



10	219	Quercus agrifolia	Impacted	13	3.4	Quercus agrifolia	14	Good
11	210	Quercus agrifolia	Impacted	24	3.6	Quercus agrifolia	27	Healthy
12	212	Quercus agrifolia	Impacted	29	2.4	Quercus agrifolia	30	Good

Of 12 Trees selected for survey, 5 or 41.7% do not appear on the EIR despite their presence in the impacted area.

All 12 trees that we examined are either good or healthy meaning that they had no damage or disease which would impair or abridge the life of these trees. Of the trees documented, we believe that 3 of 7 trees described in the EIR are probably in better health than the EIR consultant's rating would be described or 42.9% of the population described. We basically agree with the assessment of the other 4 or 57.1% of the surveyed trees description of health.

149-112

We compared the measurements of 6 trees described in the EIR to our field measurements. Of these 6 measurements 3 or 50% were different by about 1". This is not significant and means that the consultant's measurements are probably correct. However, in 3 or 50% of the tree diameter measurements taken at breast height (52"), our measurements varied 2 or more inches, our measurements recording tree diameters of about 10 % greater than the EIR consultants.

It is astounding that in a sample count, over 40% of the trees that we counted were excluded from the tree survey. These were native oaks and willows that should be part of the tree inventory for that immediate area. If these results were applied on the applicant's development area as a whole, there would be a phenomenal number of trees that should be inventoried for potential development impact.

Also, the presence of willow trees may indicate in that area, it may be classified as riparian willow habitat. If there are enough willow trees that are in that area, that must be noted in the EIR, because the destruction of those trees would result in a significant and unavoidable impact on a rare habitat. This rare habitat is conceivably habitat for the Least Bell's Vireo, which uses willow areas as nesting sites. The tree survey must be redone to account for trees and rare habitats that may be lost that were missed on the original tree survey.

We conducted another habitat survey on December 6, 2003. We found 5 more willows that should be classified as "trees" that were excluded from the tree surveys. These were in drainage 4 and had trunk diameters in excess of 12 inches. One had three trunks with diameters of 13", 10", and 11" respectively. The total trunk diameter measured at breast height would exceed 12 inches. The second willow had three trunks of 10", 12", and 8" respectively. The total trunk diameter measured at breast height would exceed 12 inches. The third willow had five trunks. One trunk had a diameter of 15" and the other four were not measured. The total trunk diameter measured at breast height would exceed 12 inches. There were two other willows that we noted that also had trunks in excess of 12 inches.

149-113



We also noted that other oak trees that would be impacted were not included in the tree survey. We were not able to reach these areas because they are not readily accessible. But it is not our job to count these trees, it is the job of the EIR consultants. There were a few Quercus agrifolia that were in tributary 4.38 near its confluence with tributary 4.32. Also, this Southern Coast Oak Riparian habitat is missing from the Figure IV.D-3 and D-5. There was also at least one significant size oak that was not included in the tree survey in tributary 4.1. It looked like it was midway between points 5/5 and 3/3. This area also should be classified as Southern Coast Oak Riparian habitat. This habitat was not noted on the habitat maps. These habitats will be lost when the development will be built. It will be buried under tons of fill.

149-114

Again, these examples are indicative that the information presented in the biology sections of the EIR is not fair and accurate. The information disclosed in the EIR is inadequate and not complete for decision makers to make an informed decision about the biological resources lost. The tree survey must be redone to include all omissions of native tree species.

149-115

Also, the number of willows that will be lost in the rare Southern Willow Scrub habitat in Project Area B has not been quantified. These trees will be lost when the project is built.

149-116

The best way to value the trees would be to compare what you could buy such trees from a nursery or other tree vendor. Valuation is based on what a willing buyer and a willing seller would be expected to agree to buy or sell a product or service. The consultant's method of computing adult tree value on the applicant's site is ludicrous and would not be a valid method of valuation. No willing buyer would buy the applicant's land and assign a value to the oak and other native trees using the consultant's formulation using the estimated value of the land.

