ENCLOSURE E
November 10, 2020

MEDICINE SUBSTATION REVISION

ADDENDUM TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR
HARBOR-UCLA MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS MASTER PLAN
(SCH NO. 2014111004)

PREPARED FOR:
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803

PREPARED BY:
ICF
49 DISCOVERY, SUITE 250
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92618

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ACRONYMS

2012 Master Plan	Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan
AB	Assembly Bill
ACMs	asbestos-containing materials
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
AST	aboveground storage tank
BMP	best management practice
Board	Board of Supervisors
CALGreen Code	California Green Building Standards Code
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAP	Community Climate Action Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS-SCCIC	California Historic Resources Information System South Central Coastal Information Center
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CO	carbon monoxide
County	County of Los Angeles
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSB	County Services Bureau
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DPM	diesel particulate matter
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Farmland	Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance
Findings	CEQA Findings and Facts in Support of Findings for the Final EIR
GHG	greenhouse gas
gpm	gallons per minute
HDO	Healthy Design Ordinance
hp	horsepower
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I-	Interstate
IS	Initial Study
LACC	Los Angeles County Code
LACDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LBP	lead-based paint

LCSs	lead-containing surfaces
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LID	Low-Impact Development
LOS	level of service
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
Medical Center Campus or Campus	Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus
MERV	Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCR	Public Resources Code
PDF	project design feature
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less
PPV	peak particle velocity
Proposed Revision	Proposed Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Revision
psi	pounds per square inch
PV	photovoltaic
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SCE	Southern California Edison
sf	square feet
SOON	Surplus Off-road Opt-in for Nitrogen Oxides
SRI	Solar Reflectance Index
SWH	solar water heating
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGBC	U.S. Green Building Council
UST	underground storage tank
VOCs	volatile organic compounds

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board), acting on behalf of the County of Los Angeles (County), certified on December 20, 2016, the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR), State Clearinghouse Number 2014111004, which consists of the Draft EIR and Appendices dated August 2016, and the Final EIR, including Responses to Comments, dated December 2016, and found that the Final EIR was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000, et seq.). The Board certified that it received, reviewed, and considered the information contained in the Final EIR. Having been certified by the Board, the Final EIR is herein referred to as the "Certified EIR."

1.1.1 Certified EIR

The Certified EIR analyzed the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan completed in June 2012, herein referred to as "2012 Master Plan," after meetings with stakeholders, community leaders, residents, and businesses surrounding the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus (Medical Center Campus or Campus). The 2012 Master Plan included the development of the 72-acre Medical Center Campus, located in the unincorporated County of Los Angeles community of West Carson. The existing Campus contained approximately 1,279,284 square feet of developed floor area (in 2012). The 2012 Master Plan included construction of a new hospital tower (2012 Hospital Tower), renovation of the existing hospital tower (Existing Hospital Tower), reconfigured vehicular and pedestrian access, and implementation of a cohesive site design to enhance the experience of staff, patients, and visitors. The 2012 Master Plan Campus-wide floor area would increase to approximately 2,457,355 square feet.

The Board determined, based on the Certified EIR, that the 2012 Master Plan would have the following types of impacts:

- **No impacts or less-than-significant impacts:** aesthetics, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, and utilities and service systems.
- **Impacts for which project design features (PDFs) and mitigation measures will reduce project-specific impacts to less-than-significant levels:** air quality, energy, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, population and housing, and public services.
- **Impacts for which PDFs and mitigation measures will reduce impacts, but not feasibly or effectively to less-than-significant levels (significant and unavoidable):** noise and vibration and transportation and traffic.

The Board approval package for the 2016 EIR included a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), the CEQA Findings and Facts in Support of Findings for the Final EIR (Findings), and a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

1.1.2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

The MMRP, prepared pursuant to PRC Section 21081.6 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15097, identified the implementation phase for each PDF and mitigation measure in the Certified EIR (pre-construction, construction, prior to occupancy, post-occupancy); the enforcement, monitoring, and reporting agency—in all cases, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works [LACDPW]); and compliance verification columns.

1.1.3 CEQA Findings and Facts

The 2016 Board approval included the Findings, pursuant to PRC Section 21081 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15091. This document provided specific information regarding the significant environmental effects associated with the 2012 Master Plan. The document identified three possible findings, as follows, and rationale for each finding:

1. Changes or alterations were required in, or incorporated into, the project that avoided or substantially lessened the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.
2. Such changes or alterations were within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes were adopted by such other agency or could and should be adopted by such other agency.
3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision for employment opportunities for highly trained workers, made infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

The Findings provided evidence to support the findings, identified significant effects that cannot be mitigated to below the level of significance, and provided findings for each of the alternatives considered in the EIR. The Findings identified potentially significant impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, fire protection and emergency services, sheriff protection, and transportation. Feasible mitigation was identified to reduce these effects to levels considered less than significant, except for noise and transportation, where the Findings found that these impacts would be significant and unavoidable. These included noise associated with construction, noise associated with the temporary helistop, construction traffic impacts from worker vehicles and truck trips, and operational traffic impacts at 12 intersections and freeway mainline segments, where mitigation is not within the control of the County and no fair share contributions programs were available to address the specific impacts identified.

1.1.4 Statement of Overriding Considerations

Effects that could not be reduced to less-than-significant levels were addressed in the Statement of Overriding Considerations. For these impacts the Board found that economic, legal, social, technological, and other considerations for the 2012 Master Plan outweighed the significant and unavoidable impacts. The Statement of Overriding Considerations identified the following specific benefits the Board considered in its decision to approve the project:

1. The 2012 Master Plan goals, as a foundational document for the realization of the project, could be implemented with project approval bringing multiple benefits, specifically the realization of an inclusive planning effort to develop a coherent physical master plan to enhance the unique

and highly interactive relationship between the clinical, educational, and research components of the campus.

2. The 2012 Master Plan's overarching goal could be implemented with project approval bringing multiple benefits, specifically the development of the County-owned campus to support a modern integrated health care delivery system.

3. Project approval would implement the project objectives and realize the following specific benefits:

   a. Secure timely compliance with the Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act to maintain critical trauma services in the South Bay service region of the County, which required replacement of the current tertiary acute care Existing Hospital Tower and other essential supporting facilities with upgrades/replacement before January 1, 2030.

   b. Support the renovation of existing healthcare facilities to implement the County's strategy to respond to the Affordable Care Act of 2010 and modernize and integrate healthcare delivery and update facilities to modern standards by constructing new buildings and repurposing/ remodeling existing buildings on the campus to improve operational efficiencies, resolve existing deferred maintenance issues, and consolidate inpatient and outpatient services in dedicated buildings, to optimize the quality of care and operational effectiveness while reducing administrative, operational, and maintenance costs.

   c. Provide for a fundamental reorganization, expansion, and integration of outpatient services with the specific goals of being (a) more community-based and patient-centered, (b) more efficient, and (c) configured to include clear wayfinding and pedestrian walkways.

   d. Plan renovation and appropriate new medical campus construction for a mix of inpatient, outpatient, and supporting facilities to respond to healthcare needs in the South Bay service region, based on the project's current services and market projections for the planning horizon.

   e. Provide opportunities for development up to 250,000 square feet of new Bioscience Tech Park uses and support facilities, as well as up to 225,000 square feet of expanded LA BioMed facilities.

   f. Encourage a vibrant, mixed-use setting that supports the continuing Harbor-UCLA mission of clinical care, education, and research as well as the provision of modernized facilities for existing and future tenants of the Medical Center Campus.

   g. Achieve optimum public utilization of land and buildings under the ownership and control of the County and maintain flexibility to respond to future shifts in medical care and technology.

   h. Develop the campus in ways that do not compromise environmental quality, social equity, or economic opportunity for future generations by: (a) creating durable, adaptable green infrastructure and buildings, promoting resource-efficient transportation solutions, and seeking climate-positive outcomes, (b) establishing goals to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions, including: energy, buildings and land use, transportation, water and waste, and (c) accommodating changing sustainable design practices, from current standards to a future vision for a "Regenerative Campus."

1.2 PURPOSE OF ADDENDUM

The purpose of this Addendum is to analyze the revision of the 2012 Master Plan to include an electrical substation on the southwest corner of the Campus, as opposed to a location on the southeast corner of the Campus, and to acquire the electrical power from a location approximately 100 feet from the Campus as opposed to a location approximately 2 miles away as originally proposed, to determine whether any significant environmental impacts that were not identified in the original Certified EIR would result or whether previously identified significant impacts would be substantially more severe. This document has been prepared in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Cal. Code Regs., 15000 et seq.) Sections 15162 and 15164.

1.3 CEQA REQUIREMENTS

Section 15162(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides that, for a project covered by a Certified EIR or adopted negative declaration, preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration is not required unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, that one or more of the following conditions occur:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of the previously identified significant effects; or
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time of the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR or negative declaration would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative.

Section 15164(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines states:

The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously Certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

1.4 ADOPTED MITIGATION MEASURES

The Certified EIR identified Project Design Features (PDFs) and mitigation measures that would reduce the potential significant impacts of the 2012 Master Plan. These PDFs and mitigation measures were approved as part of the Certified EIR. These PDFs and mitigation measures are listed below.

1.4.1 Project Design Features

PDFs were identified throughout Chapter 4 of the Draft EIR, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, and Chapter 4 of the Final EIR, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*. PDFs are specific design elements that have been incorporated into the project, or standard procedures, and are reflected in the construction specifications and final plans implemented in accordance with County protocol to prevent the occurrence of or to minimize the significance of potential environmental effects. PDFs do not constitute mitigation measures because they are incorporated into the project but, to allow tracking, they are included in the MMRP. These PDFs are listed below.

PDF AQ-1, Green Building Measures: The project would be designed and operate to meet or exceed the applicable green building, energy, water, and waste requirements of the State of California Green County Green Building Ordinance and meet the standards of the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certification level or its equivalent. Green building measures would include, but are not limited to the following:

- The project would implement a construction waste management plan to recycle and/or salvage a minimum of 75 percent of nonhazardous construction debris.
- The project would be designed to optimize energy performance and reduce building energy cost by 5 percent or more for new construction and 3 percent or more for major renovations compared to American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2010, Appendix G and the Title 24 (2013) Building Standards Code.
- The project would reduce indoor and outdoor water use by a minimum of 20 percent compared to baseline standards by installing water fixtures that exceed applicable standards. The reduction in potable water would be achieved through the installation of high-efficiency water faucets, high-efficiency toilets, flushless urinals, water-efficient irrigation systems, planting native or drought-tolerant plant species, using recycled water for landscaping, or other similar means.
- The project would include lighting controls with occupancy sensors to take advantage of available natural light.
- The project shall install cool roofs for heat island reduction and strive to meet the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) or equivalent.
- Project buildings shall be constructed with solar-ready rooftops that provide for the installation of on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) or solar water heating (SWH) systems. The building design

documents shall show an allocated Solar Zone and the pathway for interconnecting the PV or SWH system with the building electrical or plumbing system. The Solar Zone is a section of the roof that has been specifically designated and reserved for the installation of a solar PV system, SWH system, and/or other solar generating system. The Solar Zone must be kept free from roof penetrations and have minimal shading.

- The project would be design and operated with mechanically ventilated areas that would utilize air filtration media for outside and return air prior to occupancy that provides at least a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 15 as required for hospital inpatient care.
- To encourage carpooling and the use of electric vehicles by project employees and visitors, the County shall designate a minimum of 8 percent on on-site parking for carpool and/or alternative fueled vehicles and shall pre-wire, or install conduit and panel capacity for, electric vehicle charging stations for a minimum of 5 percent of on-site parking spaces.
- The project shall incorporate appropriate bicycle infrastructure including bicycle parking and "end-of-trip" facilities in compliance with the applicable portions of the County's Healthy Design Ordinance (HDO) (Los Angeles County Code, Title 22, Section 22.52.1225).

PDF AQ-2, Construction Measures: The project shall implement the following measures during construction activities:

- The project shall require construction contractor(s) to utilize off-road diesel powered construction equipment that meets or exceeds the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 4 off-road emissions standard for equipment rated at 50 horsepower (hp) or greater during project construction.
- To the extent possible, pole power will be made available for use with electric tools, equipment, lighting, etc. These requirements shall be included in applicable bid documents and successful contractor(s) must demonstrate the ability to supply such equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and CARB or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) operating permit (if applicable) shall be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.
- The project shall encourage construction contractors to apply for SCAQMD Surplus Off-road Opt-in for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) (SOON) funds, which provides funds to accelerate the clean-up of off-road diesel vehicles, such as heavy duty construction equipment. More information on this program can be found at the following website: http://www.aqmd.gov/tao/Implementation/SOONProgram.htm.
- In accordance with Section 2485 in Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, the idling of all diesel-fueled commercial vehicles (weighing over 10,000 pounds) during construction shall be limited to five minutes at any location.
- The County shall prohibit heavy-duty construction equipment and truck queuing and staging in front of on-site building entrances and exits.
- The project shall comply with the applicable provisions of SCAQMD Rule 403 to minimize generation of fugitive dust. Active demolition or grading construction areas and unpaved roads shall be controlled by temporary covers or wetted sufficiently to reduce dust.

- Enhanced watering shall be required for soil moving activities within 100 feet of the existing patient tower, such as ensuring that water is applied not more than 15 minutes prior to soil excavation.
- On-site vehicles shall be limited to 15 miles per hour on unpaved roadways.
- Haul trucks carrying dirt, soil, sand, or other loose material shall be covered and maintain a freeboard height of 12 inches.
- Prior to leaving areas of active construction, haul trucks would be inspected and put through procedures as necessary to remove loose debris from tire wells and on the truck exterior to prevent track out.
- Construction areas shall install temporary fencing, if necessary, to prevent debris and material movement on the site and into patient care buildings or to off-site areas.
- The County shall ensure building air filtration media and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are serviced, maintained, and replaced per manufacturers specifications and are not compromised from the accumulation of particulate matter and fugitive dust.
- All coatings used on-site shall comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113, as applicable. The project will strive to utilize material which is pre-primed or pre-painted. Additionally, the project shall limit daily application of architectural coatings applied on-site to 170 gallons per day with an average of 50 grams volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds, or equivalent usage resulting in similar or less VOC emissions. For example, stains, specialty primers, and industrial maintenance coatings allowed by Rule 1113 that contain VOCs at a level of 100 grams per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds would be limited to 85 gallons per day on site Management Plan and to actively monitor the soils and excavations for evidence of contamination.

PDF NOISE-1: The project contractor(s) will equip all construction equipment, fixed and mobile, with properly operating and maintained noise mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.

PDF NOISE-2: On-site construction equipment staging area shall be located as far as feasible from sensitive uses/hospital patient buildings.

PDF NOISE-3: Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited near sensitive uses/patient buildings.

PDF NOISE-4: Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited, to the extent feasible.

PDF NOISE-5: Effective noise barriers will be designed and erected as needed to shield on-site uses from excessive construction-related noise.

PDF NOISE-6: To reduce the potential for serious construction-related vibration effects to on-site operating rooms or other vibration sensitive medical uses (such as laboratories), the project contractor(s) shall perform appropriate study of the potential for peak particle velocities to reach or exceed 0.008 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) whenever construction involving the use of heavy duty equipment is planned within 125 feet of such an on-site medical use. If, based on site-

specific conditions, this study indicates potential for detrimental effects, strategies to minimize the effects shall be incorporated into the construction plan.

PDF-NOISE-7: As required by Los Angeles County Code (LACC), an acoustical analysis of the mechanical plans of the proposed buildings will be prepared by a qualified acoustical engineer, prior to issuance of building permits, to ensure that all mechanical equipment would be designed to meet noise limits in Table 4.1-10 (listed erroneously in the 2016 EIR as 4.1-6) and Phase LA Biomed.

PDF-FIRE-1: The designers, construction contractors, and tenants for/of development under the project will implement the conditions of approval identified by Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its November 2014, July 2015, and January 2016 correspondence, which are included in Appendix J-1, Fire Department Correspondence, of this Draft EIR. The LACFD conditions of approval referenced above are summarized below and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Provide multiple ingress/egress access for circulation of traffic and emergency response vehicles.
- Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of Fire Apparatus Access Roads of not less than the minimum widths prescribed in Fire Code Section 503.2.1, with roadways extending to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.
- Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be a minimum unobstructed width of 28 feet exclusive of shoulders and have unobstructed vertical clearance "clear to sky."
- Dead-end Fire Apparatus Access Roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved Fire Department turnaround.
- Provide approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE."
- Fire Apparatus Access Roads must be installed and maintained in a serviceable manner prior to and during the time of construction.
- Approved building address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification shall be provided and maintained so as to be plainly visible and legible from the street fronting the property.
- The method of gate control shall be subject to review by the Fire Department prior to approval, and shall meet specified width, positioning, emergency power, and emergency access requirements.
- The development may require fire flows up to 8,000 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of buildings, the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system, and type(s) of construction used.
- Fire hydrant spacing shall be every 300 feet for both the public and the on-site hydrants, with no portion of a lot frontage more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public hydrant, and no portion of a building exceeding 400 feet via vehicular access from public fire hydrant.

- All required public fire hydrants shall be installed, tested, and accepted prior to beginning construction. Provide a Fire Department-approved fire sprinkler system in all proposed buildings.
- Provide a Fire Department approved fire sprinkler system in all proposed buildings.

PDF-SHER-1: The County Department of Public Works shall provide the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LACSD) County Services Bureau (CSB) with the on-site satellite station space, locker space, and associated parking spaces, required to serve the project. This shall include, at a minimum, the existing amount of satellite station space (927 square feet [sf]), locker room space (1,672 sf), and associated parking spaces, plus an additional 36 percent (approximately 1,000 sf) of this operational space and associated parking to serve the net increase in on-site employees and patients under the project.

PDF-SHER-2: Project design shall adhere to the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. This shall include, but not be limited to, the provision of physical design features that discourage crime such as defensible space, territoriality, surveillance, lighting, landscaping, and physical security. The CPTED features shall be identified on the design plans for the Project which shall be provided to the LACSD for review and approval.

PDF-LIBRARIES-1: The A.F. Parlow Library of Health Sciences, an existing Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LACDHS)–operated library on the project site available for use by doctors, medical students, fellows, faculty, nurses, and allied health professionals affiliated with the medical center, will be retained and relocated to other building space on the Harbor-UCLA Campus.

PDF TRAF-1, Construction Traffic Management Plan: A detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan including street closure information, detour plans, haul routes, and staging plans would be prepared and submitted to the County for review and approval. The Construction Traffic Management Plan would formalize how construction would be carried out and identify specific actions that would be required to reduce effects on the surrounding community. The Construction Traffic Management Plan shall be based on the nature and timing of the specific construction activities and other projects in the vicinity of the project site, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements as appropriate:

- Prohibition of construction worker parking on nearby residential streets.
- Prohibition of construction-related vehicles parking or staging on surrounding public streets.
- Temporary pedestrian and vehicular traffic controls (i.e., flag persons) during all construction activities adjacent to public rights-of-way to improve traffic flow on public roadways.
- Safety precautions for pedestrians and bicyclists through such measures as alternate routing and protection barriers shall be implemented as appropriate.
- Scheduling of construction-related deliveries, haul trips, etc., so as to occur outside the commuter peak hours to the extent feasible.

PDF TRAF-2: Pedestrian Safety: The construction contractor(s) would plan construction and construction staging as to maintain pedestrian access on adjacent sidewalks throughout all construction phases. The contractor(s) would maintain adequate and safe pedestrian protection, including physical separation (including utilization of barriers such as K-Rails or scaffolding, etc.)

from work space and vehicular traffic and overhead protection, due to sidewalk closure or blockage, at all times. Temporary pedestrian facilities would be adjacent to the project site and provide safe, accessible routes that replicate as nearly as practical the most desirable characteristics of the existing facility. Covered walkways would be provided where pedestrians are exposed to potential injury from falling objects. The contractor would keep sidewalks open during construction except when it is absolutely required to close or block the sidewalks for construction staging. Sidewalks shall be reopened as soon as reasonably feasible taking construction and construction staging into account.

1.4.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures were identified throughout Chapter 4 of the Draft EIR, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, and Chapter 4 of the Final EIR, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*.

MM-GEO-1: All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the project (provided in Appendix C of the Draft EIR [i.e., 2016 Draft EIR]) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site-specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate potential fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, and liquefaction hazards identified under Impact GEO-1:

- *Seismicity:* Structural elements of future improvements shall be designed to resist or accommodate appropriate site-specific ground motions and conform to the current seismic design standards.
- *Liquefaction:* An assessment of the liquefaction potential and seismically induced dynamic settlement shall be made prior to detailed design and construction of the proposed project. Structural design and mitigation techniques, such as in-situ ground modification or supporting foundations with piles at depths designed specifically for liquefaction, shall be included. To evaluate the potential liquefaction hazard for the project, a subsurface evaluation could be performed. Site-specific geotechnical evaluations that assess the liquefaction and dynamic settlement characteristics of the on-site soils shall include the drilling of exploratory borings, evaluation of groundwater depths, and laboratory testing of soils. Methods for construction in areas with a potential for liquefaction hazard may include in-situ ground modification, removal of liquefiable layers and replacement with compacted fill, or support of project improvements on piles at depths designed specifically for liquefaction. Pile foundations can be designed for a liquefaction hazard by supporting the piles in dense soil or bedrock located below the liquefiable zone or other appropriate methods as evaluated during the site specific evaluation. Additional recommendations for mitigation of liquefaction may include densification by installation of stone columns, vibration, deep dynamic compaction, and/or compaction grouting.

MM-GEO-2: All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the project (provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR [i.e., 2016 Draft EIR) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate unstable soil hazards identified under Impacts GEO-3:

- *Compressible/Collapsible Soils and Settlement:* An assessment of the potential for soils that are prone to settlement shall be made prior to detailed design and construction of project improvements, and mitigation techniques shall be developed, as appropriate, to reduce impacts related to settlement to low levels. During the detailed design phase of the project components, surface reconnaissance and site specific geotechnical evaluations shall be performed to assess the settlement potential of the on-site natural soils and undocumented fill. This may include detailed surface reconnaissance to evaluate site conditions, drilling of exploratory borings or test pits, and laboratory testing of soils, where appropriate, to evaluate site conditions. Prescribed mitigation measures for soils with the potential for settlement include removal of compressible/ collapsible soil layers and replacement with compacted fill; surcharging to induce settlement prior to construction of new fills; and specialized foundation design, including the use of deep foundation systems to support structures. Varieties of in-situ soil improvement techniques are also available, such as dynamic compaction (heavy tamping) or compaction grouting.
- *Shallow Groundwater:* A subsurface exploration shall be performed during the detailed design phase of future improvements to evaluate the presence of groundwater, seepage, and/or perched groundwater at the site and the potential impacts on design and construction of project improvements. Assessment of the potential for shallow groundwater would be evaluated during the design phase of the project and mitigation techniques would be developed, as appropriate, to reduce the impacts related to shallow groundwater to low levels. Therefore, potential impacts due to groundwater would be reduced with incorporation of techniques such as construction dewatering.

MM-GEO-3: All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the project (provided in Appendix C [of the 2016 Draft EIR]) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site-specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate expansive soils hazards identified under Impacts GEO-4.

- *Expansive Soils:* An assessment of the potential for expansive soils will be conducted during the detailed design and construction phases of the project. Mitigation techniques such as over excavation and replacement with nonexpansive soil, soil treatment, moisture management, and/or specific structural design for expansive soil conditions would reduce the impact from expansive soils to low levels.
- *Corrosive Soils:* An assessment of the potential for corrosive soils will be conducted during the detailed design phase of the project through a subsurface evaluation including soil testing and analysis of soils at foundation design depths. Laboratory tests would include corrosivity tests to evaluate the corrosivity of the subsurface soils. Data will be reviewed by a corrosion engineer and mitigation techniques suitable for the proposed project will be implemented as appropriate. Mitigation of corrosive soil conditions could include the use of concrete resistant to sulfate exposure. Corrosion protection for metals used in underground foundations or structures in areas where corrosive groundwater or soil could potentially cause deterioration could include epoxy and metallic protective coatings, the use of alternative (corrosion resistant) materials, and selection of the appropriate type of cement and water/cement ratio. Specific measures to reduce

the potential effects would be developed in the design phase and would reduce impacts related to corrosive soils to low levels.

MM-HAZ-1: The abatement of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), lead-based paint (LBP), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in existing on-site buildings shall be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the Hazardous Building Materials Survey prepared for the Harbor-UCLA Campus, which are as follows:

- The identified ACMs and surfaces containing LBP should not be disturbed. Prior to renovation or demolition activities which would disturb identified ACMs, and lead-containing surfaces (LCSs), a licensed abatement removal contractor shall remove the ACMs and LCS, and perform paint stabilization activities as needed. The licensed abatement contractor shall maintain current licenses as required by applicable state or local jurisdictions for the removal, transporting, disposal, or other regulated activities.
- The identified surface containing LBP shall not be disturbed. Any LBP in a nonintact condition shall be abated or the component properly removed or encapsulated. Lead containing ceramic tiles shall be removed prior to demolition activities. Any lead related removal activities shall be performed in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Lead in Construction Standard, Title 8 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1532.1.
- Proper LBP waste stream categorization is required. Prior to any demolition activities, a composite sample of the representative LBP material (ceramic tiles and loose and flaking paint) shall be analyzed for total lead for comparison with the Total Threshold Limit Concentration in accordance with USEPA reference method SW-846. If the concentration of total lead is greater than or equal to 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), the LBP waste material shall be disposed at a landfill which can receive such wastes. If the concentration is less than 50 mg/kg the sample may be disposed as construction debris, if it is to remain in California. If the total lead result is greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg and less than 1,000 mg/kg, the sample shall be further analyzed for soluble lead by the Waste Extraction Test for comparison with the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration as described in Title 22 CCR 66261.24a. Additionally, if the result is greater than or equal to 100 mg/kg the sample shall be further analyzed for leachable lead by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for comparison with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) limits. Based on the results of the soluble and leachable analysis the waste material may require disposal as a RCRA-Hazardous waste or non-RCRA- (California-) Hazardous waste.
- Miscellaneous hazardous building materials shall be removed and properly recycled or disposed by the licensed abatement contractor prior to renovation or demolition activities. Contractor shall provide proper manifesting for all hazardous materials removed and recycled to prove the disposal of all materials was completed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- Abatement monitoring consulting services shall be performed by a third-party environmental consultant, to include oversight of abatement contractor activities to be performed in accordance with the abatement specifications, daily air monitoring, clearances (asbestos and lead), verification of complete removal of hazardous materials, and preparation of a closeout report summarizing the abatement activities.

MM-HAZ-2: Prior to initiation of excavation and grading activities in the areas identified in the Phase I Assessment as containing potential soil closure is not confirmed (from either on- or off-site

underground storage tanks/leaking underground storage tanks [USTs/LUSTs] or aboveground storage tanks [ASTs]), Harbor-UCLA shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to prepare a Soils Management Plan for each development phase to be submitted to the Los Angeles County Fire Department for review and approval.[1] The Soils Management Plan shall be implemented during excavation and grading activities for proposed improvements in the areas identified in the Phase I assessment as containing potential soil contamination to ensure that site closure is property implemented and any contaminated soils encountered are properly identified, removed and disposed of offsite. The plan shall include the following:

- A qualified environmental consultant shall be present as necessary during grading and excavation activities to monitor compliance with the Soils Management Plan and to actively monitor the soils and excavations for evidence of contamination.
- Any soil encountered during excavation or grading activities that appears to have been affected by hydrocarbons or any other contamination shall be evaluated, based upon appropriate laboratory analysis, by a qualified environmental consultant prior to off-site disposal at a licensed facility.
- All identified contaminated soils shall be properly removed, handled and transported to an appropriately licensed disposal facility, in accordance with the Soils Management Plan prepared for each respective development phase.

MM-NOISE-1 [2]: Temporary noise barriers shall be used to block the line-of-site between the construction equipment and noise-sensitive receptors during project construction, as follows:

- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-decibel (dB) reduction along the southern boundary of the project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single- and multi-family residential uses across 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 5, Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed.
- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the northern boundaries of the project construction site to reduce construction noise at the multifamily residential uses across W. Carson Street during Phase 4.
- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-dB reduction along the northern boundary of the project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single-family residential uses across S. Vermont Avenue during Phase 2, Phase 4, and Phase 5.

MM FIRE-1: The project construction contractors will regularly notify and coordinate with the LACFD concerning project construction activities, including any on- and off-Campus lane closures and other construction activities that could affect emergency access and emergency response times.

MM SHER-1: During project construction, construction sites will be fully fenced, lighted with security lighting, and patrolled by either the LACSD on-site satellite station personnel (either sworn officers or contract security guards) or private security hired by LACDHS.

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[1] This Soils Management Plan would actually be reviewed and approved by the Environmental Programs Division (EPF).

[2] Because phasing has changed since the 2012 Master Plan, the County has committed to apply this mitigation measure to all phases of the project. See Section 3.13, *Noise*, of this Addendum.

MM SHER-2: Emergency access to the LACSD will be provided and maintained to existing and new uses on-site uses, and to off-site uses, throughout construction.

MM SHER-3: The project construction contractors will regularly notify and coordinate with the LACSD concerning project construction activities, including any on- and off-Campus lane closures and other construction activities that could affect emergency access or emergency response times.

MM SHER-4: The Security Management Plan for the Harbor-UCLA Campus will be updated by LACDHS, in consultation with the LACSD, to address the proposed physical and operational changes to the Campus under the project. At a minimum, the primary security features and measures currently in place at the Campus under the Security Management Plan will carried forward under the project.

MM TRAF-1: I-110 Southbound Ramps & W. Carson Street (Intersection #9) - Subject to approval by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the existing southbound approach on the Interstate I-110 off-ramp shall be restriped to convert the existing left-turn lane to a left-/right-turn lane.

MM TRAF-2: 220th Street/I-110 Northbound Ramps & Figueroa Street (Intersection #15) - Subject to approval by Caltrans and the City of Carson, an additional northbound through lane shall be striped and the existing through lane shall be restriped as a through/right-turn lane. The eastbound approach shall be restriped from the existing through/left-turn lane and right to a left-turn lane and through/right-turn lane.

MM TRAF-3: I-110 Southbound Ramps & W. 223rd Street (Intersection #20) - Subject to the approval by Caltrans, the southbound approach would be restriped from the existing left-turn/through and right-turn/through lanes to a right-turn lane and left-turn/through/right-turn lane. The eastbound approach shall be restriped to change the existing right-turn lane to a through/right-turn lane. Under this mitigation, parking shall be removed on 223rd between the Interstate I-110 bridge and Figueroa Street and converted to a dedicated right-turn lane.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF APPROVED 2012 MASTER PLAN AND PROPOSED MEDICINE SUBSTATION REVISION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The 2012 Master Plan, as well as the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, are located on a County-owned 72-acre property at 1000 W. Carson Street in Torrance, California, called the Medical Center Campus. The site is in the unincorporated County of Los Angeles community of West Carson, which roughly encompasses the 2.3-square-mile area between the Harbor Freeway (Interstate [I-] 110) on the east and S. Normandie Avenue on the west, and Del Amo Boulevard on the north and Lomita Boulevard on the south. The Medical Center Campus is bordered by W. Carson Street on the north, W. 220th Street on the south, S. Vermont Avenue on the east, and S. Normandie Avenue on the west. The Harbor Freeway (I-110) is one block (approximately 800 feet) east of the Medical Center Campus and the San Diego Freeway (I-405) is approximately 2 miles to the north and northeast.

2.2 2012 MASTER PLAN

In 2012, the existing Medical Center Campus contained approximately 1,279,284 square feet of developed floor area. The 2012 Master Plan encompassed construction of a new eight-level hospital tower with 446 beds, renovation of the existing Hospital building, and implementation of a cohesive site design that enhances the experience of staff, patients, and visitors. The 2012 Master Plan would increase the Campus-wide floor area to approximately 2,457,355 square feet.

The 2012 Master Plan would consolidate outpatient facilities, located near the new Hospital tower, into three buildings: Building A with four levels, Building B with three levels, and Building C with three levels. These buildings would be located near the new hospital tower in the north-central portion of the Medical Center Campus. The 2012 Master Plan would orient hospital-related services used by the community along W. Carson Street. Courtyards, landscaped areas, and paths and sidewalks for pedestrian circulation would form the core of the Medical Center Campus and connect the new hospital tower and outpatient facilities with the other major tenants on the Medical Center Campus. A small retail building would be located on the Campus at the corner of W. Carson Street and S. Vermont Avenue. A central plant and emergency generator would be located along W. 220th Street, on the southeast side of the Campus. The 2012 Master Plan would include parking structures and lots throughout the Campus.

The main entrance drive for the 2012 Master Plan would be from W. Carson Street at the existing location. This entrance would be a landscaped, divided, straight drive, terminating in a square traffic loop, allowing drop-off at the new hospital building and the existing surgery/emergency department building. A second entrance from W. Carson Street west of the main entrance would provide access to tenant facilities. There would be three entrances from W. 220th Street, accessing tenant facilities, staff parking, and the central plant. The existing entrances from S. Normandie Avenue and S. Vermont Avenue would remain.

The 2012 Master Plan included a future Bioscience Tech Park on the western end of the Medical Center Campus, with approximately 250,000 square feet of new biomedical research facilities. It was

planned to consist of multiple buildings and associated surface and structure parking. Design and configuration of the Bioscience Tech Park was left general, as the specific tenant and the tenant's requirements had not been identified at the time.

A Landscape Master Plan was proposed in the 2012 Master Plan, including landscaping and hardscaping. It featured a continuous pedestrian circulation network, with several north/south walks and promenades connecting to the public edge along W. Carson Street. The plan called for 35- to 45-foot-tall evergreen or semi-evergreen trees along the perimeter of the Campus, with large groupings identifying entrances. It also included landscaped courtyard gardens and plazas.

At build-out of the 2012 Master Plan, the Medical Center Campus would have required a 34.6-mega volt ampere (MVA) connected electrical power load and a 29.2-MVA total peak demand load.[1] To meet this load requirement, the 2012 Master Plan required installation of a new Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical substation on the southeast corner of the Campus, with power being supplied from an existing off-site substation at Grace Avenue and W. 220th Street, approximately 2 miles east of the Medical Center Campus, connected by a new 66-kilovolt (kV) circuit connection at the substation. The new circuit was to be installed on aboveground power poles along existing public street rights-of-way, starting at the substation, proceeding south on Grace Avenue to W. 223rd Street, and turning west to S. Vermont Avenue, where it would have been installed underground as it proceeded north to the Medical Center Campus. The new circuit would have required the installation of 46 replacement and new power poles along the proposed route. Trenching and other construction activities related to the new circuit would have occurred within the public right-of-way on the affected roadways.

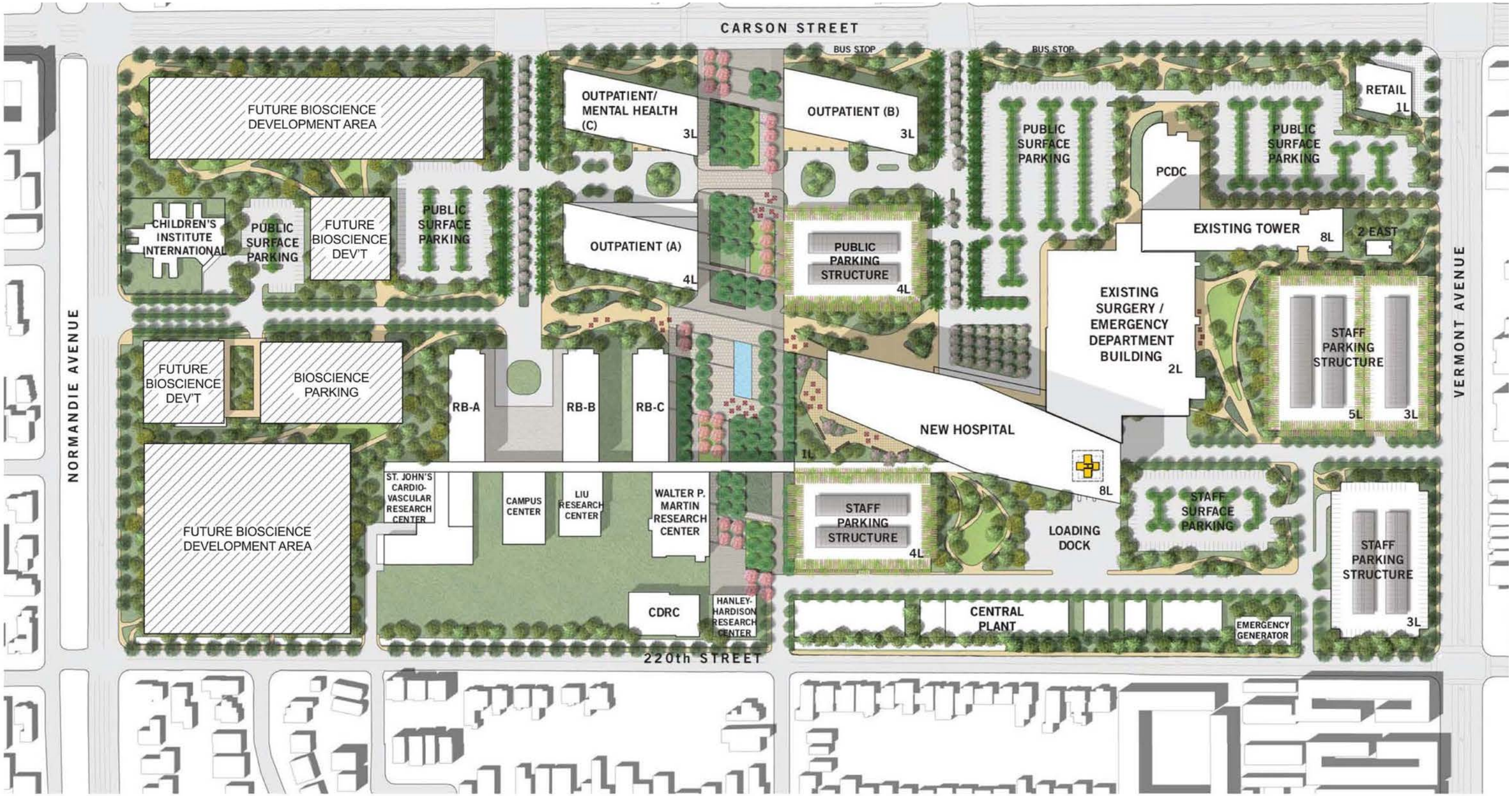
Figure 2-1 illustrates the 2012 Master Plan.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2012 MASTER PLAN TO DATE

In September 2014—prior to the 2016 Board approval of the 2012 Master Plan and the certification of the EIR—the Board approved a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the LA BioMed Development Project on the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus as a separate project. The 2012 Master Plan was being prepared during this time period. Large segments of the 2012 Master Plan included replacement facilities for the existing hospital. The Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan considered the LA BioMed Development Project as part of the existing conditions.

In accordance with the 2012 Master Plan, the LA BioMed/Lundquist Project has constructed Research Building A and has nearly completed the Vivarium Building (as of October 2020). BioScience installed a 12 kV Substation in the BioScience Tech Park area. County Public Works began demolition of the bungalows in September 2020. No other demolition or construction has occurred on the Campus.

[1] Load requirement generally refers to the active power requirement. 1 MVA equals 1 million volt amperes or 1,000 kilovolt amperes.



Note: Plans shown are conceptual and representative of planned buildout of the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus, subject to refinement during design development for specific building sites. For the 2012 Campus Plan a substation would be located near the Central Plant in the southeastern corner of the Campus.

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Figure 2-1
2012 Master Plan
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Plan Medicine Substation Addendum

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2.4 PROPOSED MEDICINE SUBSTATION REVISION

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be located on the same 72-acre Medical Center Campus as the 2012 Master Plan, within the area designated as the Bioscience Tech Park at the western end of the Campus. Rather than acquiring the needed electrical power from an existing substation site approximately 2 miles from the Campus—and replacing or adding poles to carry the new 66-kV lines between the existing substation and the Campus—SCE decided it would be more efficient to acquire the electrical power from existing powerlines on S. Normandie Avenue directly adjacent to the Campus.

SCE would build a new dedicated 66/12-kV substation at the southwest corner of the Medical Center Campus, near the corner of S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street. The new substation would be called the Medicine Substation. The Medicine Substation would receive 66-kV service from two new underground 66-kV lines that would loop from the existing La Fresa-Outfall-Watson 66-kV line. (No new overhead lines would be required and only two power poles would be required on S. Normandie Avenue.) The Medicine Substation would provide 12-kV service to the Campus's own 12-kV switchgear, which would supply electrical service for the Campus. Construction of the Medicine Substation would begin in September 2020, with a planned completion date of June 30, 2021.

The Medicine Substation would include the following components. For a complete description of the substation, see Appendix A (*Southern California Edison's Harbor UCLA Medical Center Medicine 66/12kV Substation Environmental Document*).

- New 66/12 kV substation
- Two new underground 66-kV lines to serve the substation from SCE's existing 66-kV system
- Minor upgrades, new equipment installation, and replacement work at existing La Fresa and Outfall SCE substations
- Two new telecommunications fiber routes for protection and communication between the substations
- Relocation and undergrounding of one existing 12-kV overhead line
- Pole replacement
- Approximately 464 feet of 8-foot-tall perimeter block wall, spiked, with one 18-foot-wide swing gate

- Various underground facilities, including ground grid, underground conduits, vaults, and foundations, installed below ground and extending above ground
- Aboveground equipment including distribution transformers, switch gear, steel structures, and associated equipment in outdoor areas (with the highest point being the 66-kV switchrack at 28 feet tall)
- A Mechanical and Electric Equipment Room (MEER) (described below)
- 15 light fixtures on various equipment structures

The MEER is an enclosed, unmanned, and covered structure housing the relays, controls, telecommunication, back-up batteries, and other substation-related items that are essential to a normal operation of the substation facility. The MEER would be constructed using materials in compliance with the latest California Building Code. It would be prefabricated off site and installed at the site by a vendor. The MEER would be approximately 430 square feet (15 feet, 4 inches by 28 feet). It would be approximately 10 feet high and set on a 2-foot-high foundation, for a total height of approximately 12 feet.

Typical Drop-in MEER

Figure 2-2 shows the location of the proposed Medicine Substation. Figure 2-3 includes a plot plan and the switchrack plan. Figure 2-4 shows the elevations of the switchrack (the tallest part of the substation).

The Medicine Substation would be surrounded by an 8-foot-tall perimeter block wall. The vehicular entrance to this enclosed area would be from a driveway on the east side of the site, using the Campus circulation system. In addition, there would be 4-foot-wide access gates near the southwest and southeast corners of the site. The Medicine Substation would also have internal driveways, with parking.

