in recorded history. Damage to school buildings caused by that quake led to major steps toward earthquake-resistant construction in the state.

By contrast, although Sunday's quake was the largest in the immediate vicinity in many years, it still has to be considered a small event, said James F. Dolan, a quake scientist at USC.

"It was felt so strongly because it was so shallow," Dolan said. "The 4.2 means a rupture of only about 500 meters in diameter, a very small area. Compare that with the 1857 quake on the San Andreas, which ruptured about 4,000 square kilometers."

A rupture is the section of fault line where the earth slips, causing a quake.

Sunday's earthquake was located near the intersection of the Newport-Inglewood and Hollywood faults, said seismologists Egill Hauksson and Kate Hutton of Caltech. But because the Newport-Inglewood is at a shallower depth and runs in a direction consistent with the focus of the quake, and the Hollywood fault does not, the Newport-Inglewood fault is the most likely culprit, they said.

The quake caused horizontal movement that occurred on a north-northwest striking plane near West Hollywood. That was also the orientation of several small aftershocks, the scientists said.

Robert S. Yates, a seismologist at Oregon State University, agreed. Sunday's quake was "a Newport-Inglewood strike-slip type event," he said.

The epicenter of the quake appears to have been about 2 1/2 miles below the corner of Beverly and La Cienega boulevards. Such locations can be half a mile off in any direction, Hauksson said Monday.

That location is about two miles east of what geologists have thought of as the northern end of the Newport-Inglewood fault, near Century City. But as they study recent significant quakes in Southern California, scientists have moved to the view that

faults occur more in a zone than along a narrow line.

"Broadly speaking, where the quake occurred was part of the Newport-Inglewood fault system, but not on the fault proper," Dolan said. "We have to be hesitant to reach any sweeping conclusions," he added, because "the rupture is a very small segment of this fault system."

The temblor would be the largest to strike the northern segment of the Newport-Inglewood fault since a magnitude 4.9 centered in Baldwin Hills in 1920.

In 1988, the state Division of Mines and Geology set out a comprehensive scenario suggesting that a magnitude 7 temblor on the Newport-Inglewood could cause enormous damage. The model foresaw such occurrences as the blockage of the Hollywood Freeway at the over-crossings for Hollywood and Sunset boulevards, reduction of the capacity of Los Angeles International Airport to 30% for two days, the indefinite loss of 34% of all hospital beds in Los Angeles and Orange counties, the shutdown of five power plants for three days and impediments in water supplies.

Luckily, however, the interval between quakes on the fault is long. Since the Baldwin Hills quake of 1920 and the Long Beach quake of 1933, the Newport-Inglewood fault has been the cause of two 4.8 quakes, in Gardena and Torrance, in 1941.

Still, in the long sweep of geological time, a series of moderate quakes during a period of 80 years can presage a bigger quake eventually. Since the affected Los Angeles-Orange county areas contain millions of people, its consequences could be immense.

Several years ago, Risk Management Solutions, a Bay Area quake-modeling firm, estimated that damage from a magnitude 7 quake on the Newport-Inglewood could range from \$125 billion to \$220 billion. By comparison, damage from the Northridge quake in 1994 was about \$40 billion. For reasons of taste, such scenarios do not usually estimate casualties.

Hauksson and Hutton, meanwhile, said there were some small precursors of Sunday's quake that could only have been detected by instruments.

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