If that method of tree valuation were acceptable, the trees that the EIR consultant is proposing to be purchased by the applicant should be computed by valuing the tree nursery's land and computing the value of the tree nursery's land without the trees on it. You would probably get a similar result to the consultant's value of the trees on the applicant's land. If you were to fit all the trees listed in Table IV.D-16, excluding acorns that are expected to replace some of the trees lost to development, on one acre of the nursery's land, the residual value of the trees on the nursery's land would only be worth about \$2,500. I do not think that the nursery would be willing to sell these 1,751 trees of varying sizes for that price. That is clearly not a willing seller would value the trees at.

149-117

No one would believe that the fair value of a mature oak or sycamore would be worth only \$704 per tree for the 259 trees that the EIR claims would be lost. The consultant believes that the total value of these trees lost would be only \$182,298. They are willing to value a mature oak at \$704 per tree but they are willing to buy a small 60" box oak for \$4,000. There is obviously something wrong with the consultant's valuation method, which does cast doubt on the credibility of other estimates and assumptions used in the EIR. A 60" box oak is much smaller than an adult oak. The City of Glendale, generally uses a value range of \$20,000 to \$50,000 per adult oak when it calculates replacement value of trees. This seems more in line with what it would cost if

a nursery could sell a mature oak.

149-117

If you used a value of just \$35,000 for the 259 trees that the consultant claims will be lost in the EIR, these trees would have a value of \$9,065,000. Though Los Angeles City Law does not require the applicant for a development to replace trees on a dollar value basis, it is very misleading in the EIR for the consultant to try to make intended users of the EIR believe that the applicant will be replacing dollar for dollar value of the trees lost. We believe that if the EIR discusses dollar value of trees lost and vegetation replaced, that it should be clear that over \$9,000,000 in value of mature trees will be replaced with plants or seeds with a value of under \$200,000.

149-118

In Appendix G, Biological Technical Report pages 208-215, the consultant does a tree valuation report with very different results than are discussed in Section D of the main EIR. The Tree Rating and Appraisal in Appendix G gives a basic tree cost for each tree that will be directly destroyed by the project. This report assigns a value of \$4,833,793 to the oaks and sycamores that would be lost with trees having a cost of up to \$79,749. We believe that this is a more accurate valuation of the trees that will be lost except for trees omitted and trees that will be partially damaged or destroyed from the potential impacts of the project that are nearby the graded areas. The value of \$4,833,793 is substantially different than the tree value of \$182,298 that is on Page IV.D-123. The valuation method using the value of the raw land as we have discussed is an unreasonable method and must be removed from the EIR.

149-119

The EIR must contain a mitigation measure to mitigate the impact on the native trees by having the developer before any work on the project commences, pay the City of Los Angeles the equivalent of the cost of the trees that will be destroyed plus 25% to cover additional trees destroyed by remedial grading. From this mitigation fund, the cost of purchasing and replacing native trees shall be paid. The amount of this fund will be \$4,833,793 plus 25% for remedial grading or \$1,208,448. Therefore, the total of this native tree mitigation fund shall be \$6,042,241. This fund might be adequate to mitigate the cost of the trees lost by this project.

149-120

We also believe that though the law does not require the applicant to replace each adult tree lost at a ratio of 10 to 1, that they should do so with actual trees and not acorns. The survivability of young trees is low especially if they are expected to grow in areas which are not suitable for their survival. The viability of acorns is even lower. The consultant's recommended replacement rate of trees other than seedlings and acorns is 6 to 1. For each actual tree lost, excluding seedlings and acorns, we believe a more viable replacement ratio should be 10 to 1. The actual tree loss may be much higher for the reasons previously discussed in this section.

149-121

Trees are a valued asset in the City of Los Angeles. From Chapter 9 of the General Plan, it describes trees and the benefit of maintaining trees. We have included this below.