Similar Facility
(Medicine Substation would have two transformers)

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Figure 2-2
Revised Master Plan
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Plan Medicine Substation Addendum

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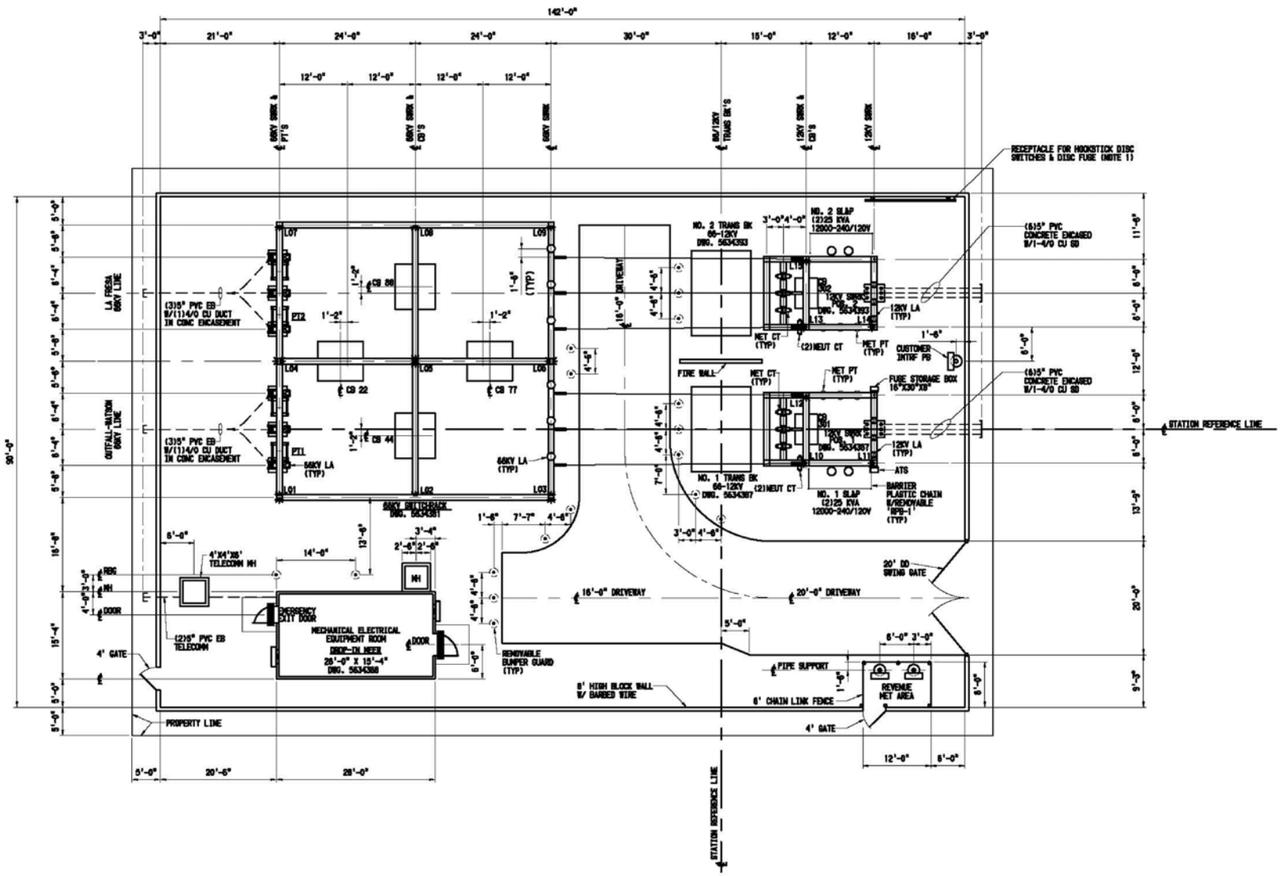
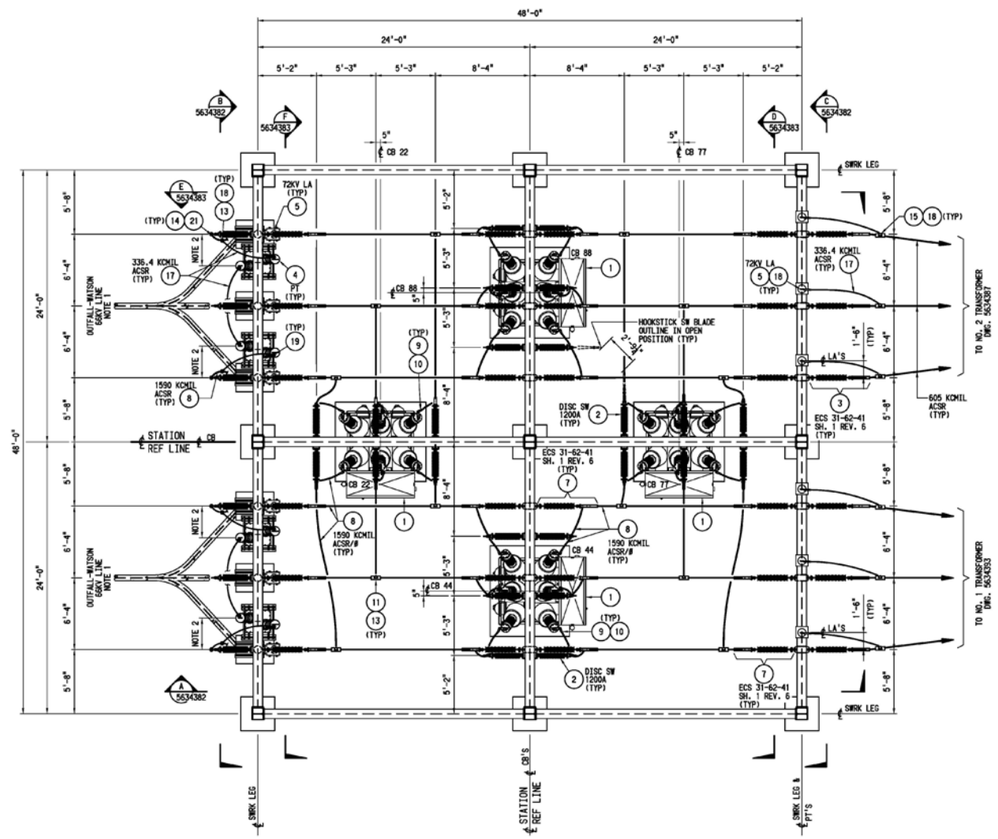


Plot Plan



66 kV Switchrack Plan

Figure 2-3
Medicine Substation Plans
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Plan Medicine Substation Addendum

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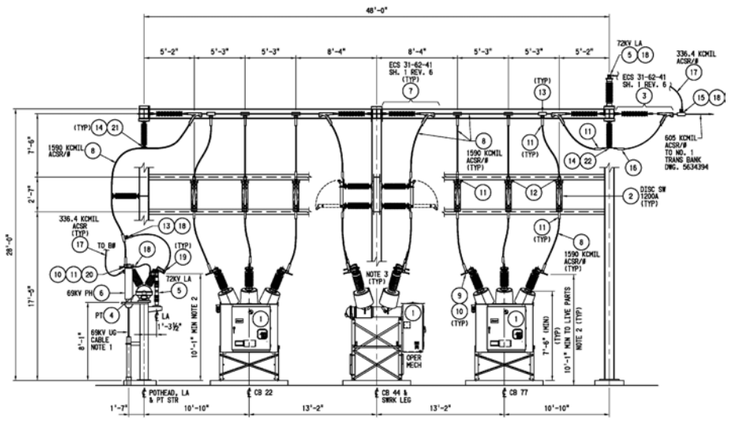
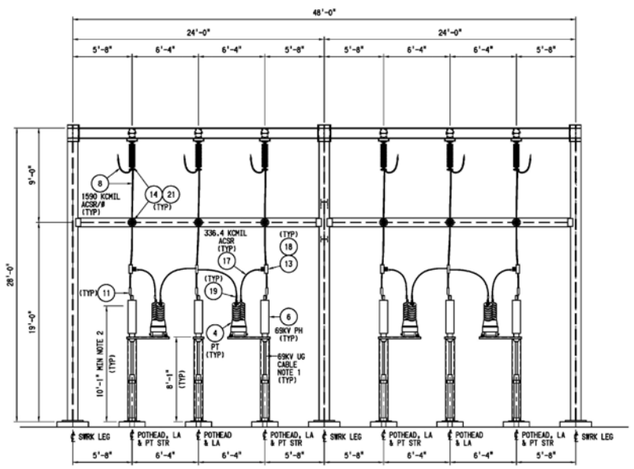
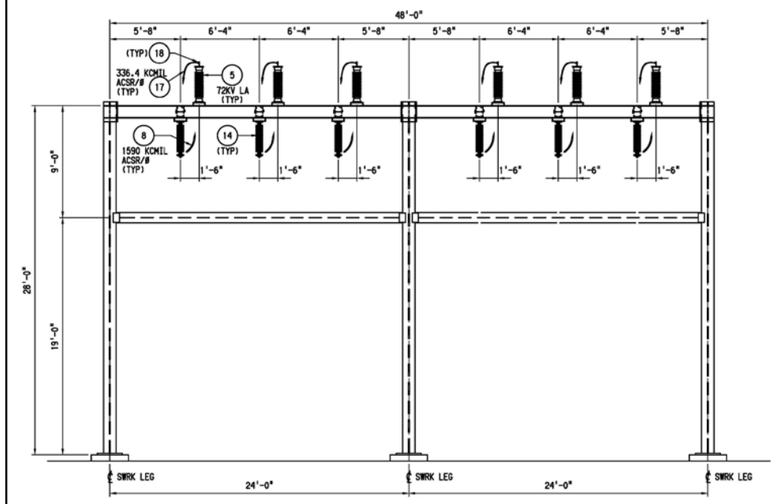


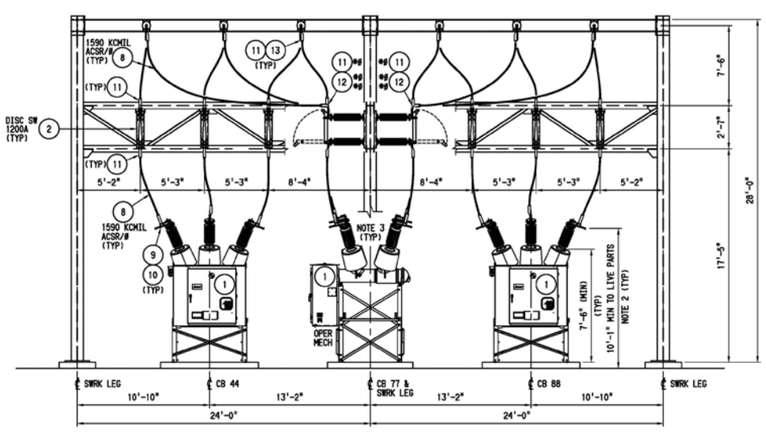
Elevation A



Elevation B



Elevation C



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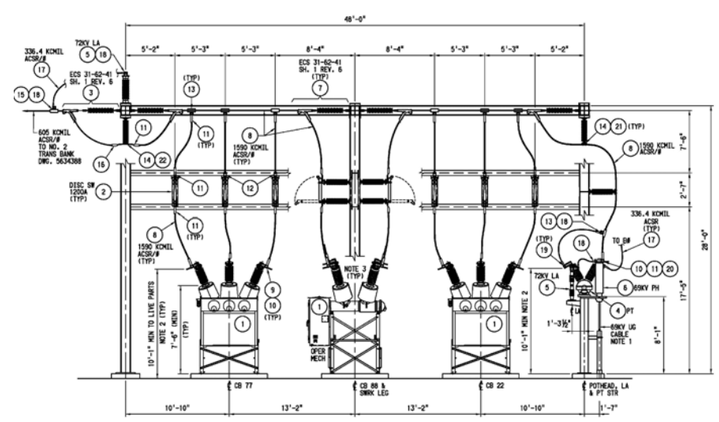

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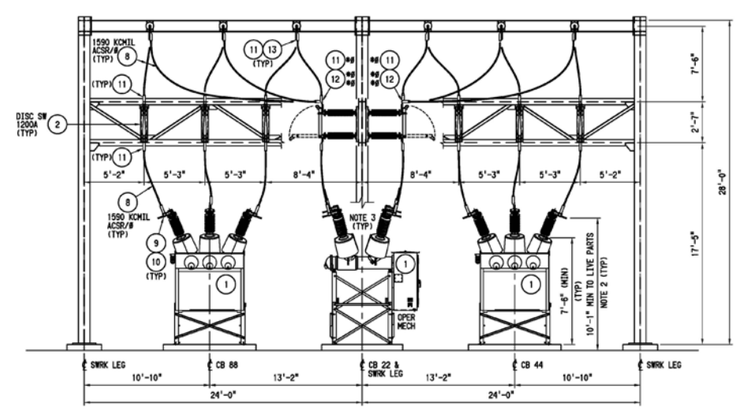

Elevation F

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Figure 2-4
Medicine Substation 66kV Switchrack Elevations
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Plan Medicine Substation Addendum

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2.4.1 Construction

Construction of the Medicine Substation is expected to occur between July 1, 2021, and April 1, 2022. The site for the Medicine Substation is currently a parking lot. A temporary construction laydown area would be placed in the parking lot east of the Medicine Substation construction site. This area would house all construction materials and equipment during the construction period. Construction activities would typically occur 5 days a week, between 6:30 am and 3:00 pm, or as required by local ordinances and adjusted to seasonal daylight hours. The construction process steps are listed below.

Site Preparation

Construction would include site preparation, including removal of asphalt, grading, soil preparation (with soil import and compaction if necessary), and installation of drainage as necessary. Temporary fencing around the substation and laydown area would be installed prior to any other construction activity. A temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier will also be installed along the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the Medicine Substation site to reduce construction noise.

Belowground Construction and Exterior Walls

Belowground construction activities would include excavation and forming, construction of foundations, and installation of underground structures, the ground grid and conduits. This would be followed by the installation of the driveway. The temporary fence would be removed and replaced with block walls and gates. The site would be graded, the soil would be compacted, and rock dust would be installed in the unpaved areas.

Aboveground Construction and Equipment Installation

Aboveground construction would begin with the delivery and staging of aboveground equipment. The staging area would be located east of the walled substation location. The MEER would be installed, and all steel structures and high-voltage conductors and buses would be erected. This would be followed by installation and testing of power transformers. Then, all high-voltage circuit breakers would be installed, along with sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) gas switches, as necessary. At this point, required testing would be performed. Following testing, all equipment would be connected to the substation ground grid. A Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) would be installed and tested, as well as all telecommunications equipment in the MEER. Then all equipment, connections, and relays would be tested. Finally the substation would be connected to two incoming 66-kV lines and two telecommunication fiber lines. With final testing complete, the Medicine Substation would be put into service.

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS[1]

The existing Medical Center Campus, as of late 2019, including the completed LA BioMed building, serves as the baseline for this Addendum.

3.1 AESTHETICS

3.1.1 Scenic Vistas

Threshold AES-I.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

[1] For analysis of cumulative impacts, see Section 4.0, Cumulative Impacts.

2012 Master Plan

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or obstruct a scenic vista. There are no recognized valued publicly available views or scenic vistas across the Medical Center Campus. The Medical Center Campus is visible from W. Carson Street overcrossing over the Harbor Freeway and adjacent streets (W. Carson Street, S. Normandie and S. Vermont Avenues, and W. 220th Street). The Harbor Freeway itself is below the surrounding ground level in this area, so there are no views of the site from the freeway. Impacts related to views and view resources would be less than significant. (Certified EIR, Section 4.A, d, (2) Views.)

Construction

Because there are no existing scenic vistas visible on, from, or across the Medical Center Campus, the Certified EIR found there would be no construction impacts on scenic vistas related to the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Because there are no existing scenic vistas visible on, from, or across the Medical Center Campus, the Certified EIR found there would be no operational impacts on scenic vistas related to the 2012 Master Plan.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

There are no recognized valued publicly available views or scenic vistas across the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, as discussed for the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or obstruct a scenic vista. The tallest structure on the Medicine Substation site, the switchrack at approximately 28 feet, would be lower than the surrounding multi-story buildings.

Construction

Because there are no existing scenic vistas visible on, from, or across the Medical Center Campus, there would be no construction impacts on scenic vistas related to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as found in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Because there are no existing scenic vistas visible on, from, or across the Medical Center Campus, there would be no operational impacts on scenic vistas related to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as found in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to substantial adverse effects on scenic vistas.

3.1.2 Scenic Resources within State Scenic Highway

Threshold AES-I.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a scenic highway?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Notice of Preparation (NOP)/Initial Study (IS) for the 2012 Master Plan project found that the closest state highways to the Medical Center Campus include the Harbor Freeway, less than 0.10 mile to the east, and the San Diego Freeway, approximately 2.0 miles to the north and east. Neither has been designated as an official scenic highway by Caltrans on the California Scenic Highway Mapping System. The Medical Center Campus is therefore not visible from or located within the corridor of a designated state scenic highway.

Construction

The Medical Center Campus is not visible from or located within the corridor of a designated state scenic highway. Therefore, the NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that construction would have less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources within a scenic highway.

Operation

The Medical Center Campus is not visible from or located within the corridor of a designated state scenic highway. Therefore, the NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that operation would have less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources within a scenic highway.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The two closest state highways to the Medical Center Campus have not been designated as official scenic highways since the EIR was certified. Therefore, the Medical Center Campus is not visible from or located within the corridor of a designated state scenic highway. As such, construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources within a scenic highway as found in the NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Because the two closest state highways to the Medical Center Campus have not been designated as official scenic highways since the EIR was certified, the Medical Center Campus is not visible from or located within the corridor of a designated state scenic highway. Therefore, operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources within a scenic highway as found in the NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to scenic resources within a scenic highway.

3.1.3 Visual Character and Quality

Threshold AES-I.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Public views of the Medical Center Campus are from W. Carson Street, S. Normandie and S. Vermont Avenues, and W. 220th Street, and the W. Carson Street overcrossing over the Harbor Freeway, and some bordering land uses. The Campus is also open to the public, so views within the Campus are also public view. The Certified EIR found that development of the 2012 Master Plan would substantially alter the existing visual character of the Medical Center Campus as a result of the denser

and taller development than the existing Medical Center Campus. The area as a whole is undergoing a transition to greater urbanization.

New buildings on the Campus would be required to implement the 2012 Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines, in which individual buildings must complement each other and the character of surrounding spaces, streets, and walks; view corridors, both to and from buildings, must be maintained; and axes, corner lines, and features of neighboring buildings and spaces must be aligned. Under the Design Guidelines, overall heights, massing, styles, and materials of neighboring buildings within the Medical Center Campus must be compatible. Views of service areas and mechanical equipment located both on grade and on building roofs must be screened. With these Design Guidelines, the massing of buildings within the site would create a visually pleasant skyline effect (cluster) that would contribute to the visual character of the community.

The existing pedestrian experience along W. Carson Street, S. Vermont Avenue, S. Normandie Avenue, and W. 220th Street would be improved by landscaping and streetscape, including the installation of canopy trees, provision of a landscaped parkway between the sidewalk and W. Carson Street, the removal of chain link fencing and walls along S. Vermont and S. Normandie Avenues and W. 220th Street, and other improvements in visual character and safety along W. 220th Street. Under the streetscape program, perimeter trees would be centered in a hedged parkway with a second hedge at the back of the walk. The low hedge in the parkway along W. Carson Street would buffer vehicle traffic to further improve pedestrian comfort. At present, no sidewalk trees are present along the four street frontages.

Within the Medical Center Campus, many of the existing high-quality tree specimens would be relocated on Campus. The western sector and southwestern edge of the Campus would be more lushly landscaped than under existing conditions, which would improve the visual character of the Medical Center Campus as experienced by adjacent residential neighborhoods to the south and west.

The Certified EIR found the 2012 Master Plan would result in adverse visual character and quality impacts on public views resulting from construction, landscaping, and off-site infrastructure improvements. Construction would occur in specified phases that would be temporary in nature and not encompass the entire site at any one time; therefore, construction was found not to substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and surrounding area. After construction, the visual character and quality of the Medical Center Campus would be enhanced by high-quality architecture and landscaping, including landscaping improvements along the public sidewalks. Therefore, impacts related to the visual character and quality of public views would be less than significant. (Certified EIR, Section 4.A, d, (1) Visual Character.)

Construction

Construction of the 2012 Master Plan would involve demolition of existing buildings, parking lots, and sidewalks; clearance of some existing vegetation; hauling of debris; grading and excavation; and use of cranes, excavators, large trucks, and trailers, However, most construction activities would be shielded by existing walls, buildings, and landscaping. Construction activities would occur over the course of several years and within specific areas of the half-mile-long Medical Center Campus, as well as in limited off-site areas related to infrastructure and utility improvements necessary to serve the 2012 Master Plan Project. As such, visual character impacts experienced at any single viewing

location, for both on-site and off-site construction activities, would be intermittent and temporary. Because adverse visual effects would be temporary and would be confined to portions of the Medical Center Campus or distinct off-site areas at any one time, such effects would not be experienced by nearby viewers continually during the buildout of the 2012 Master Plan; furthermore, because construction activities would not be dissimilar to building projects that have occurred within the Medical Center Campus in recent years (i.e., the Surgery and Emergency Room Replacement Project), visual impacts were not found to substantially alter, degrade, or eliminate the visual character or quality of the area. Therefore, construction activities would have a less-than-significant effect with respect to visual character.

Operation

Overall, the 2012 Master Plan would create a more aesthetic public environment than under existing conditions. Because it would introduce elements that would enhance the public interface along all adjacent streets, as well as public access to gardens, public art, and other benefits, and maintain a high architectural standard, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, and other features. The 2012 Master Plan would be substantially consistent with the goals of the Los Angeles County General Plan related to aesthetic values. Impacts with respect to visual character and quality would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Public views of the Medicine Substation site on the Medical Center Campus would be the same as described for the 2012 Master Plan, that is, from adjacent streets (W. 221st Street and S. Normandie Avenue) and land uses (residential), and internal views within the site, which is open to the public. The area as a whole is continuing to undergo a transition to greater urbanization. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would substantially alter the existing visual character of the southwest corner of the Medical Center Campus as a result of the presence of a walled site with approximately 28-foot tall substation structures visible to some degree over the wall, rather than the additional campus buildings, parking, and landscaping planned in the 2012 Master Plan. However, under the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the area would be bordered on the street sides (W. 221st Street and S. Normandie Avenue) by the 35- to 45-foot-tall evergreen or semi-evergreen trees around the Campus perimeter, in accordance with the Campus-wide Landscape Master Plan. Under the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the new structures would also comply with the 2012 Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines.

Construction

Construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would involve some of the same construction activities as the 2012 Master Plan, including site grading and site preparation, equipment and materials delivery and staging, building foundations and other subsurface elements, paving, wall building, and equipment installation. These construction activities would be similar to the power plant and IT and Shops construction located further east on W. 221st Street. Much of the construction would be out of sight from the adjacent roadways and residential land uses due to the early construction of the perimeter wall. Construction activities would have less-than-significant

impacts with respect to visual character and quality of public views, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would create a more aesthetic public environment than under existing conditions, which includes parking lots, utility boxes and equipment, and low-rise office buildings. The Proposed Medicine Substation would include perimeter walls and landscaping and screened views of similar utility equipment. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, and other features. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be substantially consistent with the goals of the Los Angeles County General Plan related to aesthetic values. Impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision with respect to visual character and quality would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to substantial degrading of existing visual character or quality of public views.

3.1.4 Light and Glare

Threshold AES-I.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

2012 Master Plan

Light-sensitive land uses in the area include residential uses to the west of S. Normandie Avenue, to the east of S. Vermont Avenue, and to the south of W. 220th Street. The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not substantially affect daytime or nighttime views through the creation of substantial new sources of light or glare. New light sources in the 2012 Master Plan would be associated primarily with new entrance/wayfinding signs, light spill from taller buildings, landscape lighting, and security lighting. All light sources would be low level and directed downward to

maintain ambient and point-source lighting consistent with the on-site hospital use. As such, the 2012 Master Plan would not substantially alter the character of off-site areas surrounding the Medical Center Campus or result in substantial light spill and/or glare onto adjacent light-sensitive residential uses. The Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines would require that buildings be compatible with the style, materials, and massing of other Medical Center Campus buildings, the function of which is to serve as a medical campus. The Certified EIR did not anticipate that expanses of reflective glass and metals would be implemented in building design. As such, the 2012 Master Plan would not cause adverse glare impacts. Therefore, potential impacts associated with nighttime illumination and/or glare from reflected sunlight would be less than significant.

Construction

The Certified EIR found that lighting needed during construction of the 2012 Master Plan would generate minor light spillover in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus including residential uses to the south, east, and west. Construction activities would occur primarily during daylight hours and any construction-related nighttime illumination would be used for safety and security purposes only. Construction lighting would take place in specific locations within the approximately 72-acre site and would not be experienced by any sensitive, off-site receptors for a long duration. Any construction lighting would be limited and directed onto specific locations within construction sites to avoid affecting on-site medical patients. Similarly, with regard to off-site construction activities that may be necessary to address infrastructure improvements, such activities would be temporary, would only occur in one given location for a limited time, and would occur during daylight hours. Because artificial light associated with construction activities would be limited to security lighting and specific construction tasks, it would not be expected to cause any significant off-site spillage or glare, particularly in the context of the highly urbanized nature of the surrounding area and associated existing light sources. As such, construction lighting would not adversely affect off-site sensitive receptors. Such lighting would not substantially alter the character of off-site areas surrounding the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, artificial light impacts associated with construction were found to be less than significant. Construction activities are not anticipated to result in flat, shiny surfaces that would reflect sunlight or cause other natural glare. As such, construction glare impacts were found to be less than significant.

Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan has the potential to introduce new point source lighting, including architectural lighting, security and wayfinding lights, landscape lighting, and visible interior light emanating from the windows of the new multi-story buildings. Emergency service locations would be interior to the Medical Center Campus and shielded by intervening buildings and landscaping from adjacent residential neighborhoods. Any illuminated identification or wayfinding signs would be located on W. Carson Street near the main entry areas and would not be visible from the residential neighborhoods. These signs are not expected to be as bright as existing commercial signs that are located along W. Carson Street and in the surrounding areas.

Security lighting and landscape lighting would be located at ground level, low-level, and generally shielded from adjacent uses by landscaping. Lighting would be directed downward to avoid glare at on-site occupied hospital rooms and to maintain a calm ambience for on-site visitors and employees.

Landscaping and rooftop garden lighting would be low-level consistent with the proposed hospital use. Any illumination associated with rooftop gardens would be located in the center of the Medical Center Campus and shielded from off-site residential areas by intervening buildings. Light spillage from the multi-story components would not be dissimilar from existing conditions and would not be disruptive of off-site residential uses, the nearest of which would be more than 200 feet to the south of the New Hospital Tower.

The 2012 Master Plan would contain no signage, flood lighting, or other strong point source lighting on the south side of the building interfacing residential uses to the south of W. 220th Street. The lighting would not significantly intensify ambient or point source lighting that currently occurs during the evening hours along W. 220th Street. The removal of surface parking lots visible from residential uses to the east and south would reduce vehicle light sources and security lights currently visible from these residential areas. Direct headlight glare from vehicles leaving the new parking structures would not be visible from residential neighborhoods or adjacent residential uses. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not be expected to substantially increase ambient light or cause light spill onto adjacent light-sensitive receptors, and impacts would be less than significant.

Under the Master Plan Design Guidelines for the 2012 Master Plan, building materials, massing, and styles must be consistent with neighboring buildings, including the Existing Hospital Tower, and to complement the character of the surrounding Medical Center Campus buildings. Buildings using expanses of metals and reflective glass would not meet these criteria, nor would such materials be consistent with the overall use of the site as a medical campus. As such, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not generate glare from reflected sunlight, and glare impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's daytime and nighttime lighting on the Medical Center Campus would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, but at a lower level than other construction under the 2012 Master Plan. New light sources for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, associated primarily with safety and security lighting. All light sources would be low level and directed downward to maintain ambient and point-source lighting consistent with the on-site hospital use. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in substantial light spill and/or glare onto adjacent light-sensitive residential uses. The Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines would be applicable and would require that buildings be compatible with the style, materials, and massing of other Medical Center Campus buildings. Building design would not include reflective glass and metals, so there would not be adverse glare impacts. As such, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not cause adverse glare impacts. Therefore, potential impacts associated with nighttime illumination and/or glare from reflected sunlight would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant.

Construction

The lighting needed during construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would generate the same amount of minor light spillover (or less) in the vicinity of the Medical Center

Campus as the 2012 Master Plan, including residential uses to the south and west. Little construction-related nighttime illumination is anticipated, since construction would typically occur on weekdays between 6:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., adjusted seasonally to daytime length, and in accordance with local ordinances. Off-site construction activities that would be necessary to address infrastructure improvements for the station would be the similar to those under the 2012 Master Plan, except reduced by the elimination of the overhead powerline upgrades for the 2 miles between the existing substation and the Campus. Construction lighting would be minimal (for security) and would not adversely affect off-site sensitive receptors. Therefore, artificial light impacts associated with construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant. As with the 2012 Master Plan, construction activities for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in flat, shiny surfaces that would reflect sunlight or cause other natural glare. As such, construction glare impacts would be the same, less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include minimal lighting for security only, confined to the enclosed substation site and the gate. The same type of security lighting would be used for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as the 2012 Master Plan and would be similar to the existing lighting. As with the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would contain no signage, flood lighting, or other strong point source lighting on the southwest side of the building interfacing residential uses to the south of W. 220th Street and S. Normandie Avenue. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be expected to substantially increase ambient light or cause light spill onto adjacent light-sensitive receptors and impacts would be less than significant, the same as the 2012 Master Plan.

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would comply with the Master Plan Design Guidelines for the 2012 Master Plan. The substation would not include expanses of metals and reflective glass and would not generate glare from reflected sunlight. It would comply with the Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision impacts would be less than significant, the same as the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to adverse effects on day or nighttime views from new sources of light or glare.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

3.2.1 Farmland Conversion

Threshold AG-II.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus and surrounding areas do not contain agricultural uses or related operations. The Campus is not located on designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland). The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project

would not convert Farmland. Therefore, no impacts related to Farmland conversion would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The land uses on the Medical Center Campus and surrounding area have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Campus is not located on designated Farmland. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not convert Farmland. Therefore, no impacts related to Farmland conversion would occur during construction or operation, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to Farmland conversion.

3.2.2 Agricultural Zoning and Williamson Act Contracts

Threshold AG-II.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is located in the C-3 Unlimited Commercial Zone and is designated for Public and Semi-Public use in the Los Angeles County General Plan. Agricultural uses are not permitted within the C-3 zone and the Medical Campus is not within a designated Agricultural Opportunity Area or under a Williamson Act contract. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use within a designated

Agricultural Opportunity Area or under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The zoning and general plan designations have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Campus is not located on designated Farmland. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use within a designated Agricultural Opportunity Area or under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.

3.2.3 Forest Land Zoning

Threshold AG-II.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is not zoned for forestry uses. No land zoned as timberland or timberland production is present on the Medical Campus. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not conflict with existing zoning or cause the rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland production land. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The zoning designations have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Campus would not conflict with existing zoning or cause the rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland production land. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with existing zoning for, or causing rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland production.

3.2.4 Conversion of Forest Land

Threshold AG-II.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is fully developed with hospital and related uses and has been since the 1940s. No forest lands exist on the Medical Center Campus or in the vicinity. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The land uses have not changed on the Campus or in the vicinity since the Certified EIR. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

3.2.5 Other Impacts on Farmland and Forest Land

Threshold AG-II.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

No agricultural or forestry resources currently exist on or near the Medical Center Campus. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not involve changes in the existing environment that could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The land uses on or near the Campus have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not involve changes in the existing environment that could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts would occur during construction or operation, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to other changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Consistency with Air Quality Management Plan

Threshold AQ-III.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Certified EIR found that construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not conflict with the growth projections in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and would comply with applicable control measures. As a result,

the 2012 Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP and impacts would be less than significant.

Construction

The Certified EIR found that construction of the 2012 Master Plan would increase short-term employment compared to existing conditions, but the relatively small number and temporary nature of the construction jobs would not conflict with the long-term employment projections upon which the AQMP is based. The 2012 Master Plan construction would comply with control strategies in the AQMP intended to reduce emissions from construction equipment with potential applicability to short-term emissions from construction activities. Additionally, the 2012 Master Plan construction would comply with California Air Resources Board (CARB) requirements to minimize short-term emissions from on-road and off-road diesel equipment. It would also comply with SCAQMD regulations for controlling fugitive dust pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 403. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would comply with the AQMP, and impacts would be less than significant during construction.

Operation

Projects that are considered consistent with the AQMP would not interfere with attainment because the growth represented by the project would be included in the projections used in the formulation of the AQMP. The Medical Center Campus is designated "P" (Public and Semi-Public) by the County of Los Angeles 2035 General Plan Update. This designation permits a broad range of public and semi-public facilities and community-serving uses at a maximum floor-area ratio of 3:1. The 2012 Master Plan is consistent with the growth projections in the County's General Plan and thus is consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP.

The AQMP includes Transportation Control Measures intended to reduce regional mobile source emissions. The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would be supportive of measures related to reducing vehicle trips for patrons and employees and increasing commercial density near public transit because of PDF AQ-1, described below:

- **PDF AQ-1, Green Building Measures:** The project would be designed and operate to meet or exceed the applicable green building, energy, water, and waste requirements of the State of California Green County Green Building Ordinance and meet the standards of the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certification level or its equivalent. Green building measures would include, but are not limited to the following:
    - The project would implement a construction waste management plan to recycle and/or salvage a minimum of 75 percent of nonhazardous construction debris.
    - The project would be designed to optimize energy performance and reduce building energy cost by 5 percent or more for new construction and 3 percent or more for major renovations compared to American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2010, Appendix G and the Title 24 (2013) Building Standards Code.

- The project would reduce indoor and outdoor water use by a minimum of 20 percent compared to baseline standards by installing water fixtures that exceed applicable standards. The reduction in potable water would be achieved through the installation of high-efficiency water faucets, high-efficiency toilets, flushless urinals, water-efficient irrigation systems, planting native or drought-tolerant plant species, using recycled water for landscaping, or other similar means.
- The project would include lighting controls with occupancy sensors to take advantage of available natural light.
- The project shall install cool roofs for heat island reduction and strive to meet the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Tier 1 Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) or equivalent.
- Project buildings shall be constructed with solar-ready rooftops that provide for the installation of on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) or solar water heating (SWH) systems. The building design documents shall show an allocated Solar Zone and the pathway for interconnecting the PV or SWH system with the building electrical or plumbing system. The Solar Zone is a section of the roof that has been specifically designated and reserved for the installation of a solar PV system, SWH system, and/or other solar generating system. The Solar Zone must be kept free from roof penetrations and have minimal shading.
- The project would be design and operated with mechanically ventilated areas that would utilize air filtration media for outside and return air prior to occupancy that provides at least a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 15 as required for hospital inpatient care.
- To encourage carpooling and the use of electric vehicles by project employees and visitors, the County shall designate a minimum of 8 percent on on-site parking for carpool and/or alternative fueled vehicles and shall pre-wire, or install conduit and panel capacity for, electric vehicle charging stations for a minimum of 5 percent of on-site parking spaces.
- The project shall appropriate incorporate bicycle infrastructure including bicycle parking and "end-of-trip" facilities in compliance with the applicable portions of the County's Healthy Design Ordinance (HDO) (Los Angeles County Code, Title 22, Section 22.52.1225).

Because the 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP and would be supportive of relevant Transportation Control Measures aimed at reducing vehicle trips, the Certified EIR found that impacts related to consistency with the AQMP would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

Construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would increase short-term employment compared to existing conditions, but the relatively small number and temporary nature of the

construction jobs would not conflict with the long-term employment projections upon which the AQMP is based. When compared to those for the 2012 Master Plan, the number of construction jobs would be a small subset of the total jobs for the Master Plan buildout, and would potentially be fewer than for the more extensive construction that would have occurred for the upgrading of the powerlines between the existing substation and the Campus. As for the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision construction would comply with control strategies in the AQMP intended to reduce emissions from construction equipment with potential applicability to short-term emissions from construction activities and would comply with CARB requirements to minimize short-term emissions from on-road and off-road diesel equipment and SCAQMD regulations for controlling fugitive dust pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 403. Therefore, impacts related to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's compliance with the AQMP would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant during construction.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be consistent with the growth projections in the County's General Plan and thus is consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be supportive of the AQMP Transportation Control Measures related to reducing vehicle trips for patrons and employees and increasing commercial density near public transit because of PDF AQ-1, described above, which would also be incorporated into the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision in the same way as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Because the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP and would be supportive of relevant Transportation Control Measures aimed at reducing vehicle trips, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same operational impacts related to consistency with the AQMP as the 2012 Master Plan, which would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

3.3.2 Non-Attainment Pollutants

Threshold AQ-III.c*	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* Appendix G of the 2019 State CEQA Guidelines has eliminated one question for air quality, III.b, but has not renumbered the questions. Therefore, there is no longer a III.b.

** State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Los Angeles County portion of the South Coast Air Basin is designated nonattainment for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$) and designated nonattainment for the California Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (PM_{10}), and $PM_{2.5}$.

Construction

The Certified EIR found that the maximum daily emissions from construction of the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the numeric indicator of significance for any of nonattainment pollutants nor their precursors. Compliance with CARB and SCAQMD control measures and PDF AQ-1, discussed in Section 3.3.1 of this document, would minimize and reduce construction emissions. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the region is nonattainment. Consequently, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The Certified EIR found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in the emission of criteria pollutants for which the region is in nonattainment. Maximum daily emissions from operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the threshold of significance for any pollutants in nonattainment nor their precursors. During interim operations that overlap with construction emissions and at full buildout, operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that operational impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The maximum daily emissions from construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not exceed the numeric indicator of significance for any of nonattainment pollutants nor their precursors. Because this analysis uses the "worst day" approach (i.e., the highest amount of emissions that could occur on one construction day), the emissions would be included within those predicted for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with CARB and SCAQMD control measures and PDF AQ-1, discussed in Section 3.3.1 of this document. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the region is nonattainment. Consequently, construction impacts would be less than significant, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

The incremental change in interim operational emissions, when combined with ongoing construction emissions, would not exceed the thresholds of significance. The incremental change in operational emissions at full buildout of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not exceed the SCAQMD daily regional numeric indicators. Therefore, construction and operations of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is non-attainment and impacts would be less than significant. Compliance with CARB and SCAQMD control measures and PDF AQ-1 would minimize and reduce construction emissions. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would have less-than-significant impacts.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in the emission of criteria pollutants for which the region is in nonattainment. Operation of the substation would fit within the "worst day" analysis for the 2012 Master Plan, so the maximum daily emissions from operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within those of the 2012 Master Plan, and would not exceed the thresholds of significance for any pollutants in nonattainment or their precursors. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's operational impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment.

3.3.3 Substantial Pollutant Concentrations

Threshold AQ-III.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Sensitive land uses close to the Medical Center Campus (sensitive receptors) include the following:

- The Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Employee Children's Center and a multifamily residential apartment complex, Harbor Cove Villa, located on W. Carson Street just west of the intersection with S. Vermont Avenue.

- The area north of W. Carson Street, which is a predominantly single-family residential neighborhood.
- S. Vermont Avenue, the southern half of the block facing the Medical Center Campus, at W. 219th Street, with a condominium complex, Torrance Park Villas, and mobile home parks, Starlite Trailer Park and Rainbow Mobile Home Park.
- Single-family and multi-family residential neighborhoods that border the Medical Center Campus to the south, across W. 220th Street, as well as to the west, across S. Normandie Avenue within the Harbor City community of Los Angeles.
- Halldale Avenue Elementary School located to the northwest of the Medical Center Campus west of S. Normandie Avenue and north of W. 216th Street.
- White Middle School located to the southeast of the Medical Center Campus east of I-110 and S. Figueroa Street and south of W. 220th Street.

Construction

Localized Impacts

The Certified EIR found that maximum localized emission concentrations during construction activities would not exceed the allowable thresholds at the closest sensitive receptors for the relevant standards. Therefore, with respect to localized construction emissions, the Certified EIR found that impacts would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The Certified EIR found that the greatest potential for toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions would be related to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during demolition, grading and excavation, and building construction activities for the 2012 Master Plan. In addition, incidental amounts of toxic substances such as oils, solvents, and paints would be used. These products would comply with all applicable SCAQMD rules for their manufacture and use. The 2012 Master Plan is subject to several SCAQMD rules designed to limit exposure to TACs during construction activities. It would be required to comply with the CARB Air Toxics Control Measure that limits diesel-powered equipment and vehicle idling to no more than 5 minutes at a location, and the CARB In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation; compliance with these would minimize emissions of TACs during construction. The 2012 Master Plan would also comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1403 if asbestos is found during the renovation and construction activities. Furthermore, the 2012 Master Plan would voluntarily implement the construction control measures described in PDF-AQ-2, described below:

- **PDF AQ-2, Construction Measures:** The project shall implement the following measures during construction activities:
    - The project shall require construction contractor(s) to utilize off-road diesel powered construction equipment that meets or exceeds the CARB and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 4 off-road emissions standard for equipment rated at 50 horsepower (hp) or greater during project construction.

- To the extent possible, pole power will be made available for use with electric tools, equipment, lighting, etc. These requirements shall be included in applicable bid documents and successful contractor(s) must demonstrate the ability to supply such equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit (if applicable) shall be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.
- The project shall encourage construction contractors to apply for SCAQMD Surplus Off-road Opt-in for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) (SOON) funds, which provides funds to accelerate the clean-up of off-road diesel vehicles, such as heavy duty construction equipment. More information on this program can be found at the following website: http://www.aqmd.gov/tao/Implementation/SOONProgram.htm.
- In accordance with Section 2485 in Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, the idling of all diesel-fueled commercial vehicles (weighing over 10,000 pounds) during construction shall be limited to five minutes at any location.
- The County shall prohibit heavy-duty construction equipment and truck queuing and staging in front of on-site building entrances and exits.
- The project shall comply with the applicable provisions of SCAQMD Rule 403 to minimize generation of fugitive dust. Active demolition or grading construction areas and unpaved roads shall be controlled by temporary covers or wetted sufficiently to reduce dust.
- Enhanced watering shall be required for soil moving activities within 100 feet of the existing patient tower, such as ensuring that water is applied not more than 15 minutes prior to soil excavation.
- On-site vehicles shall be limited to 15 miles per hour on unpaved roadways.
- Haul trucks carrying dirt, soil, sand, or other loose material shall be covered and maintain a freeboard height of 12 inches.
- Prior to leaving areas of active construction, haul trucks would be inspected and put through procedures as necessary to remove loose debris from tire wells and on the truck exterior to prevent track out.
- Construction areas shall install temporary fencing, if necessary, to prevent debris and material movement on the site and into patient care buildings or to off-site areas.
- The County shall ensure building air filtration media and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are serviced, maintained, and replaced per manufacturers specifications and are not compromised from the accumulation of particulate matter and fugitive dust.
- All coatings used on-site shall comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113, as applicable. The project will strive to utilize material which is pre-primed or pre-painted. Additionally, the project shall limit daily application of architectural coatings applied on-site to 170 gallons per day with an average of 50 grams volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds, or equivalent usage resulting in similar or less VOC emissions. For example, stains, specialty primers, and industrial maintenance coatings allowed by Rule 1113 that contain VOCs at a level of 100 grams per liter of

coating, less water and less exempt compounds would be limited to 85 gallons per day on site Management Plan and to actively monitor the soils and excavations for evidence of contamination.

Health risk impacts (cancer risk) were assessed in the Certified EIR for nearby existing and future off-site sensitive receptors (residential and school uses). For carcinogenic exposures, the cancer risk from DPM emissions from construction of the 2012 Master Plan was be estimated to result in a maximum carcinogenic risk of 4.1 per 1 million (without any sort of mechanical filtration). The maximum impact would occur at sensitive land uses (residences) directly south of the site. As the maximum impact would be less than the risk threshold of 10 in 1 million, the Certified EIR found that these impacts would be less than significant.

Potential non-cancer effects of chronic (i.e., long-term) DPM exposures were evaluated in the Certified EIR. A hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0 represents a significant chronic health hazard. The maximum non-cancer chronic impact from construction of the 2012 Master Plan would range from 0.001 to 0.007, well below the hazard index. Therefore, non-cancer chronic impacts were found to be less than significant in the Certified EIR.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots (Construction and Operations)

The potential for the 2012 Master Plan to cause or contribute to carbon monoxide (CO) hotspots was evaluated in the Certified EIR, comparing local intersections with prior studies by SCAQMD in support of the AQMP. The SCAQMD studies considered the background CO concentrations. CO levels in the Campus area are substantially below the federal and state standards. The evaluation provided evidence that the 2012 Master Plan would not cause or contribute to the formation of CO hotspots, and that CO concentrations at the affected intersections would remain well below the ambient air quality standards.

Operation

Localized Impacts

The Certified EIR evaluated interim and full buildout operational phases of the 2012 Master Plan. For some pollutants, existing operational emissions are greater than the emission levels with the 2012 Master Plan (an improvement over existing conditions). Maximum localized operational emissions for sensitive receptors would not exceed the localized thresholds for nitrogen oxides (NO_X), CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5.}$ Therefore, with respect to localized operational emissions, the Certified EIR found that impacts of the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would generate minor amounts of diesel emissions from delivery trucks and incidental maintenance activities. Trucks would comply with the applicable provisions of the CARB Truck and Bus regulation to minimize and reduce PM and NO_X emissions from existing diesel trucks. Because the 2012 Master Plan would not generate diesel emissions equivalent to 100 or more truck trips per day, the Certified EIR found that the project would not be considered a substantial source of diesel particulates.

Typical sources of acutely and chronically hazardous TACs include industrial manufacturing processes, automotive repair facilities, and dry-cleaning facilities. The 2012 Master Plan would not include these activities on site. Minimal emissions of air toxics may result from maintenance, such as from the use of architectural coatings and other products. Toxic or carcinogenic air pollutants are not expected to occur in any meaningful amounts in conjunction with operation of the land uses in the 2012 Master Plan. The Certified EIR found that potential long-term operational impacts associated with the release of TACs from the 2012 Master Plan uses would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

Localized Impacts

The construction activities for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include some of the same activities within some of the same locations as for the 2012 Master Plan. Maximum localized emission concentrations during construction activities would be the same or lower than those described for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not exceed the allowable thresholds at the closest sensitive receptors for the relevant standards and impacts would be less than significant, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The construction activities for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include some of the same activities within some of the same locations as for the 2012 Master Plan. The greatest potential for TAC emissions would be related to DPM emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during demolition, grading and excavation. The amount of this type of construction activity would be small because the demolition would include only asphalt pavement, and grading and excavation would be limited, due to the level terrain and the small amount of excavation, especially compared to other development proposed as part of the 2012 Master Plan. In addition, incidental amounts of toxic substances such as oils, solvents, and paints would be used and would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan construction. These products would comply with all applicable SCAQMD rules for their manufacture and use, and the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is subject to the same SCAQMD rules and CARB regulation as the 2012 Master Plan; compliance with these would minimize emissions of TACs during construction. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1403 in the unlikely event that asbestos is found during the demolition. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also voluntarily implement PDF AQ-2, described above.

Because construction methods and amounts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would represent only a small fraction of those for the 2012 Master Plan, the maximum cancer risk impact also would be less than the risk threshold of 10 in 1 million. Impacts would be less than significant

The same applies to potential non-cancer effects of chronic DPM exposure. The maximum non-cancer chronic impact from construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be well below the hazard index. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's non-cancer chronic impacts would be less than significant, the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots (Construction and Operations)

For the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the some of the same intersections would be affected by the combined construction and operational impacts related to CO hotspot emissions as under the 2012 Master Plan (specifically the W. 221st Street/S. Normandie Avenue intersection). The traffic generated would also be captured within the construction traffic assumption for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not cause or contribute to the formation of CO hotspots, and CO concentrations at the affected intersections would remain well below the ambient air quality standards, the same as the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Localized Impacts

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in operational emissions for some pollutants as modeled being less than existing operational emissions, and essentially the same emissions as for the substation and upgraded powerlines proposed for the 2012 Master Plan. Maximum localized operational emissions for sensitive receptors would not exceed the localized thresholds for NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, with respect to localized operational emissions, impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant and would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would generate minimal amounts of diesel emissions from incidental maintenance activities. These trucks would also comply with the applicable provisions described for the 2012 Master Plan. Because the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not generate diesel emissions equivalent to 100 or more truck trips per day, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be considered a substantial source of diesel particulates, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same uses and activities included at the previous substation as the 2012 Master Plan. The same minimal emissions of air toxics could result from maintenance activities. Toxic or carcinogenic air pollutants are not expected to occur in any meaningful amounts in conjunction with operation of the land uses in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. Potential long-term operational impacts associated with the release of TACs from the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision uses would be the same as from the substation in the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

3.3.4 Odors

Threshold AQ-III.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the use of architectural coatings and solvents. SCAQMD Rule 1113 limits the allowable amount of volatile organic compounds from architectural coatings and solvents. Because compliance with SCAQMD rules governing these

compounds is mandatory, no construction activities or materials are proposed that would create objectionable odors. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that no significant impact would occur.

Operation

Land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food-processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding, none of which are proposed under the 2012 Master Plan. The project does not include any uses identified by SCAQMD as being typically associated with objectionable or nuisance odors. Waste collection areas and disposal for the 2012 Master Plan would be covered and situated away from the property line and sensitive off-site uses. Medical waste would be properly sealed and stored in accordance with applicable rules to ensure that no objectionable medical waste–related odors would be created. The Certified EIR found that best management and good housekeeping practices would be sufficient to prevent nuisance odors. Therefore, potential odor impacts of the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include the same construction activities as the 2012 Master Plan's substation and would not create or introduce objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, impacts related to construction odors would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan; impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include the same operational uses as the 2012 Master Plan's substation and would not create or introduce objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, impacts related to operational odors would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan; impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species

Threshold BIO-IV.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than significant with Mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is located in a highly urbanized area surrounded by residential uses and commercial development. The Medical Center Campus contains several landscaped courtyards with mature specimen trees, but landscaping is generally sparse. The Campus does not contain native trees that are regulated by the County, nor are other candidate, sensitive plant, or special-status plant

species present on site. Mature trees on the Campus may serve as habitat for migratory birds, which are not considered sensitive species but are regulated under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Construction

The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would have less-than-significant impacts on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species because of absence of suitable habitat. Tree removal during construction could result in adverse impacts on potential habitat for migratory birds. These impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, described below.