Urban Forest

149-122

Trees, singly, and collectively as the urban forest, provide enormous benefits to our city. They

- Provide oxygen and clean the air by absorbing pollution, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), the principal greenhouse gas
- Reduce moisture loss and increase atmospheric moisture
- Block the wind, and filter noise and dust
- Protect against the sun's ultraviolet rays, reducing glare and heat, lowering surface temperatures by five to nine degrees
- Encourage pedestrian traffic, benefitting neighborhood businesses
- Control erosion, protect the urban water shed and aid stormwater management efforts
- Provide wildlife habitat; an
- Add beauty, unity, identity, pride and value in communities and contribute to the quality of life of the City's residents.

149-122

While the urban forest includes all of the trees in the City of Los Angeles on both publicly-owned land and privately-owned land, the portion of this forest that is most vulnerable to the deleterious decisions and operations of other infrastructure systems is street trees.

The project must have as additional mitigation measures having a certified arborist make daily visits of the project areas when grading occurs to identify detrimental effects caused by the equipment or grading activities. The arborist must have the authority and must stop the destruction, damage, or other injuries to trees that are not identified as impacted by the development in the EIR. The certified arborist must be able to impose corrective measures to minimize or eliminate any destruction, damage, or other injuries that are or will be caused to trees not previously identified as impacted. The arborist must be able to impose corrective measures to also minimize impacts to trees that are scheduled to be destroyed. Additional trees might be saved with certain lot, road, or other infrastructure changes that would still make these areas viable the project and preservation of trees.

149-123

The project must now meet the requirements of the Scenic Plan. The EIR must recommend additional mitigation measures and comply with this ordinance. The San Gabriel/Verdugo Mountains Scenic Preservation Specific Plan says regarding oak tree preservation,

Section 8 B. Oak Trees. Notwithstanding LAMC Section 46.00 to the contrary, no oak tree (*quercus agrifolia*, *q. lobata*) of eight inches or more as measured four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree shall be removed, cut down or moved without the prior written approval of the Director or the Advisory Agency on lots 20,000 square feet or larger. The Director or the Advisory Agency may approve the removal, cutting down or moving of an oak tree if one of the following findings can be made:

149-124

1. It is necessary to remove the oak tree because its continued existence at its present location prevents the reasonable development of the subject property; or



- 2. The oak tree shows a substantial decline from a condition of normal health and vigor, and restoration, through appropriate and economically reasonable preservation procedures and practices, is not advisable (as evidenced by an oak tree report); or
- 3. Because of an existing and irreversible adverse condition of the oak tree, the tree is in danger of falling, notwithstanding the tree having been designated an Historical Monument or as part of an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone; or
- 4. The presence of the oak tree interferes with utility services and roadways within or without the subject property and the only reasonable alternative to the interference is the removal of the tree; or
- 5. It has no apparent aesthetic value that will contribute to the appearance and design of the surrounding properties, or is not located with reference to other trees or monuments in such a way as to acquire a distinctive significance at that location. If an approval to remove an oak tree has been obtained from the Director or Advisory Agency; no further approval is required from the Board of Public Works.

149-124

We would contend that some of the oak trees that will be removed are not part of what would be “reasonable development” under Section 8B 1. of the Scenic Plan. We believe with the massive landform changes proposed that this is unreasonable and that oaks must not be lost under this statute. The development plans must change to preserve more oaks.

Due to the errors of omission and measurement of the project site’s native trees, the tree survey must be redone as the report significantly understates the number of trees and what may be lost in the impact area. An accurate assessment of the native trees must be done to determine the replacement of native trees and habitat loss. The EIR must discuss the full potential of all native adult trees that will be lost directly and indirectly from the development activities of the applicant. Mitigation measures must be done to preserve trees in adjacent areas that might be impacted by the construction activities. The project must conform with the new Scenic Plan.

149-125

Section IV. D.3. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES-WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Observation of Wildlife Movement based on wildlife observation in Figure IV.D-21, indicates that the biologists made observations only from fire roads or trails on the property. The biologists did not go off main through ways to make wildlife movement surveys. If you look at the property it is covered with an extensive network of animal use trails. We observed many of these trails and noted evidence of deer eating some plants near one of the trails. They are evident when you observe areas between some of the plants. Many of these may traverse steep gradients that people would not use, but animals utilize these wildlife corridors.

149-126

Actually, the project biologists actually do admit finding wildlife trails on Page 291 of Appendix G, the Biological Technical Report. They show photographs on this page of wildlife trails. As the project biologists have found wildlife trails on the project site, they must reach the conclusion that there are wildlife corridors on the project site. Why the project biologist chose to ignore facts indicating the existence of wildlife corridors on the project site is unknown. The EIR must be corrected to reflect that there are wildlife corridors on the project site and that the project will have a significant and unavoidable impact on them. Unless, the developers are prepared to leave 1,000 foot wide open space corridors between small groups of perhaps 6-8 homes, there are no mitigation measures that the developer has proposed that would actually mitigate the loss of wildlife corridor impact. Leaving substantial size wildlife corridors between groups of homes as we have recommended would be something that would make the project more environmentally friendly.

149-127

The wildlife movement study was conducted from March 2002 to December 2002. The number of days when observations were made, how long each day's observation was made, time of day the observation was made, and dates or times of the year were not disclosed in the study. Also, the report notes that observations were made during a significantly low rainfall year which would also impact observations. The study may not be adequate because too few observations were made.

149-128

Track stations were placed in locations that were determined to be potentially important for wildlife movement. However, the track stations were set up for only four consecutive days. Four consecutive days is an insufficient sample size to make any determinations about wildlife movement within the region. The corridors must be studied over time through all of the seasons to begin to make determinations about the lack of significance of the project site as a wildlife movement corridor.

149-129

Also, even though there were 21 track stations, they were not located in all the expected areas of wildlife movement. There were 6 stations clustered together south of La Tuna Canyon Road near the junction with I-210, but not near the project site. There were another 6 stations, located in two clusters of three south of La Tuna Canyon Road in or near the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy land across from Development Area B. There were 7 stations cluster together in the southern part of Development Area A in one of the riparian drainages. There is one station in Development Area A in the very northern part. The 21st station is not located on the Figure IV.D.-21 Wildlife Movement map. We do not know if this station existed.

149-130

There were no track stations in the areas where the "Missing Link" wildlife corridors are supposed to exist. Therefore, the EIR cannot make the conclusion that these wildlife corridors do not exist. No field studies were done to dispel their existence. There were no track stations in the La Tuna Canyon Wash near the Development B Area. It would be expected that this would be a very significant wildlife corridor area as wildlife can move unimpeded through the wash. No track stations were located in the Development B Area at all. The EIR cannot make any conclusions about the non-existence of wildlife corridors in this area. Even within Development Area A, track stations were lacking on most of the impacted area in this portion of

149-131

the development. Also, there was only 1 northern area track station, which is an inadequate sample. Again, the EIR cannot make any conclusions about the non-existence of wildlife corridors in this area.

149-131

While it is easy to conclude the presence of a species on a project site, it is difficult to conclude a species is not present. The EIR conclusions based on these studies are deficient. Even if you did carefully explore the entire project site, tracks are difficult to observe because animals do tend to walk lightly and soil conditions may not allow tracks to be observed. Behind my own house, I have observed many animals ranging from rats, to deer and bobcat. When I look for the animal tracks later, I cannot find them even though I observed their location on my property.

149-132

There also were no night observations made on site including important sensitive areas like the riparian areas of Project A and the riparian areas including La Tuna Canyon Wash in Project B. It is critical that this should have been done because there are many nocturnal animals that apparently went undetected even with the tracking stations that were set-up. Motion activated infrared video cameras could have been set-up to observe animals during the night and day at critical areas.