- **Mitigation Measure BIO-1:** If the nesting season cannot be avoided and construction or vegetation removal occurs between March 1st to September 15th (January 1st to July 31st for raptors), the County shall do one of the following to avoid and minimize impacts to nesting birds (Qualified avian biologist shall establish the necessary buffers to avoid take of nest as defined in Fish and Game Code 3503 and 3503.5):
    - Implement a 300-foot minimum avoidance buffers for all passerine birds and 500-foot minimum avoidance buffer for all raptor species. The breeding habitat/nest site shall be fenced and/or flagged in all directions. The nest site area shall not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, and the young will no longer be impacted by the project. (NOTE: Buffer area may be increased if any endangered, threatened, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species of special concern are identified during protocol or pre-construction presence/ absence surveys.)
    - Develop a project specific Nesting Bird Management Plan. The site-specific nest protection plan shall be submitted to CDFW for review. The Plan should include detailed methodologies and definitions to enable a CDFW-qualified avian biologist to monitor and implement nest-specific buffers based upon the life history of the individual species; species sensitivity to noise, vibration, and general disturbance; individual bird behavior; current site conditions (screening vegetation, topography, etc.), ambient levels of human activity; the various project-related activities necessary to construct the Project, and other features. This Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be supported by a Nest Log, which tracks each nest and its outcome. The Nest Log will be submitted to CDFW at the end of each week.
    - The County may propose an alternative plan for avoidance of nesting birds for submittal to CDFW.

Operation

The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would have less-than-significant impacts on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during operation because no suitable habitat for these species would be present. No additional trees would be removed, so migratory birds would not be affected by operation of the project.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is on a portion of the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. There is no new suitable habitat for candidate, sensitive, or special-status species since the Certified EIR. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species would be the same as the 2012 Master Plan impacts, less than significant, because of lack of suitable habitat. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have similar impacts on migratory birds due to the removal of trees. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, described above, would also apply to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to migratory birds; impacts would continue to be less than significant with implementation of mitigation.

Operation

During operation, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same less-than-significant impacts on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species as the 2012 Master Plan, because no suitable habitat for these species would be present. No additional trees would be removed, so migratory birds would not be affected by operation of the project.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.

3.4.2 Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Community

Threshold BIO-IV.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	No Impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is located in an urbanized area, and as such does not contain any riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands, or other sensitive natural communities as indicated by the County or in regulations by CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Campus is not within a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) or coastal resource area. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan project found that the project would have no impacts related to

riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW or USFWS during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Since the Certified EIR, no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community has been established on the site or in the vicinity of the site. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impacts related to riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW or USFWS during construction or operation, the same finding as the Certified EIR.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

3.4.3 Wetlands

Threshold BIO-IV.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is located in an urbanized area surrounded by residential uses and commercial development. Neither the Medical Center Campus nor its surroundings contains wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impacts related to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Since the Certified EIR, no wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, have developed on the site. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impacts related to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means during construction or operation, the same as the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

3.4.4 Wildlife Movement

Threshold BIO-IV.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project interfere 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?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus and the surrounding area are completely developed and urbanized; therefore, the Campus does not act as a migratory corridor or support resident terrestrial wildlife movement, as it is surrounded by urban development that extends for miles. No aquatic habitat is present on or adjacent to the Medical Center Campus to support fish species. The highly developed conditions of the Campus and surrounding area preclude its use as a native wildlife nursery site.

The Medical Center Campus contains ornamental trees, several of which are mature. These mature trees could potentially provide nesting sites for migratory birds.

Construction

The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or use of any native wildlife nursery site, but that the removal of on-site mature trees during construction could result in a potentially significant impact on migratory birds that may be nesting in these trees. To ensure that impacts are reduced to a less-than-significant level, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is prescribed, as discussed in Section 3.4.1, Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species. With implementation of this mitigation measure, impacts on migratory bird species would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Operation

The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that the project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or use of any native wildlife nursery site during operation. No additional trees would be removed, so migratory birds would not be affected by operation of the project. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Since the Certified EIR, no land use changes have occurred and no wildlife corridors have been established, nor have any native wildlife nursery sites been established. The mature ornamental trees remain and could potentially provide nesting sites for migratory birds.

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or use of any native wildlife nursery site, the same as the 2012 Master Plan. However, removal of on-site mature trees during construction could result in a potentially significant impact on migratory birds that may be nesting in these trees, the same as described for the 2012 Master Plan. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, as discussed in Section 3.4.1, Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species, would also be implemented for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. With implementation of this mitigation measure, impacts on migratory bird species would be reduced to a less-than-significant level, the same finding as in the Certified EIR.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or use of any native wildlife nursery site during operation, the same as with the 2012 Master Plan. As with the 2012 Master Plan, no additional trees would be removed, so migratory birds would not be affected by operation of the project. Therefore, no impact would occur, the same finding as in the Certified EIR.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites.

3.4.5 Local Biological Resources Policies

Threshold BIO-IV.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus and the surrounding area are completely developed and urbanized. No locally protected biological resources, such as Wildflower Reserve Areas, SEAs, sensitive environmental resource areas, or oak trees protected under the Oak Tree Permits (Chapter 22.56 – Part 16) of the County Municipal Code, exist on site. The 2012 Master Plan would incorporate a landscape plan, which would include the planting of various species of trees (evergreen/semi-evergreens, palm trees, and flowering deciduous trees) and other ornamental plantings, including

shrubs, turf, and groundcover, in courtyards, gardens, and other open space features. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

No land use changes have occurred on the Medical Center Campus or the surrounding area. No locally protected biological resources exist on site. The landscape plan incorporated into the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources during construction or operation.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

3.4.6 Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans

Threshold BIO-IV.f	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus and its surroundings are not in or near an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. (The nearest ones are in Rancho Palos Verdes and Orange

County.[2]) Therefore, the NOP/IS found that implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would not conflict with any such plans and no impacts would occur during construction or operation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

No Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan has been adopted covering the Medical Center. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not conflict with any such plans and no impacts would occur during construction or operation, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

[2] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2019. California Natural Community Conservation Plans. April.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Historical Resources

Threshold CULT-V.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

For the Certified EIR, a comprehensive Historic Resource Report was prepared by GPA Consulting for the entire Medical Center Campus. The Medical Center Campus was initially founded and developed in 1943 by the U.S. Army to house the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation Station Hospital. Between 1943 and 1946, the property was developed with a central administrative facility and 77 wood-

framed barracks buildings that housed 600 patient beds and patient services. At the end of the war in 1946, the property was sold to Los Angeles County. In 1947, the County converted the existing facilities into the Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital.

The Historic Resource Report defined the period of significance for the Medical Center Campus as 1943 to 1946, when it was used by the U.S. military. A total of 42 buildings of the original 77 remain on the Campus at the time of the report, primarily in the central portion of the property. The property as a whole was evaluated as a potential historic district and resources were evaluated for individual eligibility. At that time of the report, the Campus had not been evaluated or identified as significant, nor was it designated as a landmark at the national, state, or local levels.

The Historic Resource Report concluded that the property is significant in the context of World War II military history in Los Angeles. However, the property is lacking in integrity—the ability to convey its significance—because there are not enough buildings remaining from the period of significance; the remaining buildings have been altered to the point that they no longer contribute to an historic district; and enough new buildings have been added that the property no longer represents an intact historic environment. With respect to the individual eligibility of buildings, while some buildings retain integrity from the period of significance, they do not effectively convey the history or significance of the Station Hospital on their own.

As such, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources as a historic district, and none of the buildings are individually eligible for listing in the National or California Registers.

Construction

Although construction of the 2012 Master Plan would remove all the buildings dating from the historical period of significance, based on the Historic Resource Report, the NOP/IS found that the removal of the buildings would result in less-than-significant impacts on historic resources.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in impacts on historic resources because the buildings dating from the historical period of significance would have been removed.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not remove buildings. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same less-than-significant impact.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in impacts on historic resources because the buildings dating from the historical period of significance would have been removed, the same as found in the NOP/IS.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to adverse changes in the significance of historical resources.

3.5.2 Archaeological Resources

Threshold CULT-V.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus is within a highly urbanized area and has been subject to physical disruption over the course of several decades since it was first developed in 1943. For this reason it is likely that any resources that may have been present on the property have been disturbed or removed. Nonetheless, previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources could still exist on the property.

Construction

Construction of the project would require grading, excavation, and trenching into native soils. The NOP/IS found that this could result in direct impacts on undiscovered resources, which would be a significant impact. The following three mitigation measures would ensure that impacts on any previously unknown archaeological resources discovered during construction would be less than significant.

- **Mitigation Measure CULT-1:** If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of the project development, work in the area shall cease and deposits shall be treated in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Recourses Code Section 21083.2. As part of this effort, the services of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology shall be secured by contacting the California Historic Resources Information System South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC) at Cal State University Fullerton, or a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) to assess the resources and evaluated the impacts. In addition, if it is determined that an archaeological site is a historic resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 would be implemented.
- **Mitigation Measure CULT-2:** If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of the project development, a report on the archaeological findings shall be prepared by the qualified archaeologist. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the CHRIS-SCCIC.
- **Mitigation Measure CULT-3:** If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of the project development, materials shall be curated at an appropriated accredited curation facility. If the materials are prehistoric in nature, affiliated Native American groups (identified by the Native American Heritage Commission) may be consulted regarding selection of the curation facility.

Operation

The NOP/IS found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on archaeological resources because there would be no additional ground-disturbing activities.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include the same type of ground-disturbing activities as the 2012 Master Plan. However, because of the possible presence of unknown archaeological resources, construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in the same potential for significant impacts on archaeological resources and would be subject to the same mitigation measures, CULT-1, CULT-2, and CULT-3, which would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impact on archaeological resources because there would be no additional ground-disturbing activities, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to adverse changes in the significance of archaeological resources.

3.5.3 Human Remains

Threshold CULT-V.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Medical Center Campus has been previously graded and developed, and no known traditional burial sites or cemeteries have been identified on the property. Nonetheless, development of the 2012 Master Plan would require grading, excavation, and trenching that may extend into native soils.

Construction

While uncovering human remains is not anticipated during construction of the 2012 Master Plan, the NOP/IS found that compliance with state law (i.e., PRC Section 5097.98, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and CCR Section 15064.5(e)) would reduce potential impacts during construction to a less-than-significant level.

Operation

The NOP/IS found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on human remains because there would be no additional ground-disturbing activities.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include the same type of ground-disturbing activities as the 2012 Master Plan. However, because of the possible presence of unknown human remains and compliance with the same state laws described for the 2012 Master Plan, construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in the same less-than-significant impacts as the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impact on human remains because there would be no additional ground-disturbing activities, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to disturbance of human remains.

3.6 ENERGY

3.6.1 Energy Consumption

Threshold EN-VI.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that impacts regarding the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy during construction would be less than significant for the 2012 Master Plan.

Construction would use energy for necessary on-site activities and to transport buildings materials, soil, and debris to and from the Medical Center Campus. The amount of energy used would not represent a substantial fraction of the available energy supply in terms of equipment and transportation fuels. Furthermore, compliance with the anti-idling and emissions regulations would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy. The 2012 Master Plan would also meet or exceed the County's waste diversion targets as specified in PDF AQ-1, described in Section 3.3.1. Idling restrictions, the use of newer engines and equipment, and diverting waste would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption. The 2012 Master Plan would also utilize newer equipment that meets stringent emissions standards and provide opportunities for future energy efficiency by using electric or alternatively fueled equipment as available and feasible. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that construction of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and would not preempt future energy conservation. As a result, impacts related to construction energy use for the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would use energy for necessary on-site activities and off-site transportation associated with Medical Center Campus employees, patients, and visitors traveling to and from the site. The Certified EIR found that the amount of energy used would not represent a substantial fraction of the available energy supply in terms of equipment and transportation fuels. Furthermore, the 2012 Master Plan would meet or exceed energy standards by incorporating green building measures consistent with County policy that requires LEED Silver-level certification and the County's Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP). Overall, the 2012 Master Plan would replace aging facilities and infrastructure with new ones providing considerably higher efficiency in terms of energy and water demands; as such, while the 2012 Master Plan would increase the overall intensity of land uses on the Medical Center Campus, it would use less energy per square foot of development compared to existing conditions. The 2012 Master Plan would also provide opportunities for future energy efficiency by promoting solar power and electric or alternatively fueled vehicles. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and would not preempt future energy conservation. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. As with the 2012 Master Plan, the amount of energy used for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision construction would not represent a substantial fraction of the available energy supply in terms of equipment and transportation fuels. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with the anti-idling and emissions regulations, which would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would meet or exceed the County's waste diversion targets as specified in PDF AQ-1, described in Section

3.3.1. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also use the same or newer equipment that meets more and more stringent emissions standards year by year and would provide opportunities for future energy efficiency by using electric or alternatively fueled equipment as available and feasible. Therefore, as with the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and would not preempt future energy conservation. As a result, impacts related to construction energy use with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same or less than those of the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use energy in the same way as the substation planned in the 2012 Master Plan. Just as with the 2012 Master Plan, the amount of energy used would not represent a substantial fraction of the available energy supply in terms of equipment and transportation fuels. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also meet or exceed energy standards by incorporating green building measures consistent with County policy that requires LEED Silver-level certification and the County's CCAP. Therefore, operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and would not preempt future energy conservation. As a result, impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

3.6.2 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Threshold EN-VI.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than significant**	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

** The Certified EIR did not specifically address conflicts with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency as a separate threshold or make a separate finding. However, the information provided elsewhere in the energy section of the Certified EIR would result in a less-than-significant finding, if addressed in a separate threshold.

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR stated that the 2012 Master Plan would utilize construction contractors who demonstrate compliance with applicable CARB regulations governing the accelerated retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of heavy-duty diesel on- and off-road equipment. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would meet or exceed the required level of waste recycling and reuse rate for construction and demolition debris.

Operation

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) establishes mandatory measures for new residential and non-residential buildings, which includes requirements for energy efficiency, water conservation, material conservation, planning and design, and overall environmental quality. The 2012 Master Plan would comply with or exceed the applicable provisions of the Title 24 Building Standards Code and the California Green Building Standards in affect at the time of building permit issuance.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also use construction contractors who demonstrate compliance with applicable CARB regulations governing the accelerated retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of heavy-duty diesel on- and off-road equipment. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also meet or exceed the required level of waste recycling and reuse rate for construction and demolition debris.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with the mandatory measures for new non-residential buildings. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also meet or exceed the applicable provisions of Title 24 and the California Green Building Standards in effect at the time of the building permit issuance

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.7.1 Fault Rupture

Threshold GEO-VII.a.i	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR stated that the Medical Center Campus is not transected by any known active fault or potentially active faults. The active Newport-Inglewood fault is approximately 3.4 miles northeast

and the active Palos Verdes fault is approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the estimated center of the Medical Center Campus. The Campus is not within a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the potential for surface rupture at the site is relatively low and is considered less than significant. However, lurching or cracking of the ground surface as a result of nearby seismic events is possible. The Certified EIR found that this type of ground rupture is a potentially significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. The Certified EIR included mitigation measures to address one or more seismic hazards. Mitigation Measure GEO-1, described below, (specifically the *Seismicity* bullet) would reduce the potential surface rupture impact for the 2012 Master Plan to less-than-significant levels. The *Seismicity* bullet is applicable to this impact.

- **Mitigation Measure GEO-1:** All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project (provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site-specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate potential fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, and liquefaction hazards identified under Impact GEO-1:
    - *Seismicity:* Structural elements of future improvements shall be designed to resist or accommodate appropriate site-specific ground motions and conform to the current seismic design standards.
    - *Liquefaction:* An assessment of the liquefaction potential and seismically induced dynamic settlement shall be made prior to detailed design and construction of the proposed Project. Structural design and mitigation techniques, such as in-situ ground modification or supporting foundations with piles at depths designed specifically for liquefaction, shall be included.

      To evaluate the potential liquefaction hazard for the Project, a subsurface evaluation could be performed. Site-specific geotechnical evaluations that assess the liquefaction and dynamic settlement characteristics of the on-site soils shall include the drilling of exploratory borings, evaluation of groundwater depths, and laboratory testing of soils.

      Methods for construction in areas with a potential for liquefaction hazard may include in-situ ground modification, removal of liquefiable layers and replacement with compacted fill, or support of Project improvements on piles at depths designed specifically for liquefaction. Pile foundations can be designed for a liquefaction hazard by supporting the piles in dense soil or bedrock located below the liquefiable zone or other appropriate methods as evaluated during the site-specific evaluation. Additional recommendations for mitigation of liquefaction may include densification by installation of stone columns, vibration, deep dynamic compaction, and/or compaction grouting.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, which is not transected by a known fault and not within a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The nearest known earthquake faults are 3.4 and 3.7 miles from the site. Potential for direct

seismic fault rupture at the site would be low, but lurching or cracking of the ground surface as a result of a nearby seismic event is possible. Therefore, like the 2012 Master Plan, this type of ground rupture is a potentially significant impact for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 included in the Certified EIR (specifically the *Seismicity* bullet) would also be required for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, which would reduce the ground rupture impact to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to fault rupture.

3.7.2 Seismic Ground Shaking

Threshold GEO-VII.a.ii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is within the seismically active Southern California area. The potential for seismic ground shaking exists at the site. Studies undertaken for the Certified EIR found that ground shaking on the Campus could have a potentially significant impact on people and the buildings proposed in the 2012 Master Plan. The Certified EIR included mitigation measures to

address one or more seismic hazards. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 (specifically the *Liquefaction* bullet), described in Section 3.7.1, would reduce the potential surface rupture impact for the 2012 Master Plan to less-than-significant levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, within the seismically active Southern California area. The potential for ground shaking exists, so like the 2012 Master Plan this ground shaking could have a potentially significant impact on people and the buildings proposed in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 included in the Certified EIR (specifically the *Liquefaction* bullet) would also be required for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, which would reduce the ground shaking impact to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to ground shaking.

3.7.3 Seismic-Related Ground Failure

Threshold GEO-VII.a.iii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the Medical Center Campus is not in an area susceptible to liquefaction. Historical high groundwater depths of 48 to 60 feet in the Campus vicinity limit the potential for liquefaction that could adversely affect the buildings and structures proposed in the 2012 Master Plan. However, the site could be subject to seismically induced soil settlement, which could have a

significant impact on people and proposed buildings on the Medical Center Campus. The Certified EIR included mitigation measures to address one or more seismic hazards. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 (specifically the *Liquefaction* bullet), described in Section 3.7.1, would reduce the potential surface rupture impact for the 2012 Master Plan to less-than-significant levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, so it would also have a low risk of liquefaction, but could be subject to seismically induced soil settlement, which could have a significant impact on people and proposed buildings on the Medical Center Campus. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 (specifically the *Liquefaction* bullet) included in the Certified EIR would also be required for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, which would reduce the ground failure impact to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to ground failure.

3.7.4 Landslides

Threshold GEO-VII.a.iv	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus has been extensively developed and is primarily covered with pavements, hardscape, and structures. It also includes some graded slopes associated with landscaping, the tallest being an approximately 25-foot slope toward the existing Hospital Tower, with a drainage system as the base of the slope. There are no historical landslides on the site. The

potential for future landslides or mudflows to affect the 2012 Master Plan development is not expected. Slopes created as part of the 2012 Master Plan would be designed to reduce the potential for landslides and mudflows. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts related to landslides and mudflows for the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also include slopes designed to reduce the potential for landslides and mudflows. Therefore, the impacts related to landslides and mudflows for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to landslides.

3.7.5 Soil Erosion

Threshold GEO-VII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Certified EIR found that compliance with the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) through implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for erosion control would be required during construction of the 2012 Master Plan. Compliance with the County's Low-Impact Development (LID) ordinance would be required during operations of the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of soil would be less than significant.

Construction

The 2012 Master Plan would result in ground surface disruption during clearing, excavation, grading, trenching, stockpiling, and reconstruction of existing facilities, all of which would create the potential for erosion to occur.

The 2012 Master Plan project is required to apply for an NPDES permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This permit requires preparation and implementation of a SWPPP incorporating best management practices (BMPs) for erosion control. Because the construction activity would include soil disturbance of 1 acre or more, the project must obtain the Construction Activities Stormwater General Permit.

The Certified EIR found that implementation of BMPs would ensure that water- and wind-related erosion would be confined to the construction area and not transported off site. Because the slopes on the site are relatively gentle, potential soil erosion impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Operation

BMPs related to ongoing drainage design and maintenance practices would be included in the SWPPP and implemented to reduce soil erosion during operation of the 2012 Master Plan. Soil erosion during operation would also be addressed through design procedures such as appropriate surface drainage design of roadways and facilities to provide for positive surface runoff. These design procedures would address reducing concentrated runoff conditions that could cause erosion and affect the stability of the 2012 Master Plan improvements.

Additionally, buildout of the 2012 Master Plan would increase the amount of pervious area on the Campus. However, the 2012 Master Plan would be built out in compliance with the County's LID ordinance, which requires new development to include features and practices that provide physical, biological, and chemical controls that remove pollutants from stormwater runoff generated on a project site. Compliance with County LID requirements would prevent erosion of soil on the Campus. Accordingly, the Certified EIR found that following buildout, operational impacts related to erosion of on-site soil would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also include ground surface disruption during clearing, demolition, excavation, grading, trenching, stockpiling, and construction of foundations and subsurface elements, all of which would create the potential for erosion to occur. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with the County NPDES permit and implement the SWPPP for erosion control. It would also implement BMPs to address water- and wind-related erosion and would include relatively gentle slopes. Therefore, like the 2012 Master Plan, potential soil erosion impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Operation

BMPs related to ongoing drainage design and maintenance practices would also be included in the SWPPP and implemented to reduce soil erosion during operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. The design of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also address soil erosion through design procedures such as appropriate surface drainage design of roadways and facilities to provide for positive surface runoff, the same as included in the 2012 Master Plan. It would also comply with the County's LID ordinance. Therefore, impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan; impacts related to soil erosion and loss of soil would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to soil erosion.

3.7.6 Unstable Geology or Soil

Threshold GEO-VII.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in a significant impact if it would be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable, potentially resulting in an on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

Historical subsidence is not known to have occurred on the Medical Center Campus and it does not lie within a mapped subsidence area according to the County of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element. Therefore, the potential for subsidence on the Campus is relatively low. The Certified EIR

found that subsidence hazards during construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would be a less-than-significant impact.

Soils on the Medical Center Campus may also be potentially compressible or collapsible. Due to the presence of potentially compressible/collapsible soils at the site, there is a potential for differential settlement, which could cause damage to 2012 Master Plan improvements. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that compressible/collapsible soils may result in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure GEO-2, described below, would reduce the potential impacts of unstable soils on the site to a less-than-significant level.

Proposed construction activities for the 2012 Master Plan would include excavation and site grading. Areas of shallower perched groundwater may be encountered during excavations. If wet or saturated soil conditions are encountered during excavation, instability could occur and present a constraint to the construction of foundations. This is a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure GEO-2, described below, would reduce the potential impacts related to shallow groundwater on the site to a less-than-significant level.

- **Mitigation Measure GEO-2:** All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project (provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site-specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate unstable soil hazards identified under Impact GEO-3:
    - *Compressible/Collapsible Soils and Settlement:* An assessment of the potential for soils that are prone to settlement shall be made prior to detailed design and construction of Project improvements, and mitigation techniques shall be developed, as appropriate, to reduce impacts related to settlement to low levels.

      During the detailed design phase of the Project components, surface reconnaissance and site-specific geotechnical evaluations shall be performed to assess the settlement potential of the on-site natural soils and undocumented fill. This may include detailed surface reconnaissance to evaluate site conditions, drilling of exploratory borings or test pits, and laboratory testing of soils, where appropriate, to evaluate site conditions.

      Prescribed mitigation measures for soils with the potential for settlement include removal of compressible/collapsible soil layers and replacement with compacted fill; surcharging to induce settlement prior to construction of new fills; and specialized foundation design, including the use of deep foundation systems to support structures. Varieties of in-situ soil improvement techniques are also available, such as dynamic compaction (heavy tamping) or compaction grouting.
    - *Shallow Groundwater:* A subsurface exploration shall be performed during the detailed design phase of future improvements to evaluate the presence of groundwater, seepage, and/or perched groundwater at the site and the potential impacts on design and construction of Project improvements. Assessment of the potential for shallow groundwater would be evaluated during the design phase of the Project and mitigation techniques would be developed, as appropriate, to reduce the impacts related to shallow

groundwater to low levels. Therefore, potential impacts due to groundwater would be reduced with incorporation of techniques such as construction dewatering.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, impacts related to subsidence, compressible/collapsible soils, and shallow groundwater would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan. Like the 2012 Master Plan, these impacts would be significant. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measure GEO-2, which would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels, the same as found in the Certified EIR.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to unstable soils.

3.7.7 Expansive and Corrosive Soils

Threshold GEO-VII.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in a significant impact if it would be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the UBC (1994), or corrosive soils, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that buildout of the 2012 Master Plan could result in potentially significant impacts related to expansive and corrosive soils beneath proposed buildings, based on the underlying soil types. The near-surface soils on the Medical Center Campus are generally clayey and sandy silt soils. Clayey soils are typically expansive when wetted and could have an adverse effect on

buildings proposed in the 2012 Master Plan. The site is in a geologic environment that could potentially contain soil conditions that are corrosive to concrete and metal, which could cause premature deterioration of underground structures or foundations. The Certified EIR found that the presence of these soil types would result in a potentially significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. It also found that Mitigation Measure GEO-3, described below would reduce the potential impacts of expansive and corrosive soils on the Medical Center Campus to a less-than-significant level.

- **Mitigation Measure GEO-3:** All recommendations included in the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project (provided in Appendix C of this Draft EIR) shall be followed. A detailed subsurface geotechnical evaluation shall be performed to address site-specific conditions at the locations of the planned improvements and provide detailed recommendations for design and construction. The geotechnical evaluation shall include the following measures to mitigate expansive soil hazards identified under Impact GEO-4:
    - *Expansive Soils:* An assessment of the potential for expansive soils will be conducted during detailed design and construction phases of Project. Mitigation techniques such as over excavation and replacement with non-expansive soil, soil treatment, moisture management, and/or specific structural design for expansive soil conditions would reduce the impact from expansive soils to low levels.
    - *Corrosive Soils:* An assessment of the potential for corrosive soils will be conducted during the detailed design phase of the Project through a subsurface evaluation including soil testing and analysis of soils at foundation design depths. Laboratory tests would include corrosivity tests to evaluate the corrosivity of the subsurface soils. Data will be reviewed by a corrosion engineer and mitigation techniques suitable for the proposed Project will be implemented as appropriate. Mitigation of corrosive soil conditions could include the use of concrete resistant to sulfate exposure. Corrosion protection for metals used in underground foundations or structures in areas where corrosive groundwater or soil could potentially cause deterioration could include epoxy and metallic protective coatings, the use of alternative (corrosion resistant) materials, and selection of the appropriate type of cement and water/cement ratio. Specific measures to reduce the potential effects would be developed in the design phase and would reduce impacts related to corrosive soils to low levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan and would use the same construction methods as the previous substation. Therefore, impacts related to expansive and corrosive soils would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan; these impacts would be significant. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measure GEO-3, which would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels, the same as found in the Certified EIR.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to expansive and corrosive soils.

3.7.8 Septic Tanks and Waste Water Disposal

Threshold GEO-VII.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is in an urbanized area with wastewater infrastructure already in place. The 2012 Master Plan would connect to existing off-site infrastructure and would not use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that no impact would occur.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the Campus but would connect to the existing off-site infrastructure approximately 100 feet away rather than approximately 2 miles away. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also have no impact related to septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

3.7.9 Paleontological Resources and Unique Geological Features

Threshold GEO-VII.f	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Medical Center Campus has been fully developed for decades; there are no unique geological features on the site. The NOP/IS for the 2012 Master Plan found that it is likely that any paleontological resources once present on the property have been disturbed or removed. Nonetheless, previously undiscovered buried resources could still exist on the property.

Development of the 2012 Master Plan would require grading, excavation, and trenching into native soils that could contain undiscovered paleontological resources. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that construction may result in a potentially significant impact on paleontological resources. Mitigation Measure CULT-4[3] will reduce the potential impacts on paleontological resources resulting from construction to a less-than-significant level.

- **Mitigation Measure CULT-4:** If any paleontological materials are encountered during the course of Project development, work in the area shall be halted. The services of a qualified paleontologist shall be secured by contacting the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum to assess the resources. In addition, a report on the paleontological findings shall be prepared by the qualified paleontologist and a copy of the paleontological report shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum.

Operation

The NOP/IS found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on paleontological resources because there would be no additional ground-disturbing activities.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same location and would use the same construction methods as those for the new substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan, including grading, excavation, and trenching into native soils that could contain undiscovered paleontological resources. Construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision could result in similar potentially significant impacts on paleontological resources. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also implement Mitigation Measure CULT-4, reducing impacts to less-than-significant levels, just as the 2012 Master Plan mitigation would.

Operation

There would be no impact on paleontological resources during operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to paleontological resources and unique geologic features.

[3] This mitigation measure from the NOP/IS is titled "CULT-4" because at the time of the 2016 Certified EIR, paleontology was discussed in the Cultural Resources section, rather than in the Geology and Soils section.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

3.8.1 Generating Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Threshold GHG-VIII.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

There are no CEQA thresholds for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as of the time of the Certified EIR or this analysis. Under CEQA, project evaluation of GHG emissions can "tier off" a programmatic analysis of GHG emissions, such as Los Angeles County's CCAP, which meets the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 requirements for a qualifying programmatic analysis. The County has also adopted Title 31 of the County's Code of Ordinances (the Los Angeles County Green Building Code), which adopts by reference the CALGreen Code except as modified by Title 31. In addition, the

County of Los Angeles General Plan provides recommendations for emission reduction strategies for GHG emissions. As such, if a project is designed in accordance with these policies and regulations, it would result in a less-than-significant impact, because it would be consistent with the overarching local and regional plans and regulations for reducing GHG emissions.

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that 2012 Master Plan construction GHG emissions would be consistent with all of the CCAP GHG reduction strategies applicable to the project. As a result, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with applicable measures and would therefore not conflict with achievement of the County's GHG emissions reduction target.

Operation

The 2012 Master Plan must comply with the portions of the County's Green Building Standards applicable to health care facilities. It would incorporate PDF AQ-1, described in Section 3.3.1, in a manner to achieve USGBC (LEED) Silver Certification or the equivalent.

The net annual operational emissions from the 2012 Master Plan were calculated to be approximately 0.09 percent of the County's total estimated GHG emissions target for 2020 of 6,440 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) compared to 7,104,621 $MTCO_2e$ for the County. Based on the Certified EIR's conservatively estimated GHG emissions, the 2012 Master Plan would result in a net increase in GHG emissions from 2010 levels, but the potential increase is extremely small compared to the County's total inventory. The 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with applicable CCAP measures, which would minimize the increase in GHG emissions that would otherwise occur without implementation of the various sustainability, energy efficiency, water efficiency, solid waste, and transportation reduction measures and would not be expected to conflict with the County's ability to achieve the CCAP target reduction.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

For the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, construction of the substation would have essentially the same GHG emissions as the substation and powerline improvements planned under the 2012 Master Plan. Construction would be consistent with all of the CCAP GHG reduction strategies applicable to the project. As a result, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be consistent with applicable measures and would therefore not conflict with achievement of the County's GHG emissions reduction target.

Operation

The net annual operational emissions from the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as the operational emissions for the substation under the 2012 Master Plan. Conservatively, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in a net increase in GHG emissions from 2010 levels. The potential increase would be extremely small compared to the County's total inventory.

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be consistent with applicable CCAP measures, which would minimize the increase in GHG emissions that would otherwise occur without implementation of the various sustainability, energy efficiency, water efficiency, solid waste, and transportation reduction measures. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be expected to conflict with the County's ability to achieve the CCAP target reduction.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to generation of GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

3.8.2 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plans

Threshold GHG-VIII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The Certified EIR found that construction of the 2012 Master Plan would not conflict with the applicable GHG emissions reduction plans, policies, or regulations listed below. In addition, incorporation of PDF AQ-1, Green Building Measures, described in Section 3.3.1, would achieve the

equivalent of LEED Silver Certification and PDF AQ-2, Construction Measures, described in Section 3.3.3, would reduce project-related GHG emissions.

- CALGreen Code Requirements
- Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 (Pavley Regulations)
- California Executive Order S-3-05 (codified in the 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act, AB 32)
- California Executive Order B-30-15 setting GHG emissions target for 2030 to 40 percent of 1990 levels
- Senate Bill 1368, Emission Performance Standards
- Los Angeles County's Green Building Ordinance
- California Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- Los Angeles County LID Standards
- Los Angeles County CCAP

Because the 2012 Master Plan, including the PDFs, would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation to reduce GHG emissions, the Certified EIR found that the project would result in less-than-significant impacts.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operations

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also result in less-than-significant impacts because it would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, the same as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would incorporate the same PDFs as the 2012 Master Plan, which would serve to reduce project-related GHG emissions.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to conflicts with GHG reduction plans.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3.9.1 Hazardous Materials Management

Threshold HAZ-IX.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that construction of the 2012 Master Plan would involve the demolition of existing buildings, grading, and excavation, which could result in the potential release of hazardous

materials into the environment. This could occur during removal and/or remediation of existing on-site underground storage tanks (USTs), above-ground storage tanks (ASTs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), and lead-based paint (LBP), or the disturbance of on-site soil that may be contaminated by past USTs on the Medical Center Campus or underlying groundwater that may be contaminated by nearby off-site leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). These represent potential environmental concerns on the Medical Center Campus. Remediation of these materials would be conducted by qualified professionals in accordance with regulations governing these activities, including SCAQMD's Rule 1403 (ACMs); California Occupational Health and Safety Administration rules (LBP); the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (PCBs); and for USTs, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle I, the State Health and Safety Code, and enforcement of the State's applicable CCR. Nonetheless, construction-related activities have the potential to result in accidental upset and release of hazardous materials into the environment, which the Certified EIR found to be a potentially significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. The Certified EIR also found that Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, described below, would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

- **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1:** The abatement of ACMs, LBP, and PCBs in existing on-site buildings shall be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the Hazardous Building Materials Survey prepared for the Harbor-UCLA Campus, which are as follows:
    - The identified ACMs and surfaces containing LBP shall not be disturbed. Prior to renovation or demolition activities which would disturb identified ACMs, and LCSs [lead-containing surfaces], a licensed abatement removal contractor shall remove the ACMs and LCS, and perform paint stabilization activities as needed. The licensed abatement contractor must maintain current licenses as required by applicable state or local jurisdictions for the removal, transporting, disposal, or other regulated activities.
    - The identified surface containing LBP shall not be disturbed. Any LBP in a non-intact condition shall be abated or the component properly removed or encapsulated. Lead containing ceramic tiles shall be removed prior to demolition activities. Any lead related removal activities shall be performed in accordance with the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard, Title 8 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1532.1.
    - Proper LBP waste stream categorization is required. Prior to any demolition activities, a composite sample of the representative LBP material (ceramic tiles and loose and flaking paint) shall be analyzed for total lead for comparison with the Total Threshold Limit Concentration in accordance with EPA reference method SW-846. If the concentration of total lead is greater than or equal to 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), the LBP waste material must be disposed at a landfill which can receive such wastes. If the concentration is less than 50 mg/kg the sample may be disposed as construction debris, if it is to remain in California. If the total lead result is greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg and less than 1,000 mg/kg, the sample must be further analyzed for soluble lead by the Waste Extraction Test for comparison with the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration as described in Title 22 CCR 66261.24a. Additionally, if the result is greater than or equal to 100 mg/kg the sample must be further analyzed for leachable lead by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for comparison with the RCRA limits. Based on the results of the soluble and leachable analysis the waste material may require disposal as a RCRA-Hazardous waste or non-RCRA- (California-) Hazardous waste.

- Miscellaneous hazardous building materials shall be removed and properly recycled or disposed by the licensed abatement contractor prior to renovation or demolition activities. Contractor shall provide proper manifesting for all hazardous materials removed and recycled to prove the disposal of all materials was completed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- Abatement monitoring consulting services shall be performed by a third-party environmental consultant, to include oversight of abatement contractor activities to be performed in accordance with the abatement specifications, daily air monitoring, clearances (asbestos and lead), verification of complete removal of hazardous materials, and preparation of a closeout report summarizing the abatement activities.

- **Mitigation Measure HAZ-2:** Prior to initiation of excavation and grading activities in the areas identified in the Phase I Assessment as containing potential soil contamination or for which site closure is not confirmed (from either on- or off-site USTs/LUSTs or ASTs), Harbor-UCLA shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to prepare a Soils Management Plan for each development phase to be submitted to the Los Angeles County Fire Department for review and approval. The Soils Management Plan shall be implemented during excavation and grading activities for proposed improvements in the areas identified in the Phase I assessment as containing potential soil contamination to ensure that site closure is property implemented and any contaminated soils encountered are properly identified, removed and disposed of off-site. The plan shall include the following:
  - A qualified environmental consultant shall be present as necessary during grading and excavation activities to monitor compliance with the Soils Management Plan and to actively monitor the soils and excavations for evidence of contamination.
  - Any soil encountered during excavation or grading activities that appears to have been affected by hydrocarbons or any other contamination shall be evaluated, based upon appropriate laboratory analysis, by a qualified environmental consultant prior to off-site disposal at a licensed facility.
  - All identified contaminated soils shall be properly removed, handled and transported to an appropriately licensed disposal facility, in accordance with the Soils Management Plan prepared for each respective development phase.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would require the storage, use, and disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials and waste routinely used in hospitals and related facilities, in a manner consistent with manufacturers' recommendations and applicable regulatory requirements. The Certified EIR found that the potential for upset and accident conditions resulting in the release of these materials is low and related impacts are considered less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, demolition, grading, and excavation would result in the same potential impacts related to release of hazardous materials into the environment. For the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, these impacts would be significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, which would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels, just as they would for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Similar to the substation planned in the 2012 Master Plan, operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision may require the storage, use, and disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials. The potential for upset and accident conditions resulting in the release of these materials is low and related impacts are considered less than significant for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to hazardous materials management.

3.9.2 Upsets and Accidents

Threshold HAZ-IX.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

As discussed in Section 3.9.1, the short-term grading activities, including trenching and excavation, could expose construction workers or the public to unknown hazardous materials in on-site soil and/or groundwater, should such materials be present. If released into the environment, these materials could pose a significant hazard to construction workers or the public. Remediation of these

materials would be conducted by qualified professionals in accordance with regulations governing these activities, including SCAQMD's Rule 1403, California Occupational Health and Safety Administration rules, the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, RCRA Subtitle I, the State Health and Safety Code, and enforcement of the State's applicable CCR. Nonetheless, construction-related activities have the potential to result in accidental upset and release of hazardous materials into the environment, which the Certified EIR found to be a potentially significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. The Certified EIR also found that Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, described in Section 3.9.1, would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Operation

The future uses on the Campus with implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would involve the routine use, storage, transport, or disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials. Improper handling could expose employees, patients, visitors, and the general public to these hazardous materials. The Certified EIR found that the potential for upset and accident conditions resulting in the release of these materials is low and related impacts are considered less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, construction-related activities have the potential to result in accidental upset and release of hazardous materials into the environment, which would be a potentially significant impact for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also incorporate Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, described in Section 3.9.1, which would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level, the same as they would for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Just as with the 2012 Master Plan, operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would require the storage, use, and disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials and waste. The potential for upset and accident conditions resulting in the release of these materials is low and related impacts are considered less than significant for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to upsets and accidents.

3.9.3 Hazardous Materials Near Schools

Threshold HAZ-IX.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

There are 11 public schools within a 3-mile radius of the Medical Center Campus, but no public or private schools within 0.25 mile. Although the 2012 Master Plan construction activities could result in the release of hazardous materials, such releases would not take place within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school and the potential for impacts on schools would be less than significant.

Although there are no public or private schools in proximity to the Medical Center Campus, the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Employee Children's Center is located along the north side of W. Carson Street approximately 200 feet north of the Medical Center Campus. Because 2012 Master Plan construction activities would have a limited potential to result in the incidental release of existing sources of contamination, and thus affect children and staff at the facility, the Certified EIR found that impacts on the existing child care facility would be considered potentially significant. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, described in Section 3.9.1, the Certified EIR found that impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. The southwest corner of the Campus is not near a school or daycare facility. Construction activities would have a limited potential to result in the incidental release of existing sources of contamination and would be unlikely to affect children. Although impacts on the existing childcare facility would be potentially significant for the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be unlikely to contribute to this impact. Also. the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be required to implement Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, which would reduce any potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to hazardous materials near schools.

3.9.4 Hazardous Materials Sites

Threshold HAZ-IX.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Medical Center Campus is listed on several environmental databases due to inconclusive documentation regarding proper remediation and site closure following 1994 removal of five on-site USTs, as well as the presence of Large and Small Quantity Generators of hazardous waste on the Campus. Four adjacent off-site properties to the east were also listed due to the potential for LUST

petroleum hydrocarbon contamination of underlying groundwater. As stated in Section 3.9.1, the Certified EIR found that construction could result in the release of hazardous materials due to disturbance of potentially contaminated on-site soil and/or groundwater; this is a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Operation

Hazardous waste generated during 2012 Master Plan operations is not considered a hazard to human health or the environment, and the Certified EIR found that related impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Construction would use some of the same methods. Construction could result in the release of hazardous materials due to disturbance of potentially contaminated on-site soil and/or groundwater; this is a potentially significant impact. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, which would reduce construction impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Operation

As with the 2012 Master Plan, hazardous waste generated during Proposed Medicine Substation Revision operations is not considered a hazard to human health or the environment, and related impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to hazardous materials sites.

3.9.5 Airport Safety

Threshold HAZ-IX.f	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is not within an airport land use plan; the nearest public airports are between 4 and 11 miles away. The 2012 Master Plan proposed relocation of the existing helistop during construction to a temporary and, ultimately, permanent location on the Medical Center Campus. The Certified EIR found that helistop operations during construction and following buildout

would not differ substantively from existing helistop operations in terms of the number of flights, composition of the helicopter fleet, or proposed flight paths. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that 2012 Master Plan–related safety hazards due to airport or helistop operations would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan; the nearest airports are 4 and 11 miles away. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's temporary helistop and permanent helistop location would be similar to the 2012 Master Plan locations, in the southwestern portion of the Campus. Temporary helistop location 1, which would be near the entrance to the proposed Medicine Substation, may not be usable due to the proximity to the substation site, but helistop location 2 would be usable. (Construction of the Medicine Substation would be completed before the use of the temporary helistop.) Project-related safety hazards due to airport or helistop operations would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to airport safety.

3.9.6 Emergency Response Plans

Threshold HAZ-IX.f	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that there are no current or anticipated future conditions on the Medical Center Campus that would impair implementation of any existing emergency response plans or evacuation plans. The presence of potential and recognized environmental conditions such as PCBs, ACMs, and LBP in on-site buildings and the removal of ASTs and USTs and any associated soil or

groundwater contamination would be adequately addressed through required compliance with regulations governing public health and safety, as previously discussed in Section 3.9.1. The 2012 Master Plan would not require the use of hazardous materials for construction, other than such materials as paint, surface coatings, and other materials during building finishing activities, as discussed in Section 3.9.1. The 2012 Master Plan would implement on-site provisions for public safety, including plans to address on-site emergency incidents (see Section 3.15, Public Services).

Implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would not adversely affect existing emergency access routes. During construction, adjacent streets may be temporarily affected due to construction activity, such as temporary lane closures. Such occurrences would be implemented in accordance with a construction traffic management plan, as discussed in Section 3.17.

These 2012 Master Plan features, together with regulatory compliance, would avoid the need to generate new emergency plans beyond those that would normally be implemented to address on-site emergency situations during construction. The Certified EIR found that they would avoid adverse impacts regarding the implementation of existing evacuation plans for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

With respect to 2012 Master Plan operations, the use and disposal of such hazardous materials as cleaning solvents, painting supplies, and pesticides, as well as medical waste and hazardous materials associated with biomedical operations, would take place in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing health and safety. The Certified EIR found that such activities are not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or environment and impacts would be less than significant.

Implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would not adversely affect existing emergency access routes. Although Campus ingress and egress would be modified, vehicular access and circulation would avoid conflicts with traffic movements on local roadways and would facilitate the provision of on-site emergency services. The Certified EIR found that the new 2012 Master Plan design would avoid adverse impacts regarding the implementation of existing evacuation plans.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. The same regulations would be applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. It would implement on-site provisions for public safety, including plans to address on-site emergency incidents, and would not adversely affect existing emergency access routes.

Because the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include the same safety features and regulatory compliance as the 2012 Master Plan, it also would avoid the need to generate new emergency plans beyond those that would normally be implemented to address on-site emergency situations during construction. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would avoid adverse impacts regarding the implementation of existing evacuation plans.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as 2012 Master Plan operations, which would be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing health and safety. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be expected to create a significant hazard to the public or environment and impacts would be less than significant.

Implementation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not adversely affect existing emergency access routes, just like the 2012 Master Plan. Campus ingress and egress would not be modified. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would avoid adverse impacts regarding the implementation of existing evacuation plans; impacts would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to emergency plans.

3.9.7 Wildland Fires

See Section 3.20, Wildfire.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

3.10.1 Water Quality and Waste Discharge

Threshold HWQ-X.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Certified EIR found that due to compliance with regulatory requirements governing stormwater management and water quality during construction and following buildout of the 2012 Master Plan components, impacts on water quality or related to waste discharge (i.e., construction dewatering) would be less than significant.

Construction

Construction activities would include the use of heavy equipment and construction-related chemicals, such as fuels, oils, grease, solvents, and paints, that would be stored in limited quantities on site. In the absence of proper controls, these construction activities could result in accidental spills or disposal of potentially harmful materials that could wash into and pollute surface waters or groundwater. During construction, the 2012 Master Plan would require ground-disturbing activities. These activities would expose soils for a limited time, allowing for possible erosion and sediments to enter into sheet flow runoff, which could enter the existing storm drain system untreated. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that surface water quality could be temporarily affected by construction activities.

The 2012 Master Plan would be subject to existing regulations governing water quality. The project would require Construction General Permits for individual project components; NPDES requirements including implementation of a SWPPP with appropriate BMPs; and associated monitoring and reporting.

Compliance with the Construction General Permit, SWPPP, and NPDES requirements that require construction-phase BMPs is considered protective of water quality during construction and would, therefore, prevent a substantial violation of water quality standards and minimize the potential for contributing additional sources of polluted runoff during construction of the 2012 Master Plan. These existing regulations, programs, and policies would ensure that water- and wind-related erosion would be confined to the construction area and not transported off site, and therefore ensure construction activities would not degrade the surface water quality of receiving waters to levels below standards considered acceptable by the Los Angeles RWQCB and/or other regulatory agencies or affect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. Compliance with regulatory requirements would ensure that construction of 2012 Master Plan components would not result in the exceedance of water quality standards during construction, including total maximum daily load (TMDL) limits applicable to the Dominguez Channel (the receiving water for the Campus).

The potential for any spill or release of construction-related chemicals during 2012 Master Plan construction would be generally small because of the localized, short-term nature of the releases. The NPDES Construction General Permit and SWPPP also require measures regarding the handling of these types of materials and action protocols if a spill or release does occur. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that potential soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Based on the depths to groundwater within the within the Medical Center Campus (48 to 60 feet), construction dewatering is not anticipated to be required for the construction of the 2012 Master Plan. Should groundwater be encountered that would require dewatering, the County would require contractors for individual project components to apply for coverage from RWQCB and adhere to the monitoring and reporting. The Certified EIR found that compliance with these regulatory requirements would ensure that dewatering activities would not result in the exceedance of water quality standards during construction of the 2012 Master Plan, including TMDL limits applicable to Dominguez Channel. Therefore the Certified EIR found that construction-related dewatering impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

During operation of the 2012 Master Plan, rainfall runoff from land and impervious surfaces would include pollutants of concern, including sediment, hydrocarbons, oil, grease, heavy metals, nutrients, herbicides, pesticides, fecal coliform bacteria, and trash. This runoff can flow directly into storm drains and continue through pipes until it is released, untreated, into the Dominguez Channel. Untreated stormwater runoff degrades water quality in surface waters and groundwater and can affect drinking water, human health, and plant and animal habitats.

By utilizing landscape in strategic ways, the 2012 Master Plan reduces dependency on natural resources by reducing water demands, capturing and cleaning stormwater runoff, and shading buildings to help reduce cooling demands. The 2012 Master Plan would increase the amount of pervious areas on the Campus, reducing the peak flow of stormwater runoff. In addition, the 2012 Master Plan would incorporate LID measures as a substantial element of the project, meeting the requirements of the County's *Low-Impact Development Standards Manual*.

Operation of 2012 Master Plan would require materials such as fuels or solvents to be stored on site, similar to existing conditions. The Certified EIR found that this is not anticipated to be a source of polluted stormwater runoff or dry-weather runoff. As under existing conditions, the Campus would continue to adhere to all applicable regulations.

Accordingly, the Certified EIR found that operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in a violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and would not substantially degrade water quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. Construction activities could result in accidental spills or disposal of potentially harmful materials that could wash into and pollute surface waters or groundwater. These activities would expose soils for a limited time, allowing for possible erosion and sediments to enter into sheet flow runoff, which could enter the existing storm drain system untreated. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be required to obtain the same permits as the 2012 Master Plan. Compliance with these permits and requirements would prevent a substantial violation of water quality standards and minimize the potential for contributing additional sources of polluted runoff during construction, just as it would for the 2012 Master Plan.

As with the 2012 Master Plan, the existing regulations, programs, and policies would ensure that water- and wind-related erosion from Proposed Medicine Substation Revision construction would be confined to the construction area and not transported off site. They would therefore ensure construction activities would not degrade the surface water quality of receiving waters to levels below standards considered acceptable by the Los Angeles RWQCB and/or other regulatory agencies or affect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. This would also result in no exceedance of water

quality standards during construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, including TMDL limits applicable to the Dominguez Channel, in the same way as the 2012 Master Plan.

The potential for any spill or release of construction-related chemicals during construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, that is, generally small because of the localized, short-term nature of the releases. The same NPDES Construction General Permit and SWPPP measures required for the 2012 Master Plan would ensure that these types of materials would prevent a spill or release from the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. Therefore, the potential soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant, just like the Certified EIR found for the 2012 Master Plan.

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is located on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, with groundwater at depths of 48 to 60 feet, so limited dewatering is anticipated. The County would require contractors for individual project components to apply for coverage from RWQCB and adhere to the monitoring and reporting in the same way as under the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, construction-related dewatering impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. It would use the same landscaping strategies, reduce the amount of impervious surfaces (to a greater extent due to the expanded open space uses), incorporate LID measures, and adhere to the same regulations regarding runoff. Accordingly, operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in a violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and would not substantially degrade water quality. Impacts would be less than significant for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, just as they would be for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to water quality.

3.10.2 Groundwater

Threshold HWQ-X.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that excavation necessary for construction of the 2012 Master Plan would not extend to the depth of groundwater beneath the Medical Center Campus, with average depth to groundwater being 48 to 60 feet below the surface, and historically high levels at 30 feet deep. Only temporary dewatering would be anticipated if seepage were encountered at shallower depths than

anticipated. Based on the analysis in the Certified EIR, impacts regarding groundwater supplies and groundwater recharge during construction would be less than significant.

Operation

Under the 2012 Master Plan, water demand is projected to increase as the result of intensified use of facilities, increased number of employees and patients, and a greater amount of landscaping on the Campus. However, increased regional water demand is primarily a function of population growth, and as the 2012 Master Plan would not directly or indirectly result in substantial population growth in the area, it would not significantly increase demand for water supplies, including groundwater serving the Campus. Additionally, indoor fixtures would comply with applicable municipal code requirements related to reducing indoor water consumption through maximum flow rates for indoor water fixtures.

The Medical Center Campus receives its water supplies from California Water Service, which draws on a combination of local groundwater and water purchased from Metropolitan Water District. At buildout, the amount of pervious area on the Campus would be increased, which may incrementally increase recharge of the West Basin through infiltration based on the 2012 Master Plan's LID features implemented to reduce off-site discharge of stormwater and dry weather runoff. However, the increase in landscaped area on the Campus is expected to increase the need for irrigation over existing conditions, although much of the landscaping would be California native and drought-tolerant plants. The 2012 Master Plan would not involve any groundwater extraction or other activities that could result in direct withdrawal or depletion of groundwater supplies.

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not directly affect groundwater resources, and indirect demands on local groundwater supplies would not exceed available supplies. Therefore, it found that the impacts on groundwater resources related to the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

Excavation for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be anticipated to reach below 30 feet, the historically high levels of groundwater, and only temporary dewatering of local groundwater seepage would be anticipated, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, impacts regarding groundwater supplies and groundwater recharge during construction for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would increase water demand due to the intensified use of facilities, increased number of employees and patients, and greater amount of landscaping on the Campus. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in slightly less demand for indoor uses (due to a slightly smaller size of the project) but a slightly greater demand for outdoor uses, due to the increase in open space. The same kind of code-compliant water fixtures and the same type of

LID features would be included, and the same kind of drought-resistant and California native plants would be used for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. As such, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would increase groundwater recharge on the site and reduce off-site discharge of stormwater to an even greater extent. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not require any substantial additional withdrawal of groundwater to meet water demand directly on site, the same as described for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to groundwater.

3.10.3 Erosion and Siltation

Threshold HWQ-X.c.i	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would redevelop the already fully developed Medical Center Campus. Grading and excavation would be required for building foundations, which could affect drainage on the sites of specific components, but they would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or result in substantial erosion or siltation. Standard

construction-phase BMPs for compliance with NPDES requirements would decrease the potential for any significant erosion or sedimentation from soil disturbance associated with construction. Any potential impacts on water quality arising from erosion and sedimentation are expected to be localized and temporary. NPDES compliance would require contractors to implement measures to minimize and contain erosion and sedimentation. In addition, an NPDES Construction General Permit would be required for any disturbance of more than an acre. The permit would require a SWPPP and compliance with County requirements to meet state water quality objectives. With the implementation of the SWPPP and the BMPs required to control erosion and sedimentation, the Certified EIR found that construction-related erosion and sedimentation impacts resulting from soil disturbance would be less than significant

Operation

The amount of landscaped area would increase following the 2012 Master Plan buildout over existing conditions. For each project component, the County would be required to identify and implement appropriate LID compliance features and practices and structural BMPs. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan operations would have less-than-significant impacts related to erosion and sedimentation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would require the same grading and excavation for building foundations as the 2012 Master Plan, which could affect drainage on the sites of specific components but would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or result in substantial erosion or siltation. The same standard construction-phase BMPs for compliance with NPDES requirements, including a Construction General Permit and SWPPP, would decrease the potential for any significant erosion or sedimentation from soil disturbance associated with construction, so any erosion and sedimentation would be localized and temporary. With the implementation of these measures to control erosion and sedimentation, construction-related erosion and sedimentation impacts resulting from soil disturbance would be less than significant for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The amount of landscaped area would increase following the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision buildout over existing conditions and the 2012 Master Plan. For each project component, the County would be required to identify and implement appropriate LID compliance features and practices and structural BMPs. Therefore, Proposed Medicine Substation Revision operations would have less-than-significant impacts related to erosion and sedimentation, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to erosion and sedimentation.

3.10.4 Runoff and Flooding

Threshold HWQ-X.c.ii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The 2012 Master Plan would redevelop the already fully developed Medical Center Campus and would not substantially alter existing topography or affect the course of any streams or rivers. Neither construction nor operations would increase surface runoff in a manner that would result in

flooding. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts on existing drainage patterns of the 2012 Master Plan site would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location and would use the same construction methods as those related to the substation and powerline improvements previously planned for the 2012 Master Plan. As with the 2012 Master Plan, neither construction nor operations would substantially alter existing topography, affect the course of any streams or rivers, or increase surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding. Therefore, the impacts on existing drainage patterns of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision site would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to runoff and flooding.

3.10.5 Stormwater Capacity and Quality

Threshold HWQ-X.c.iii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that, with adherence to County connection permit requirements and compliance with County LID requirements, the volumes of runoff discharge to the County's storm drain system following buildout of the 2012 Master Plan would be similar or reduced compared to

the existing condition. The 2012 Master Plan would not provide additional sources of polluted runoff; impacts would be less than significant.

The backbone of the drain system serving the Medical Center Campus is the County-owned and operated W. 208th Street Storm Drain, an 8-foot by 4-foot culvert that runs beneath the Campus in a north-south 15-foot-wide easement, daylighting into an open culvert that parallels W. 220th Street and discharges to the underground network at S. Normandie Avenue to the west. New storm drain may be required by the County with a connection permit from the County Flood Control District. The County will require stormwater detention if the calculated peak flow rate exceeds the facilities' design peak flow rate. Stormwater management infrastructure constructed for the 2012 Master Plan's individual project components would be constructed in compliance with permit and LID requirements and include upgraded infrastructure sized for future stormwater volumes.

With the increase in pervious area, an integrated stormwater management approach, and the implementation of the County LID standards, the requirements to detain flows to meet existing design flow rates will be minimized. Peak flow rates and runoff volumes from the Campus with the 2012 Master Plan would be the same or lower compared to existing rates and volumes and would not affect the capacity or hydraulic integrity of the existing County storm drain system. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts related to the volume of runoff from the Campus on the capacity of the County's storm drain infrastructure would be less than significant with the 2012 Master Plan.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would increase the pervious area by replacing an impervious paved parking lot with a limited amount of paving and a permeable rock dust covering. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also include an integrated stormwater management approach, and implement County LID requirements, thereby minimizing the need to detain flows on site. The volumes of runoff discharge to the County's storm drain system following buildout of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be similar or reduced compared to the 2012 Master Plan and the existing condition because of the smaller size of the project and the increased amount of pervious area. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision related to stormwater capacity and quality would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to stormwater.

3.10.6 Flood Hazard, Tsunami, Seiche Zones

Threshold HWQ-X.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is not in areas subject to seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would result in no impact.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Project is located within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also result in no impact.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

3.11.1 Division of Communities

Threshold LUP-XI.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project physically divide an established community?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact related to physical division of an established community. The Medical Center Campus is in an urbanized area surrounded by

residential uses and commercial development. The 2012 Master Plan would redevelop the site with uses similar to the existing and within the existing Medical Center Campus boundaries, and therefore would not physically divide an established community.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use part of the same site and would also construct uses similar to the existing uses (such as the power plant) as under the 2012 Master Plan within the existing Medical Center Campus boundaries. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not physically divide an established community and would result in no impact related to physical division of an established community, the same as the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to physical division of an established community.

3.11.2 Consistency with Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, and Regulations

Threshold LUP-XI.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would be substantially consistent with the applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects, including from the Southern California Association of Governments (Regional

Comprehensive Plan, Compass Growth Visioning, and Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy) and Los Angeles County (2035 General Plan Update and General Plan Use Designations, and Planning and Zoning Code). The Medical Center Campus is not within an SEA, Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other similar approved local, regional, or state plan. The 2012 Master Plan would not significantly change the land use on the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, land use impacts associated with the 2012 Master Plan's consistency with applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have similar land uses as the 2012 Master Plan and the existing conditions. It would also be consistent with the plans analyzed in the Certified EIR. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to consistency with applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations; impacts would continue to be less than significant.[4]

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to consistency with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

[4] Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is preparing the West Carson Transit Oriented District Specific Plan, aiming to improve access to transit, housing, and jobs while creating a healthier, safer environment for walking and biking. At the time of this Addendum, this plan has not been finalized and approved.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

3.12.1 State Mineral Resources

Threshold MIN-XII.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is not within a known mineral resource area and no mineral resources are known to exist at the Medical Center Campus or in the surrounding area. Therefore, the NOP/IS

found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on mineral resources of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, with no known mineral resource on the Campus or in the surrounding areas. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, with no impacts on mineral resources of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to mineral resources of value to the region and the residents of the state.

3.12.2 Local Mineral Resources

Threshold MIN-XII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Medical Center Campus is not within a Mineral Resource Zone and there are no known designated locally important mineral resources on the Campus or in the vicinity. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, with no known designated locally important mineral resources on the Campus or in the vicinity. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, with no impacts on availability of designated locally important mineral resources.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to availability of designated locally important mineral resources.

3.13 NOISE

3.13.1 Ambient Noise Levels

Threshold NOI-XIII.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Significant and unavoidable	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

Off-Site Receivers

Construction of the 2012 Master Plan would require the use of mobile heavy equipment with high noise level characteristics. Individual pieces of construction equipment that would be used for on-site produce maximum noise levels of 74 A-weighted decibels (dBA) to 85 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet from the noise source at full power. Noise levels typically decrease by 6 decibels (dB) per doubling of distance (e.g., 68 to 79 at 100 feet). The noise standard for the sensitive receivers (residences) to the west and south of the Campus range from 60 to 65 dBA.

The Certified EIR found that on-site construction noise associated with the 2012 Master Plan would increase noise levels at nearby sensitive receivers in excess of established thresholds during every phase of the construction except Phases M and C, which include demolition and small-scale construction. Excess noise levels would range from 2 to 25 dBA above the thresholds. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts during construction of the 2012 Master Plan would be significant without implementation of mitigation measures. Mitigation Measure NOISE-1, described below, would require temporary noise barriers to block the line of sight between construction equipment and noise-sensitive receptors during construction.

- **Mitigation Measure NOISE-1:** Temporary noise barriers shall be used to block the line of sight between the construction equipment and noise-sensitive receptors during project construction, as follows:
    - Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-dB reduction along the southern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single- and multi-family residential uses across 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 5, Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed.
    - Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-dB reduction along the northern boundaries of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the multi-family residential uses across W. Carson Street during Phase 4.
    - Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-dB reduction along the northern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single-family residential uses across S. Vermont Avenue during Phase 2, Phase 4, and Phase 5.

Even with implementation of this mitigation measure, the Certified EIR found that on-site construction noise associated with the 2012 Master Plan would still be above established thresholds in some locations. No additional feasible mitigation measures are available because the noise barriers under Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 would break the line of sight, but cannot attenuate noise levels and there is no method to reduce the construction noise (such as “half-power” operation) that could be utilized at all times on the site due to the scale of the construction. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts related to on-site construction noise would be significant and unavoidable for the 2012 Master Plan.

On-Site Receivers

The on-site hospital uses are noise-sensitive receivers. At various times throughout construction of the 2012 Master Plan, use of heavy-duty construction equipment could be closer than 100 feet to occupied on-site patient rooms and it would increase the ambient noise levels at on-site noise-sensitive uses. PDF-NOISE-2, PDF-NOISE-3, and PDF-NOISE-4, described below, are designed to minimize the generation of on-site noise to the extent feasible. PDF NOISE-5, described below, has been included to shield existing on-site noise-sensitive uses to minimize effects on on-site hospital uses. However, the upper floors (i.e., above second floor) of the existing hospital buildings would not experience the same noise reductions as a result of the noise barriers because the proposed barriers would not block the line of sight between the construction site and upper floors of the existing hospital buildings. There are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce these upper-story noise impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, impacts of 2012 Master Plan construction on on-site sensitive land uses would be significant and unavoidable.

- **PDF NOISE-2**: On-site construction equipment staging area shall be located as far as feasible from sensitive uses/hospital patient buildings.
- **PDF NOISE-3**: Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited near sensitive uses/patient buildings.
- **PDF NOISE-4:** Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited, to the extent feasible.
- **PDF NOISE-5:** Effective noise barriers will be designed and erected as needed to shield on-site uses from excessive construction-related noise.

Off-Site Construction Traffic

The 2012 Master Plan construction would require material delivery truck trips throughout the construction period. Truck haul routes for the project would comply with the approved truck routes designated within the County. Trucks traveling to and from the Medical Center Campus must travel along the designated truck route. Trucks are expected to travel on W. Carson Street, W. 220th Street, S. Vermont Avenue, and S. Figueroa Street to access the Harbor Freeway. These truck trips would result in a total noise level (existing plus project trucks) of approximately 61.9 dBA along W. Carson Street, 62.8 dBA along W. 220th Street, 61.5 dBA along S. Vermont Avenue, and 61.9 dBA along S. Figueroa Street, all at a 25-foot distance from the closest travel lane. The noise levels by truck trips would be below the significance thresholds of 75 dBA at single-family residences and mobile homes, 80 dBA at multi-family residences, or 85 dBA at transit lodging. Therefore, the Certified EIR found off-site construction traffic impacts to be less than significant.

Operation

Operational Traffic

Increases in traffic noise would occur due to more vehicular trips generated at full buildout of the 2012 Master Plan. The maximum increase in project-related traffic noise levels over existing traffic noise levels would be 0.7 dBA, which would occur along W. 220th Street between Meyler Street and S. Vermont Avenue. This increase in would be well below a “clearly noticeable” increase of 5.0 dBA.

The Certified EIR found that noise increases due to traffic generated by the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant.

Permanent Helistop

The 2012 Master Plan includes a new permanent helistop located at the roof level of the new hospital building, approximately 133 feet above local grade. Noise from the new helistop would be very similar to the existing. Noise levels from the helistop would range from 35.1 to 49.8 dBA at off-site sensitive receivers, well below applicable thresholds. There would be no increase in noise levels over existing for the flight paths, which would be in the same locations as they are now. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that noise impacts from the 2012 Master Plan helistop would be less than significant.

Interim Helistops

Temporary helistops would be provided by the 2012 Master Plan in the southwestern portion of the Medical Center Campus. (Although these helistops would be required because of construction, they would be in use for several years between demolition of the existing helistop and construction of the new permanent one on the roof of the new Hospital Tower. Therefore, they are treated as an operation impact.)

Interim 1 Helistop would be located in the existing Harbor-UCLA Professional Building parking lot. Interim 2 Helistop would be located in the LA BioMed surface parking lot. Both would be approximately 10 feet above the adjacent ground surface. Flight paths for the helistops would be similar to the existing flight paths.

Noise levels at Interim 1 Helistop would range from 37.0 to 58.6 dBA at off-site sensitive receivers, with a maximum increase over existing conditions of 2.7 to 5.6 dBA (when factoring in nighttime flights). At one sensitive receiver location, this increase (5.6 dBA above ambient) would exceed the significance threshold of 5.0 dBA increase at this receiver location. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the operation of the 2012 Master Plan Interim 1 Helistop would result in a significant impact. There are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the increase at this receiver below the level of significance. Therefore, the impact would be significant and unavoidable.

Noise levels at Interim 2 Helistop would range from 36.6 to 63.7 dBA, with a maximum increase over existing conditions of 0.2 to 2.7 dBA (when factoring in nighttime flights). At one sensitive receiver location, this increase (2.7 dBA above ambient) would exceed the significance threshold of 1.5 dBA increase at this receiver location. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the operation of the 2012 Master Plan Interim 2 Helistop would result in a significant impact. There are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the increase at this receiver below the level of significance. Therefore, the impact would be significant and unavoidable.

Fixed Mechanical Equipment

The operation of mechanical equipment such as air conditioners, fans, and related equipment for the 2012 Master Plan may generate audible noise levels. Mechanical equipment would typically be located on rooftops or within buildings, shielded from nearby land uses to attenuate noise and avoid conflicts with adjacent uses. In addition, PDF-NOISE-7, described below, would be incorporated into

the project to ensure compliance with Los Angeles County Code (LACC) noise limitation requirements.

- **PDF-NOISE-7**: As required by LACC, an acoustical analysis of the mechanical plans of the proposed buildings will be prepared by a qualified acoustical engineer, prior to issuance of building permits, to ensure that all mechanical equipment would be designed to meet noise limits in Table 4.1-10 (listed erroneously in the 2016 EIR as 4.I-6) and Phase LA Biomed.

With incorporation of PDF-NOISE-7, the Certified EIR found that operation of mechanical equipment would not exceed the project thresholds of significance and impacts would be less than significant.

Loading Dock and Refuse Collection Areas

The 2012 Master Plan would incorporate new materials and waste management facilities, including a loading dock located at the back of the new Hospital Tower. Loading dock and refuse service–related activities would generate noise levels that have a potential to adversely affect adjacent land uses. Delivery trucks (at the loading dock) and trash compactors (from refuse collection) would generate noise levels of approximately 71 dBA and 66 dBA at a 50-foot distance, respectively. The nearest noise-sensitive use is approximately 200 feet south of the proposed loading dock and waste management center. Accounting for the noise reduction over distance, noise levels at this location would be 53 dBA and 48 dBA and would not exceed the significance threshold of the ambient noise level of 66 dBA at the receptor location. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that noise impacts from the 2012 Master Plan loading dock and refuse collection areas would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

Off-Site Receivers

Construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would require the use of some of the same types of mobile heavy equipment and methods within the same general locations as the 2012 Master Plan. Increased noise levels at sensitive receivers are expected to be generally the same and could exceed established thresholds. If so, impacts during construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be significant without implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 as shown in the certified EIR would be incorporated into the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. In addition, the proposed substation construction would include a 15-foot-tall temporary noise barrier along the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the Medicine Substation site.

The noise study conducted for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision analyzed the substation construction (see Appendix B). The analysis showed that, with implementation of MM NOISE-1 and the use of the temporary noise barrier around the construction site, on-site construction noise levels associated with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would range from 53 to 68 dBA at the three locations representing the nearest residential sensitive receivers, depending on the stage of construction and the receiver location. The County daytime construction noise thresholds for single-family residential receivers is 60 dBA; therefore, at some locations during some construction stages,

noise levels would exceed the County's thresholds by up to 8 dBA. At the two locations representing the nearest existing on-site medical buildings, which are considered commercial uses in the County noise ordinance, construction noise levels would range from 53 to 71 dBA. The County threshold for these uses is 70 dBA; therefore, the noise levels at one of these locations, the one-story medical building directly adjacent to the substation site, would exceed the County's threshold during some stages of construction by up to 1 dBA. Because there is no additional feasible mitigation to address this impact, the impact would be the same as that in the Certified EIR: significant and unavoidable.

However, noise generated from the Medicine Substation construction activity would be exempt from the County noise limits because the project falls into the following exempt category:

- Public Health and Safety Activities. All transportation, flood control, and utility company maintenance and construction operations at any time on public right-of-way, and those situations which may occur on private real property deemed necessary to serve the best interest of the public and to protect the public's health and well-being, including but not limited to street sweeping, debris and limb removal, removal of downed wires, restoring electrical service, repairing traffic signals, unplugging sewers, snow removal, house moving, vacuuming catchbasins, removal of damaged poles and vehicles, repair of water hydrants and mains, gas lines, oil lines, sewers, etc."

Considering the identified exempted activity outlined in the County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, noise levels associated with Medicine Substation construction activities would not violate local ordinances and the substation construction would not contribute substantially to the noise impacts for off-site receivers described for the 2012 Master Plan.

On-Site Receivers

With the exception of the two medical buildings analyzed above, construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not be near the existing on-site hospital users. It would use some of the same equipment and methods within the same location as other construction under the 2012 Master Plan. PDF-NOISE-2, PDF-NOISE-3, PDF-NOISE-4, and PDF-NOISE-5, described above for the 2012 Master Plan, would also be incorporated into the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision. However, the proposed substation site would not be near the existing hospital buildings and would be separated by intervening buildings. Therefore, it would not contribute substantially to the noise impacts for on-site receivers described for the 2012 Master Plan.

Off-Site Construction Traffic

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would represent a small part of the same type of material delivery and the trucks delivering the materials would be the same and use the same approved truck routes. As described for the 2012 Master Plan, noise levels by truck trips would be below the significance thresholds along these routes. Therefore, off-site construction traffic impacts from the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision truck trips would be less than significant, the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operational Traffic

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would generate minimal operational traffic for routine maintenance. The Certified EIR found that the increase in noise related to project-generated traffic would be well below the levels that would be "clearly noticeable" (5.0 dBA), and the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would contribute only in a minimal amount to this impact. Therefore, Proposed Medicine Substation Revision operational traffic noise impacts would be less than significant, the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan.

Permanent Helistop

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to or be affected by the new permanent helistop on the roof of the new hospital building planned in the 2012 Master Plan due to distance from the helistop and intervening buildings. Therefore, like the finding in the Certified EIR, noise impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision permanent helistop would be less than significant.

Interim Helistops

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be near the temporary helistop locations and would be in place by the time these locations would be in use during construction of the 2012 Master Plan. Interim 1 Helistop would be very near the proposed substation and may be unusable for this purpose, but Interim 2 Helistop would still be usable. The operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to or be affected by the operation of Interim 2 Helistop. Therefore, noise impacts for the helistop would be the same, resulting in significant impacts for at least one sensitive receiver. Because the Certified EIR found that there were no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the increase, impacts for both the 2012 Master Plan and the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be significant and unavoidable. However, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to the significant and unavoidable impact.

Fixed Mechanical Equipment

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute substantially to the noise from the operation of mechanical equipment such as air conditioners, fans, and related equipment described in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also incorporate PDF-NOISE-7, described for the 2012 Master Plan. With this PDF, noise levels for fixed mechanical equipment for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not exceed project thresholds and impacts would be less than significant, as reported in the Certified EIR.

Loading Dock and Refuse Collection Areas

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not affect the loading dock and refuse collection areas, which would be approximately 1,200 feet from the substation and would be separated by intervening buildings. Therefore, the noise impacts from the 2012 Master Plan's loading dock and waste management facilities would be unchanged and less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to ambient noise levels.

3.13.2 Groundborne Vibration or Noise

Threshold NOI-XIII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

Construction activities for the 2012 Master Plan could generate varying degrees of groundborne vibration during demolition, shoring, excavation, and large bulldozer operation. The maximum vibration velocities to which off-site sensitive receivers would be exposed range from 0.01 to 0.027 inch per second peak particle velocity (PPV). These levels are well below the threshold of 0.5 inch

per second PPV for potential damage of older residential buildings. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that vibration impacts associated with construction would be less than significant at the nearest residential building.

Due to the sensitivity of on-site receptors, the potential for noise to affect on-site receptors was assessed in the Certified EIR. On-site hospital uses, such as surgical suites, are vibration sensitive. At various times throughout the construction of the 2012 Master Plan, use of heavy-duty construction equipment could be as close as 100 feet to occupied on-site operating rooms. If a large bulldozer operates within 125 feet of an operating room, the operating room would be exposed to vibration levels of 0.008 inch per second PPV (the level established for the protection of operating rooms and other uses with sensitive equipment and systems). With implementation of PDF NOISE-6, described below, the Certified EIR found that construction-related impacts of the 2012 Master Plan would be less than significant even when construction is planned within 125 feet of on-site vibration-sensitive uses.

- **PDF NOISE-6:** To reduce the potential for serious construction-related vibration effects to on-site operating rooms or other vibration sensitive medical uses (such as laboratories), the project contractor(s) shall perform appropriate study of the potential for peak particle velocities to reach or exceed 0.008 inches per second PPV whenever construction involving the use of heavy duty equipment is planned within 125 feet of such an on-site medical use. If, based on site-specific conditions, this study indicates potential for detrimental effects, strategies to minimize the effects shall be incorporated into the construction plan.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would include typical commercial-grade stationary mechanical and electrical equipment, which would produce vibration. In addition, the primary sources of transient vibration would include passenger vehicle circulation within the parking areas. Groundborne vibration generated at these sources would be similar to that of existing sources. Maximum potential vibration levels from all 2012 Master Plan operational sources at the closest off-site buildings would be up to 0.01 inch per second PPV and would be less than the significance threshold of 0.04 inch per second PPV for perceptibility. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that operational groundborne vibration impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use some of the same construction equipment and methods as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, groundborne vibration levels would be expected to be approximately the same for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision and the 2012 Master Plan, which would be well below the threshold for off-site older residential buildings. Just as the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would have less-than-significant impacts, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's groundborne vibration impacts on off-site sensitive receivers would be less than significant.

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision could not include the use of heavy duty construction equipment near the existing on-site operating rooms, which are at least 1,600 feet from the proposed

substation site. Therefore, the operating rooms would not be exposed to vibration levels of 0.008 inch per second PPV (the level established for the protection of operating rooms and other uses with sensitive equipment and systems). The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also incorporate PDF-NOISE-6, described above for the 2012 Master Plan. With implementation of this PDF, construction-related vibration impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant, the same as found in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would include stationary mechanical and electrical equipment, but it would not affect passenger vehicle circulation. Impacts related to the stationary and electrical equipment would be minimal and similar to those for existing sources. They would also be the same for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as for the 2012 Master Plan. Like the 2012 Master Plan, vibrations generated from these sources would be similar to that of existing sources, with maximum potential vibration levels from all operational sources at the closest off-site buildings up to 0.01 inch per second PPV, and would be less than the significance threshold of 0.04 inch per second PPV for perceptibility. Therefore, as found in the Certified EIR, operational groundborne vibration impacts for operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to groundborne vibration.

3.13.3 Airport Noise

Threshold NOI-XIII.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

There are no public or private airports in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, the NOP/IS found that 2012 Master Plan would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from public or private airports and there would be no impacts.

See Section 3.13.1 for impacts related to the permanent and interim helistops that are part of the 2012 Master Plan.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impacts related to private and public airport noise, the same as found for the 2012 Master Plan in the NOP/IS.

See Section 3.13.1 for impacts related to the permanent and interim helistops that are part of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to airport noise.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

3.14.1 Population Growth

Threshold POP-XIV.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would project induce unplanned substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes or businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that, given the temporary nature of the construction activity, the mobility of construction workers, and availability of a labor pool to draw upon in the area, 2012 Master Plan construction workers would not have a notable impact on the demand for housing or affect general housing occupancy and population patterns. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that construction activities would not cause growth (i.e., new housing or employment generators) or accelerate development that exceeds projected/planned levels for the year of the 2012 Master Plan occupancy/buildout, as compared to growth otherwise occurring; impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would create new employment opportunities. The project's contributions to employment would be consistent with Southern California Association of Governments' short-term and long-term growth projections for the South Bay Cities Subregion, unincorporated Los Angeles County communities, and all of Los Angeles County, and would help the County meet or exceed its economic development objectives per the General Plan Economic Development Element and housing allocation established in Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Housing Needs Assessment. Overall, construction-related and long-term operational impacts regarding the relationship of the 2012 Master Plan to growth projections would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would require approximately the same amount construction worker population as the upgraded off-site substation planned for the 2012 Master Plan, with less-than-significant impacts related to the construction worker population. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same less-than-significant impacts related to population growth during construction as found in the Certified EIR.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have similar operational population growth and employment and economic opportunities as the upgraded off-site substation planned for the 2012 Master Plan, which includes only a small number of maintenance personnel. Impacts would be the same as found in the Certified EIR—less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to population growth.

3.14.2 Displacement of People or Housing

Threshold POP-XIV.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impacts related to displacement of housing or people because no housing or population would be removed.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

As found in the NOP/IS, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have no impacts related to displacement of housing or people because no housing or population would be removed.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to displacement.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

3.15.1 Fire and Emergency Services

Threshold PUB-XV.a.i	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing fire station to maintain service. The 2012 Master Plan would comply with County Code and Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) requirements and implement PDF FIRE-1, described below.

PDF-FIRE-1: The designers, construction contractors, and tenants for/of development under the project will implement the conditions of approval identified by Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its November 2014, July 2015, and January 2016 correspondence, which are included in Appendix J-1, Fire Department Correspondence, of this Draft EIR. The LACFD conditions of approval referenced above are summarized below and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Provide multiple ingress/egress access for circulation of traffic and emergency response vehicles.
- Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of Fire Apparatus Access Roads of not less than the minimum widths prescribed in Fire Code Section 503.2.1, with roadways extending to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.
- Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be a minimum unobstructed width of 28 feet exclusive of shoulders and have unobstructed vertical clearance "clear to sky."
- Dead-end Fire Apparatus Access Roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved Fire Department turnaround.
- Provide approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE."
- Fire Apparatus Access Roads must be installed and maintained in a serviceable manner prior to and during the time of construction.
- Approved building address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification shall be provided and maintained so as to be plainly visible and legible from the street fronting the property.
- The method of gate control shall be subject to review by the Fire Department prior to approval, and shall meet specified width, positioning, emergency power, and emergency access requirements.
- The development may require fire flows up to 8,000 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of buildings, the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system, and type(s) of construction used.
- Fire hydrant spacing shall be every 300 feet for both the public and the on-site hydrants, with no portion of a lot frontage more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public hydrant, and no portion of a building exceeding 400 feet via vehicular access from public fire hydrant.
- All required public fire hydrants shall be installed, tested, and accepted prior to beginning construction. Provide a Fire Department-approved fire sprinkler system in all proposed buildings.
- Provide a Fire Department approved fire sprinkler system in all proposed buildings.

Construction

During construction, the 2012 Master Plan would generate construction traffic, require off-site utility and roadway improvements, and potentially require temporary lane closures along one or more of the four streets bordering the Medical Center Campus. The Certified EIR found that this construction may result in significant impacts related to emergency access and response times. Therefore, the following mitigation measure was required to minimize emergency service impacts:

- **Mitigation Measure FIRE-1:** The project construction contractors will regularly notify and coordinate with the LACFD concerning project construction activities, including any on- and off-Campus lane closures and other construction activities that could affect emergency access and emergency response times.

The Certified EIR found that for the 2012 Master Plan, implementation of Mitigation Measure FIRE-1 would reduce impacts on emergency access and response times to less-than-significant levels.

Operation

The 2012 Master Plan would increase the net floor area, employee population, and annual patient visits to the Medical Center Campus. These increases could potentially result in an increase in calls for LACFD fire protection and emergency medical services, resulting in a potentially significant impact. However, several factors would minimize any such increase. First, because the 2012 Master Plan would replace many aging on-site buildings that were not constructed to current Fire Code standards with new buildings constructed to such standards, calls for fire protection service resulting from dangerous or flammable conditions would be expected to decrease. Second, because a portion of the new on-site employees would be expected to be derived from the existing local labor pool, and because patients visiting the Medical Center Campus would already reside in the area, many of the additional employees and most, if not all, of the additional patients already generate a demand for service from local LACFD Fire Stations 36 and 127. Third, the Medical Center Campus is already fully developed and already generates service calls from LACFD such that the 2012 Master Plan would not generate service demand in an area where service demand does not already exist. Fourth, the 2012 Master Plan would include an increase in hospital and other medical uses, such that it is reasonable to assume that a portion of the on-site emergency medical services needs under the project would be provided by the proposed uses themselves rather than by LACFD. With these factors in mind, significant impacts on emergency services may still occur. In addition, to further minimize emergency service impacts, the following mitigation measure is required:

- **Mitigation Measure FIRE-2:** Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicants for development under the Project will pay the prevailing LACFD Developer Fee, as applicable.

The Certified EIR found that implementation of Mitigation Measure FIRE-2 would reduce the 2012 Master Plan's impacts on emergency services to less-than-significant levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have the same uses as the upgraded off-site substation planned for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with County Code and LACFD requirements and implement PDF-FIRE-1, described above for

the 2012 Master Plan. Like the 2012 Master Plan, it would not require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing fire station to maintain service.

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's impacts on emergency access and response times would be minimal, compared to the potential significant construction impacts described in the Certified EIR. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would implement Mitigation Measure FIRE-1, described for the 2012 Master Plan, to further reduce any impact. Therefore, the construction-related impacts on fire and emergency services would be less than significant with mitigation, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not affect the on-site employee population on the Medical Center Campus because it would only require occasional visits from maintenance personnel. Operational impacts on emergency services would be minimal and would not contribute to the potentially significant impacts reported in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would implement Mitigation Measure FIRE-2, described for the 2012 Master Plan, if required by LACFD. Therefore, the minimal operations-related impacts on fire and emergency services would be less than significant with mitigation, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to fire and emergency services.

3.15.2 Police Protection

Threshold PUB-XV.a.ii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

2012 Master Plan

Construction

Construction activities associated with the 2012 Master Plan would include demolition, site preparation, and construction of new buildings and street/sidewalk improvements in various phases. These periodic construction activities could temporarily increase demand for police protection associated with patrolling the construction site, which could be a significant impact.

Therefore, the following mitigation measure was required to minimize impacts on police protection during construction:

- **Mitigation Measure SHER-1:** During project construction, construction sites will be fully fenced, lighted with security lighting, and patrolled by either the LACSD [Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department] on-site satellite station personnel (either sworn officers or contract security guards) or private security hired by LACDHS [Los Angeles County Department of Health Services].

The Certified EIR found that implementation of Mitigation Measure SHER-1 would reduce the 2012 Master Plan's impacts on police protection during construction to less-than-significant levels.

Regarding police access and response times during construction, construction staging and construction worker parking associated with the 2012 Master Plan would be accommodated on the Medical Center Campus. Furthermore, the 2012 Master Plan would generate construction traffic, require off-site utility and roadway improvements, and potentially require temporary lane closures along one or more of the four streets bordering the Medical Center Campus. The Certified EIR found that these impacts could be significant. Therefore, the following mitigation measures were required to minimize impacts on police access and response times:

- **Mitigation Measure SHER-2:** Emergency access to the LACSD will be provided and maintained to existing and new uses on-site uses, and to off-site uses, throughout construction.
- **Mitigation Measure SHER-3:** The project construction contractors will regularly notify and coordinate with the LACSD concerning project construction activities, including any on- and off-Campus lane closures and other construction activities that could affect emergency access or emergency response times.

The Certified EIR found that implementation of Mitigation Measures SHER-2 and SHER-3 would reduce the 2012 Master Plan's impacts on police access and response times to less-than-significant levels.

Operation

Regarding police protection during operation of the 2012 Master Plan, the project would result in a net increase in building square footage, floor area, Campus-wide employees, and annual patient visits. Based on the existing officer to daytime-population ratio and the existing annual crimes per capita, the 2012 Master Plan would result in an increase in demand for additional officers (both LACSD sworn officers and non-LACSD security guards) and an increase in on-site crimes. This, in turn, would create the need for additional space at LACSD's on-site satellite station to accommodate the additional officers. The implementation of PDF-SHER-2, described below, would also reduce this impact.

- **PDF-SHER-1:** The County Department of Public Works shall provide the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LACSD) County Services Bureau (CSB) with the on-site satellite station space, locker space, and associated parking spaces, required to serve the project. This shall include, at a minimum, the existing amount of satellite station space (927 square feet [sf]), locker room space (1,672 sf), and associated parking spaces, plus an additional 36 percent

(approximately 1,000 sf) of this operational space and associated parking to serve the net increase in on-site employees and patients under the project.

In addition, although the 2012 Master Plan design would adhere to the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles, the Certified EIR found that impacts related to increased crime would be potentially significant. Therefore, the following mitigation measure was required to minimize impacts related to crime:

- **Mitigation Measure SHER-4:** The Security Management Plan for the Harbor-UCLA Campus will be updated by LACDHS, in consultation with the LACSD, to address the proposed physical and operational changes to the Campus under the project. At a minimum, the primary security features and measures currently in place at the Campus under the Security Management Plan will carried forward under the project.

The Certified EIR found that implementation of Mitigation Measure SHER-4 would reduce impacts related to increased crime to less-than-significant levels.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in minimal impacts on police protection. Construction activities could temporarily increase demand for police protection, which would be a potentially significant impact, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. However, construction of the substation would not affect police access and response times, which the Certified EIR found would be a significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also implement Mitigation Measures SHER-1, SHER-2, and SHER-3, if required by LACSD. These measures would reduce these impacts on police protection during construction to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operational impacts on police protection would be minimal for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision because the site would be secured by wall, fencing, and locked gates. The substation would not contribute to an increase in demand for additional officers and an increase in on-site crimes, as described for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would prevent the implementation of PDF-SHER-1, described above for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would adhere to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles, but it would contribute only incrementally to the 2012 Master Plan's potentially significant impacts related to crime levels. Therefore, the Revised Medicine Substation Revision would help implement Mitigation Measure SHER-4 for the 2012 Master Plan. Implementation of Mitigation Measure SHER-4 would reduce impacts related to increased crime to less-than-significant levels, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to police protection.

3.15.3 Schools

Threshold PUB-XV.a.iii	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not create a demand for schools that would require new or physically altered public schools, the construction of which would result in a substantial adverse physical impact. Therefore, impacts on schools would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not create a demand for schools that would require new or physically altered public schools. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to schools; impacts would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to schools.

3.15.4 Parks

Threshold PUB-XV.a.iv	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not create a demand for park and recreational facilities that would require new or physically altered park and recreational facilities or result in substantial physical deterioration of such facilities. The 2012 Master Plan would not include new recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of existing facilities. Therefore, impacts on parks and recreation would be less than significant.

See also Section 3.16, Recreation.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not create a demand for park and recreational facilities, result in substantial physical deterioration of existing parks or recreational facilities, include new recreational facilities, or require new or expanded facilities. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to parks and recreation; impacts would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

See also Section 3.16, Recreation.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to parks.

3.15.5 Other Public Facilities

Threshold PUB-XV.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The Certified EIR found that construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not create a demand for libraries that would require new or physically altered public libraries, the construction of which would result in a substantial adverse physical impact. Therefore, impacts on libraries would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operations

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not create a demand for libraries that would require new or physically altered public libraries. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to libraries; impacts would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to other public facilities.

3.16 RECREATION

3.16.1 Use of Recreational Facilities

Threshold REC-XVI.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that construction activities for the 2012 Master Plan would be phased and would require construction workers intermittently during each construction phase. It is not known

exactly how many workers would be employed at any one time, but given the availability of construction workers in the Los Angeles area, it is unlikely that a substantial number of construction workers would relocate to the area and use local parks and recreational facilities such that it would cause substantial or accelerated physical deterioration of the facility. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that impacts on existing recreational facilities would be less than significant for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The 2012 Master Plan is a commercial and public services project with no residential use proposed. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not create a direct demand for recreational facilities. The increased number of employees, patients, and visitors would be not be expected to result in a substantial increase in the demand for recreational facilities for two reasons. First, the 2012 Master Plan includes on-site landscaped open space (landscaped promenades and pathways, courtyards and plazas, roof gardens, etc.) for use by employees, patients, and visitors. Second, any increased usage by these populations of existing recreation facilities would likely be split among the 11 public parks and recreational facilities located within a 2-mile radius of the Medical Center Campus.

The 2012 Master Plan would require approximately 2,000 new employees at full buildout. It is expected that most of these new on-site employees would be derived from the existing local labor pool, so it is unlikely that a substantial number of employees and their families would relocate from out of the area to fill these jobs. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would have less-than-significant impacts related to physical deterioration or accelerated deterioration of recreational facilities in the region.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's impacts related to physical deterioration or accelerated deterioration to recreational facilities in the region would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan. The small number of construction workers would be drawn primarily from the Los Angeles area, thereby resulting in less-than significant impacts, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not preclude the on-site recreational opportunities planned in the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, impacts related to physical deterioration or accelerated deterioration of recreational facilities in the region would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to deterioration of recreational facilities.

3.16.2 New or Expanded Recreational Facilities

Threshold REC-XVI.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The 2012 Master Plan would not include new recreational facilities, with the exception of the proposed on-site landscaped open spaces. This new construction could result in environmental effects (e.g., visual impacts, dust and other air emissions, noise, and traffic during the construction period). These impacts were analyzed as part of the general construction impacts for the 2012 Master

Plan in Sections 4.A., Aesthetics, 4.B., Air Quality, 4.I., Noise, and 4.L., Transportation and Parking, of the EIR, and no additional substantial effects would occur. The Certified EIR found that impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The impacts related to new recreational facilities would be the same for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as for the 2012 Master Plan. The substation would not interfere with the construction of landscaped open space on site, which could result in environmental effects (e.g., visual impacts, dust and other air emissions, noise, and traffic during the construction period). These impacts are analyzed as part of the general construction impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision in Sections 3.1, Aesthetics, 3.3, Air Quality, 3.13, Noise, and 3.17, Transportation, of this document, No additional substantial effects would occur and, as for the 2012 Master Plan, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to new recreational facilities.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

3.17.1 Conflict with Transportation Plans

Threshold TRA-XVII.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not meet the minimum peak hour trip numbers at Congestion Management Program (CMP) arterial stations or freeway monitoring stations

to require further analysis and, therefore, would not result in a change in the volume to capacity ratio of 0.02 or greater. Impacts of the 2012 Master Plan on regional CMP transportation systems are considered to be less than significant.

The Certified EIR found that transit ridership generated by the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the residual capacity of the public transit system under the Future Interim and Full Buildout Conditions. Therefore, impacts with respect to transit would be less than significant. With regard to other alternative transportation modes, the 2012 Master Plan would be supportive of and would not conflict with alternative transportation policies, plans, and programs. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also not meet the minimum peak hour trip numbers at CMP arterial stations or freeway monitoring stations to require further analysis. Therefore, impacts related to the regional CMP transportation systems would be less than significant.

With regard to public transit and alternative transportation modes, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to impacts described for the 2012 Master Plan. No additional ridership would be generated by the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision and would not exceed the residual capacity of the public transit system. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not conflict with alternative transportation policies, plans, and programs. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to public transit and alternative transportation; impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to transportation plans.

3.17.2 Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts

Threshold TRA-XVII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Significant and unavoidable	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) establishes criteria for analyzing transportation impacts, as follows:

1. Land Use Projects. Vehicle miles traveled exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. Generally, projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Projects that decrease vehicle miles

traveled in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact.

2. Transportation Projects. Not applicable.
3. Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate.
4. Methodology. A lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled, and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate vehicle miles traveled and any revisions to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section.

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR traffic analysis, completed in 2016, did not use vehicle miles traveled to analyze construction traffic, so this analysis is interpreted from the Certified EIR. Analysis of construction traffic impacts determined the number of construction trips that would result from the 2012 Master Plan, the contributions those trips would make to the local traffic system, and ongoing activity in the project vicinity. The Certified EIR found that, with implementation of PDF TRAF-1 and PDF TRAF-2, described below, potential construction impacts associated with hauling, deliveries, and worker vehicles would be reduced by minimizing the potential for the 2012 Master Plan to result in substantial disruption of traffic flow, intersection operational impacts, conflicts with pedestrians and/or bicyclists, or loss of on-street parking in commercial zones and residential neighborhoods in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus.