149-133

The EIR biologists work did not disprove that wildlife corridors through the site area discussed in 2001 report prepared by a California Interagency and Organization group do not exist. This report describes these corridors and the threats to them are described in a of scientists representing most of the major governmental wildlife protection agencies located in California, major Conservation Organizations in California and those associated with Universities and Colleges. This report is called "Missing Linkages: Restoring Connectivity to the California Landscape" and is found on the California Wilderness Coalition website. This report indicates that there is an important linkage through this site area, Linkage #27 on South Coast Missing Linkages figure 6-1.

We have excerpted portions of the South Coast Ecoregion Missing Linkages report.

"The key species used to identify the linkages belonged to a number of taxonomic groups. Mammals recognized as key species included mountain lion, bobcat, black bear, coyote, gray fox, bighorn sheep, mule deer, badger, Mojave ground squirrel, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, and Los Angeles pocket mouse. Birds listed as key species included golden eagle, Le Conte's thrasher, Least Bell's vireo, coastal California gnatcatcher, southwestern willow flycatcher, least tern, snowy plover and other migratory birds. Fish recognized as key species included three-spined stickleback, southern steelhead, and Santa Ana sucker. Reptiles and amphibians listed as key species included desert tortoise, southwestern pond turtle, western spadefoot toad, and arroyo southwestern toad. The quino checkerspot butterfly was the only invertebrate listed as a key species. Both single and multiple key species were used in identifying the linkages; 82% (49/60) of the linkages recognized mammals as key species, 27% (16/60) used birds, 12% (7/60) used amphibians or reptiles, and 8% (5/60) used fish. Mammalian carnivores were recognized as key species in 78% (47/60) of the linkages.

149-134

The primary features identified as facilitating animal movement in the region included waterways, flood-control channels, riparian corridors, contiguous or semi-contiguous habitat, underpasses, and culverts. Remnants of riparian habitat are vital connections in this heavily modified region. In fact, 48% (29/60) of the linkages identified are associated with waterways. Riparian linkages specifically mentioned included the Ventura, Santa Clara, and Santa Clarita Rivers, San Geronio, Oso, San Juan and San Marcos Creeks, and Temescal Wash. In a region with such an extensive road network, underpasses and culverts have also become critical movement corridors; 35% (21/60) of the linkages identified in the region are associated with underpasses or culverts.”

149-134

The report describes that the greatest threat to most of these wildlife corridors was urbanization of these areas. It reports that 85% (51 of 60) wildlife corridors are threatened by development. Development is the greatest threat to Southern California wildlife corridors. This project represents a threat to wildlife corridor #27 identified in Southern California by this report. This development does create a significant impact on this wildlife corridor. The EIR must state so to be accurate.

The EIR never considers that bird movement could be part of a wildlife corridor. We also agree with other biologists assessment of the existence of wildlife corridors on site and the deficiencies of the EIR regarding this issue. Some of the discussion that follows is information that we concur with.

149-135

The data provided by the wildlife movement study in the EIR show the great extent the project site is utilized by medium-sized mammals. The study also confirms that the Wentworth Street underpass for the 210 Freeway is used by wildlife moving between Tujunga Wash and the Verdugo Mountains. The Verdugo Mountains are completely isolated from all other large tracts of habitat in the region, including those in the San Gabriel Mountains, except for this link at Wentworth Street and the point where the North Fork of Tujunga Wash crosses under the 210 Freeway. While this link may be tenuous, it does not mean it is not functional. Its functionality has been proven by the referenced EIR study.

149-136

The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy also recently acquired several parcels at the southwestern corner of the Wentworth Street undercrossing. The EIR states that fences in this area make it extremely difficult for wildlife to use the corridor. The tone in the text makes it seem like this is not a viable wildlife corridor. Fences can be moved, thereby opening up the corridor further. Native vegetation can also be added. Animals are traversing this area even with the fences.

149-137

Without actually tracking animals using radio telemetry, it cannot be accurately stated that the project site is mainly only utilized for localized wildlife movement. The points an animal is moving cannot be determined by identifying a track or scat on a path.