- **PDF TRAF-1, Construction Traffic Management Plan**: A detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan including street closure information, detour plans, haul routes, and staging plans would be prepared and submitted to the County for review and approval. The Construction Traffic Management Plan would formalize how construction would be carried out and identify specific actions that would be required to reduce effects on the surrounding community. The Construction Traffic Management Plan shall be based on the nature and timing of the specific construction activities and other projects in the vicinity of the project site, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements as appropriate:
    - Prohibition of construction worker parking on nearby residential streets.
    - Prohibition of construction-related vehicles parking or staging on surrounding public streets.

- Temporary pedestrian and vehicular traffic controls (i.e., flag persons) during all construction activities adjacent to public rights-of-way to improve traffic flow on public roadways.
- Safety precautions for pedestrians and bicyclists through such measures as alternate routing and protection barriers shall be implemented as appropriate.
- Scheduling of construction-related deliveries, haul trips, etc., so as to occur outside the commuter peak hours to the extent feasible.

- **PDF TRAF-2: Pedestrian Safety:** The construction contractor(s) would plan construction and construction staging as to maintain pedestrian access on adjacent sidewalks throughout all construction phases. The contractor(s) would maintain adequate and safe pedestrian protection, including physical separation (including utilization of barriers such as K-Rails or scaffolding, etc.) from work space and vehicular traffic and overhead protection, due to sidewalk closure or blockage, at all times. Temporary pedestrian facilities would be adjacent to the project site and provide safe, accessible routes that replicate as nearly as practical the most desirable characteristics of the existing facility. Covered walkways would be provided where pedestrians are exposed to potential injury from falling objects. The contractor would keep sidewalks open during construction except when it is absolutely required to close or block the sidewalks for construction staging. Sidewalks shall be reopened as soon as reasonably feasible taking construction and construction staging into account.

The Certified EIR found that implementation of these PDFs would ensure impacts on traffic flow, vehicular access, pedestrian and bicycle access, and safety would be less than significant; however, the Certified EIR also found that, given the potential addition of construction-related vehicle trips during peak construction periods, transportation impacts related to construction would be considered significant and unavoidable for study area intersections. No feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce this impact.

Operation

For operational traffic impacts, the traffic analysis completed for the 2012 Master Plan analyzed intersection service levels using trip generation, trip distribution, traffic assignment, and future cumulative analysis for the Interim Year and at Full Buildout; and regional transportation system impacts, including congestion management program analysis and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) facilities analysis.

Intersection Service Levels

The Certified EIR found that implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would result in a net increase in traffic generation on the Medical Center Campus under the Interim Year Condition and Full Buildout Condition. Project-related operational traffic impacts on study area intersections would be considered potentially significant.

The 2012 Master Plan would result in significant impacts at 31 intersections, under either the Interim Year Condition or Full Buildout Condition. For some of these impacts there are no feasible mitigation measures available, so impacts would be significant and unavoidable because of inadequate right-of-way without displacements. For others, the intersection is located in incorporated cities, so the

County does not have the authority to impose the mitigation; impacts at these intersections are considered significant and unavoidable. For three intersections within unincorporated Los Angeles County, there is feasible mitigation, as follows:

- **Mitigation Measure TRAF-1:** I-110 Southbound Ramps & W. Carson Street (Intersection #9) - subject to approval by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the existing southbound approach on the I-110 off-ramp shall be restriped to convert the existing left-turn lane to a left-/right-turn lane.
- **Mitigation Measure TRAF-2:** W. 220th Street/I-110 Northbound Ramps & Figueroa Street (Intersection #15) - Subject to approval by the Caltrans and the City of Carson, an additional northbound through lane shall be striped and the existing through lane shall be restriped as a through/right-turn lane. The eastbound approach shall be restriped from the existing through/left-turn lane and right to a left-turn lane and through/right-turn lane.
- **Mitigation Measure TRAF-3:** I-110 Southbound Ramps & W. 223rd Street (Intersection #20) - Subject to the approval by Caltrans, the southbound approach would be restriped from the existing left-turn/through and right-turn/through lanes to a right-turn lane and left-turn/through/right-turn lane. The eastbound approach shall be restriped to change the existing right-turn lane to a through/right-turn lane. Under this mitigation, parking shall be removed on W. 223rd Street between the I-110 bridge and Figueroa Street and converted to a dedicated right-turn lane.

Mitigation Measures TRAF-1, TRAF-2, and TRAF-3 would reduce impacts at these intersections to less-than-significant levels, but this mitigation requires coordination with Caltrans and is not entirely within the control of the lead agency. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that 2012 Master Plan impacts related to intersection service levels are considered significant and unavoidable.

Regional Transportation System

See Section 3.17.1, Conflict with Transportation Plans.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Mainlines and Intersections

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would increase traffic on Caltrans facilities. With regard to freeway segments and intersections, while the County would make a fair-share contribution to offset increases in trips that would occur as a result of 2012 Master Plan traffic, the project could have a significant impact on Caltrans facilities.

The surrounding freeways (I-405, I-710, State Route 91, and I-110) are operating at or near capacity during the peak periods under the Existing Condition. The 2012 Master Plan trips would result in adverse impacts on three freeway segments. Multiple mitigation scenarios were considered, but each was found to be infeasible. Therefore, impacts on Caltrans freeway mainline segments were found to be significant and unavoidable.

For Caltrans intersections, an impact would be considered adverse if the analyzed intersection were found to operate at level of service (LOS) F with the addition of project-related traffic and if the increase were equal to or greater than 50 trips. There is one Caltrans intersection within the study area, Western Avenue (State Route 213) and W. Carson Street. This intersection operates at LOS E

under the Existing Condition and would operate at LOS E under the Existing plus Project Condition. Under Interim Development and Cumulative Conditions in both AM and PM peak hours, the intersection is projected to decline to LOS F with or without the addition of 2012 Master Plan traffic. Because the project would add more than 50 trips in both the AM and PM peak hours during the Cumulative Condition, the impact would be potentially significant.

The following mitigation measure addresses the potentially significant impacts that were identified on the freeway mainline segments and the intersection that are under Caltrans' jurisdiction:

- **Mitigation Measure TRAF-4:** The developer shall contribute a fair share contribution to Caltrans toward an analysis or improvements on I-110 (Harbor Freeway) in the Project vicinity to offset the additional Project-generated trips that would result on the freeway mainline segments and that would pass through the affected Caltrans intersections.

Although the County would make fair-share contributions, because there are no existing projects that Caltrans has identified that would lower the impact below the significance threshold, the impacts on Caltrans freeway mainlines and the intersection were determined to be significant and unavoidable.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Off-Ramps

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would increase traffic on Caltrans facilities. However, with regard to off-ramps, the 2012 Master Plan would not contribute traffic such that off-ramp queues would extend beyond the length of the ramp itself onto the mainline of the freeway during peak arrival periods. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use the same construction methods as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would incorporate PDFs TRAF-1 and TRAF-2, described above for the 2012 Master Plan. These PDFs would reduce potential construction traffic impacts. The Certified EIR found that the PDFs would not reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level for the 2012 Master Plan. However, the construction vehicle trips associated with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute substantially to this impact.

Operation

Intersection Service Levels

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would contribute minimally to intersection service levels because the site would only be accessed occasionally for maintenance. Access to the substation would use existing entrances from W. 221st Street. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not preclude Mitigation Measures TRAF-1, TRAF-2, and TRAF-3, described for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to the significant and unavoidable impact identified in the 2012 Master Plan EIR.

Regional Transportation System

See Section 3.17.1, Conflict with Transportation Plans.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Mainlines and Intersections

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would contribute minimally to traffic on freeway mainlines and intersection. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to the significant and unavoidable impact identified in the 2012 Master Plan EIR.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Off-Ramps

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would contribute minimally to traffic on Caltrans off-ramps. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute traffic such that off-ramp queues would extend beyond the length of the ramp during peak periods. Impacts under the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan and would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to criteria for analyzing transportation impacts.

3.17.3 Traffic Hazards

Threshold TRA-XVII.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

Construction traffic safety was addressed as part of the analysis of construction traffic (Section 3.17.2). In the construction traffic analysis, the Certified EIR found that the incorporation of PDF-TRAF-1 and PDF-TRAF-2, requiring a Construction Traffic Management Plan and Pedestrian Safety,

would ensure impacts on traffic flow, vehicular access, pedestrian and bicycle access, and safety would be less than significant.

Operation

Operational traffic hazards were not addressed in the Certified Master Plan or the NOP/IS. The Medical Center Campus is located in a highly urbanized area surround by residential uses and commercial development. The 2012 Master Plan would not include any uses that are incompatible with the existing street system and would not make any changes to the roadway network (except restriping of lanes as described in Mitigation Measure TRAF-1 and TRAF-2; see Section 3.17.2). The 2012 Master Plan Campus-wide circulation system would eliminate traffic hazards such as overly narrow streets and blind turns. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would have less-than-significant impacts related to traffic hazards.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would incorporate PDF-TRAF-1 and PDF-TRAF-2, requiring a Construction Traffic Management Plan and Pedestrian Safety (see Section 3.17.2). The PDFs would ensure impacts on traffic flow, vehicular access, pedestrian and bicycle access, and safety would be less than significant, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not include any uses that are incompatible with the existing street system and would not make any changes to the roadway network. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not affect the planned Campus-wide circulation system, as identified for the 2012 Master Plan, and would create new traffic hazards. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have less-than-significant impacts related to traffic hazards, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to traffic hazards.

3.17.4 Emergency Access

Threshold TRA-XVII.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

See Section 3.9.6, Emergency Response Plans.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.18.1 Listed and Eligible Tribal Cultural Resources

Threshold TCR-XVIII.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

The Certified EIR did not address tribal cultural resources separately. See Section 3.5.2, Archaeological Resources.

3.18.2 Lead Agency-Determined Tribal Cultural Resources

Threshold TCR-XVIII.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Less than significant with mitigation	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No
* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162			

The Certified EIR did not address tribal cultural resources separately. See Section 3.5.2, Archaeological Resources.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.19.1 Relocation or Construction of Utility Facilities

Threshold UTIL-XIX.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Water supply, wastewater treatment, and stormwater drainage are discussed in in Sections 3.19.2, 3.19.3, and 3.10 of this document, respectively

Construction

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. The utility infrastructure on the Medical Center Campus may be relocated or replaced on site during construction, but no facilities on the Campus serve off-site areas. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that 2012 Master Plan impacts on utility infrastructure would be less than significant.

Operation

After construction of the 2012 Master Plan, there would be no impacts on utility infrastructure. See Sections 3.19.2, 3.19.3, and 3.10 for analysis of the 2012 Master Plan's impacts on water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure capacity, respectively. The Certified EIR found that impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

Under the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, the upgraded off-site substation and powerlines, as planned for the 2012 Master Plan, would instead construct a new substation on the Campus. Impacts related to on-site utility infrastructure, however, would be the same as discussed in the Certified EIR. Therefore, impacts on utility infrastructure would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan—less than significant.

Operation

After construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, there would be no impacts on utility infrastructure. See Sections 3.19.2, 3.19.3, and 3.10 for analysis of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's impacts on water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure capacity, respectively. As under the 2012 Master Plan, the impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to relocation or construction of utilities.

3.19.2 Water Supply

Threshold UTIL-XIX.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The 2012 Master Plan would replace on-site domestic water and fire water conveyance facilities with those that will fully comply with more stringent and current County water conservation requirements. The 2012 Master Plan includes a substantial increase in landscaped areas when compared to the existing Medical Center Campus, which is minimally landscaped, but much of this

area would be planted with drought-tolerant and California native plants, as required by the County. (Recycled water is not available at the site.)

The Medical Center Campus is supplied with water by the Dominguez System. Based on the project's Water Supply Assessment, implementation of the 2012 Master Plan would not affect the ability of California Water Service to provide an adequate supply to meet water demands in the project's service area. The Certified EIR therefore determined that the impacts on water supply would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not create additional water supply demand over what was discussed in the Certified EIR. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's impacts on water supply would also be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to water supply.

3.19.3 Wastewater Treatment

Threshold UTIL-XIX.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that, although construction and operation of the 2012 Master Plan would result in an increase in wastewater generation that would increase the overall demand on wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities in the area, this increase would not exceed the available capacity of affected wastewater facilities. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would not

directly or indirectly result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements. It would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. It would not result in a determination by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts that it has inadequate capacity to serve the 2012 Master Plan's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not generate wastewater, so the on-Campus wastewater generation would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision impacts on wastewater would also be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to wastewater.

3.19.4 Solid Waste Generation

Threshold UTIL-XIX.d	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would generate construction debris due to demolition and removal of multiple buildings throughout the Medical Center Campus, grading and excavation, and construction of new buildings. Disposal of waste materials would achieve a minimum diversion or recycling rate of 50 percent, as required by County regulations. Adequate capacity for

construction waste exists at the County's construction and demolition disposal sites. As such, impacts related to solid waste disposal capacity due to construction activities would be less than significant.

Operation

The Certified Master Plan found that impacts on waste disposal facilities from 2012 Master Plan operations would be less than significant because the County has sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate residual waste generation. The 2012 Master Plan would generate solid waste as the result of operation of the project, but there would not be a substantial increase in operations and solid waste generation. Waste disposal would include design features and compliance with County waste disposal procedures for recycling and diversion of waste from County landfills.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not generate additional construction-related solid waste over that anticipated in the Certified EIR because, under the 2012 Master Plan, the asphalt parking area would also be demolished. Therefore, the Campus-wide generation of solid waste as the result of construction would be the same as that for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also comply with the minimum diversion or recycling rate of 50 percent, as required by County regulations. With adequate capacity for construction waste at the County's construction and demolition disposal sites, impacts related to solid waste disposal capacity due to construction activities would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would generate minimal solid waste from operation of the substation. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would implement County waste disposal procedures for recycling and diversion of waste from County landfills. With sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate residual waste generation, impacts of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision on waste disposal would be less than significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to waste disposal.

3.19.5 Solid Waste Regulation

Threshold UTIL-XIX.e	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than significant	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would be implemented in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements regarding diversion of landfill materials and efficient use of County landfill facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision impacts related to solid waste regulations would be the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements regarding diversion of landfill materials and efficient use of County landfill facilities. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to solid waste regulation; impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to solid waste regulations.

3.20 WILDFIRE

3.20.1 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Emergency Plans

Threshold UTIL-XX.a	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area and is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The NOP/IS found that the Medical

Center Campus is not located within an identified wildland fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to wildfire emergency plans.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to high fire hazard severity zone emergency plans.

3.20.2 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Risks

Threshold UTIL-XX.b	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area and is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The NOP/IS found that the Medical Center Campus is not located within an identified wildland fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to wildfire risk.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to high fire hazard severity zone risks.

3.20.3 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Infrastructure

Threshold UTIL-XX.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area and is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The NOP/IS found that the Medical Center Campus is not located within an identified wildland fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to wildfire infrastructure.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to high fire hazard zone infrastructure.

3.20.4 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Indirect Risks

Threshold UTIL-XX.c	Certified EIR Finding	Would Conditions, Changes, or Additions require Supplemental EIR?* (if yes, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Subsequent/Supplemental EIR is not required)	
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	No impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area and is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The NOP/IS found that the Medical Center Campus is not located within an identified wildland fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to indirect risks.

Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

Conclusion

None of the factors included in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR are applicable to the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision as they relate to high fire hazard zone indirect risks.

4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.1 AESTHETICS

4.1.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that, because of the flat topography of the area, none of the related projects for the cumulative analysis would be visible from the Medical Center Campus. Related projects in combination with the 2012 Master Plan would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and visual character impacts would not be cumulatively significant. Related projects in combination with the 2012 Master Plan would not obstruct or alter an existing, recognized valued public view or scenic vista, and view impacts would not be cumulatively significant. The 2012 Master Plan in combination with related projects would not create a new source of light or glare that would substantially alter the character of the area or result in substantial light spill/or glare, and impacts with respect to light and glare would not be cumulatively significant. No significant cumulative impacts are anticipated that would require mitigation.

4.1.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

No additional projects are known that would be visible from the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision site, which is surrounded by existing development. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also not result in or contribute to cumulative impacts related to visual character or quality, views, and light and glare. No mitigation is required for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

4.2.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR did not address cumulative impacts on agriculture and forestry resources. However, because the 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on agriculture and forestry resources; therefore, it would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact for agriculture and forestry resources.

4.2.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, so it also would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact for agriculture and forestry resources.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

4.3.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction

Construction of the 2012 Master Plan would comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules and mandates as well as the CEQA requirement that significant impacts be mitigated to the extent feasible. The same requirements would also be imposed on construction projects in the South Coast Air Basin. Regional and localized construction emissions associated with the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the SCAQMD numeric indicators. As such, the 2012 Master Plan's contribution to cumulatively significant construction impacts on air quality would be less than significant.

Operation

Operation of the 2012 Master Plan would not exceed the SCAQMD regional numeric indicators. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan's incremental contribution to long-term emissions of nonattainment pollutants and ozone precursors, considered together with related projects, would not be cumulatively considerable, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would comply with the same rules, mandates, and requirements related to construction air quality as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's contribution to cumulatively significant construction impacts on air quality would be less than significant, the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not exceed the SCAQMD regional numeric indicators. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's incremental contribution to long-term emissions of non-attainment pollutants and ozone precursors, considered together with related projects, would not be cumulatively considerable, and impacts would be less than significant, the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR did not address cumulative impacts on biological resources. However, because the Medical Center Campus is in a highly urbanized area, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no or less-than-significant impacts on biological resources. The NOP/IS found that migratory bird nests could be disturbed during construction that involved removal of trees and large vegetation, but this impact would be prevented with incorporation of mitigation. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact related to biological resources.

4.4.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, would use some of the same construction methods, and would also incorporate the same mitigation. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact for biological resources.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.5.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR did not address cumulative impacts on cultural resources. However, the NOP/IS found that the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources as a historic district, and none of the buildings on the site are individually eligible for listing in the National or California Registers. The Medical Center Campus is within a highly urbanized area and has been subject to physical disruption over the course of several decades since it was first developed in 1943. For this reason, it is likely that any archaeological resources or traditional burial sites that may have been present on the property have been disturbed or removed. Nonetheless, previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources and human remains could still exist on the property. The NOP/IS found that the impacts on unknown resources and remains could be prevented with mitigation. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact related to cultural resources.

4.5.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, would use the same construction methods, and would also incorporate the same mitigation. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact for cultural resources.

4.6 ENERGY

4.6.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that, because the 2012 Master Plan would adhere to the applicable state and County standards that would improve energy efficiency, it would not result in or contribute to cumulatively considerable energy impacts.

4.6.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also adhere to the applicable state and County standards that would improve energy efficiency; therefore, the impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan and the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in or contribute to cumulatively considerable energy impacts.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.7.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

Geologic and soil impacts are generally site-specific and there is little, if any, cumulative relationship between development projects. The 2012 Master Plan adherence to all relevant plans, codes, and regulations with respect to project design and construction would reduce project-specific and cumulative geologic impacts. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan, considered together with related projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulatively significant geology and seismicity impacts.

4.7.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan and would use some of the same construction methods and have the same operational characteristics.

It would also adhere to all relevant plans, codes, and regulations with respect to project design and construction, which would reduce project-specific and cumulative geologic impacts. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, considered together with related projects, also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulatively significant geology and seismicity impacts.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

4.8.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with applicable greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategies recommended by the County and state. In addition, it would support and be consistent with relevant and applicable GHG emission reduction strategies in Southern California Association of Governments' Sustainable Communities Strategy. As a result, the 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with the County and state goals. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan's incremental contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions would be less than cumulatively considerable, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.8.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also be consistent with applicable GHG reduction strategies by the County and state, as well as Southern California Association of Governments' Sustainable Communities Strategy. As a result, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would be consistent with the County and state goals. Therefore, its incremental contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions also would be less than cumulatively considerable, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

4.9.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The 2012 Master Plan and all development in the vicinity would be subject to the same local, regional, state, and federal regulations pertaining to hazards and hazardous materials. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that, with adherence to such regulations, the 2012 Master Plan's incremental contribution to cumulatively significant impacts, considered together with related projects, would be less than cumulatively considerable.

4.9.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision and all development in the vicinity would also be subject to the same local, regional, state, and federal regulations pertaining to hazards and hazardous materials. As a result, with adherence to such regulations, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's incremental contribution to cumulatively significant impacts, considered together with related projects, also would be less than cumulatively considerable.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

4.10.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction

Construction of the 2012 Master Plan would not result in a violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and would not substantially degrade water quality. Compliance with construction phase permits and standard construction phase best management practices (BMPs) would decrease the potential for any significant erosion or sedimentation from soil disturbance associated with construction of the 2012 Master Plan and related projects. During construction, the amount of stormwater runoff is also anticipated to be less than or equal to the amount under existing conditions. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the cumulative effects would be less than significant.

Operation

Compliance with County Low-Impact Development (LID) criteria as well as state and local regulations that require post-construction BMPs would ensure that operation of the 2012 Master Plan and related projects would not degrade the surface water quality of receiving waters to levels below standards considered acceptable by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board or other regulatory agencies or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The 2012 Master Plan and related projects would also be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials to reduce the potential for the release of contaminants into groundwater as a result of project operation. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that operation activities would not degrade groundwater quality or interfere with recharge, and cumulative effects would be less than significant.

4.10.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use some of the same construction methods, obtain the same permits, and comply with the same requirements as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, its contribution to cumulative effects of construction would be less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would comply with the same County LID criteria and state and local regulations for post-construction BMPs as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, its contribution to cumulative operational effects would be less than significant.

4.11 LAND USE

4.11.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan represents infill development on an already urbanized site that would constitute a densification and slight increase in the height of the existing on-site medical uses. However, it would be consistent with adopted regional and local land use plans, including the existing County General Plan land use designation and zoning for the site. It also would result in less-than-significant land use incompatibilities with the existing adjacent off-site land uses. Because the 2012 Master Plan would be consistent with the adopted land use plans and zoning, cumulative impacts regarding consistency with the land use regulatory framework would be less than significant.

4.11.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be within the same site and have similar land uses as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, it would also be consistent with the adopted land use plans and zoning, and cumulative impacts regarding consistency with the land use regulatory framework would be less than significant.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

4.12.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR did not address cumulative impacts on mineral resources. However, because the 2012 Master Plan is not located in or near a known mineral resource area, the NOP/IS found that the 2012 Master Plan would have no impact on mineral resources. Therefore it would not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact on mineral resources.

4.12.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, it would also not result in or contribute to a cumulative impact on mineral resources.

4.13 NOISE

4.13.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction

Noise from construction of the 2012 Master Plan and related projects would be localized, thereby potentially affecting areas within 500 feet of each of the construction sites. The Certified EIR found that construction noise from one site would not result in a noticeable increase in noise at sensitive receptors near the other sites, which would preclude a cumulative noise impact. As such, cumulative impacts associated with construction noise would be less than significant. Due to the rapid attenuation characteristics of groundborne vibration and distance of the related projects to the 2012 Master Plan, there is no potential for a cumulative construction-period impact with respect to groundborne vibration.

Operation

Los Angeles County Code provisions limit stationary-source noise from items such as roof-top mechanical equipment; noise levels would be less than significant at the property line for the 2012 Master Plan and each related project. Noise produced by any related project would not be additive to 2012 Master Plan–related noise levels. As the project's composite stationary-source impacts would be less than significant, the Certified EIR found that composite stationary-source noise impacts attributable to cumulative development would also be less than significant. Due to the rapid attenuation characteristics of groundborne vibration and distance of the related projects to the 2012 Master Plan, there is no potential for a cumulative operation-period impact with respect to groundborne vibration. There are no facilities similar to the 2012 Master Plan (i.e., with helicopter traffic) proposed in proximity to the Medical Center Campus. As such, noise impacts due to cumulative helicopter air traffic would be less than significant.

4.13.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use some of the same construction methods within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's cumulative impacts associated with construction noise would be less than significant. Also, like the 2012 Master Plan, there is no potential for a cumulative construction-period impact with respect to groundborne vibration.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have similar land uses and use some of the same equipment as the 2012 Master Plan. As the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not substantially contribute to the composite stationary-source noise impacts, groundborne vibration impacts, and helicopter air traffic noise impacts identified for the 2012 Master Plan, which would be less than significant, and their cumulative development would also be less than significant.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

4.14.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operations

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan's projected growth associated with cumulative housing and population would be within the 2040 Southern California Association of Governments' projections and would not be cumulatively significant. The 2012 Master Plan's development would not introduce unplanned infrastructure or accelerate development in an undeveloped area, and cumulative impacts regarding such unplanned development would be less than significant.

4.14.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would require a small construction population and would not have permanent employees on the site. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to cumulatively significant growth.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

4.15.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

Fire and Emergency Response

The Certified EIR found that, although there could be a cumulative demand from the 2012 Master Plan and related projects for Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) fire protection and emergency medical services, this demand would be reduced through regulatory compliance. The 2012 Master Plan and all the related projects would be subject to review by LACFD (or the Cities of Los Angeles, Carson, and Torrance) for compliance with applicable fire and building code requirements. Based on this, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not substantially contribute to cumulatively considerable impacts regarding fire protection and emergency medical services. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Police Protection

The Certified EIR found that, while the 2012 Master Plan and the related projects together would generate a demand additional Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LACSD) officers, the 2012 Master Plan's demand would not be expected to require new or expanded LACSD facilities that would result in additional significant environmental effects because the 2012 Master Plan would provide the additional on-site operational space and parking required to accommodate its demand for additional officers; the project would be required to implement security features, such as those outlined in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, to reduce the

demand for service from LACSD; the project would be subject to review by LACSD to ensure that required security features are incorporated; and the project would generate tax revenues for the County that the County could use to hire the additional LACSD officers. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan's contribution to significant cumulative impacts would not be considerable and would be less than significant.

Schools

The 2012 Master Plan and the related projects would pay property and other taxes and fees, a portion of which would go to paying for school facilities and services. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the cumulative schools impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

See Section 4.16, below.

Other Public Facilities

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not be expected to generate a demand for library facilities that would require new or expanded library facilities, such that it would not be expected to contribute substantially to cumulative demand for public libraries. Therefore, cumulative library impacts would be less than significant.

4.15.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in minimal impacts to public services and would not increase the number of employees reported for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would not contribute to cumulatively significant demand for fire and emergency medical services, police protection, schools, and libraries.

4.16 RECREATION

4.16.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The 2012 Master Plan would not be expected to generate a substantial demand for public parks and recreational facilities for several reasons, including the amount of usable open space provided by the project. The 2012 Master Plan and the related projects would pay property and other taxes and fees that could be used by the County and neighboring cities (for related projects) to develop new parks. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not be expected to contribute substantially to cumulative demand for public parks and recreational facilities, and cumulative parks and recreation impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would use a local construction workforce and would not have permanent on-site employees. It would not interfere with the provision of usable open space planned for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would not contribute to cumulatively significant demand for parks and recreation.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

4.17.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction

The Certified EIR found that, due to the 2012 Master Plan's assumed significant construction traffic impact, the number of related projects in the vicinity, timing for each related project, and the potential overlap of development, the 2012 Master Plan could contribute to a cumulatively significant construction impact.

Operation

The traffic analysis in Section 4.L of the Certified EIR was itself a cumulative impact analysis because it included growth when analyzing impacts. The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would significantly affect traffic at eight intersections. After mitigation, it would create significant traffic impacts at one of the analyzed intersections. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to intersections.

Analysis of potential impacts of the 2012 Master Plan on the regional transportation system conducted in accordance with Congestion Management Program (CMP) requirements determined that the project would not have a significant impact on CMP monitoring intersections. Analysis of potential impacts on the regional transportation system in accordance with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) found 2012 Master Plan cumulative impacts on I-110 northbound and southbound in the AM peak hour. Given uncertainties regarding the timing of implementation of improvements, impacts were conservatively concluded to be significant and unavoidable in the Certified EIR. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan would contribute to a significant cumulative impact in this regard.

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan would not have a significant impact on public transit, and the incremental impacts on the regional public transit system would not be cumulatively considerable.

The Certified EIR found that pedestrian and bicycle access and facilities and vehicular access and circulation would not result in a significant impact, and the 2012 Master Plan would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact with regard to these issues.

4.17.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute substantially to the assumed significant construction traffic impact found for the 2012 Master Plan. Because of the minimal number of trips involved in construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, it would also not contribute to a cumulatively significant construction impact.

Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision operations would generate minimal traffic because it would only require periodic visits for maintenance. The impacts would therefore be essentially the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the 2012 Master Plan with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would also contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to intersections and Caltrans facilities. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the 2012 Master Plan with the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts with regard to the regional public transit system, pedestrian and bicycle access and facilities, and vehicular access and circulation.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Certified EIR did not address tribal cultural resources separately. See Section 4.5, Cultural Resources.

4.19 UTILITIES

4.19.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan and the related projects considered together would not be anticipated to have a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulatively significant impacts on water infrastructure.

The Certified EIR found that the 2012 Master Plan and the related projects would not contribute to cumulative water demands on the California Water System Dominguez system. Because cumulative plus 2012 Master Plan water demand in 2030 would not exceed California Water Service's 2030 water supply projections, the contribution to cumulative water supply impacts of the 2012 Master Plan would not be cumulatively considerable.

The Certified EIR found that the projected cumulative wastewater generation from the 2012 Master Plan in conjunction with the related projects would not cause an increase in wastewater flows that would result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements that require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, or result in a determination by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts that it has

inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand. Cumulative wastewater impacts would be less than significant.

The Certified EIR found that during construction it is expected that all of the 2012 Master Plan's construction and demolition waste can be accommodated for the foreseeable future and cumulative impacts regarding the disposal of construction and demolition waste would not occur. For operations-related solid waste generation, the 2012 Master Plan in conjunction with related projects in the area would not generate solid waste in sufficient quantities to substantially reduce the County's existing estimated landfill capacity or otherwise limit the County's ability to address ongoing landfill capacity needs via existing capacity and other options for increasing capacity. Therefore, the Certified EIR found that waste generation from the cumulative development would be less than significant.

4.19.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be essentially the same as the 2012 Master Plan without the revision regarding the project's contribution to water infrastructure and supply, wastewater generation, or solid waste disposal impacts. Therefore, like those of the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision's cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

4.20 WILDFIRE

4.20.1 2012 Master Plan

Construction and Operation

The Certified EIR did not address cumulative impacts related to wildfire. However, because the 2012 Master Plan is in a highly urbanized area and is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, the 2012 Master Plan would have no impacts related to wildfire and would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

4.20.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision is located within the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, it also would have no impacts related to wildfire and would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

4.21 CONCLUSION

Related to cumulative impacts:

(1) No substantial changes in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision will require major revisions of the Certified EIR. There would be no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(2) No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be undertaken that will require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(3) No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following:

(A) That the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the Certified EIR.

(B) That significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision than shown in the Certified EIR.

(C) That mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(D) That mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

5.0 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 DEGRADATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Threshold MAN-XXI.a	Certified EIR Finding	Conditions Requiring Supplemental EIR* (if yes, Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Addendum is allowed)	
Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Less than significant impact	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

5.1.1 2012 Master Plan

The 2012 Master Plan would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community,

substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

5.1.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision also would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

5.1.3 Conclusion

Related to degradation of the quality of the environment:

(1) No substantial changes in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision will require major revisions of the Certified EIR. There would be no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(2) No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be undertaken that will require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(3) No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following:

(A) That the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the Certified EIR.

(B) That significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision than shown in the Certified EIR.

(C) That mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(D) That mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

5.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Threshold MAN-XXI.b	Certified EIR Finding	Conditions Requiring Supplemental EIR* (if yes, Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Addendum is allowed)	
Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	Significant and unavoidable	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

5.2.1 2012 Master Plan

The 2012 Master Plan would have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable for construction noise where there is no feasible mitigation; construction traffic where there is no feasible mitigation; traffic impacts at intersections, where mitigation is not feasible due to environmental impacts that would result as a consequence of mitigation; and traffic impacts on Caltrans facilities, where the mitigation is not within the jurisdiction of the County.

5.2.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The 2012 Master Plan would have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable for construction noise where there is no feasible mitigation; construction traffic where there is no feasible mitigation; traffic impacts at intersections, where mitigation is not feasible due to environmental impacts that would result as a consequence of mitigation; and traffic impacts on Caltrans facilities, where the mitigation is not within the jurisdiction of the County. However, because of the exemption for construction noise involving public utilities and the minimal trips needed for construction of the Proposed Medicine Substation, it would not contribute to these cumulatively considerable impacts.

5.2.3 Conclusion

Related to cumulative impacts:

(1) No substantial changes in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision will require major revisions of the Certified EIR. There would be no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(2) No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be undertaken that will require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(3) No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following:

(A) That the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the Certified EIR.

(B) That significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision than shown in the Certified EIR.

(C) That mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(D) That mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

5.3 ADVERSE EFFECTS ON HUMAN BEINGS

Threshold MAN-XXI.c	Certified EIR Finding	Conditions Requiring Supplemental EIR* (if yes, Supplemental EIR required) (if no, Addendum is allowed)	
Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Significant and unavoidable	(1) Are substantial changes proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(2) Would substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects?	No
		(3) Does new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following: (a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR? (b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR? (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative? (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative?	No

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

5.3.1 2012 Master Plan

The 2012 Master Plan would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, with the exception of significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise, construction traffic, traffic at intersections, and traffic on Caltrans facilities. This factor relates to adverse changes to the environment of human beings generally, and not to effects on particular individuals. While changes to the environment that could indirectly affect human beings would be represented by all of the designated CEQA issue areas, those that could directly affect human beings include air quality, geology and soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, and

transportation, which are addressed in the applicable sections in the Certified EIR. Direct and indirect project impacts on human beings are anticipated to be less than significant upon implementation of mitigation with the exception of construction noise where there is no feasible mitigation; construction traffic where there is no feasible mitigation; traffic impacts at intersections, where mitigation is not feasible due to environmental impacts that would result as a consequence of mitigation; and traffic impacts on Caltrans facilities, where the mitigation is not within the jurisdiction of the County.

5.3.2 Proposed Medicine Substation Revision

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Related to the significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise, construction traffic, traffic at intersections, and traffic on Caltrans facilities, as described for the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Medicine Substation would not contribute to these impacts because of the exemption for construction noise involving public utilities and the minimal trips needed for construction.

5.3.3 Conclusion

Related to adverse effects on human beings:

(1) No substantial changes in the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision will require major revisions of the Certified EIR. There would be no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(2) No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would be undertaken that will require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

(3) No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, showing any of the following:

(A) That the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the Certified EIR.

(B) That significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe for the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision than shown in the Certified EIR.

(C) That mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(D) That mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The Proposed Medicine Substation Revision will essentially serve the same purpose as shown in the 2012 Master Plan; however, the location of the substation was moved from the southeast corner of the Campus to the southwest corner of the Campus and the electrical power supply would now be approximately 100 feet away, rather than approximately 2 miles away. This minor change would not require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

With the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision, substantial changes would not occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken. No major revisions to the Certified EIR are necessary due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Although the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would result in significant and unavoidable noise impacts, these impacts are similar to or less than those identified in the Certified EIR and, as a public utility improvement, the revision is exempt from the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance and would not contribute to the significant and unavoidable impacts. For significant and unavoidable impacts related to traffic, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would generate minimal trips during construction and even fewer during operation, so the revision would not contribute to significant and unavoidable traffic impacts identified in the Certified EIR. For all other topics, the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would not result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts.

There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known or could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, that shows that the Proposed Medicine Substation Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the Certified EIR.

There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known or could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, that shows that significant effects previously examined in the Certified EIR would be substantially more severe.

There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known or could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, that shows that mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project.

There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known or could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, that shows that mitigation measures or alternatives from the Certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Based on these findings, conditions requiring a supplemental EIR are not met, and this Addendum is allowed.

Appendix A
Southern California Edison's Harbor UCLA Medical Center Medicine 66/12 kV Substation Environmental Document

HARBOR UCLA MEDICAL CENTER

MEDICINE SUBSTATON 66/12 kV SUBSTATION ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

Prepared By: Southern California Edison
November 18, 2019

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Project Overview

The Los Angeles County Public Works Department ("Customer") has initiated a $2 Billion Master Plan Project to re-develop the existing 72-acre Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus in the City of Torrance. The Customer has requested a connected load of 34.6 MVA and 29.2 MVA of total peak demand load by 2033.

To support Harbor-UCLA's projected load, SCE will build a new dedicated 66/12kV substation called "Medicine" substation. Medicine substation will receive 66kV service from two new underground 66kV lines that will loop from an existing SCE 66kV line called the "La Fresa-Outfall-Watson" 66kV line. Medicine substation will provide 12kV service to Harbor UCLA's own 12kV switchgear. Harbor UCLA will provide electrical service for the Medical campus from it's own switchgear. The new Medicine Substation will be completed by June 30, 2021.

SCE's project will include various design and construction activities as follows:

- Design and construct the new "Medicine" 66/12kV substation
- Install two new underground 66kV lines to serve Medicine substation from SCE's existing 66kV system
- Perform minor upgrades, new equipment installation and replacement work at two existing SCE substations:
    - La Fresa
    - Outfall
- Install two new telecommunications fiber routes for protection and communication between the substations.
- Relocate and undergound one existing 12kV overhead line.
- Replace existing poles.

SCE's work will take place within the following Jurisdictional boundaries:

- Los Angeles County
- City of Los Angeles
- City of Torrence
- City of Carson
- City of West Carson

Medicine Substation

The proposed Medicine substation 66/12 kV will be constructed at the northeast corner of the intersection of Normandie Avenue and 220th Street, in the City of Torrance.The substation will be on the real property of the Harbor-UCLA Medical Campus. The substation facilities will be secured from public access and obscured from public view as follows:

a. Approximately 464' of 8' high perimeterblock wall
b. Approximately 464' spiked
c. One (1) 18' wide swing gate
d. Fifteen (15) light fixtures on various equipment structures

Medicine Substation will include various below ground facilities including ground grid, underground conduits, vaults and foundations that are installed below ground and extend above ground. The substation will have above ground equipment including distribution transformers, switch gear, steel structures, and

associated equipment. The equipment will be stationed in outdoor areas. All equipment will be within onsite structures. The highest point of the substation will be the 66 kV switchrack at 28' high.

Final engineering has not yet been completed for construction of Medicine Substation. However, it is expected that upon final engineering, any resulting environmental impacts will be minor and less than significant.

Medicine Substation Site Grading

The substation site grading will be performed by the Harbor UCLA customer in accordance with SCE specifications and the permitting requirements from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Site grading will include site excavation, removal of asphalt, drainage and slope installation, the addition of import soil as necessary and re-compaction to specified requirements.

Once grading is completed, the site will be inspected and certified by a Professional Engineer. After the site has been certified, an SCE construction and geotechnical engineering representative will inspect and receive the site for SCE contractors to perform all civil and electrical construction activities.

Medicine Substation Construction

The new Medicine Substation will be constructed by SCE and its contractors over an estimated nine month period, beginning in late September 2020 and completed by June 30, 2021. All civil construction activities will take place within the substation footprint. Construction vehicles will access the construction site from the newly installed gate on the south east side of the substation as shown in the substation Plot Plan. SCE is working with Harbor UCLA to secure a temporary laydown area located east of the proposed Medicine substation in an area currently used for medical facility parking. The laydown area will house all construction materials and equipment during the construction period.

Construction activities will be conducted in a manner consistent with the design specifications and permit requirements. SCE and all its contractors will follow all environmental mitigation requirements including dust and noice control and all pre-construction monitoring activities as outlined in the appropriate environmental documents by the AHJ.

SCE and its contractor will perform all civil construction and all electrical construction as outlined below:

Medicine Civil Construction:

Civil construction has an estimated duration of 3 Months and is projected to start in late September 2020 and completed by February 2021. The labor force for the civil work will have a minimum, six person crew, and will work 8-hour days, five days a week to complete this project on schedule. Working hours will follow each jurisdiction's requirements but is normally planned from 6:30am to 3:00pm. Work start time may adjust for summer and winter daylight hours as deemed necessary.

Civil Construction will consist of the following activities:

- Install temporary fence around the substation and laydown area
- Excavation and forming
- Install Foundations
- Install underground structures
- Install Ground grid
- Install Conduits
- Install Driveway

- Remove temporary fence and install block wall and gate (per permit and design standards) around the substation area.
- Final grade and compaction
- Install rock dust

Equipment: The following equipment will be used for civil construction:

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Civil Construction (6 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	2	90	6
	Forklift	75	Diesel	1	90	4
	Reach Lift	75	Diesel	1	60	4
	Snorkel Lift	180	Diesel	1	60	4
	Tool Trailer	N/A	N/A	1	30	8
	Compaction Machine	20	Gas	1	30	2
	Dump Truck	180	Diesel	1	20	2
	Portable Generator	<50	Gas	1	90	6
	Excavator w/attachments	180	Diesel	1	60	8
	Water Buffalo	<50	Diesel	1	90	4
	Skip Steer	180	Diesel	1	60	8
	Portable Toilets	N/A	N/A	2	90	8

Medicine Electrical Construction:

Electrical construction is expected to start immediately after civil construction in late January or February 2021 with a target date to complete all work and energize the substation by June 30, 2021. This phase of the project will use a minimum of a six person crew for electrical construction and two person crew for testing and in-servicing the substation.

The labor force for the electrical work will have a minimum, six person crew, and will work 8-hour days, five days per week to complete the project on schedule. Working hours will follow each jurisdiction's requirements but is normally planned from 6:30 am to 3:00 p.m. However during the testing and in-servicing phase of the project (March 2021 to June 2021), some overtime after hours work may become necessary to accommodate power outage requirements. Work start time may also adjust for summer and winter day-light hours as deemed necessary.

Electrical construction will consist of the following activities:

- Delivery and staging of equipment
- Install one Mechanical Electrical Equipment Room (MEER) building.
- Erect all steel structures and high voltage conductors and busses
- Install and test Power Transformers, PT's and CT's
- Install all high voltage circuit creakers, add SF6 Gas as necessary, and perform required test.
- Install all auxiliary equipment per design drawings.
- Connect all equipment to station ground grid as specified by standards.

- Instal and test, Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) and all telecommunications equipment inside the MEER.
- Testing of all equipment, connections and relays.
- Connect Medicine Substation to the two incoming 66kV lines and two telecommunication fiber lines.
- Test and in-service Medicine Substation

Equipment for electrical construction and test activities:

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Electrical Construction (6 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	2	180	6
	Forklift	75	Diesel	1	120	4
	Reach Lift	75	Diesel	1	90	4
	Snorkel Lift	180	Diesel	1	90	4
	Tool Trailer	N/A	N/A	1	180	8
	Truck Crane	180	Diesel	1	60	4
	Portable Generator	<50	Gas	1	150	8
	Cargocontainer	N/A	N/A	1	90	4
	Portable Toilets	N/A	N/A	2	150	8
Testing (2 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	1	90	8

La Fresa Substation

SCE construction and test crews will replace the existing 66 kV transmission line protection inside the MEER building at La Fresa Substation to accommodate Medicine Substation.

Construction:

All work will take place inside the MEER building. Work is expected to take approximately two weeks and will start in March 2021 and completed by April 2021.

A two person test crew will remove one (1) HCB relay on the existing relay rack and install One (1) new SEL-311L current differential relay on the same existing relay rack and perform all wring and testing of the new relay.

Labor Force and Construction Equipment:

Construction will be performed by the Contractor's construction crews and/or by sub-contractors. Anticipated construction personnel and equipment are summarized as follows:

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Electrical Construction (2 people)	Test Truck	180	Gas	1	10	6
	Tool truck	75	Diesel	1	10	6

Outfall Substation

SCE's construction and test crews will perform various civil and electrical work inside the MEER building and outside in the 66kV switch rack at the existing Outfall substation. Civil and electrical work activities at Outfall Substation will be completed from January 2021 through May 2021.The work will support the new Medicine Substation and include the following:

- Replace protection relay inside the existing relay cubicle:
- Terminate new fiber optic line from the new Medicine Substation;
- Install new conduit for new fiber optic line
- Install communication equipment
- Upgrade existing Station Light and Power (SL&P) in the 66kV swirchrack,

Civil

- Removal:
  - Excavation as needed
  - One (1) telecom rack structure with foundations
  - Three (3) existing foundations and pedestals
  - Existing 6' high chain link fence

- Install:
  - Two (2) new foundations and pedestals for station service voltage transformers (SSVT)
  - Three (3) new foundations for existing potential transformers (PT) and pedestals
  - A 6' high by 14'-4" length by 14' wide fence and gate
  - One (1) new foundation for commication rack in a cbinet (CRIAC)
  - New conduits for new fiber and new equipment wiring
  - One (1) new foundation for outdoor AC panel
  - Perform minor grading and compaction as needed
  - Install rock dust as needed

Civil Construction:

Civil construction has an estimated duration of 1 Month and is projected to start in late January 2021 and completed by February 2021. The labor force for the civil work will have a minimum, six person crew, and will work 8-hour days, five days per week to complete the project on schedule. Working hours will be from 6:30 am to 3:00 p.m.

- Civil Construction will consist of the following activities:
  - Excavation
  - Remove foundations
  - Remove fence and posts
  - Install new foundations
  - Install new fence and post
  - Install new conduits
  - Install and connect new ground grid
  - Fill and compaction
  - Install new rock dust

Labor Force and Construction Equipment:

Construction will be performed by the Contractor's construction crews and/or by sub-contractors. Anticipated

construction personnel and equipment are summarized as follows:

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Civil Construction (6 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	2	20	4
	Forklift	75	Diesel	1	10	4
	Reach Lift	75	Diesel	1	20	4
	Snorkel Lift	180	Diesel	1	4	8
	Tool Trailer	N/A	N/A	1	10	6
	Compaction Machine	20	Gas	1	5	4
	Dump Truck	180	Diesel	1	10	2
	Excavator w/attachments	180	Diesel	1	5	8
	Water Buffalo	<50	Diesel	1	5	4
	Skip Steer	180	Diesel	1	5	4

Electrical work will include:

- Removal:
  - Existing 66 kV, vertically-mounted, gang-operated disconnect switch
  - Existing 66kV fused hook-stick disconnect switches
  - Existing communication terminal rack and pilot wire cabinet,
  - One (1) HCB relay inside existing relay cubicle

- Installation:
  - One (1) new SEL-311L current differential relay inside existing relay cubicle on existing panel
  - Communication equipment inside new CRIAC
  - Two (2) 66 kV, SSVT's
  - Insulators and conductors to connect the new equipment
  - One (1) new CRIAC
  - One (1) new AC panel

<u>Electrical Construction:</u>

Electrical construction has an estimated suration of 3 months and is expected to start immediately after civil construction in February 2021 with a target completion date of May 2021. Working hours are 8-hour days, five days per week and are planned from 6:30 am to 3:00 p.m. The labor force will utilize a minimum of a six person crew for electrical construction and a 2 person crew for testing and in-servicing the substation.Work hours are

Electrical construction will consist of the following activities:

- Deliver and staging of equipment
- Removal of all equipment perd design drawings
- Erect all steel structures and high voltage conductors and busses
- Install and test SSVT's, PT's, and CT's
- Install all auxiliary equipment per design drawings.