149-138

The development footprint for Area B completely cuts off movement between the northern and southern portions of that area of the project. The EIR states that a local movement path will be provided through the central portion of Development Area B. The EIR shall remain deficient

149-139

until this “local movement path” is accurately described and mapped for decision makes to review. To utilize this path, wildlife would have to move between the narrow portions of ungraded land on the southern edge of development in Area B. They would then have to move between two houses down a corridor the width of a driveway and then cross a road in the development. This is not an adequate wildlife movement corridor segment to keep the remainder of the Verdugo Mountains ecologically viable. This corridor is the only adequate means for wildlife to move between the publicly protected lands in the Verdugo Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains. For these reasons, the wildlife corridor can adequately be protected only by preserving all of Development Area B.

149-139

The EIR is deficient for stating that local movement pathways within the project site will not be impacted. Over 35 of the sightings in Development Area A occurred within the proposed grading limits of the project. The EIR states that wildlife movement will be preserved by providing breaks in walls. Breaks in walls in between houses does not constitute a sufficient wildlife movement corridor. The figure depicting the corridors through the development forces the wildlife corridor onto private land near Drainage 4. This does not adequately protect a wildlife corridor totally encompassed within Area A. The maintenance of a wildlife corridor on adjacent private lands cannot be guaranteed and cannot be credited or relied upon to mitigate the subject project.

149-140

A wildlife movement corridor must be preserved through Area A connecting the northwestern and southeastern portions of the project site. This corridor must be a minimum of 500 feet in width to be ecologically effective with residences on both sides. Only roads would be allowed to traverse this corridor. Without this corridor, the northwestern corner of Area A would be totally isolated biologically. The wildlife movement study did not find any evidence of wildlife entering this portion of Area A from the north or via the culverts under the 210 freeway. A fully protected corridor encompassed totally within the project site is the only means to ensure the protected open space in the northwestern corner is not completely isolated.

149-141

What is written in the Canyon Hills DEIR is in conflict with information contained in the Hillview Estates EIR, EIR No. 89-1163-SUB(ZC/GPA), SCH No. 93021045, published May 1997. In this development’s EIR, aka Duke Development, the authors of that EIR write the following.

“Species dependent upon specific resources within sheltered, moist portions of the main drainage must currently travel northeast over the top of the ridgeline to reach the uppermost portions of the heavily forested canyon off site to the east via a small wetland area below the existing residential development to the north. Species of limited mobility or which are sensitive to heat, sunlight, or desiccation would only be able to migrate from the main canyon area during winter rainfall. Bird species might easily fly from this site to adjacent suitable habitats.

149-142

The smaller, western tributary drainage channel contains no oak trees, and offers only partial sheltering with large shrubs. Its use as a movement corridor is probably limited to larger species with greater mobility, such as coyote, mule deer, raccoon, gray fox, bobcat and opossum. It does provide access via a low pass to the large, biotically diverse canyon west of the site, and could function as a major habitat linkage for chaparral and sage scrub elements.”

The proposed Hillview Estates aka Duke Development is right next to the proposed Canyon Hills Development. Many of the routes they discuss leading out of the Duke Development area go into the Canyon Hills site. It is doubtful that in 5 years time between when the Duke study was done and the Canyon Hills survey work was done that the wildlife in the Duke Development area became extirpated and would not have been observed on the Canyon Hills site. Thus, it would lead us to conclude that the Canyon Hills Wildlife Movement Study is inadequate because observations were not done over a wide enough area, not enough observation times were done, the period of observation was too short, the observations were not made during the right season(s) of the year, or climatic conditions such as drought impacted the study.

149-142

Destruction of even the local wildlife corridors would remain a significant impact under CEQA and would violate Policy 6.1.2.b of Objective 6.1 of the Los Angeles General plan where the objective is "Protect the City's natural settings from the encroachment of urban development, allowing for the development, use, management, and maintenance of each component of the City's natural resources to contribute to the sustainability of the region." and the goal is "Preserving habitat linkages, where feasible, to provide wildlife corridors and to protect natural animal ranges".