- Connect all equipment to station ground grid as specified by standards.
- Install new fiber and cables
- Install and test, new protection relays all telecommunications equipment inside the MEER.
- Testing of all equipment, connections and relays.
- Test and in-service new equipment

Equipment for electrical construction and test activities

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Electrical Construction (6 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	2	30	8
	Forklift	75	Diesel	1	20	4
	Reach Lift	75	Diesel	1	20	4
	Snorkel Lift	180	Diesel	1	20	4
	Truck crane	180	Diesel	1	20	4
	Tool Trailer	?	N/A	1	30	4
	Office Trailor	N/A	N/A	1	30	8
Testing (2 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	1	90	8

66 kV Subtransmission

The proposed Medicine 66/12 kV Substation will be electrically served via a looped connection to the existing La Fresa-Outfall-Watson 66 kV subtransmission line to create the new La Fresa-Medicine and Medicine-Outfall-Watson 66 kV subtransmission lines. The new 66 kV lines will be constructed underground from March 2020 through March 2021.

66 kV Construction Plan:

The subtransmission activities will result in a looped connection creating the two (2) new subtransmission lines as detailed above. The determined route will underground the two circuits approximately 150ft across Normandie Ave from two new intercept engineered tubular steel pole (TSP) structures and rise up in the new Medicine Substation.

Civil Construction Activities:

- Install (2) TSP concrete foundations
- Trench and install approximately 150 feet of new duct substructure across Normandie Ave. into Medicine Substation
- Obtain city encroachment permit and traffic and pedestrian control as required
- The Contractor's crews will comply with all rules, regulations and standards with inter-departments and other agencies while in their performance of the construction phase.

Labor Force and Construction Equipment:

Civil construction will be performed by the Contractor's construction crews and will require approximately twelve (12) crew days to complete the installation (dependant on permitted hours for street

encroachment).

Activity and Number of Personnel	Equipment Type	Estimated Horsepower	Fuel Type	Qty.	Est. No. Work Days	Duration of Use (Hours/Day)
Civil Construction (6 people)	Tool Truck	180	Gas	2	12	8
	Pickup Truck	180	Gas	2	12	8
	Portable Toilets	N/A	N/A	1	12	8
	Concrete Truck	250	Diesel	1	12	8
	Low Drill	75	Diesel	1	12	8
	Backhoe	75	Diesel	1	12	8
	Pump Truck	180	Diesel	1	12	8
	Vacuum Truck	180	Diesel	1	12	8

Electrical Construction Activities:

- Install (2) 80' tall TSP structures
- De-energize existing 66 kV overhead circuit from La Fresa to switch position 78
- Break the existing 66 kV overhead circuit and create two (2) separate circuits (La Fresa-Medine and Medicine-Outfall-Watson)
- Remove approximately 30 circuit feet of 336 ACSR.
- Install approximately 520 circuit feet of 3000 kcmil copper transmission cable.
- Remove one wood pole (south of proposed TSPs)
- Replace one wood pole (north of proposed TSPs)

Labor Force and Construction Equipment:

Electrical construction will be performed by SCE construction crews and will require approximately fifteen (15) crew days to complete the installation and removal (dependant on permitted hours for street encroachment).

Activity and Number of Personnel	Equipment Type	Estimated Horsepower	Fuel Type	Qty.	Est. No. Work Days	Duration of Use (Hours/Day)
SCE Construction (10 people)	Heavy Truck	300	Diesel	1	15	8
	Bucket Truck	200	Diesel	1	15	8
	Crane	150	Diesel	1	2	8
	Flatbed Truck	75	Diesel	1	2	8
	Underground Van	180	Gas	1	2	8
	Cable Puller	75	Diesel	1	2	8
	Pickup Truck	180	Gas	2	15	8
	Forklift	75	Diesel	1	2	8
	Portable Toilets	N/A	N/A	1	15	8

IT/Telecomm

The telecommunication plan is to construct an optical fiber connection from the proposed Medicine Substation to the existing SCE communication network in order to provide support for the new Medicine Substation and the relay upgrade at existing Outfall Substation. Construction activities for the Telecommunication system will be completed from January 2021 through June 2021. The scope is as follows:

- Build one ADSS fiber cable (04186FO) from Neptune Substation to Medicine Substation.
- Build one ADSS fiber tap cable from Outfall Substation to intercept the new Medicine-Neptune ADSS fiber cable; the ADSS fiber tap cable from Outfall Substation would tap into the Medicine-Neptune ADSS fiber cable.
- Lightwave and channel equipment, alarm and data equipment would be installed at Medicine Substation MEER to provide protection, SCADA, voice and data circuit.
- A new outdoor cabinet would be installed at Outfall Substation; battery, DC power equipment, lightwave, channel and alarm equipment would be installed to provide protection, SCADA, and voice circuit for the substation.
- Lightwave equipment would be installed at Neptune Substation to provide circuit interface from Medicine Substation and Outfall Substation to the existing SCE network.
- Channel equipment would be installed at Lighthipe Substation to provide SCADA, voice and data circuit interface/termination at Lighthipe Substation.

Install and test the following Fiber Optic Equipment:

Two (2) diverse optical connections from Medicine Substation to the existing SCE communication network. The proposed FO design and associated scope are described below and are Standard Facilities.

Fiber Optic Scope for Neptune to Medicine:

- Install approximately 700’ of one (2)- U.G. Conduits
- Splice & Test.

Fiber Optic Scope for Tap to Outfall Substation:

- Install approximately 9,500’ of 96/ SMF FO Cable
- Install approximately 500’ of (2) U.G. Conduits
- Spice & Test

New Fiber Optic Cable System:

SCE crews will engineer and install one (1) All-Dielectric Self-Supporting (ADSS) fiber optic cable tap to Medicine Substation to provide protective relay circuits, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) circuits, data, and telephone services. The proposed fiber optic cables will be constructed throughout in underground structures, and will also include new telecommunication underground conduit system(s).

SCE crews will use standard methods to construct this fiber optic cable. No new roads, grading, or lay down areas, other than those necessary for sub-transmission line and substation construction, are anticipated for this activity.

Construction Activities:

New Underground Conduit and Structures:

The Contractor will install a new underground conduit with a smooth wall inner duct which provides both protection and identification for the entering cable.

- Install approximately 700' of one (2) – U.G. Conduits
- Install approximately 500' of (2) U.G. Conduits

Cable Route:

Project-related Access Roads and Spur Roads:

The construction of the fiber optic cable will utilize the franchise area and existing transmission line roads and spur roads. Lane closure permits within the franchise area shall be under city jurisdiction and work hour restrictions will be at their discretion and will be determined at a later date. Access roads are through roads that run between and along underground vaults and form the main transport route along the major extent of the fiber optic cable.

Pulling and Splice Location:

Fiber optic cable pulling includes all activities associated with the installation of cables into the existing underground structures. A standard wire stringing plan includes a sequenced program of events starting with determination of cable pulls and cable pulling equipment set-up positions. Advanced planning by crew foreman determines pulling locations, times, and safety protocols needed for ensuring that the installation of cable is accomplished.

Typically, fiber optic cable pulls occur every 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Fiber optic cable splices are required at the end and beginning of each cable pull. "Fiber optic cable pulls" are the length of any given continuous cable installation process between two selected points along the existing overhead or underground structure line. Fiber optic cable pulls are selected, where possible, based on availability of pulling equipment and designated underground structures at the ends of each pull, geometry of the line as affected by points of inflection, terrain, and suitability of fiber optic cable stringing and splicing equipment set ups. The dimensions of the areas needed for pulling set ups varies depending upon the terrain, however a typical pulling set up site is 30 feet by 60 feet. Where necessary due to suitable space limitations, crews can work from within a substantially smaller area.

Labor Force and Construction Equipment:

Construction will be performed by the Contractor's construction crews and/or by sub-contractors. Anticipated construction personnel and equipment are summarized as follows:

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
FO Cable Construction (5 people)	Bucket Truck AT200A	300	Diesel	2	40	8
	Single Drum Puller	48	Diesel	1	40	8
	Pickup	235	Diesel	1	40	8
	Cable Dolly	N/A	N/A	2	40	8

FO Cable Civil Construction (5 people)	Pickup	235	Diesel	1	20	10
	Backhoe	73	Diesel	1	20	10
	Dump Truck	240	Diesel	1	20	10
	Bucket Truck Posi Plus	250	Diesel	1	20	10

Distribution Facilities

Distribution Scope for overhead to underground conversion of the 12kV Circuit will be completed from January 2021 through June 2021. The distribution conversion is necessary to clear path for Subtransmssion TSPs:

- New civil site work for approximately 1,500 linear feet along Normandie Ave
- Install two (2) new duct banks, preferred/alternate systems separated six (6) feet apart
  - Duct banks contain six (6) – 5" conduits each
- New cable approximately 3,000 linear feet:
- Add (2) new risers on existing transmission wood poles and guying
- Install (2) new distribution vaults (7' x 14' x 8') at proposed locations in Normandie Ave, or 220th as space is available.

<u>12 kV Distribution Underground Construction Schedule:</u>
Civil Construction will be performed by the Contractor's construction crews and/or by sub-contractors. Anticipated construction personnel and equipment are summarized as follows. The distribution civil construction for the above scope of work requires approximately four to five days with a four-man crew.

Activity and Number of Personnel	**Equipment Type**	**Estimated Horsepower**	**Fuel Type**	**Qty.**	**Est. No. Work Days**	**Duration of Use (Hours/Day)**
Underground cable and equipment removal (4 -8 people**)	Bucket Truck	250	Diesel	2	7	4
	Line Truck	350	Diesel	2	7	4
	Cable Dolly	N/A	N/A	2	7	4
	Single Drum Puller	300	Diesel	1	7	4
	Companion Vehicle	300	Diesel	2	7	4

** The construction duration will be approximately four hours of operation per day

Permits

SCE Crews and/or the Contractor will secure all non-discretionary permits as required from all impacted cities or counties. Any discretionary permitting required for the project construction as described in this document will be completed by the Contractor pursuant to California Public Utilities Commission General Order 131-D.

Appendix B
Focused Noise Study of the SCE Medicine Substation on the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus

Memorandum

To:	Stuart Brehm
Cc:	Lauren Dods, Joseph Macdonald, Dalton Cobb, Bryan Evers
From:	Donna McCormick, Peter Hardie, Jakob Rzeszutko
Date:	September 28, 2020
Re:	**Focused Noise Study of the SCE Medicine Substation on the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus**

Introduction

This focused memorandum analyzes the potential noise impacts that would result from construction of the Southern California Edison (SCE) Medicine Substation (Medicine Substation) located on the Harbor-University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Harbor Medical Center Campus (Medical Center Campus). The Medicine Substation would involve building a new dedicated 66/12kV substation in the southwest corner of the medical center campus, on the existing parking at the northeast corner of W. 220th Street and S. Normandie Avenue.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared for the Harbor UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan and certified in 2016. The EIR analyzed construction impacts associated with entire Medical Center Campus, which included a new substation near the northwest corner of W. 220th Street and S. Vermont Avenue. Since the EIR was certified, Los Angeles County (the County) and SCE have determined that a different on-campus location for the substation would be preferred, still on the north side of W. 220th Street, but approximately 2,000 feet further west.

The initial finding of the EIR (pre-mitigation) was that construction would result in an exceedance of the County's noise threshold at receivers located to the south of the medical center campus (across W. 220th Street). Mitigation in the form of a 15-foot-tall temporary soundwall was included in the EIR to help reduce noise from construction at the residences along W. 220th Street. However, the EIR found that a significant and unavoidable impact would remain from construction noise at receptors located along W. 220th Street.

Because the EIR looked at the total construction impact (broken down by phase) for the medical center campus, the SCE substation was not individually broken out to assess if the substation construction would contribute to these significant and unavoidable impacts. The analysis of this

memorandum assesses the individual impacts associated with the construction of the Medicine Substation at the new location to determine if the findings of the construction analysis would be consistent with the findings outlined in the medical center campus EIR and if construction of the Medicine Substation would contribute to the significant and unavoidable impact identified in the EIR.

Findings of the EIR

The findings of the EIR are summarized here; the complete analysis prepared for the Medical Center Campus are found in the noise section of the EIR (and included as **Appendix A**). The complete analysis is hereby incorporated by reference.

The EIR for the Medical Center Campus compared construction impacts against Los Angeles County Municipal Code Section 12.08.440, which prohibits construction between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. and at any time on Sundays or holidays if it would create a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real property line. The Municipal Code also sets maximum noise levels permissible by construction equipment at affected buildings. The timing of construction outlined in the EIR would last for more than 10 days, therefore the thresholds identified in **Table 1** for stationary long-term construction operations were used for comparison.

Table 1. Maximum Noise Thresholds for Construction

Stationary—Long-term Construction Operations (more than 10 days)		
Receptor Type	**Daytime Hours (7 A.M. to 8 P.M.) dBA (L_{eq})**	**Nighttime Hours (8 P.M. to 7 A.M.) dBA (L_{eq})**
Single-family Residential	60	50
Multi-family Residential	65	55
Semi-residential/Commercial	70	60

Source: Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, Section 12.08.440—Construction Noise
L_{eq} = Average noise level; dBA = A-weighted sound level

Modeled receptors were considered in the EIR to identify construction-related noise impacts from the construction on the Medical Center Campus. Receiver R3 (shown in Figure 4.1-2 of the EIR) was located south of the project site along W. 220th Street and was representative of single-family residences located there. Receiver R3 was considered impacted during Phases 2, 3, 5, 6, C and the LA Biomed phases of construction with construction-related noise levels ranging from 62 to 85 dBA L_{eq}[1]. As such the initial finding of a significant impact was noted in the EIR.

The following mitigation measure was identified in the EIR:

> **Mitigation Measure NOISE-1:** Temporary noise barriers shall be used to block the line-of-sight between the construction equipment and noise-sensitive receptors during project construction, as follows:

[1] Phase specific construction noise levels can be found in Table 4.1-12 of the Noise section of the medical campus center EIR.

- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15-dB reduction along the southern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single- and multi-family residential uses across W. 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 5, Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed.
- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the northern boundaries of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the multi-family residential uses across Carson Street during Phase 4. *[Not applicable to the new Medicine Substation location]*
- Provide a temporary 15-foot-tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the northern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single-family residential uses across Vermont Avenue during Phase 2, Phase 4, and Phase 5. *[Not applicable to the new Medicine Substation location]*

With the inclusion of MM NOISE-1, the findings in the EIR determined that construction-related noise could reach up to approximately 85 dBA at the multi-family residential uses across W. 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 5, and Phase 6. As this would exceed the significance threshold of 60 dBA, construction noise impacts would be significant and unavoidable at the single- and multi-family residential uses across W. 220th Street, during Phase C, Phase 5, and Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed.

Existing Setting

A description of the study area is provided below. The locations of the noise measurements are shown in **Figure 1**, and the noise measurement results are presented in **Table 2**.

The closest existing noise-sensitive land uses to the Medicine Substation site consist of single-family residences along W. 220th Street, located approximately 90 feet south of the nearest limits of the construction area; single-family residences along S. Normandie Avenue, located approximately 175 feet west of the nearest limits of the construction area; a one-story medical building, located immediately north of the construction area; and a two-story medical building, located approximately 300 feet northeast of the nearest limits of the construction area. Each of these locations are considered noise sensitive with respect to noise from project construction. Additionally, a row of residential homes is currently under construction along S. Normandie Avenue, located between the existing medical center and the existing residential homes west of the project area. These new homes are currently being constructed west of an existing 8.5-foot-tall wall along the west side of S. Normandie Avenue.

Noise Measurement Results

A field investigation was conducted to identify land uses that could be subject to construction noise impacts from the Medicine Substation. Field measurements used to quantify the existing ambient noise conditions were conducted at six locations in the vicinity of the Medicine Substation site between June 10 and 11, 2020. Short-term (ST) noise monitoring was conducted at five locations, designated ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, and ST5, and a long-term (LT) noise measurement was conducted at one location, designated LT1. The sound-level meters used for both the long- and short-term noise

monitoring were field calibrated, using a Larson Davis CAL200 acoustical calibrator, prior to each measurement to ensure accuracy; the calibration was also rechecked at the conclusion of each measurement.

As described above, there are future residential receivers currently under construction along the west side of S. Normandie Avenue. As a result, an accurate measurement of the ambient noise environment could not be obtained, therefore, measurements ST2 and ST3 are assumed to be acoustically equivalent measurements representative of these future receivers. Field noise survey sheets and measurement location photos are provided in **Appendix B**. The primary existing noise sources in the construction area are traffic on S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street. Secondary noise sources include passing emergency vehicles, light construction activity (e.g., hand tools), natural background noise (e.g., bird song, rustling leaves), and general neighborhood noise (e.g., pedestrians walking and talking, children playing).

Figure 1
Noise Measurement Locations
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center

Short-term Noise Measurements

Short-term measurements were obtained using a Larson Davis Model LXT Type 1 sound-level meter. Each measurement lasted approximately 20 minutes and was conducted with the meter mounted on a tripod at a height of 5 feet above the ground, with a wind screen installed over the measurement microphone to reduce the effects of wind-related interference. Noise metrics—including L_{eq}, L_{min}, L_{max}, L1.67, L8.33, L25, L50, L90, and L99 noise descriptors—were recorded subsequent to the conclusion of each measurement. The following is a brief discussion of each individual short-term measurement:

ST1. The sound-level meter was positioned near the residences located southwest of the intersection of S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street, at the approximate setback of the homes, and oriented northeast, toward the Medicine Substation site. The dominant noise source at this location was traffic on S. Normandie Avenue. This measurement is representative of residential land uses located along S. Normandie Avenue.

ST2. The sound-level meter was positioned in line with the façade of the medical building located north of the Medicine Substation site on the Medical Center Campus. The dominant noise source at this location was traffic on S. Normandie Avenue. This measurement is representative of the commercial buildings located on site and the future receivers located west of S. Normandie Avenue.

ST3. The sound-level meter was positioned approximately 28 feet north of 1256 W. 220th Street, Torrance, CA 90502. The dominant noise source at this location was traffic on S. Normandie Avenue. This measurement is representative of the future receivers located west of S. Normandie Avenue.

ST4. The sound-level meter was positioned near the residences located east and south of the intersection of S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street, at the approximate setback of the homes, and oriented north, toward the Medicine Substation site. The dominant noise source at this location was traffic on S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street. This measurement is representative of residential land uses located south of the Medicine Substation site.

ST5. The sound-level meter was positioned near the two-story medical building located approximately 300 feet northeast of the project site. The dominant noise source at this location was traffic on S. Normandie Avenue and W. 220th Street. This measurement is representative of the commercial buildings located on the Medical Center Campus.

Long-term Noise Measurement

A long-term ambient noise measurement was conducted on-site using a Piccolo II type 2 sound-level meter manufactured by Soft dB. The long-term measurement site was selected to capture the ambient noise level throughout the daytime when construction could occur. Approximately 24 hours of continuous data was recorded at this location.

LT1. The sound-level meter was mounted on a power pole, approximately 8 feet above the ground, at the southwest corner of the Medicine Substation site. The sound-level meter was partially enclosed within a lockable metal box and fitted with a wind screen over the exposed microphone to reduce the effects of wind-related interference.

Table 2. Noise Measurement Results

Site #	Location	Type of Development	Date	Time of Day	Hourly L_{eq} Values (Average), dBA
ST1	Single-family residences on S. Normandie Avenue	Residential	6/11/20	11:56 a.m.–12:16 p.m.	56.2
ST2	One-story medical building	Commercial	6/10/20	12:03 p.m.–12:23 p.m.	61.5
ST3	Single-family residence on W. 220th Street	Residential	6/11/20	1:05 p.m.–1:25 p.m.	63.1
ST4	Single-family residence on W. 220th Street	Residential	6/11/20	11:17 a.m.–11:37 p.m.	56.3
ST5	Two-story medical building	Commercial	6/10/20	12:50 p.m.–1:10 p.m.	54.1
LT1	Parking lot near single story medical building	Commercial	6/10/20–6/11/20	Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)	61.0–69.7 (66.4) 54.0–65.1 (61.2)

Source: ICF Field Noise Measurements (See Appendix B).

Regulations

Federal Regulations

There are no federal standards that specifically apply to the proposed project.

State Regulations

The State of California does not have any noise regulations that apply directly to the proposed Medicine Substation. Any potential noise impacts that may result from the Medicine Substation construction will be governed by local regulations.

Local Regulations

The County of Los Angeles offers noise standards and guidelines in Chapter 11 of its General Plan and in Chapter 12.08 of its Municipal Code.

County of Los Angeles General Plan—Noise Element

The Los Angeles County Noise Element sets goals and policies to reduce and limit the exposure of the general public to excessive noise levels. The Noise Element primarily focuses on noise issues

associated with transportation, such as airports, highways, and railroads. The Medicine Substation does not propose any changes that would impact transportation; therefore, the provisions set forth in the County's General Plan does not directly apply to the Medicine Substation construction.

County of Los Angeles Municipal Code

The County of Los Angeles Municipal Code states that certain noise levels can be detrimental to public health, welfare, and safety and contrary to public interest; therefore, the County prohibits the generation of any unnecessary, excessive, and annoying noise levels that exceed the provisions outlined in Chapter 12.08 of the County's Municipal Code. The Municipal Code lists exterior noise standards for four "noise zones" based on land use type: noise-sensitive areas, residential properties, commercial properties, and industrial properties. Additionally, the Municipal Code places construction noise restrictions at the following land uses: single-family residential, multi-family residential, and semi residential/commercial.

The noise standards that are relevant to the proposed Medicine Substation are listed below.

Construction Noise

The Municipal Code prohibits the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction work between the weekday hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or at any time on Sundays or holidays, such that the sound therefrom exceeds specified maximum noise thresholds at a residential or commercial real property line. These noise thresholds pertain to two types of construction, mobile and stationary, and two timeframes, daytime and nighttime. Construction lasting less than 10 days are considered short-term; mobile construction and construction lasting more than 10 days are considered long-term, stationary operations. The two specified timeframes are daytime hours from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. daily (except Sundays and legal holidays) and nighttime hours from 8:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. daily (and all-day Sundays and legal holidays). Given that Medicine Substation construction is expected to last over a period of 10 days and only during the specified daytime hours, the relevant noise standards as it relates to the proposed construction is provided in **Table 3**, below. It is important to note that while these thresholds are identified as "maximum noise levels" within the County's Municipal Code, the Master Plan EIR assumed these thresholds to be maximum average noise levels. In order to stay consistent with analysis conducted within the EIR, this focused memorandum uses the same assumption.

Table 3. Maximum Noise Thresholds for Construction

Stationary – Long-term Construction Operations (more than 10 days)		
Receptor Type	**Daytime Hours (7 A.M. to 8 P.M.) dBA (L_{eq})**	**Nighttime Hours (8 P.M. to 7 A.M.) dBA (L_{eq})**
Single-family Residential	60	50
Multi-family Residential	65	55
Semi-residential/Commercial	70	60

Source: Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, Section 12.08.440 - Construction noise
L_{eq} = Average noise level; dBA = A-weighted sound level

Exemptions

Section 9.52.020 lists several noise sources that are exempt from the Municipal Code noise standard. The potentially relevant exemptions are listed below:

1. Public Health and Safety Activities. All transportation, flood control, and utility company maintenance and construction operations at any time on public right-of-way, and those situations which may occur on private real property deemed necessary to serve the best interest of the public and to protect the public's health and well-being, including but not limited to street sweeping, debris and limb removal, removal of downed wires, restoring electrical service, repairing traffic signals, unplugging sewers, snow removal, house moving, vacuuming catchbasins, removal of damaged poles and vehicles, repair of water hydrants and mains, gas lines, oil lines, sewers, etc.;

Analysis Methodology

Construction Noise

Evaluation of the potential noise impacts associated with Medicine Substation construction activities was based on a construction equipment list and phasing information provided in the *Harbor UCLA Medical Center Medicine 66/12 kV Substation Environmental Document* (2019) prepared by Southern California Edison (see **Appendix C**).

Construction-related noise was analyzed using data and modeling methodologies from FHWA's Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) (FHWA 2006, 2008) and SoundPLAN noise modeling software. The RCNM estimates average noise levels at a specified reference distance by analyzing the type of equipment scheduled during each construction phase. SoundPLAN software was used to predict construction equipment noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses, considering any change in ground type and the presence or absence of intervening shielding between source and receiver. Consistent with MM NOISE-1, identified in the Master Plan EIR, a 15-foot-tall noise attenuating barrier was included in the analysis of construction noise to determine if it would be an adequate means to reduce construction-related noise levels from the Medicine Substation construction below the 60 dBA L_{eq} construction noise threshold. The results of the noise modeling are presented in **Appendix D**. Figures 1 through 12 in Appendix D show noise contour maps for the baseline (no mitigation) scenario, with MM NOISE-1 (15-foot-tall soundwall at the southern property boundary) scenario, and the proposed Project mitigation scenario. The noise contour maps show the hourly average noise levels in 5 dB increments down to 40 dBA. To provide a conservative analysis, it was assumed that all equipment used during each phase would operate simultaneously.

The Medicine Substation, which would be constructed as part of the UCLA Medical Center Master Plan, would consist of two phases of construction. Phase 1 would involve various site preparations and preliminary electrical equipment installations. This phase of construction has an estimated duration of approximately 3 months within a 5-month window. Phase 2 would commence immediately after the completion of Phase 1. Phase 2 construction would consist of the installation and testing of all electrical equipment. This phase of construction has an estimated duration of approximately 4 months. Additionally, the Medicine Substation would include approximately 150 feet of new duct substructure from the substation across S. Normandie Avenue to the existing power

network, requiring trenching and installation sometime during the specified construction period. **Table 4** below provides the reference noise levels of construction equipment expected to be used during each phase by the construction; the noise levels are provided for a reference distance of 50 feet.

Table 4. Construction Equipment Reference Noise Levels

Equipment Item	Average Noise Levels (L_{eq}) at 50 feet, dBA
Phase 1 - Substation Civil Construction	
Truck, Tool	75.5
Forklift	67.7
Reach Lift	67.7
Snorkel Lift	67.7
Compactor	76.2
Truck, Dump	72.5
Generator	77.6
Excavator	76.7
Water Buffalo	72.5
Loader (Skid Steer)	75.1
Dozer	77.7
Phase 2 - Substation Electrical Construction	
Truck, Tool	75.5
Forklift	67.7
Reach Lift	67.7
Snorkel Lift	67.7
Crane	72.6
Generator	77.6
Phase 2 - Trenching	
Excavator	76.7

Obtained or estimated from FHWA 2008 (RCNM) and SCE 2019.
L_{eq} = Average noise level; dBA = A-weighted sound level

Analysis Results

Construction Noise

A discussion of the estimated noise levels due to Medicine Substation construction activity is below.

Two types of short-term noise impacts could occur during construction. First, construction worker vehicles and haul trucks that would transport equipment and materials would incrementally increase noise levels on access roads. Although there would be a relatively high single-event noise level, (e.g., passing trucks at 50 feet would generate up to 77 dBA), the effect on overall ambient noise levels would be small, Therefore, short-term construction-related impacts associated with

commuting workers and transporting equipment to the Medicine Substation site would be less than significant.

The second type of short-term noise impact would be related to noise generated during physical construction on the site. Construction is proposed to occur between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Friday as permitted by the Los Angeles County Municipal Code. The construction schedule would comply with these time requirements.

The results of the SoundPLAN model are presented in **Appendix D** as contour maps, illustrating the change in construction noise level as it propagates away from the construction site. The model also analyses the effects of two proposed mitigation scenarios. The first scenario consists of the 15-foot-tall noise-attenuating barrier around the perimeter of the Medical Center Campus, as required by MM-NOISE-1 identified in the EIR and expanded in the Revised Master Plan Addendum. The second scenario, MM-NOISE-1 Modified, proposed under this focused memorandum, consists of placing the 15-foot-tall noise-attenuating barrier to wrap it around the northern, western and southern limits of the of the Medicine Substation construction area. Both phases of construction, denoted as Phase 1, Substation Civil Construction, and Phase 2, Substation Electrical Construction, were analyzed separately to identify potential construction-related impacts. Phase 2 is analyzed with and without the additional trenching activity on S. Normandie Avenue. Trenching is also analyzed as a separate activity to show the impact that trenching has on project construction-noise levels. Three scenarios are presented in the contour maps in **Appendix D**:

- without mitigation (no-barrier),
- with the presence of a 15-foot-tall barrier along the southern limits of the project area (MM-NOISE-1), and
- with the project area completely enclosed on the north, west and south side (as proposed for the Medicine Substation construction in Chapter 2 of the proposed Addendum, *Project Description*).

A summary of the results obtained from the contour maps is provided in **Table 5** below. The table shows the predicted average noise levels at each measurement location, analyzed for each phase of construction, for all three scenarios listed above. The results indicate that the nearest surrounding residential land uses would be exposed to construction noise levels in excess of the 60 dBA L_{eq} construction-noise threshold during both phases of construction, with and without trenching. Similarly, the medical building to the north of the project site would be exposed to construction noise levels at or above the 70 dBA L_{eq} construction noise threshold during all phases of construction. Construction noise levels analyzed at the medical building located to the east of the construction site were estimated to be below the 70 dBA L_{eq} construction noise threshold for all phases of construction. When analyzed separately, trenching activity would impact the nearest residential land uses as well as the medical building located north of the construction site. The results of the SoundPLAN model also indicate the amount of noise attenuation that a 15-foot-tall temporary barrier would provide. These results are shown on **Table 6** below. The presence of a 15-foot-tall temporary noise barrier, placed along the southern limits of the construction area (MM-NOISE-1), would provide approximately 0 to 10 dBA of attenuation at only the noise-sensitive receivers located south of the construction site, leaving the remaining receivers directly exposed to noise generated from construction. Furthermore, an increase in noise levels at the medical building located east of the construction site is likely, due to noise reflecting off the southern temporary noise

barrier. The presence of a 15-foot-tall temporary noise barrier wrapped around the northern, eastern and southern limits of the project area, would provide approximately 0 to 13 dBA of noise attenuation at all selected noise-sensitive receivers located to the north, west and south of the construction site. While the mitigation measures and the wraparound noise barrier would fail to reduce noise levels to below the County's 60 dBA L_{eq} construction noise threshold at the nearest residences, the presence of a temporary wraparound noise barrier would provide the most noise attenuation at all receivers located in the Medical Substation vicinity. Additionally, during the Phase 2 of construction, this modified mitigation would provide enough attenuation to reduce construction noise levels to at or below the County's 70 dBA noise threshold at the medical building located to the north of the project area.

Table 5. Estimated Construction Noise Levels, L_{eq}

Scenario	L_{eq}, dBA[1]				
	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5
Construction Phase	SFR S. Normandie Ave.	One-story Medical Bldg.	SFR W. 220th St.	SFR W. 220th St.	Two-story Medical Bldg.
Without mitigation (no barrier)					
Phase 1	68	80	77	73	66
Phase 2	64	76	73	69	62
Phase 2 with Trenching	65	77	73	69	62
Trenching Only	58	70	65	55	50
South Barrier Only (MM-NOISE-1 of Certified EIR)					
Phase 1	67	80	67	63	66
Phase 2	63	76	63	59	65
Phase 2 with Trenching	64	77	67	60	65
Trenching Only	58	70	64	53	51
Wrap-around Barrier (included in project by SCE)					
Phase 1	64	67	68	64	62
Phase 2	60	63	63	60	58
Phase 2 with Trenching	63	71	67	61	57
Trenching Only	58	70	64	53	46

Source: Appendix D.
[1] Approximated noise levels obtained from noise contour maps generated in SoundPLAN

Table 6. Estimated Barrier Insertion Loss, dBA

Scenario	dBA[1,2]				
	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5
Construction Phase	SFR S. Normandie Ave.	One-story Medical Bldg.	SFR W. 220th St.	SFR W. 220th St.	Two-story Medical Bldg.
South Barrier Only (MM-NOISE-1 of Certified EIR)					
Phase 1	1	0	10	10	0
Phase 2	1	0	10	10	-3
Phase 2 with Trenching	1	0	6	9	-3
Trenching Only	0	0	1	2	-1
Wrap-around Barrier (included in project by SCE)					
Phase 1	4	13	9	9	4
Phase 2	4	13	10	9	4
Phase 2 with Trenching	2	6	6	8	5
Trenching Only	0	0	1	2	4

Source: Appendix D.
[1] Approximated noise levels obtained from noise contour maps generated in SoundPLAN
[2] Negative values indicate an increase in noise level.

Conclusions

Noise levels generated from the construction of the Medicine Substation located on the Harbor-University of California Los Angeles Harbor Medical Center Campus are estimated to exceed the construction noise thresholds outlined in the local ordinance. Inclusion of the modified MM NOISE-1, a 15-foot-tall barrier completely enclosing the construction site, would reduce construction impact to the buildings on site. However, noise levels at residential land uses to the south and west would continue to exceed the 60 dBA L_{eq} threshold outlined in the County's Municipal Code. The site-specific wrap-around noise barrier, as proposed by SCE as part of the project, would reduce noise levels to these land uses to the greatest extent practical. Construction noise would be temporary and would cease at the completion of Medicine Substation construction. Furthermore, considering the list of exempted activities outlined in the Los Angeles County Municipal Code, noise generated from the Medicine Substation construction activity would be exempt from the County noise limits because the project falls into the following exempt category:

- Public Health and Safety Activities. All transportation, flood control, and utility company maintenance and construction operations at any time on public right-of-way, and those situations which may occur on private real property deemed necessary to serve the best interest of the public and to protect the public's health and well-being, including but not limited to street sweeping, debris and limb removal, removal of downed wires, restoring electrical service, repairing traffic signals, unplugging sewers, snow removal, house moving, vacuuming

> catchbasins, removal of damaged poles and vehicles, repair of water hydrants and mains, gas lines, oil lines, sewers, etc."

Considering the identified exempted activity outlined in the County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, noise levels associated with Medicine Substation construction activities would not violate local ordinances and are not considered to be significant.

References

Federal Highway Administration. 2008. *Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), Version 1.1.* Software. December 8, 2008.

Los Angeles County. 2016. *Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR).* State Clearing House Number 2014111004. December 20.

Los Angeles County. 2020. *Proposed Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Revision Addendum to Environmental Impact Report for Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan (SCH No. 2014111004).* Prepared by ICF. January.

Los Angeles County. 1978. *Code of Ordinances*. Title 12, Chapter 12.08, Part 4, Section 12.08.440—Construction Noise.

Southern California Edison. 2019. *Harbor UCLA Medical Center Medicine Substation 66/12 kV Substation Environmental Document.*

Appendix A

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan EIR—
Section 4.I, Noise

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
I. NOISE

1. INTRODUCTION

The section analyzes the potential noise and vibration impacts that would result from the Project. The analysis describes the existing noise environment within the Project area, estimates future noise and vibration levels at surrounding land uses resulting from construction and operation of the Project, identifies the potential for significant impacts, and provides mitigation measures to address significant impacts. In addition, an evaluation of the potential cumulative noise impacts of the Project and related projects is also provided. Supporting data and analysis for the analysis presented in this section, including a Helistop Relocation Noise Impact Study (AES, 2016), are provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

a. Noise and Vibration Basics

(1) Noise

Noise is most often defined as unwanted sound. Although sound can be easily measured, the perception of sound is subjective and the physical response to sound complicates the analysis of its impact on people. People judge the relative magnitude of sound sensation in subjective terms such as "noisiness" or "loudness." Sound pressure magnitude is measured and quantified using a logarithmic ratio of pressures, the scale of which gives the level of sound in decibels (dB). The human hearing system is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies. Therefore, to approximate this human, frequency-dependent response, the A-weighted filter system is used to adjust measured sound levels. The A-weighted sound level is expressed in "dBA." This scale de-emphasizes low frequencies to which human hearing is less sensitive and focuses on mid- to high-range frequencies. The range of human hearing is approximately 3 to 140 dBA, with 110 dBA considered intolerable or painful to the human ear. A comparison of types of commonly experienced environmental noise is provided in **Figure 4.I-1,** *Common Noise Levels*.

Although the A-weighted scale accounts for the range of people's response, and therefore, is commonly used to quantify individual event or general community sound levels, the degree of annoyance or other response effects also depends on several other perceptibility factors. These factors include:

- Ambient (background) sound level
- Magnitude of sound event with respect to the background noise level
- Duration of the sound event
- Number of event occurrences and their repetitiveness
- Time of day that the event occurs

People judge the relative magnitude of sound sensation by subjective terms such as "loudness" or "noisiness." That is, in a non-controlled environment a change in sound level of 3 dB is considered "just perceptible," a

change in sound level of 5 dB is considered "clearly noticeable, and a change in 10 dB is recognized as "twice as loud".[1]

In an outdoor environment, sound levels attenuate (i.e., diminish) with distance. Such attenuation is called "distance loss" or "geometric spreading" and is based on the source configuration, point source or line source. For a point source, the rate of sound attenuation is, usually, 6 dB per doubling of distance from the noise source. For example, a sound level of 50 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the noise source would attenuate to 44 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. For a line source, such as a constant flow of traffic on a roadway, the rate of sound attenuation is 3 dB per doubling of distance.[2] In addition, structures (e.g., buildings and solid walls) and natural topography (e.g., hills) that obstruct the line-of-sight between a noise source and a receptor further reduce the noise level if the receptor is located within the "shadow" of the obstruction, such as behind a sound wall. This type of sound attenuation is known as "barrier insertion loss." If a receptor is located behind the wall but still has a view of the source (i.e., line-of-sight not fully blocked), some barrier insertion loss would still occur, however to a lesser extent. Additionally, a receptor located on the same side of the wall as a noise source may actually experience an increase in the perceived noise level as the wall reflects noise back to the receptor, thereby compounding the noise. Noise barriers can provide noise level reductions ranging from approximately 5 dBA (where the barrier just breaks the line-of-sight between the source and receiver) to an upper range of 20 dBA with a more substantial barrier.[3]

Community noise levels usually change continuously during the day. The equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) is normally used to describe community noise. The L_{eq} is the equivalent steady-state A-weighted sound level that would contain the same acoustical energy as the time-varying A-weighted sound level during the same time interval. For intermittent noise sources, the maximum noise level (L_{max}) is normally used to represent the maximum noise level measured during the measurement. Maximum and minimum noise levels, as compared to the L_{eq}, are a function of the characteristics of the noise source. As an example, sources such as generators have maximum and minimum noise levels that are similar to L_{eq} since noise levels for steady-state noise sources do not substantially fluctuate. However, as another example, vehicular noise levels along local roadways result in substantially different minimum and maximum noise levels when compared to the L_{eq} since noise levels fluctuate during pass-by events. The County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance uses the L_{eq} for evaluation of noise violation.

To assess noise levels over a given 24-hour time period, the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) descriptor is used in land use planning. CNEL is the time average of all A-weighted sound levels for a 24-hour period with a 10 dBA adjustment (upward) added to the sound levels which occur in the night (10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.) and a 5 dBA adjustment (upward) added to the sound levels which occur in the evening (7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.). These penalties attempt to account for increased human sensitivity to noise during the quieter nighttime periods, particularly where sleep is the most probable activity. CNEL has been adopted by the State of California to define the community noise environment for development of a community noise element of a General Plan and is also used by County for land use planning in the County's Noise Element of the General Plan.[4]

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1 *Engineering Noise Control, Bies & Hansen, 1988.*

2 *Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement (TeNS), 2013.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *State of California, General Plan Guidelines, 2002.*

Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Noise Levels	Common Outdoor Noise Levels
110	Rock Band	
100	Inside Subway Train	Jet Flyover @ 1,000 feet Gas Lawn Mower @ 3 feet
90	Food Blender @ 3 feet	Diesel Truck @ 50 feet Noisy Urban Daytime
80	Garbage Disposal @ 3 feet Shouting @ 3 feet	
70	Vacuum Cleaner @ 10 feet	Gas Lawn Mower @ 100 feet Commercial Area
60	Normal Speech @ 3 feet Large	Heavy Traffic @ 300 feet
50	Dishwasher next room	Quiet Urban Daytime
40	Small Theater/Conference Room (background)	Quiet Urban Nightime Quiet Suburban Nightime
30	Library Bedroom at Night	
20	Concert Hall (background) Broadcast & Recording Studio	Quiet Rural Nightime
10		
0	Threshold of Hearing	

- PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT -

PCR

Common Noise Levels

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Caltrans Noise Manual, California Department of Transportation, 1980.

FIGURE

4.I-1

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(2) Vibration

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion's amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. The response of humans, buildings, and equipment to vibration is more accurately described using velocity or acceleration.[5] Vibration amplitudes are usually described as either peak, as in peak particle velocity (PPV). The peak level represents the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. In addition, vibrations can be measured in the vertical, horizontal longitudinal, or horizontal transverse directions. Ground vibrations are most often greatest in the vertical direction.[6] Therefore, the analysis of ground-borne vibration associated with the Project is addressed in the vertical direction. Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Man-made vibration issues are therefore usually confined to short distances (i.e., 50 feet or less) from the source.

b. Existing Conditions

(1) Noise-Sensitive Receptor Locations

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others due to the amount of noise exposure and the types of activities typically involved at the receptor location. The *County of Los Angeles' 2006 CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that residences, schools, motels and hotels, libraries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and parks are generally more sensitive to noise than commercial and industrial land uses. Existing noise sensitive uses within 500 feet of the Medical Center Campus include the following:

- The Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Employee Children's Center (Child Care Center) and a multi-family residential apartment complex, Harbor Cove Villa, are located on Carson Street just west of the intersection with Vermont Avenue.
- The area north of Carson Street is a predominantly single-family residential neighborhood.
- Vermont Avenue, the southern half of the block facing the Medical Center Campus, at 219th Street, is developed with a condominium complex, Torrance Park Villas, and mobile home parks, Starlite Trailer Park and Rainbow Mobile Home Park.
- Single-Family and multi-family residential neighborhoods border the Medical Center Campus to the south, across 220th Street, as well as to the west, across Normandie Avenue within the Harbor City community of Los Angeles.
- Halldale Avenue Elementary School is located at the southwest corner of Normandie Avenue and 216th Street. White Middle School is located at the southeast corner of Figueroa Street and West 220th Street.

(2) Ambient Noise Levels

The predominant noise source surrounding the Medical Center Campus is roadway noise from Carson Street to the north, Vermont Avenue to the east, and Normandie Avenue to the west. Secondary noise sources include general residential and commercial-related activities, such as loading dock/delivery truck activities, trash compaction, and refuse service activities.

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[5] *Federal Transit Authority, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, Final Report, page 7-3, May 2006.*

[6] *California Department of Transportation, Transportation Related Earthborne Vibrations, page 4, February 2002.*

Measured Noise Levels – Existing Conditions

Ambient noise measurements were made at six locations, representing the nearby noise-sensitive land uses in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus as indicated on **Figure 4.I-2,** *Noise Measurement Locations*. Long-term measurements were conducted at locations R1 and R5 for 2 days and short-term noise measurements were made at locations R2 through R4 and R6. Ambient sound measurements were conducted from Wednesday, October 29, through Friday, October 31, 2014 to characterize the existing noise environment during weekdays in the Project vicinity.

The ambient noise measurements were conducted using the Larson-Davis 820 Precision Integrated SLM. The Larson-Davis 820 SLM is a Type 1 standard instrument as defined in the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) S1.4. All instruments were calibrated and operated according to the applicable manufacturer specification. The microphone was placed at a height of 5 feet above the local grade, at the following locations as shown in Figure 4.I-2:

- Measurement Location R1: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the Medical Center Campus site along Central Drive. The noise measuring device (sound level meter) was placed approximately 200 feet north from the northwest corner of 220th Street and Central Drive.

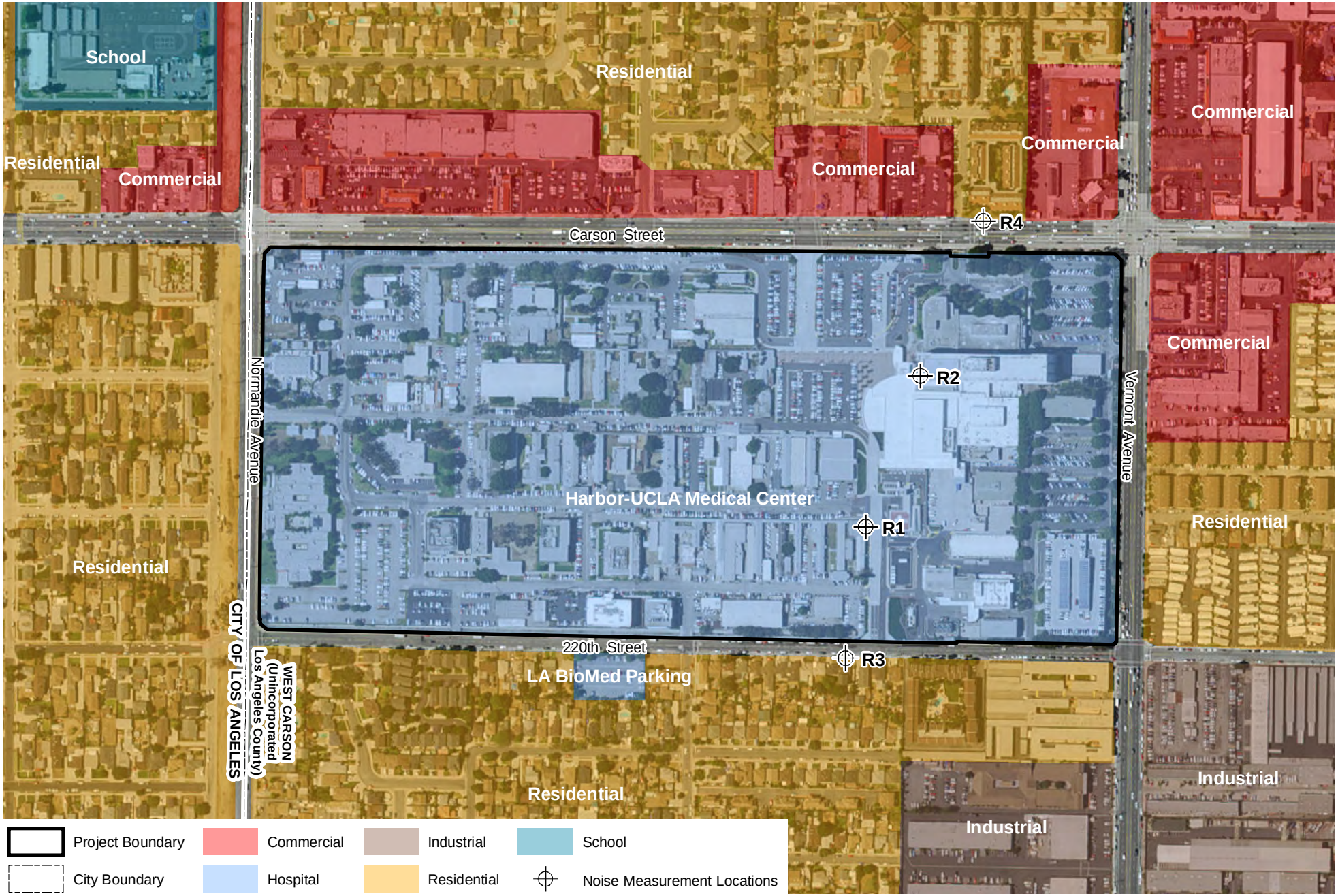
- Measurement Location R2: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the Medical Center Campus. The sound level meter was placed on the southwestern corner of the Existing Hospital tower.

- Measurement Location R3: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the Child Care Center and single and multi-family residential uses along West 220th Street, south of the Medical Center Campus. The sound level meter was placed along West 220th Street approximately 150 feet east from the northeastern corner of 220th Street and Central Drive.

- Measurement Location R4: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the multi-family residential uses along Carson Street. The sound level meter was placed along Carson Street approximately 300 feet west from the northwestern corner of Carson Street and Vermont Avenue.

- Measurement Location R5: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the single-family residential and mobile home uses along Vermont Avenue. The sound level meter was placed along Vermont Avenue approximately 250 feet north from the northwest corner of Vermont Avenue and 220th Street.

- Measurement Location R6: This measurement location represents the existing noise environment of the single-family residential uses along Normandie Avenue, north of 220th Street and Halldale Avenue Elementary School located at southwest corner of Normandie Avenue and 216th Street. The sound level meter was placed along Normandie Avenue approximately 350 feet north from the northwestern corner of Normandie Avenue and 220th Street.



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0 400 800 Feet

Noise Measurement Locations

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Microsoft, 2010 (Aerial); PCR Services Corporation, 2014.

FIGURE

4.I-2

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A summary of noise measurement data is provided in **Table 4.I-1,** *Summary of Ambient Noise Measurements*. As shown in Table 4.I-1, the existing ambient daytime and nighttime noise levels at all of the noise-sensitive residential receptors measured already exceed the County's Exterior Noise Standard for residential areas of 50 dBA during the daytime and 45 dBA during the nighttime. The ambient noise levels in the immediate Project vicinity are representative of a noisy urban area.

Table 4.I-1

Summary of Ambient Noise Measurements

Location, Duration, Existing Land Uses and, Date of Measurements	Measured Ambient Noise Levels,[a] (dBA) Daytime (7 A.M. to 10 P.M.) Hourly L_{eq}	Nighttime (10 P.M. to 7 A.M.) Hourly L_{eq}
R1		
10/29/14 (partial 8 hours)/ Wednesday	56 – 58	55 – 56
10/30/14 (full 24 hours)/ Thursday	56 – 67	51 – 57
10/31/14 (partial 8 hours)/ Friday	58 – 67	52 – 57
R2		
10/29/14 12 P.M. to 1 P.M./ Wednesday	56	N/A
R3		
10/29/14 11 A.M. to 12 P.M./ Wednesday	66	N/A
R4		
10/29/14 10 A.M. to 11 A.M./ Wednesday	69	N/A
R5		
10/29/14 (partial 8 hours)/ Wednesday	65 – 73	61 – 65
10/30/14 (full 24 hours)/ Thursday	64 – 73	58 – 69
10/31/14 (partial 8 hours)/ Friday	67	58 – 71
R6		
10/29/14 11 A.M. to 12 P.M./ Wednesday	67	N/A

[a] *Detailed measured noise data, including hourly L_{eq} levels, are included in Appendix H of this Draft EIR.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

Measured Noise Levels – Existing Helicopter Noise

In addition, ambient noise measurements were conducted at seven off-site noise sensitive (residential and school uses) receptors in the vicinity of the Project site and the proposed helicopter flight paths, to quantify the existing noise environment, which are provided in the Helistop Relocation Noise Impact Study (AES 2016), attached as Appendix H of this EIR. **Figure 4.I-3**, *Ambient Noise Measurement Locations – Helicopter Operations,* (Figure 2 of the Study) shows the noise measurement locations in relation to the existing Helistop. At each of the measurement locations, two short-term (15-minute) noise readings were made, one during daytime period and one during nighttime period. The ambient noise measurements were conducted on March 10 and May 25, 2016, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (daytime period) and 10 p.m. and 12 a.m. (nighttime period). Noise measurements were conducted using the Quest 2900 Integrated Sound Level Meter (SLM). The Quest 2900 SLM is a Type 2 standard instrument as defined in the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) S1.4; SLMs were calibrated and operated according to the manufacturer's written specifications. The SLM microphone was placed five feet above the local grade during measurements.

Table 4.I-2, *Measured Ambient Noise Levels,* presents the measured ambient noise levels in the vicinity and within the Project site.

Table 4.I-2

Measured Ambient Noise Levels

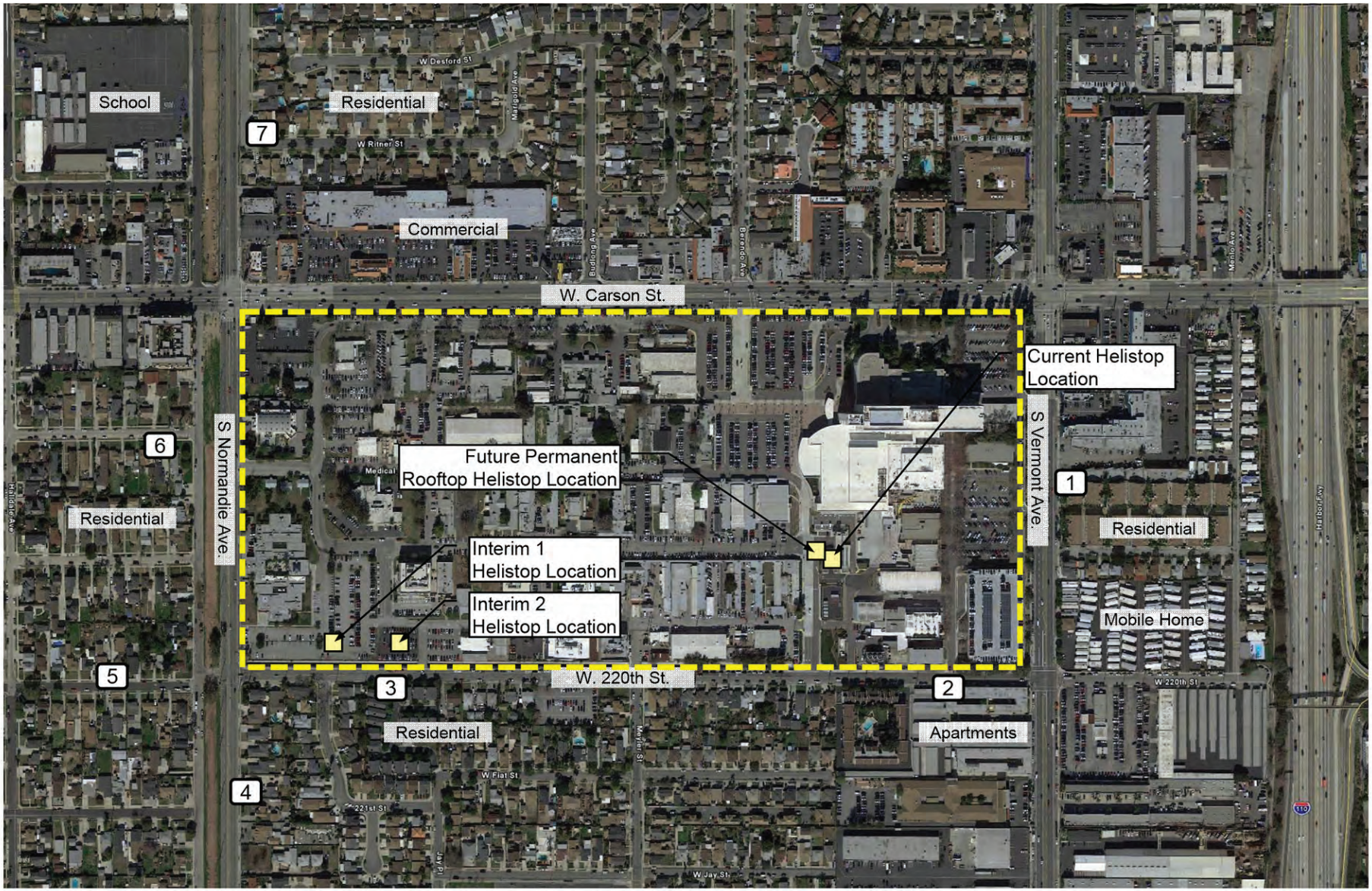
Location	Nearby Noise Sensitive Land Uses	Measured Noise Levels,[a] L_{eq} (dBA) Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)	CNEL,[b] (dBA)
R1: Multi-family residential use at the northeast corner of Vermont Avenue and 219th Street	Residential	68.3	64.9	70.5
R2: Multi-family residential use on 220th Street, approximately 200 feet west of Vermont Avenue	Residential	66.2	57.2	65.6
R3: Single-family residential use on 220th Street, approximately 230 feet east of Mariposa Avenue	Residential	63.3	58.0	64.3
R4: Single-family residential use on east side of Normandie Avenue, approximately 150 feet south of 220th Street	Residential	70.5	63.5	70.7
R5: Single-family residential use on north side of 220th Street, approximately 230 feet west of Normandie Avenue	Residential	51.4	47.3	53.1
R6: Single-family residential use on south side of 218th Street, approximately 90 feet west of Normandie Avenue	Residential	57.0	48.1	56.4
R7: Single-family residential use on east side of Normandie Avenue, just north of Ritner Street. This measurement location also represents the Halldale Elementary School located on the west side of Normandie Avenue	Residential/School	64.8	56.9	64.4

[a] *Detailed measured noise data, including hourly L_{eq} levels, are included in Appendix A of the Noise Study, provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR.*
[b] *Estimated based on the short-term measurements following the FTA guidelines.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

Detailed noise measurement data, including time of measurements, field notes, and approximate locations are provided in an appendix to the Helistop Relocation Noise Impact Study, which is provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR. Based on field observation and measured sound data, the current ambient noise environment in the vicinity of the Project Site is controlled primarily by vehicular traffic on nearby local roadways, and to a lesser extent by occasional aircraft flyovers, and other typical urban noise.

In addition to the ambient noise measurements, noise levels associated with the existing Helistop operations were calculated using information provided by the hospital's helicopter landing logs. Existing helicopter operation related noise contours were calculated using the FAA Integrated Noise Model (INM) Version 7.0d. The INM input information include: three dimensional flight tracks for departure and approach, helicopter flight



Project Site

Helistop Location

1 Noise Measurement Locations

PCR

Ambient Noise Measurement Locations – Helicopter Operations

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Acoustical Engineering services, Inc., 2016.

FIGURE

4.I-3

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procedures, number and type of helicopters, and daily operations (number of flights by hours). INM calculates helicopter operations-related CNEL, L_{max} and sound exposure level (SEL) at a particular receptor location. Detailed information for the helistop operations including: helicopter operations (i.e., numbers and types of helicopters), helicopter flight tracks, and helicopter flight procedures (i.e., speed, elevation, and distance) are defined in the Helistop Relocation Noise Impact Study, provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR.

The existing Helistop is located on the roof level of a single-story structure, approximately 15 feet above the local grade elevation at 43 feet above mean sea level (MSL), within the HUCLAMC campus. There are four flight tracks/paths (under the current condition) that the helicopter would utilized for approach (to the hospital) and depart (from the hospital), as shown on **Figure 4.I-4**, *Helicopter Operations CNEL Noise Contour – Existing Helistop Location*. As indicated, two flight paths generally follow west (from the Helistop) and turn north and south follow Normandie Avenue and two flight paths to the northeast and southeast. The noise analysis assumed even distribution for helicopter operations for the four flight paths (i.e., one-fourth for each flight path), because the need for an air ambulance can arise from any direction.

Figure 4.I-4 shows the CNEL noise contours generated by the helicopter operations at the existing Helistop. As shown on Figure 4.I-4, the highest CNEL noise contour is CNEL 65 dBA, which lies within the hospital campus.

Table 4.I-3, *Summary of Helistop Noise Analysis – Existing Helistop Conditions,* presents the predicted helicopter CNEL levels at the Project receptor locations based on the existing helicopter operations.

Table 4.I-3

Summary of Helistop Noise Analysis – Existing Helistop Conditions

Location	Land Use Descriptions	Diagonal Distance from Helistop,[a] Feet	Predicted Existing Helicopter Noise Levels,[b] CNEL (dBA) "A"	Measured Ambient Noise Levels without Helicopter (from Table 3) Operations,[c] CNEL (dBA) "B"	Ambient Noise Levels + Helicopster Noise Levels,[d] CNEL (dBA) "C=A+B"
R1	Residential	800	47.6	70.5	70.5
R2	Residential	570	50.0	65.6	65.7
R3	Residential	1480	41.3	64.3	64.3
R4	Residential	2100	38.0	70.7	70.7
R5	Residential	2380	35.8	53.1	53.2
R6	Residential	2230	35.4	56.4	56.4
R7	Residential/ School[e]	2380	33.5	64.4	64.6

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are estimated from the center of the existing Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*
[b] *Due to helicopter operations only.*
[c] *Measured ambient noise levels without helicopter operations.*
[d] *Calculation Methodologies are provided in Appendix C of the Noise Impact Study, which is provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR.*
[e] *Halldale Elementary School located on the west side of Normandie Avenue and north of 216th Street.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

As indicated in Table 4.I-3, the predicted helicopter CNEL levels are significantly lower than that of the existing measured ambient noise levels (non-helicopter noise). Also, included in Table 4.I-3 (last column) are the existing ambient noise levels plus the estimated noise levels from the helicopter operations. The results show that the existing helicopter CNEL levels has no impact on the current ambient sound environment at the off-site noise sensitive uses.

In addition to the CNEL noise analysis, INM calculates the single-event (single helicopter) noise level in terms of SEL and L_{max}. The single-event noise analysis provides the maximum noise level that would be generated by a single helicopter arriving or departing on the identified flight paths, regardless of the number of flights per day. The twin engine Sikorsky S-70 helicopter represents the majority of the current helicopter landings, approximately 39 percent of the total operations, and also generates the highest sound level. Therefore, the Sikorsky S-70 helicopter noise signature was used for the single-event noise analysis.

Table 4.I-4, *Helicopter Single-Event Noise Levels – Existing Helistop Conditions,* presents the predicted SEL and L_{max} levels from the Sikorsky S-70 at the Project's offsite noise receptor locations.

Table 4.I-4

Helicopter Single-Event Noise Levels – Existing Helistop Conditions

Location	Land Use Descriptions	Diagonal Distance from Helistop,[a] Feet	Predicted Helicopter (S-70) Single-Event Levels, SEL/L_{max} (dBA)
R1	Residential	800	100.8/85.4
R2	Residential	570	102.9/86.5
R3	Residential	1480	96.9/84.1
R4	Residential	2100	94,2/82.7
R5	Residential	2380	91.9/81.8
R6	Residential	2230	90.7/81.8
R7	Residential/School[b]	2380	88.1/79.5

[a] *Diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the existing Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

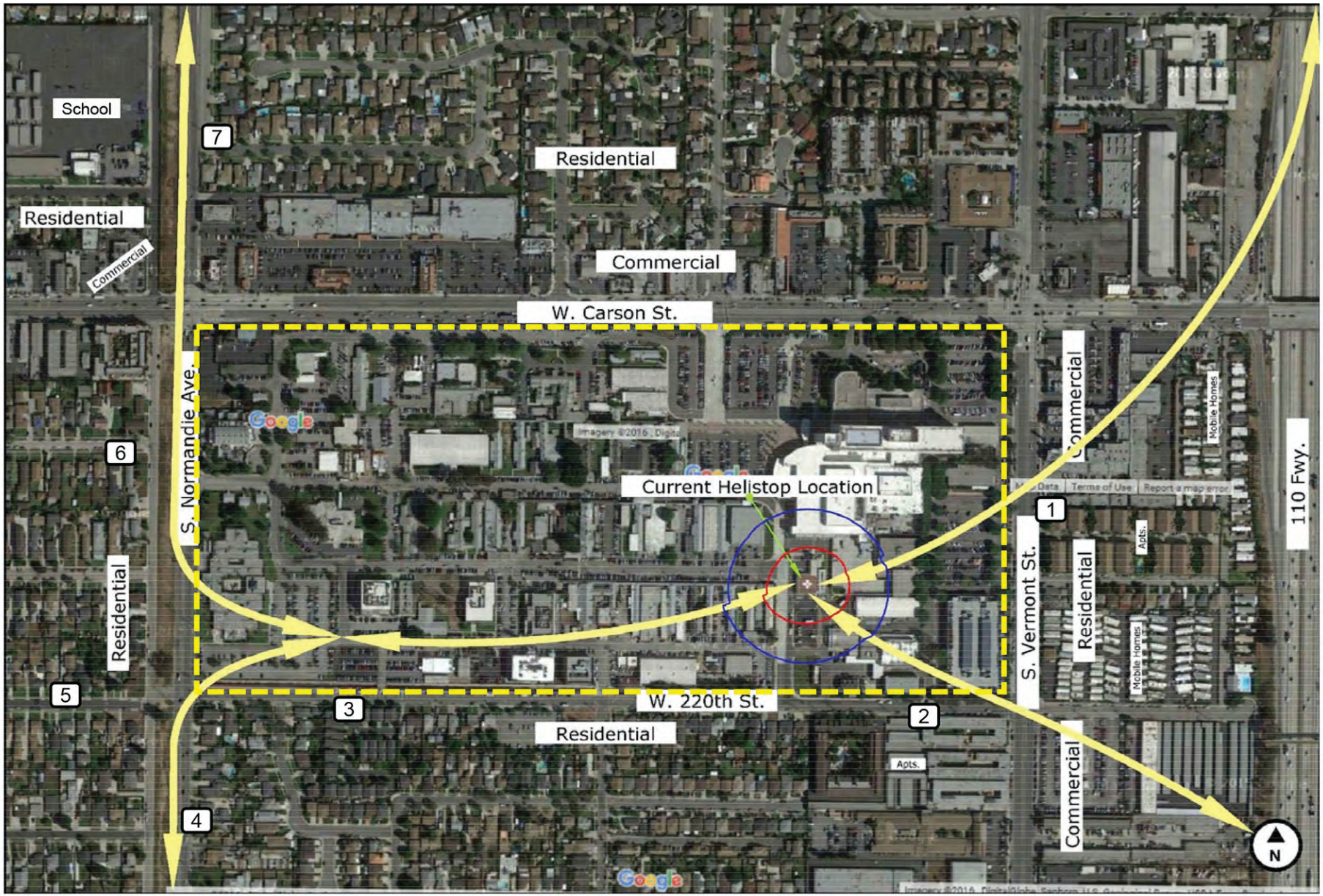
[b] *Halldale Elementary School located on the west side of Normandie Avenue and north of 216th Street.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc, 2016.

As indicated in Table 4.I-4, the predicted noise levels ranged from 79.5 dBA L_{max} (88.1 dBA SEL) at receptor R7 to 86.5 dBA L_{max} (102.9 dBA SEL) at receptor R2. Note: SEL represents the total sound energy during a single noise event normalized to a 1 second period; therefore, SEL is generally higher than L_{max}.

Modeled Noise Conditions – Traffic Noise

To further characterize the Project area's ambient noise environment, the CNEL noise levels attributed to existing traffic on local roadways was calculated using a noise prediction model which was developed based on calculation methodologies provided in the Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement (TeNS) document and



Project Site

Flight Paths

Noise Contours: 60 CNEL

65 CNEL

1 Noise Measurement Locations

PCR

Helicopter Operations CNEL Noise Contour – Existing Helistop Location

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Acoustical Engineering services, Inc., 2016.

FIGURE

4.I-4

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traffic data provided by the Project traffic consultant.[7] [8] The roadway noise calculation procedures provided in the Caltrans TeNS are consistent with Federal Highway Administration RD-77-108 roadway noise prediction methodologies. This methodology, considered an industry standard, allows for the definition of roadway configurations, barrier information (if any), and receiver locations.

A traffic model calibration test was performed to establish the noise prediction model's accuracy. The road segments included in the calibration test were along Carson Street, between Normandie Avenue and Vermont Avenue and Normandie Avenue, between Carson Street and 220th Street. At the noted location, a 15-minute noise recording was made concurrent with logging of actual traffic volumes and auto fleet mix (i.e., standard automobile, medium duty truck, or heavy duty truck). The traffic counts were entered into the noise model along with the observed speed, lane configuration, and distance to the roadway to calculate the traffic noise levels. The results of the traffic noise model calibration are provided in **Table 4.I-5**, *Traffic Noise Model Calibration Results*. As indicated, the noise model results are within less than 1 dBA of the measured noise levels, which is within the industry standard tolerance of the noise prediction model. Therefore, the Project specific traffic noise prediction model is considered accurate and reflective of the Project's physical setting.

Table 4.I-5

Traffic Noise Model Calibration Results

Road Segment/ Noise Measurements Locations	Traffic Counts during noise readings, 15-minutes			Measured Traffic Noise Levels, L_{eq} (dBA)	Project Traffic Noise Model Predicted Noise Levels, L_{eq} (dBA)	Difference between Predicted and Measured Levels, dBA
	Autos	Medium Trucks [a]	Heavy Trucks [b]			
Carson Street	485	8	4	68.7	69.3	-0.6
Normandie Avenue	206	4	1	67.0	67.8	-0.8

[a] *Medium Truck – 2 axle trucks based on field observations.*

[b] *Heavy Truck – 3 or more axle trucks and buses based on field observations.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

Because the monitoring data validates the use of a Project-specific traffic noise prediction model, the ambient noise environment of the Project vicinity can be characterized by 24-hour CNEL levels attributable to existing traffic on local roadways. As indicated in **Table 4.I-6**, *Predicted Existing Vehicular Traffic Noise Levels*, the calculated CNEL (at a distance of 25 feet from the roadway right-of-way) from actual existing traffic volumes on the analyzed roadway segments ranged from 56.1 dBA to 70.9 dBA for residential areas, hospital uses, schools, and commercial areas.

[7] *The roadway noise calculation procedures provided in TeNS are consistent with Federal Highway Administration RD-77-108 "industry standard" roadway noise prediction methodologies.*

[8] *Traffic Impact Analysis Report for the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan Project, Fehr & Peers, March 2016.*

Table 4.I-6

Predicted Existing Vehicular Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway Segment	Adjacent Land Use	Existing Noise Exposure Compatibility [b] Category	Existing CNEL (dBA) at Referenced Distances from Roadway Right-of-Way [a] 25 Feet
Carson Street			
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.6
Between Normandie Avenue and Budlong Avenue	Commercial/ Hospital	Normally Unacceptable	70.6
Between Budlong Avenue and Berendo Avenue	Commercial/ Hospital	Normally Unacceptable	70.5
Between Berendo Avenue and Medical Center Drive	Residential/ Hospital	Normally Unacceptable	70.6
Between Medical Center Drive and Vermont Avenue	Residential/ Hospital	Normally Unacceptable	70.9
220th Street			
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	Residential	Conditionally Acceptable	60.6
Between Normandie and Myler Street	Residential/ Commercial	Conditionally Acceptable	62.7
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	Residential/ Commercial	Conditionally Acceptable	63.7
East of Figueroa Street	Residential	Conditionally Acceptable	67.5
Figueroa Street			
South of 220th Street	Residential/ School	Conditionally Acceptable	69.3
223rd Street			
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	Residential	Conditionally Acceptable	69.6
Between Normandie Avenue and Myler Street	Residential/ School	Conditionally Acceptable	69.8
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	Residential/ Commercial	Conditionally Acceptable	69.7
Between Vermont Avenue and I-110 SB Ramps	Residential	Normally Unacceptable	70.6
Between I-110 SB Ramps and Figueroa Street	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.5
Western Avenue			
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.5
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.6
Between 223rd Street and Sepulveda Boulevard	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.7

Table 4.I-6 (Continued)

Predicted Existing Vehicular Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway Segment	Adjacent Land Use	Existing Noise Exposure Compatibility [b] Category	Existing CNEL (dBA) at Referenced Distances from Roadway Right-of-Way [a] 25 Feet
Myler Street			
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	Residential/ School	Conditionally Acceptable	60.6
Normandie Avenue			
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	Residential/ Commercial	Conditionally Acceptable	69.0
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	Residential/ Hospital	Conditionally Acceptable	68.8
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	Residential	Conditionally Acceptable	68.5
Budlong Avenue			
North of Carson Street	Residential	Normally Acceptable	56.2
Berendo Avenue			
North of Carson Street	Residential	Normally Acceptable	57.3
Vermont Avenue			
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.1
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	Residential/ Hospital	Normally Unacceptable	70.4
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	Residential/ Commercial	Normally Unacceptable	70.0
Medical Center Drive			
North of Carson Street	Residential	Normally Acceptable	56.1

[a] *Calculated based on existing traffic volumes.*
[b] *Based on noise levels at 25 feet distance from the roadway and residential uses if residential uses are shown along roadways.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

(3) Vibration-Sensitive Receptor Locations

Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities (i.e., rail and roadway traffic, mechanical equipment and typical construction equipment) diminishes rapidly as the distance from the source of the vibration become greater. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) uses a screening distance of 100 feet for high vibration sensitive buildings (e.g., hospital with vibration sensitive equipment) and 50 feet for residential uses. When vibration sensitive uses are located within those distances from a Medical Center Campus, vibration impact analysis is required. There are no residential uses that are located within the area of potential (within 50 feet) for perceptible vibration due to short-term construction and long-term project operations. Multi- and single-family residential uses are located approximately 55 feet south of the Medical Center Campus across 220th Street.

(4) Ground-Borne Vibration Environment

Based on field observations, the only source of ground-borne vibration in the Project vicinity is vehicular travel (refuse trucks, delivery trucks, and transit buses) on local roadways. According to the FTA technical study's "Federal Transit Administration; Transit Noise and Vibration Impacts Assessments," typical road traffic induced vibration levels are unlikely to be perceptible by people. In part, FTA indicates "it is unusual for vibration from traffic including buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in location close to major roadways."[9] Therefore, FTA published vibration data are utilized in describing the existing ground vibration environment in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus. As the Medical Center Campus is located within 50 feet of two major roadways; Sunset Boulevard to the north and Crescent Heights Boulevard to the east. It is likely the site is exposed to ground vibration level of 0.004 inches per second PPV. As discussed below, this vibration level is considered below perception threshold of 0.04 inches per second (PPV).

c. Regulatory Framework

Many government agencies have established noise standards and guidelines to protect citizens from potential hearing damage and various other adverse physiological and social effects associated with noise and ground-borne vibration. Policies and/or standards such as those of the FTA, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and regulations in the County of Los Angeles General Plan Noise Element, and the County of Los Angeles Municipal Code (Municipal Code) would be applicable to the Project. No regional regulations are applicable to the assessment of noise and vibration impacts.

(1) Federal

A technical discussion of construction activity-related vibration is provided in Section 12.2 of FTA publication titled "Transit Noise and Vibration Impacts Assessments," April 1995. As described therein, a ground-borne vibration level of 0.2 inch-per-second PPV should be considered as damage threshold criterion for structures deemed "fragile," and a ground-borne vibration level of 0.12 inch-per-second PPV should be considered as damage criterion for structures deemed "extremely fragile," such as historic buildings. Please also see discussion of State vibration standards below, which are based, in part, on FTA criteria.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) established the aircraft noise analysis methodology and significance threshold that are applicable to federally funded projects that have an aviation noise component. Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and specifically Part 150, *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning*, provides guidelines for land use compatibility around airports. Part 150 states that in general, residential uses are not compatible within the 65 dBA L_{dn} contour or above, and that all types of land uses are compatible in areas below 65 dBA L_{dn} (65 dBA CNEL for projects in California). In addition, the FAA's Order 1050.1E, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, establishes a screening threshold of a 1.5 dBA L_{dn} (or 1.5 dBA CNEL for projects in California) increase in noise in any sensitive area located within the 65 dBA L_{dn} (or 65 dBA CNEL for projects in California) contour. In practice, it has been found that unless a proposed airport or heliport project will cause at least by a 1.5 dB increase within the 65 dBA CNEL or greater area, a 3 dB or greater (i.e., audible) increase in the 60-65 dBA CNEL area, impacts will not occur (Federal Interagency Committee on Noise, *Federal Agency Review of Selected Airport Noise Analysis Issues*, August 1992).

[9] *Federal Transit Administration "Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment", Chapter 7, 2006.*

While the FAA has not established a standard compatibility criterion for the A-weighted single-event noise metrics, such as SEL or L_{max}, previous research performed by the FAA and others, examines the correlation between single-event noise levels and prediction of "annoyance" due to speech or sleep interference. The Federal Interagency Committee on Aircraft Noise (FICAN), *Effects of Aviation Noise on Awakenings from Sleep, June, 1997* analyzed several sleep studies regarding the relationship between the single event noise metric, SEL and sleep disturbance as measured by the number of awakenings. According to the FICAN reports, up to 10 percent of the people could experience sleep disturbance from aircraft noise when the indoor noise environment reaches a level of 81 dBA SEL (FICAN, "Effects of Aviation Noise on Awakening from Sleep", June 1997).

(2) State

(a) Noise Standards

The State Department of Health Services has established guidelines for community noise compatibility for land use in assessing the compatibility of various land use types with a range of noise levels. CNEL guidelines for specific land uses are classified into four categories: (1) "normally acceptable," (2) "conditionally acceptable," (3) "normally unacceptable," and (4) "clearly unacceptable." As shown in **Table 4.I-7,** *Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise*, a CNEL value of 70 dBA is the upper limit of what is considered a "conditionally acceptable" noise environment for hotel uses.

The airport noise regulations found in CCR Title 21, Section 5000 et seq. are administered by the Division of Aeronautics within Caltrans. Under these regulations, civilian airports are required to ensure compatible land uses within the 65 dBA CNEL contour produced by their aircraft operations. Caltrans also has adopted the 65 dBA CNEL threshold as the maximum acceptable exterior noise exposure for residential land uses affected by noise generated at helistops.

(b) Vibration Standards

Caltrans has produced a guidance manual for evaluating potential vibration impacts ("Transportation- and Construction-Induced Vibration Guidance Manual" dated June 2004). The manual provides thresholds for potential impacts on human comfort and damage to buildings, as well as guidance for reducing potential vibration impacts and addressing vibration issues. The manual gathers data from multiple sources, including the FTA. Tables 4, 5, and 6 of the manual provide criteria for identifying potential annoyance from vibration activity, as measured in inches per second PPV. The values range in value. For example, 0.035 inches per second PPV is identified as a level that is "distinctly" or "barely" perceptible, and 0.08/0.1 is identified as "readily" or "strongly" perceptible. Levels above this range are levels that begin to annoy human beings. Tables 9 through 15 of the manual provide criteria for identifying potential damage to buildings. Again, the values vary greatly depending on assumptions and the types and conditions of buildings considered. Per those guidelines, buildings that are extremely old and fragile can be subject to damage from vibration levels as low as 0.1 inches per second. Generally, the levels for well-constructed, more substantial buildings fall in the range of 1.0 to 2.0 inches per second PPV. Notably, Table 10 of the manual, based on FTA data, provides a conservative estimate for well-constructed buildings of 0.5 inches per second PPV, while Tables 9, 14, and 15 of the manual assign the 0.5 standard to residential structures and some older buildings, and levels of 1.0 to 2.0 inches per second PPV for newer, more substantial, better-engineered buildings.

Table 4.I-7

Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise
(California Department of Public Health Criteria)

Land Use	Community Noise Exposure CNEL, dBA			
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	50 to 60	55 to 70	70 to 75	Above 70
Multi-Family Homes	50 to 65	60 to 70	70 to 75	Above 70
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	50 to 70	60 to 70	70 to 80	Above 80
Transient Lodging—Motels, Hotels	50 to 65	60 to 70	70 to 80	Above 80
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	—	50 to 70	—	Above 65
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	—	50 to 75	—	Above 70
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	50 to 70	—	67 to 75	Above 72
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	50 to 75	—	70 to 80	Above 80
Office Buildings, Business and Professional Commercial	50 to 70	67 to 77	Above 75	—
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	50 to 75	70 to 80	Above 75	—

Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.
Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.
Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Office of Noise Control, California Department of Public Health.

(3) Local

(a) Los Angeles County General Plan Noise Element

The overall purpose of the Noise Element of a General Plan is to protect people from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise. The Los Angeles County Noise Element focuses on noise issues associated with transportation, including airports, highways, and railroads.

The County has adapted the Table 4.I-7, Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise, to develop the County's exterior noise standards, discussed below.

(b) Los Angeles County Code (LACC)

The County of Los Angeles Noise Restrictions are provided in Chapter 12.08, Noise Control of the LACC. Chapter 12.08 provides procedures and criteria for the measurement of the sound level of "offending" noise sources.

The LACC outlines exterior noise standards for four noise zones based on land use type: noise-sensitive areas, residential properties, commercial properties, and industrial properties. The County's maximum exterior noise standards set forth in LACC Section 12.08.390 are provided in **Table 4.I-8,** *Los Angeles County Presumed Ambient Noise Levels*. For residential-zoned areas, the presumed ambient noise level is 50 dBA during the daytime and 45 dBA during the nighttime. The following standards are used to evaluate compliance:

Table 4.I-8

Los Angeles County Presumed Ambient Noise Levels

Noise Zone	Zone	Daytime Hours (7 A.M. to 10 P.M.) dBA (L_{eq})	Nighttime Hours (10 P.M. to 7 A.M.) dBA (L_{eq})
I	Noise-sensitive area	45	45
II	Residential	50	45
III	Commercial	60	55
IV	Industrial	70	70

Source: LACC, Section 12.08.390.

- Standard No. 1: Exterior noise cannot exceed levels set forth in Table 4.I-5 for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour.
- Standard No. 2: Exterior noise cannot exceed levels set forth in Table 4.I-5 plus 5 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour.
- Standard No. 3: Exterior noise cannot exceed levels set forth in Table 4.I-5 plus 10 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 5 minutes in any hour.
- Standard No. 4: Exterior noise cannot exceed levels set forth in Table 4.I-5 plus 15 dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour.
- Standard No. 5: Exterior noise cannot exceed levels set forth in Table 4.I-5 plus 20 dBA at any time.

If ambient noise levels exceed the exterior noise levels in Table 4.I-5, then the aforementioned standards can be adjusted by substituting relevant noise levels in Table 4.I-5 with the following ambient measurements:

- Standard No. 6: Ambient L50, the noise level exceeded 50% of the time over an hour period.
- Standard No. 7: Ambient L25, the noise level exceeded 25% of the time over an hour period.
- Standard No. 8: Ambient L8.3, the noise level exceeded 8.3% of the time over an hour period.

- Standard No. 9: Ambient L1.7, the noise level exceeded 1.7% of the time over an hour period.
- Standard No. 10: Ambient L0, the maximum noise level over an hour period.

LACC Section 12.08.440 prohibits construction between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. and at any time on Sundays or holidays, given that it creates a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real-property line. **Table 4.I-9,** *Los Angeles County Permissible Construction Equipment Noise at Receptor*, outlines the maximum noise levels permissible by construction equipment at affected buildings depending on land use. These noise thresholds pertain to two timeframes: daytime hours from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. daily (except Sundays and holidays) and nighttime hours from 8:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. daily (or all day Sundays and holidays).

Table 4.I-9

Los Angeles County Permissible Construction Equipment Noise at Receptor

Equipment Type	Receptor Type	Daytime Hours (7 A.M. to 8 P.M.) dBA (L_{eq})	Nighttime Hours (8 P.M. to 7 A.M.) dBA (L_{eq})
Mobile short-term operation (less than 10 days)	Single-family Residential	75	60
	Multi-family Residential	80	64
	Semiresidential/Commercial	85	70
	Business Structures	85	85
Stationary long-term operation (more than 10 days)	Single-family Residential	60	50
	Multi-family Residential	65	55
	Semiresidential/Commercial	70	60

Source: LACC , Section 12.08.440.

The County Noise Ordinance states that noise levels caused by any air-conditioning or refrigeration equipment shall not exceed the levels identified in **Table 4.I-10**, *County of Los Angeles Residential Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Standards.*

The County Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.350 provides a presumed perception threshold of 0.01 inch-per second RMS; however, this applies to ground-borne vibrations from long-term operational activities, such as surface traffic, and not to short-term activities such as construction. Therefore, the 0.01 inch-per second RMS vibration criteria is used in connection with the Project's operation-related vibration impacts. The vibration level of 0.01 inch-per second RMS is equivalent to 0.04 inches per second PPV.

Table 4.I-10

County of Los Angeles Residential Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Standards

Measurement Location	Units Installed Before 1-1-80 dBA	Units Installed On or After 1-1-80 dBA
Any point on neighboring property line, 5 feet above grade level, no closer than 3 feet from any wall.	60	55
Center of neighboring patio, 5 feet above grade level, no closer than 3 feet from any wall.	55	50
Outside the neighboring living area window nearest the equipment location, not more than 3 feet from the window opening, but at least 3 feet from any other surface.	55	50

Source: County of Los Angeles Ordinance, No. 11743, LACC, Section 12.08.530.

3. PROJECT IMPACTS

a. Methodology

(1) On-Site Construction Noise

On-site construction noise impacts were evaluated by determining the noise levels generated by the different types of construction activity, calculating the construction-related noise level at nearby sensitive receptor locations, and comparing these construction-related noise levels to existing ambient noise levels (i.e., noise levels without construction noise). More, specifically, the following steps were undertaken to assess construction-period noise impacts.

1. Ambient noise levels at surrounding sensitive receptor locations were estimated based on field measurement data (see Table 4.I-1);

2. Typical noise levels for each type of construction equipment were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) roadway construction noise model (RCNM);

3. Distances between construction site locations (noise source) and surrounding sensitive receptors were measured using Project architectural drawings, Google Earth, and site plans;

4. The construction noise level was then calculated, in terms of hourly L_{eq}, for sensitive receptor locations based on the standard point source noise-distance attenuation factor of 6.0 dBA for each doubling of distance; and

5. Construction noise levels were then compared to the construction noise significance thresholds identified below.

(2) Off-Site Roadway Noise (Construction and Operation)

Roadway noise impacts have been evaluated using the Caltrans TeNS methodology based on the roadway traffic volume data provided in the Traffic Impact Study prepared for the Project. This methodology allows for the definition of roadway configurations, barrier information (if any), and receiver locations. Roadway noise attributable to project development was calculated and compared to baseline noise levels that would occur under the "without project" condition.

(3) Stationary Point-Source Noise (Operation)

Stationary point-source noise impacts have been evaluated by identifying the noise levels generated by outdoor stationary noise sources such as rooftop mechanical equipment and loading dock activities, calculating the hourly L_{eq} noise level from each noise source at surrounding sensitive receiver property line locations, and comparing such noise levels to existing ambient noise levels. More specifically, the following steps were undertaken to calculate outdoor stationary point-source noise impacts:

1. Ambient noise levels at surrounding sensitive receptor locations were estimated based on field measurement data (see Table 4.I-1);

2. Distances between stationary noise sources and surrounding sensitive receptor locations were measured using project architectural drawings, Google Earth, and site plans;

3. Stationary-source noise levels were then calculated for each sensitive receptor location based on the standard point source noise-distance attenuation factor of 6.0 dBA for each doubling of distance;

4. Noise level increases were compared to the stationary source noise significance thresholds identified below; and

5. For outdoor mechanical equipment, the maximum allowable noise emissions from any and all outdoor mechanical equipment were specified such that noise levels would not exceed the significance threshold identified below.

(4) Ground-Borne Vibration (Construction and Operation)

Ground-borne vibration impacts were evaluated by identifying potential vibration sources, measuring the distance between vibration sources and surrounding structure locations, and making a significance determination based on the significance thresholds described below.

(5) Helicopter Noise

Helicopter noise impacts were evaluated by predicting the CNEL levels due to helicopter operations at the two proposed interim helistop locations (Interim 1 Helistop and Interim 2 Helistop), and at the Future permanent Helistop location; comparing these against current CNEL levels at the current Helistop location and determining the increase; and comparing the increases to the applicable CNEL and L_{max} significance thresholds. The significance threshold for the helicopter operations related noise impact is based on projected changes in noise levels (increases) from existing to the future conditions, with consideration of existing ambient noise environments and the regulatory framework described above. The applicable

significance threshold with respect to helicopter operation per FAA and Caltrans is provided in terms of CNEL. In addition to the CNEL threshold, a single-event noise level significance threshold is recommended in terms of L_{max}. As discussed above with respect to the community noise assessment, changes in noise levels of less than 3 dBA are generally not discernable to most people, while changes greater than 5 dBA L_{max} are readily noticeable and would be considered a significant increase (Bies & Hansen, *Engineering Noise Control,* 1988). Therefore, the significance threshold for the single-event noise level (in L_{max}) is utilized by evaluating the incremental change from the existing with that of the future helicopter operations.

b. Significance Thresholds

The potential for noise impacts is based on thresholds derived from Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Initial Study Checklist screening questions, which are based in part on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. These questions are as follows:

Noise. Would the project result in:

a) Exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance(Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08), or applicable standards of other agencies?

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from parking areas?

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems?

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Significance thresholds have been developed based on these factors and the applicable regulatory requirements, as presented below.

(1) Construction Noise

Since the Project construction period would have a duration of more than 10 days and would not occur between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. Monday through Saturday, or at any time on Sundays and holidays (consistent with provisions of the LACC), noise during construction would have a significant impact if it would:

NOISE-1 Result in construction equipment noise exceeding 60 dBA, L_{eq} at single-family residences and mobile homes; 65 dBA, L_{eq} at multi-family residences; or 70 dBA, L_{eq} at transient lodging.

NOISE-2 Result in off-site Project construction traffic noise exceeding 75 dBA, L_{eq} at single-family residences and mobile homes; 80 dBA, L_{eq} at multi-family residences; or 85 dBA, L_{eq} at transient lodging.

(2) Operational Noise

Noise during operation would have a significant impact if it would:

NOISE-3 Increase ambient noise levels by 5 dBA CNEL or more at a land use currently experiencing "normally acceptable" or "conditionally acceptable" noise levels; or increase ambient noise levels by 3 dBA CNEL or more at a land use currently experiencing "normally unacceptable" or "clearly unacceptable" noise levels; or result in helicopter operations that generate noise levels in excess of 65 dBA CNEL at a sensitive land use and increase ambient noise levels by 1.5 dBA CNEL or more; or, for a single helicopter operation, generate an incremental noise increase of 5 dBA L_{max} or more, compared to existing helicopter operations, at a sensitive land use.

NOISE-4 Result in non-roadway-related noise, such as building mechanical/electrical equipment or the use of outdoor amenity spaces, which exceeds ambient noise levels at noise-sensitive uses, in violation of the County Noise Ordinance.

In addition, the LACC provides guidance for calculation of short-term annoying sounds of the type that could be generated within a project's parking structure. Accordingly, the Project would have a potentially significant impact on Noise if it would:

NOISE-5 Result in maximum noise (L_{max}) generated from the operation of the parking structure (e.g., car alarms) exceeding the average (L_{eq}) ambient noise level by 10 dBA.

(3) Ground-Borne Vibration

Vibration would have a significant impact if it would:

NOISE-6 Result in Project construction activities causing ground-borne vibration levels to exceed the applicable building damage threshold of 0.5 inch-per-second PPV at the nearest residential buildings.

NOISE-7 Result in Project construction and operation activities causing ground-borne vibration levels to exceed the human annoyance threshold, 0.04-inch-per-second PPV, at nearby sensitive land uses.

c. Project Characteristics or Design Features

(1) Project Characteristics

All outdoor mechanical building and electrical equipment would be designed to meet the requirements of LACC, Section 12.08.530.

(2) Project Design Features

In addition to compliance with LACC requirements in future construction, the following Project Design Features would be implemented to reduce Project-generated noise and were incorporated into analytical assumptions prior to the determination of potential impacts.

PDF-NOISE-1: The Project contractor(s) will equip all construction equipment, fixed and mobile, with properly operating and maintained noise mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.

PDF-NOISE-2: On-site construction equipment staging area shall be located as far as feasible from sensitive uses/hospital patient buildings.

PDF-NOISE-3: Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited near sensitive uses/patient buildings.

PDF-NOISE-4: Engine idling from construction equipment such as bulldozers and haul trucks shall be limited, to the extent feasible.

PDF NOISE-5: Effective noise barriers will be designed and erected as needed to shield on-site uses from excessive construction-related noise.

PDF NOISE-6: To reduce the potential for construction-related vibration effects to on-site operating rooms or other vibration sensitive medical uses (such as laboratories), the Project contractor(s) shall perform appropriate study of the potential for peak particle velocities to reach or exceed 0.008 inches per second PPV whenever construction involving the use of heavy duty equipment is planned within 125 feet of such an on-site medical use. If, based on site-specific conditions, this study indicates potential for detrimental effects, strategies to minimize the effects shall be incorporated into the construction plan.

PDF-NOISE-7: As required by LACC, an acoustical analysis of the mechanical plans of the proposed buildings will be prepared by a qualified acoustical engineer, prior to issuance of building permits, to ensure that all mechanical equipment would be designed to meet noise limits in Table 4.I-6.

d. Analysis of Project Impacts

(1) Construction

(a) On-site Construction Noise

Threshold NOISE-1: Would Project construction equipment noise exceed 60 dBA, L_{eq} at single-family residences; 65 dBA, L_{eq} at multi-family residences; or 70 dBA, L_{eq} at transient lodging?

Impact Statement NOISE -1 *On-site construction noise associated with the Project would increase noise levels at nearby residential uses in excess of established thresholds. Therefore, impacts would be significant without implementation of mitigation measures.*

Noise impacts from construction activities are generally a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, equipment locations, the sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. Individual construction phases will typically be undertaken in four stages: (1) demolition; (2) grading; (3) building construction; and (4) paving. Each stage involves the use of different kinds of construction equipment and, therefore, has its own distinct noise characteristics. Demolition typically involves the use of excavator, tractor/loader/backhoe, concrete saw, dozer, water truck, and loader. Grading typically involves the use of drill water truck, dozer, tractor/loader/backhoe, and grader. Building construction typically involves the use of crane, forklift, welder, tractor/loader/backhoe, air compressor, and water truck. Paving typically involves the use of tractor/loader/backhoe, concrete mixer truck, roller, paver, and trencher. The Project would be constructed using typical construction techniques.

Project construction would require the use of mobile heavy equipment with high noise level characteristics. Individual pieces of construction equipment that would be used for Project construction produce maximum noise levels of 74 dBA to 85 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet from the noise source, as shown in **Table 4.I-11**, *Construction Equipment Noise Levels*. These maximum noise levels would occur when equipment is operating under full power conditions. However, equipment used on construction sites often operate under less than full power conditions, or part power as shown in the first column in Table 4.I-8. As shown in Table 4.I-8, the part power percentage (%) of construction equipment is based on the Construction Noise Control Specification developed for the Central Artery/Tunnel project in Boston.[10] To more accurately characterize construction-period noise levels, the average (Hourly L_{eq}) noise level associated with each construction stage is calculated based on the quantity, type, and usage factors for each type of equipment that would be used during each construction stage and are typically attributable to multiple pieces of equipment operating simultaneously.