149-143

The wildlife movement study must be redone correcting those possible deficiencies in observation methods noted above. If this is not done, the EIR will remain inadequate and will not report a significant impact that cannot be mitigated. Also, the EIR report must report that this development will cause a significant unmitigable impact on Wildlife Movement based on the CEQA standard that, "Impacts on wildlife movement would be significant if the proposed project interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

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Section IV. E NOISE

The City of Los Angeles does have sections of the Municipal Code regulating noise from construction activities.

SEC. 112.03. CONSTRUCTION NOISE.

Noise due to construction or repair work shall be regulated as provided by Section 41.40 of this Code. (Amended by Ord. No. 161,574, Eff. 9/8/86.)

SEC. 41.40. NOISE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION WORK – WHEN PROHIBITED.

(a) No person shall, between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. of the following day, perform any construction or repair work of any kind upon, or any excavating for, any building or structure, where any of the foregoing entails the use of any power driven drill, riveting machine excavator or any other machine, tool, device or equipment which makes loud noises to the disturbance of persons occupying sleeping quarters in any dwelling hotel or apartment or other place of residence. In addition, the operation, repair or servicing of construction equipment and the job-site delivering of construction

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materials in such areas shall be prohibited during the hours herein specified. Any person who knowingly and wilfully violates the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as elsewhere provided in this Code. **(Amended by Ord. No. 158,587, Eff. 1/29/84.)**

(b) The provisions of Subsection (a) shall not apply to any person who performs the construction, repair or excavation work involved pursuant to the express written permission of the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board of Police Commissioners may grant such permission, upon application in writing, where the work proposed to be done is effected with public interest, or where hardship or injustice, or unreasonable delay would result from the interruption thereof during the hours above-mentioned, or where the building or structure involved is devoted or intended to be devoted to a use immediately incident to public defense; nor shall the provisions of this section in any event apply to construction, repair or excavation work done within any district zoned for manufacturing or industrial uses under the provisions of Chapter I of this Code, nor to emergency work necessitated by any flood, fire or other catastrophe.

(c) **(Amended by Ord. No. 166,170, Eff. 9/29/90.)** No person, other than an individual homeowner engaged in the repair or construction of his singlefamily dwelling shall perform any construction or repair work of any kind upon, or any earth grading for, any building or structure located on land developed with residential buildings under the provisions of Chapter I of this Code, or perform such work within 500 feet of land so occupied, before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. on any Saturday or national holiday nor at any time on any Sunday. In addition, the operation, repair or servicing of construction equipment and the job-site delivering of construction materials in such areas shall be prohibited on Saturdays and on Sundays during the hours herein specified. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to persons engaged in the emergency repair of:

1. Any building or structure.
2. Earth supporting or endangering any building or structure.
3. Any public utility.
4. Any public way or adjacent earth.

(d) The provisions of Subsection (c) shall not apply to construction work done on the Metro Rail Project and the tunnel-station portions of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Rail Project between Sixth to Twelfth Streets, provided however that such construction work shall not include the utilization of soldier pile drilling, vibrating hammer driving, blasting, or any construction activities that will exceed the ambient noise levels as provided in the action of the Police Commission, pursuant to Subsection (b) hereof, granting a variance for such work. In addition, such construction work will be subject to all the conditions of said conditional variance granted by the Police Commission. This section shall have no force or effect upon completion of the construction work herein described. **(Amended by Ord. No. 162,045, Eff. 4/5/87.)**

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to construction work done by CALTRANS to repair the collapsed sections of the Santa Monica Freeway within a one mile radius of the intersection of Interstate 10 and Fairfax Avenue. This section shall have no force and effect upon completion of the construction work herein described. **(Added by Ord. No. 169,669, Eff. 5/13/94.)**

The EIR does discuss these regulations and the applicant must observe these during the period of construction.

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