Construction noise levels were estimated based on an industry standard sound attenuation rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance for point sources (e.g., construction equipment). Within the analysis, all construction equipment was assumed to operate simultaneously at the construction area nearest to potentially affected residential receptors. These assumptions represent a worst-case noise scenario as construction activities would routinely be spread throughout the construction site further away from noise sensitive receptors. In addition, noise from different construction stages, which have the potential to occur simultaneously were added together to provide a composite construction noise level. A summary of the construction noise impacts at the nearby sensitive receptors is provided in **Table 4.I-12,** *Estimate of Maximum Construction Noise Levels(L_{eq}) at Off-Site Sensitive Receptor Locations*. Detailed noise calculations for construction activities are provided in Appendix H of this EIR.

[10] *Federal Highway Administration, Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide, 2006.*

Table 4.I-11

Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Estimated Usage Factor, %	Typical Noise Level at 50 feet from Equipment, dBA (L_{max})
Air Compressor	50	78
Concrete Mixer Truck	40	79
Chain Saw	20	85
Cranes	40	81
Dozer	40	82
Excavator	40	81
Forklift	10	75
Grader	40	85
Rubber Tired Loader	40	79
Other Equipment (Trencher)	50	85
Paver	50	77
Roller	20	80
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	25	80
Water Truck	10	80
Welder	40	74

Source: FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide, 2006.

As shown in Table 4.I-12, construction noise levels would exceed the Project's significance threshold at the following receptor location

- R3 during the following construction phases: Phase C, Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 5, Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed;
- R4 during construction Phase 4; and
- R5 during construction phases: Phase 2, Phase 4, and Phase 5.

As such, construction-period noise impacts would be significant. Mitigation measures are therefore prescribed to reduce construction noise impacts to these sensitive noise receptors, as presented below in subsection 4. *Mitigation Measures*, below.

Table 4.I-12

Estimate of Maximum Construction Noise Levels (L_{eq}) at Off-Site Sensitive Receiver Locations

Construction Phases	Noise Sensitive Receptor	Nearest Distance between Receptor and Construction Site, feet	Estimated Maximum Construction Noise Levels at the Noise Sensitive Receptor by Construction Phase,[a] Hourly L_{eq} (dBA)	Project's Significance Threshold (dBA)	Exceeds Significance threshold?
Phase C	R3: South of the Medical Center Campus	80	85	60	Yes
	R4 [b]: North of the Medical Center Campus	1,300	46	65	No
	R5 [b]: East of the Medical Center Campus	1,100	47	60	No
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	1,500	45	60	No
Phase 1	R3 [b]: South of the Medical Center Campus	750	44	60	No
	R4 [b]: North of the Medical Center Campus	350	66	65	No
	R5 [c]: East of the Medical Center Campus	1,200	45	60	No
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	1,000	47	60	No
Phase 2	R3 [c]: South of the Medical Center Campus	350	62	60	Yes
	R4 [b]: North of the Medical Center Campus	750	46	65	No
	R5 [c]: East of the Medical Center Campus	345	62	60	Yes
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	2,200	31	60	No
Phase 3	R3 [c]: South of the Medical Center Campus	215	70	60	Yes
	R4 [c]: North of the Medical Center Campus	750	59	65	No
	R5 [c]: East of the Medical Center Campus	850	53	60	No
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	1,450	43	60	No
Phase 4	R3 [c]: South of the Medical Center Campus	560	58	60	No
	R4: North of the Medical Center Campus	200	72	65	Yes
	R5: East of the Medical Center Campus	160	74	60	Yes
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	2,000	37	60	No

Table 4.I-12 (Continued)

Estimate of Maximum Construction Noise Levels (L_{eq}) at Off-Site Sensitive Receiver Locations

Construction Phases	Noise Sensitive Receptor	Nearest Distance between Receptor and Construction Site, feet	Estimated Maximum Construction Noise Levels at the Noise Sensitive Receptor by Construction Phase,[a] Hourly L_{eq} (dBA)	Project's Significance Threshold (dBA)	Exceeds Significance threshold?
Phase 5	R3: South of the Medical Center Campus	55	83	60	Yes
	R4 [b]: North of the Medical Center Campus	600	53	65	No
	R5: East of the Medical Center Campus	110	77	60	Yes
	R6 [b]: West of the Medical Center Campus	2,500	35	60	No
Phase 6	R3: South of the Medical Center Campus	70	83	60	Yes
	R4 [c]: North of the Medical Center Campus	400	63	65	No
	R5 [b]: East of the Medical Center Campus	1,700	40	60	No
	R6: West of the Medical Center Campus	170	75	60	No
Phase LA Biomed	R3: South of the Medical Center Campus	65	82	60	Yes
	R4 [c]: North of the Medical Center Campus	1,200	42	65	No
	R5 [b]: East of the Medical Center Campus	1,400	40	60	No
	R6: West of the Medical Center Campus	1,100	52	60	No

[a] *Estimated construction noise levels represent the worst-case condition when all noise generators are located closest to the receptors and are not expected to last the entire construction duration.*
[b] *Receptors are fully shielded from the construction site by existing off-site buildings.*
[c] *Receptors are partially shielded from the construction site by existing off-site buildings.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016

(b) Off-Site Construction Activities

Threshold NOISE-2 Would Project construction traffic noise exceed 75 dBA, L_{eq} at single-family residences and mobile homes; 80 dBA, L_{eq} at multi-family residences; or 85 dBA, L_{eq} at transient lodging?

Impact Statement NOISE-2: *Off-site construction traffic would not exceed the significance thresholds at off-site noise sensitive receptor locations. Impacts to off-site sensitive receptors would be less than significant.*

There would be material delivery truck trips throughout the construction period. The truck haul routes will comply with the approved truck routes designated within the County. Trucks traveling to and from the Medical Center Campus must travel along the designated truck route. Trucks are expected to travel on Carson Street, 220th Street, Vermont Street, and Figueroa Street to access the Harbor Freeway (I-110).

The Project's truck trips would result in a total noise level (exiting plus project trucks) of approximately 61.9 dBA, L_{eq} at 25 feet distance along Carson Street, 62.8 dBA along 220th Street, 61.5 dBA along Vermont Street, and 61.9 dBA along Figueroa Street. The noise levels by truck trips would be below the significance thresholds of 75 dBA, L_{eq} at single-family residences and mobile homes; 80 dBA, L_{eq} at multi-family residences; or 85 dBA, L_{eq} at transit lodging. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

(c) On-Site Sensitive Receptors

As discussed above, construction activities would temporarily increase the existing ambient noise in close proximity of the construction site within the Project areas. The on-site hospital uses are sensitive receptors, but effects of the Project itself on these included receptors are not considered a project impact to the environment under CEQA. Nonetheless, due to the sensitive on-site receptors, the potential for noise to affect on-site receptors is presented in this Draft EIR. The on-site hospital uses are noise-sensitive. At various times throughout the construction of the Master Plan Project, use of heavy duty construction equipment could be closer than 100 feet to occupied on-site patient rooms and it would increase the ambient noise levels at on-site noise sensitive uses. PDF-NOISE-2, PDF-NOISE-3, and PDF-NOISE-4 are designed to minimize the generation of on-site noise to the extent feasible. PDF NOISE-5 has been included to ensure appropriate noise barriers are designed and erected when construction is planned within close proximity to existing on-site noise-sensitive uses to minimize effects to on-site hospital uses. However, the upper floors (i.e. above 2nd floor) of the existing hospital buildings would not experience the same noise reductions as the result of the noise barriers since the proposed barrier would not block the line of sight between the construction site and upper floors of the existing hospital buildings. Therefore, detailed acoustical studies should be conducted prior to the construction phases.

(2) Operation

Threshold NOISE-3: Would the Project increase ambient noise levels by 5 dBA CNEL or more at a land use currently experiencing noise levels characterized as "normally acceptable" or "conditionally acceptable"; or increase ambient noise levels by 3 dBA CNEL or more at a land use currently experiencing "normally unacceptable" or "clearly unacceptable" noise levels? Would helicopter operations generate noise levels in excess of 65 dBA CNEL at a sensitive land use and increase ambient noise levels by 1.5 dBA CNEL or more? Would maximum noise levels from a single helicopter operation cause an incremental noise increase of 5 dBA L_{max} or more, compared to existing helicopter operations, at a sensitive land use?

Impact Statement NOISE-3: *Project implementation would increase noise levels at adjacent noise-sensitive receptors in the Project area as the result of increased Project traffic, but traffic would not exceed established noise thresholds at those receptors and impacts would be less than significant. Helicopter activity associated with use of the proposed Interim 1 and 2 Helistops would exceed established thresholds at sensitive land uses, which is a significant, although temporary and periodic, impact. Project-related noise from helicopter activity associated with use of the permanent helistop, following Master Plan Project buildout, would be less than significant.*

(i) Impacts Under Existing Traffic Baseline Conditions

Future roadway noise levels were calculated along various arterial segments adjacent to the Medical Center Campus. Roadway noise attributable to project development was calculated using the traffic noise model previously described and was compared to baseline noise levels that would occur under the "No Project" condition.

Project impacts are shown in **Table 4.I-13**, *Off-Site Traffic Noise Impacts- Project Build Out.* As indicated, the maximum increase in project-related traffic noise levels over existing traffic noise levels would be 0.7 dBA, CNEL, which would occur along 220th Street, between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue. This increase in sound level would be well below a "clearly noticeable" increase of 5.0 dBA, CNEL in an area characterized by conditionally acceptable noise levels (see Table 4.I-4),[11] and the increase in sound level would be substantially lower at the remaining roadway segments analyzed. The project-related noise increases would be less than the threshold and therefore less than significant, and no mitigation measures would be required.

(ii) Impacts Under Future Traffic Baseline Conditions

Future roadway noise levels were calculated along various arterial segments adjacent to the Project Site and compared to 2021 baseline traffic noise levels assuming implementation of the cumulative projects. Project impacts are shown in **Table 4.I-14**, *Off-Site Traffic Noise Impacts – Future 2030 Area-Wide Growth with Project.* As indicated therein, the maximum increase attributable to Project-related traffic would be 0.6 dBA CNEL along 220th Street between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue. This would be below the "clearly noticeable" increase threshold of 5.0 dBA CNEL applicable to land uses experiencing normally acceptable noise levels (see Table 4.H-4),[12] and the increase in noise would be substantially lower at the remaining roadway segments analyzed. Project-related noise increases, when measured against the 2030 with Area-Wide Growth conditions, would therefore be less than significant.

Noise would be substantially lower at the remaining roadway segments analyzed. Project-related noise increases, when measured against the 2030 with Area-Wide Growth conditions, would therefore be less than significant.

(iii) Impacts from Helicopter Operations

As part of the Master Plan Project, a permanent new Helistop would be located on the rooftop of the New Hospital Tower. However, as previously discussed, following demolition of the existing helistop and prior to construction of the New Hospital Tower and permanent new Helistop, two interim helistops would be constructed for temporary use. The Interim 1 Helistop is proposed in the existing Harbor-UCLA Professional Building parking lot near the southwestern corner of the Medical Center Campus, and the Interim 2 Helistop would be located in the LA BioMed surface parking lot, approximately 230 feet east of the Interim 1 Helistop location. Pads for both helistops would be raised approximately 10 feet above the adjacent grade. The helicopter flight paths for the Interim 1 Helistop and Interim 2 Helistop locations are illustrated on **Figure 4.I-5**, *Helistop Operation CNEL Noise Contour – Interim 1 Helistop Location*, and **Figure 4.I-6,** *Helistop Operation CNEL Noise Contour – Interim 2 Helistop Location*, respectively. This noise analysis assumes that future helicopter operations would be similar to helicopter operations under existing conditions, as

[11] *Engineering Noise Control, Bies & Hansen, 1988.*

[12] *Engineering Noise Control, Bies & Hansen, 1988.*

Table 4.I-13

Off-Site Traffic Noise Impacts – Project Build Out Conditions

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)			Exceed Threshold?
	Existing [a] (A)	Existing with Project Build Out [b] (B)	Project Increment (B - A)	
Carson Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	70.6	70.7	0.1	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Budlong Avenue	70.6	70.7	0.1	No
Between Budlong Avenue and Berendo Avenue	70.5	70.7	0.2	No
Between Berendo Avenue and Medical Center Drive	70.6	71.0	0.4	No
Between Medical Center Drive and Vermont Avenue	70.9	71.3	0.4	No
220th Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	60.6	60.9	0.3	No
Between Normandie and Myler Street	62.7	63.2	0.5	No
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	63.7	64.4	0.7	No
East of Figueroa Street	67.5	68.0	0.5	No
Figueroa Street				
South of 220th Street	69.3	69.4	0.1	No
223rd Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	69.6	69.7	0.1	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Myler Street	69.8	69.9	0.1	No
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	69.7	69.8	0.1	No
Between Vermont Avenue and I-110 SB Ramps	70.6	70.9	0.3	No
Between I-110 SB Ramps and Figueroa Street	70.5	70.7	0.2	No
Western Avenue				
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	70.5	70.5	0.0	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	70.6	70.6	0.0	No
Between 223rd Street and Sepulveda Boulevard	70.7	70.7	0.0	No
Myler Street				
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	60.6	61.2	0.6	No
Normandie Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	69.0	69.2	0.2	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	68.8	69.1	0.3	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	68.5	68.7	0.2	No
Budlong Avenue				
North of Carson Street	56.2	56.2	0.0	No
Berendo Avenue				
North of Carson Street	57.3	57.3	0.0	No

Table 4.I-13 (Continued)

Off-Site Traffic Noise Impacts – Project Build Out Conditions

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)			Exceed Threshold?
	Existing [a] (A)	Existing with Project Build Out [b] (B)	Project Increment (B - A)	
Vermont Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	70.1	70.2	0.1	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	70.4	70.6	0.2	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	70.0	70.3	0.3	No
Medical Center Drive				
North of Carson Street	56.1	56.1	0.0	No

[a] *Existing data is taken from Table 4.I-1.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

Table 4.I-14

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 Area-Wide Growth with Project

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Future Project Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Future No Project (2030 Area Wide Growth) (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
Carson Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	71.7	71.8	0.1	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Budlong Avenue	71.8	71.9	0.1	No
Between Budlong Avenue and Berendo Avenue	71.8	72.0	0.2	No
Between Berendo Avenue and Medical Center Drive	71.8	72.1	0.3	No
Between Medical Center Drive and Vermont Avenue	71.8	72.1	0.3	No
220th Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	61.1	61.4	0.3	No
Between Normandie and Myler Street	63.2	63.6	0.4	No

Table 4.I-14 (Continued)

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 Area-Wide Growth with Project

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Future Project Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Future No Project (2030 Area Wide Growth) (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	64.2	64.8	0.6	No
East of Figueroa Street	68.1	68.6	0.5	No
Figueroa Street				
South of 220th Street	69.9	70.1	0.2	No
223rd Street				No
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	70.2	70.2	0.0	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Myler Street	70.4	70.5	0.1	No
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	70.3	70.4	0.1	No
Between Vermont Avenue and I-110 SB Ramps	71.2	71.5	0.3	No
Between I-110 SB Ramps and Figueroa Street	71.1	71.3	0.2	No
Western Avenue				
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	71.0	71.1	0.1	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	71.2	71.2	0.0	No
Between 223rd Street and Sepulveda Boulevard	71.3	71.3	0.0	No
Myler Street				
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	61.1	61.6	0.5	No
Normandie Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	69.5	69.7	0.2	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	69.4	69.6	0.2	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	69.1	69.2	0.1	No

Table 4.I-14 (Continued)

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 Area-Wide Growth with Project

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Future Project Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Future No Project (2030 Area Wide Growth) (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
Budlong Avenue				
North of Carson Street	56.7	56.7	0.0	No
Berendo Avenue				
North of Carson Street	57.8	57.8	0.0	No
Vermont Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	70.7	70.8	0.1	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	70.9	71.1	0.2	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	70.6	70.8	0.2	No
Medical Center Drive				
North of Carson Street	56.6	56.6	0.0	No

[a] *Include future growth plus related (cumulative) projects and proposed project traffic.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

discussed in the Helistop Relocation Noise Impact Study provided in Appendix H of this Draft EIR. Figure 4.I-5 shows the calculated CNEL noise contours generated by the helicopter operations at the Interim 1 Helistop location. As shown on Figure 4.I-5, the 65 CNEL noise contour would extend just beyond the southern property line of the Medical Center Campus.

Table 4.I-15, *Helicopter Noise Analysis – Interim 1 Helistop Locations,* summarizes the predicted noise levels in CNEL for helicopter operations at the Interim 1 Helistop location.

As shown in Table 4.I-15, the predicted CNEL levels due to the helicopter operations at the Interim 1 Helistop location ranged from 37.0 dBA CNEL at receptors R1 and R2 to 58.6 dBA CNEL at receptor R3. Compared with the current Helistop, these predicted CNEL levels for the Interim 1 Helistop would result in a higher CNEL level at receptors (R3 through R7). Also included in Table 4.I-15 are the ambient noise levels

Table 4.I-15

Helicopter Noise Analysis – Interim 1 Helistop Locations

		Existing Conditions			Future Conditions		Increase in Ambient Noise Levels due to Future Helicopter Operations (dBA) "F=E-C"
Location	Longitudinal Distance from Interim 1 Helistop,[a] Feet	Existing Measured Ambient Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "A"	Existing Helicopter Operation CNEL (dBA) "B"	Existing Ambient With Existing Helicopter Operation, CNEL (dBA) "C=A+B"	Future Helicopter Operations Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "D"	Ambient With Future Helicopter Operations, CNEL (dBA) "E=A+D"	
R1	2470	70.5	47.6	70.5	37.0	70.5	0.0
R2	2040	65.6	50.0	65.7	37.0	65.6	-0.1
R3	260	64.3	41.3	64.3	58.6	65.3	1.0
R4	580	70.7	38.0	70.7	53.6	70.8	0.1
R5	700	53.1	35.8	53.2	47.1	54.1	0.9
R6	870	56.4	35.4	56.4	46.6	56.8	0.4
R7	1710	64.6	33.5	64.6	38.8	64.6	0.0

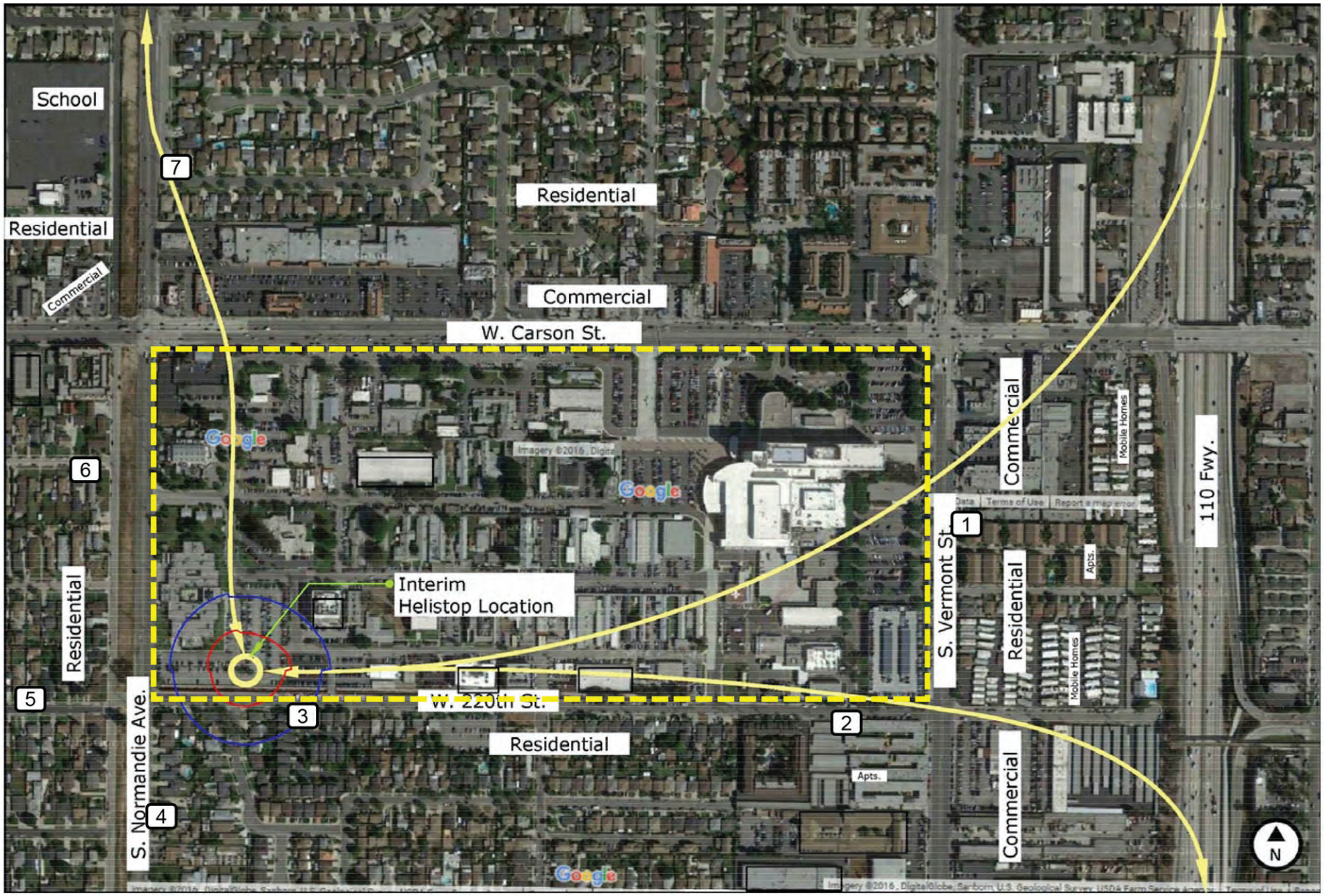
[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the Interim 1 Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

with helicopter operations under both existing and future conditions at the Interim 1 Helistop location. As indicated in Table 4.I-15, future helicopter operations would result in a maximum increase of 0.1 dBA CNEL at receptor R4 to 1.0 dBA CNEL at receptor R3 (with no increase in helicopter noise levels at receptors R1, R2 and R7). The estimated increase would be below the Project's significance threshold of 1.5 dBA CNEL.

Table 4.I-16, *Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Interim 1 Helistop,* presents the predicted helicopter single-event noise levels at R1 through R7 under the existing and the Interim 1 Helistop location in SEL and L_{max}. SEL levels are provided for informational purposes only, as the County does not have criteria as relates to SEL levels. A single helicopter operational event would generate noise levels at receptors in the vicinity of the Helistop, which could result in awakening based on the 1997 FICAN study. However, helicopter nighttime operations would be minimal, approximately 1.8 events per month.

As indicated in Table 4.I-16, the predicted L_{max} due to the helicopter (i.e., Sikorsky S-70) operation at the Interim 1 Helistop location would result in an increase of 2.7 dBA L_{max} (at receptor R4) to 5.6 dBA L_{max} (at receptor R3), as compared with the existing conditions. The estimated L_{max} increase would exceed the Project's significance threshold of 5.0 dBA L_{max} at receptor R3. Therefore, the relocation of the existing Helistop to the Interim 1 Helistop location would result in a significant impact, which would be temporary while the permanent Helistop is constructed on the rooftop of the New Hospital Tower.



Project Site

Flight Paths

Noise Contours: 60 CNEL

65 CNEL

1 Noise Measurement Locations

PCR

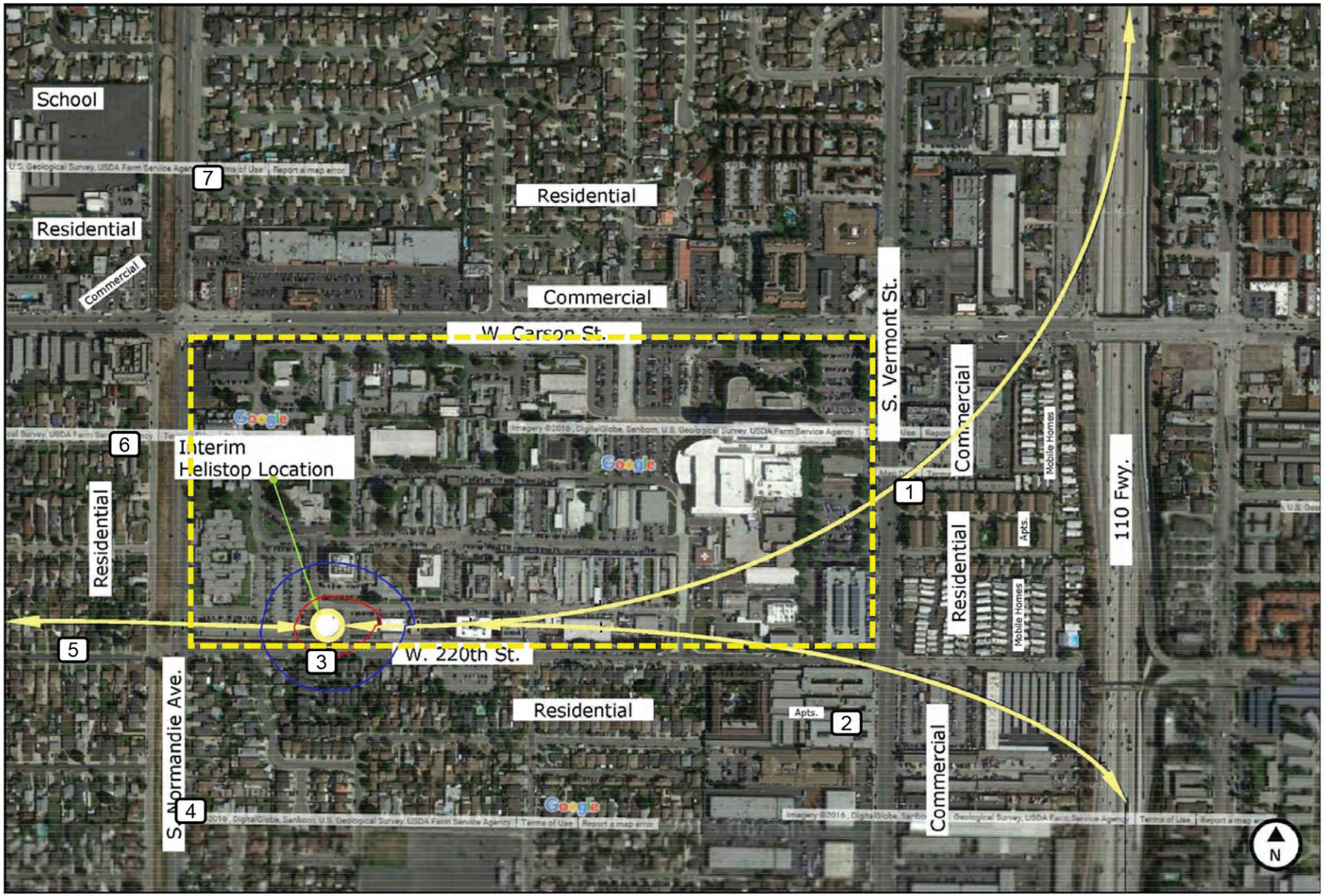
Helistop Operation CNEL Noise Contour – Interim 1 Helistop Location

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Acoustical Engineering services, Inc., 2016.

FIGURE

4.I-5



Project Site

Flight Paths

Noise Contours: 60 CNEL

65 CNEL

1 Noise Measurement Locations

PCR

Helistop Operation CNEL Noise Contour – Interim 2 Helistop Location

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Acoustical Engineering services, Inc., 2016.

FIGURE

4.I-6

Table 4.I-16

Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Interim 1 Helistop

Location	Longitudinal Distance from Interim 1 Helistop,[a] Feet	Land Use Descriptions	Predicted Helicopter (S-70) Single-Event Levels, SEL/L_{max} (dBA)		Increase in Noise Levels from Existing to Future Conditions, SEL/L_{max} (dBA)
			Existing Helistop	Interim 1 Helistop	
R1	2470	Residential	100.8/85.4	92.1/81.4	-8.7/-4.0
R2	2040	Residential	102.9/86.5	90.6/81.2	-12.3/-5.3
R3	260	Residential	96.9/84.1	112.4/89.7	15.5/5.6
R4	580	Residential	94.2/82.7	107.0/85.4	12.8/2.7
R5	700	Residential	91.9/81.8	100.3/81.6	8.4/-0.2
R6	870	Residential	90.7/81.8	101.4/85.5	10.7/3.7
R7	1710	Residential/School	88.1/79.5	93.9/83.7	5.8/4.2

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the Interim 1 Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

The calculated CNEL noise contours generated by helicopter operations at the proposed Interim 2 Helistop location are provided on Figure 4.I-6. As shown on Figure 4.I-6, the 65 CNEL noise contour would extend just beyond the southern property line of the Medical Center Campus.

Table 4.I-17, *Helicopter Noise Analysis – Interim 2 Helistop Locations*, presents the predicted helicopter noise levels in CNEL with the helicopter operations at the Interim 2 Helistop location.

As shown in Table 4.I-17, the predicted CNEL levels due to the helicopter operations at the Interim 2 Helistop location ranged from 35.6 dBA CNEL at receptor R7 to 63.7 dBA CNEL at receptor R3. Similar to the Interim 1 Helistop location, the predicted helicopter CNEL levels (from the Interim 2 Helistop location) would result in higher CNEL levels at receptors (R3 through R7). When considering the ambient noise levels with the helicopter operations under both existing and future conditions at the Interim 2 Helistop location, future helicopter operations would result in a maximum increase of 0.2 dBA CNEL at receptor R6 to 2.7 dBA CNEL at receptor R3 (with no increase in helicopter noise levels at receptors R1, R2, R4 and R7). The estimated increase of 2.7 dBA CNEL would exceed the Project's significance threshold increase of 1.5 dBA CNEL at receptor R3. Therefore, the impact would be significant, albeit temporary and periodic, lasting only until implementation of the future permanent Helistop on the New Hospital Tower rooftop.

Table 4.I-18, *Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Interim 2 Helistop,* presents the predicted helicopter single-event noise levels under the existing and the Interim 2 Helistop location.

As indicated in Table 4.I-18, the predicted L_{max} due to the helicopter operation at the Interim 2 Helistop location would result in an increase of 0.3 dBA L_{max} (at receptors R4 and R5) to 15.4 dBA L_{max} (at receptor R3, directly south of the Interim 2 Helistop), as compared to the existing conditions. The estimated L_{max} increase would exceed the Project's significance threshold of 5.0 dBA L_{max} at receptor R3. Therefore, noise impacts

Table 4.I-17

Helicopter Noise Analysis – Interim 2 Helistop Locations

Location	Longitudinal Distance from Interim 1 Helistop,[a] Feet	Existing Conditions: Existing Measured Ambient Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "A"	Existing Conditions: Existing Helicopter Operation CNEL (dBA) "B"	Existing Conditions: Existing Ambient With Existing Helicopter Operation, CNEL (dBA) "C=A+B"	Future Conditions: Future Helicopter Operations Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "D"	Future Conditions: Ambient With Future Helicopter Operations, CNEL (dBA) "E=A+D"	Increase in Ambient Noise Levels due to Future Helicopter Operations (dBA) "F=E-C"
R1	2250	70.5	47.6	70.5	38.0	70.5	0.0
R2	1820	65.6	50.0	65.7	38.3	65.6	-0.1
R3	130	64.3	41.3	64.3	63.7	67.0	2.7
R4	720	70.7	38.0	70.7	50.2	70.7	0.0
R5	930	53.1	35.8	53.2	45.3	53.8	0.6
R6	1030	56.4	35.4	56.4	43.3	56.6	0.2
R7	1765	64.6	33.5	64.6	35.6	64.6	0.0

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the Interim 2 Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

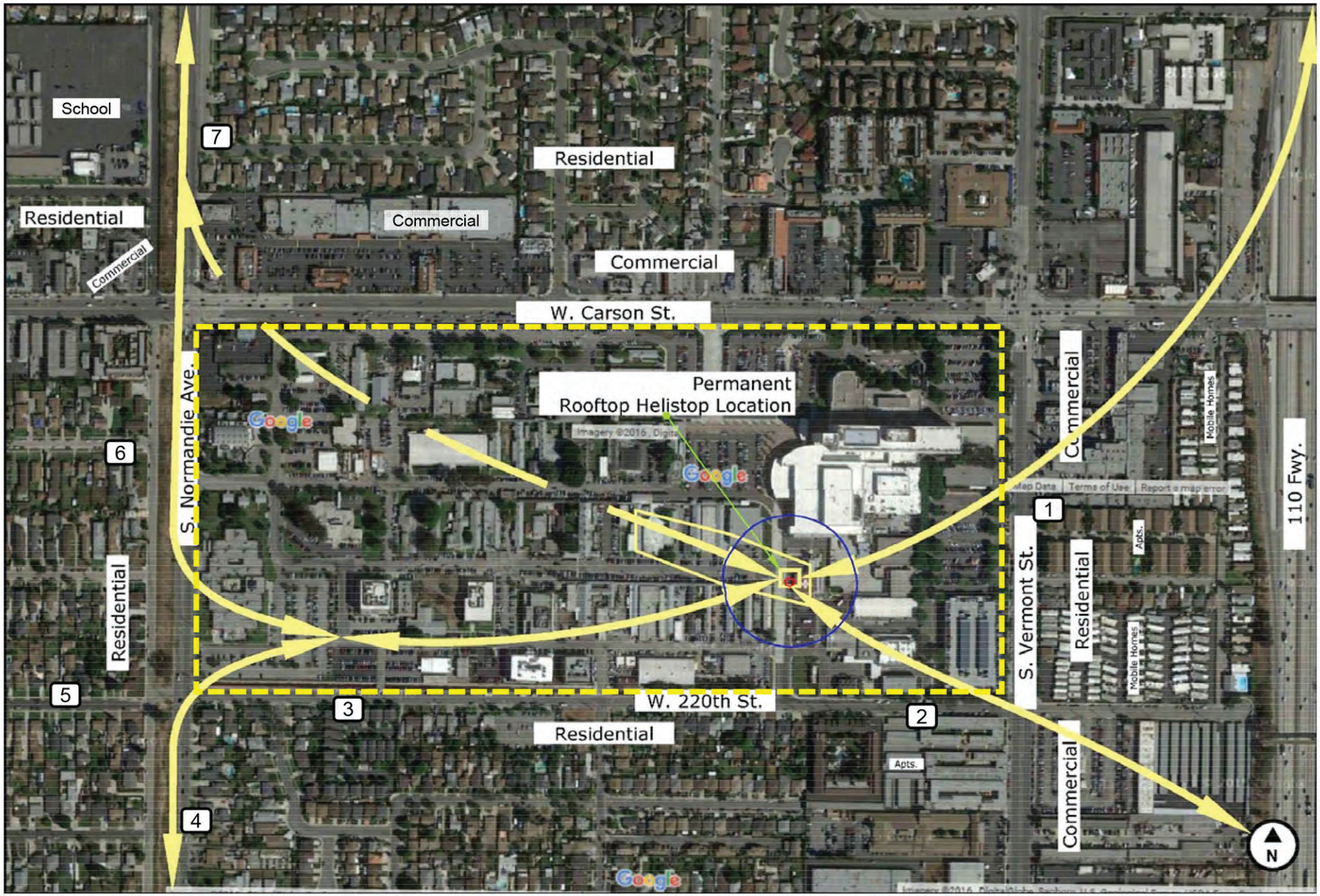
Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

associated with the relocation to the existing Helistop to the Interim 2 Helistop location would result in a significant impact, which would be temporary while the permanent Helistop is constructed at the roof level of the future hospital building. However, there are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the increase at receptor R3 below the level of significance. Therefore, the impact would be significant and unavoidable; however, impacts would be temporary, lasting only until the implementation of the future permanent Helistop location.

The permanent Helistop would be located at the roof level of the future hospital building, approximately 133 feet above local grade. **Figure 4.I-7**, *Helistop Operation Noise Contour – Permanent Rooftop Helistop,* shows the helicopter flight paths with the future permanent helistop. The future helicopter operations (i.e., number of flights per day) are assumed to be similar to the existing conditions. The calculated CNEL noise contours generated by the future helicopter operations are illustrated on Figure 4.I-7. As shown on Figure 4.I-7, the 60 and 65 dBA CNEL noise contour falls within the medical campus.

Table 4.I-19, *Helicopter Noise Analysis – Permanent Rooftop Helistop,* presents the predicted helicopter noise levels in CNEL with the helicopter operations at the future permanent helistop location.

As shown in Table 4.I-19, the predicted CNEL levels due to the helicopter operations ranged from 35.1 dBA CNEL at receptor R7 to 49.8 dBA CNEL at receptor R2. Similar to the existing conditions, the future predicted helicopter noise levels in term of CNEL would be lower than that of the existing measured ambient noise levels (non-helicopter noise). Included in Table 4.I.19 are the ambient noise levels plus helicopter operations under both existing and future conditions. As indicated therein, the future helicopter operations would not



Project Site

Flight Paths

Noise Contours: 60 CNEL

65 CNEL

1 Noise Measurement Locations

PCR

Helistop Operation Noise Contour – Permanent Rooftop Helistop

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Source: Acoustical Engineering services, Inc., 2016.

FIGURE

4.I-7

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Table 4.I-18

Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Interim 2 Helistop

Location	Longitudinal Distance from Interim 2 Helistop,[a] Feet	Land Use Descriptions	Predicted Helicopter (S-70) Single-Event Levels, SEL/L_{max} (dBA)		Increase in Noise Levels from Existing to Future Conditions, SEL/L_{max} (dBA)
			Existing Helistop	Interim 1 Helistop	
R1	2250	Residential	100.8/85.4	93.0/83.4	-7.8/-2.0
R2	1820	Residential	102.9/86.5	91.7/83.9	-11.2/-2.6
R3	130	Residential	96.9/84.1	117.7/99.5	20.8/15.4
R4	720	Residential	94.2/82.7	105.0/83.0	10.8/0.3
R5	930	Residential	91.9/81.8	101.2/82.1	9.3/0.3
R6	1030	Residential	90.7/81.8	96.0/79.2	5.3/-2.6
R7	1765	Residential/School	88.1/79.5	88.2/79.3	0.1/-0.2

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the Interim 2 Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

result in an increase (in terms of CNEL), as compared to the existing conditions, and therefore, would be below the Project's significance threshold of 1.5 dBA CNEL.

Table 4.I-20, *Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Permanent Rooftop Helistop,* presents the predicted helicopter single-event noise levels under the existing and the future permanent location.

As indicated in Table 4.I-20, the predicted L_{max} due to the helicopter under the future conditions would result in a lower noise level, compared to existing conditions. As such, noise impacts associated with the proposed helicopter relocation to the future location (roof top of the future hospital building) would be less than significant.

Threshold NOISE-4: Would Project-related operational (i.e., non-roadway) noise sources such as building mechanical/electrical equipment or outdoor amenity spaces exceed ambient noise levels at noise sensitive uses, thus causing a violation of the County Noise Ordinance?

Impact Statement NOISE-4*: Project implementation would not increase noise levels at adjacent noise-sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.*

(i) Fixed Mechanical Equipment

The operation of mechanical equipment such as air conditioners, fans, and related equipment may generate audible noise levels. These types of equipment would be used on the Medical Center Campus. Mechanical equipment would typically be located on rooftops or within buildings, shielded from nearby land uses to attenuate noise and avoid conflicts with adjacent uses. In addition, to ensure compliance with noise limitation requirements of the LACC shown in Table 4.I-7, PDF-NOISE-7 requires an acoustical analysis of the

Table 4.I-19

Helicopter Noise Analysis – Permanent Rooftop Helistop

		Existing Conditions			Future Conditions		Increase in Ambient Noise Levels due to Future Helicopter Operations (dBA) "F=E-C"
Location	Longitudinal Distance from Interim 1 Helistop,[a] Feet	Existing Measured Ambient Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "A"	Existing Helicopter Operation CNEL (dBA) "B"	Existing Ambient With Existing Helicopter Operation, CNEL (dBA) "C=A+B"	Future Helicopter Operations Noise Levels, CNEL (dBA) "D"	Ambient With Future Helicopter Operations, CNEL (dBA) "E=A+D"	
R1	850	70.5	47.6	70.5	47.4	70.5	0.0
R2	620	65.6	50.0	65.7	49.8	65.7	0.0
R3	1440	64.3	41.3	64.3	41.9	64.3	0.0
R4	2060	70.7	38.0	70.7	38.3	70.7	0.0
R5	2340	53.1	35.8	53.2	36.1	53.2	0.0
R6	2185	56.4	35.4	56.4	36.8	56.4	0.0
R7	2330	64.6	33.5	64.6	35.1	64.6	0.0

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the nearest edge of the permanent Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

mechanical plans of the proposed building so that all mechanical equipment would be designed with appropriate noise control devices, such as sound attenuators, acoustics louvers, or sound screen/ parapet walls. Therefore, operation of mechanical equipment would not exceed the Project thresholds of significance and impacts would be less than significant.

(ii) Loading Dock and Refuse Collection Areas

The Project would incorporate new Materials and Waste Management facilities including a loading dock. The new loading dock and Waste Management Center would be located at the back of the New Hospital Tower, with the new storeroom located on the lower level of the tower.

Loading dock and refuse service-related activities such as truck movements/idling and loading/unloading operations would generate noise levels that have a potential to adversely impact adjacent land uses during long-term Project operations. Based on measured noise levels, delivery trucks (at loading dock) and trash compactors (from refuse collection) would generate noise levels of approximately 71 dBA (L_{eq}) and 66 dBA (L_{eq}) at 50 feet distance, respectively.

The nearest noise-sensitive use, the single and multi-family residential uses on along 220th Street (R3), is approximately 200 feet south of the proposed loading dock and Waste Management Center. The Central Plat building would partially block the line-of-sight between the noise source and sound receptor locations. Based on a noise level source strength of 71 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet, and accounting for barrier-insertion loss (minimum 5 dBA insertion loss), loading dock noise would be 54 dBA and would not

Table 4.I-20

Helicopter Single-Event Noise Impacts – Permanent Rooftop Helistop

Location	Longitudinal Distance from Permanent Rooftop Helistop,[a] Feet	Land Use Descriptions	Predicted Helicopter (S-70) Single-Event Levels, L_{max} (dBA)		Increase in Noise Levels from Existing to Future Conditions, Permanent Conditions, L_{max} (dBA)
			Existing Helistop	Permanent Rooftop Helistop	
R1	850	Residential	100.8/85.4	101.0/83.8	0.2/-1.6
R2	620	Residential	102.9/86.5	103.0/84.2	0.1/-2.3
R3	1440	Residential	96.9/84.1	97.4/82.9	0.5/-1.2
R4	2060	Residential	94.2/82.7	94.3/81.5	0.1/-1.2
R5	2340	Residential	91.9/81.8	90.5/80.8	-1.4/-1.0
R6	2185	Residential	90.7/81.8	93.3/80.8	2.6/-1.0
R7	2330	Residential/School	88.1/79.5	89.0/79.0	0.9/-0.5

[a] *Estimated diagonal distances using Google Earth Map. Distances are from the center of the permanent Helistop to the sidewalk adjoining the receptor locations.*

Source: Acoustical Engineering Services, Inc., 2016.

exceed the significance threshold of the ambient noise level of 66 dBA at the receptor locations, R3. As such, impacts to surrounding uses would be less than significant.

(iii) Composite Noise Level Impacts from Proposed Project Operations

Primary noise sources associated with the proposed Project would include traffic on nearby roadways, on-site mechanical equipment, on-site loading dock/waste management center, and parking areas. An evaluation of noise from all the Project's noise sources (i.e., composite noise level) was conducted to conservatively ascertain the potential maximum Project-related noise level increase that may occur at the noise-sensitive receptor locations included in this analysis. The overall sound environment at the areas surrounding the project is comprised of contributions from each individual noise source associated with the typical daily operation of the Project.

Based on a review of the noise-sensitive receptors and the project noise sources, the only noise-sensitive location wherein composite noise impacts could occur is single- and multi-family residences (R3). Due to a combination of distance and the presence of intervening structures that would serve as noise barriers, the predominant Project noise source that could potentially affect the other noise-sensitive locations is roadway noise.

Based on the traffic noise analysis above, Project -generated traffic is expected to increase the traffic-related noise by a maximum of 0.7 dBA (CNEL) along 220th Street, between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue, which is represented by the receptor R3. Noise associated with activities in parking structures and at the loading docks and refuse collection transference would increase the overall ambient noise levels by 0.3 dBA at the receptor location R3. Mechanical related noise is expected to be the maximum 50 dBA as shown in Table 4.I-7, which would not increase the ambient noise level of 66 dBA at R3 since, according to industry engineering

references, a 16 dB difference between two noise sources results in an increase of 0.1 dBA to the composite noise level of the two sources.[13] Overall, relative to the existing noise environment, the Project is estimated to increase the ambient noise level at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor R3, but by a less than the threshold of significance of 5 dBA. Composite noise level increases at all other receptor locations are expected to be less than significant as well, given their distance from the Medical Center Campus and the presence of intervening structures. As such, the composite noise level impact due to the proposed Project's future operations would be less than significant.

Threshold NOISE-5 Would the maximum noise (L_{max}) generated from the operation of the parking structure (e.g., car alarms) exceed the average (L_{eq}) ambient noise level by 10 dBA?

Impact Statement NOISE-5: *Project implementation, including noise from the parking structure, would increase noise levels at adjacent noise-sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity. However, Project-related noise generation would not exceed established thresholds and therefore impacts would be less than significant.*

Currently, large parking lots are generally distributed along the Medical Center Campus perimeter, with smaller lots located throughout the Medical Center Campus interior. Parking is also allowed on one or both sides of most internal roadways. Nonetheless incidental on-street parking also occurs in areas not officially designated as parking areas, as shown in Figure 2-5.

With implementation of the Master Plan Project, parking structures would be built. The new parking structures would be located in the southeastern corner of the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus, north of New Hospital Tower, the east end of the Medical Center Campus, and immediately north of the proposed new Central Plan. These proposed new/modified parking structures and lots would not bring parking areas into closer proximity to nearby residential uses. Because the distance between the parking areas and the nearest residential uses would generally be unchanged from current conditions, the parking lot related noise impacts at the offsite receptors would be consistent with the existing ambient noise levels and would not exceed the significance threshold of the average ambient noise level by 10 dBA. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

(3) Vibration

Threshold NOISE 6: Would Project construction activities cause ground-borne vibration levels to exceed the applicable building damage threshold of 0.5 inch-per-second PPV at the nearest residential buildings?

Impact Statement NOISE-6: *Construction activities would result in sporadic, temporary vibration effects adjacent to the Project area. However, ground-borne vibration levels would not exceed established thresholds. Thus, construction vibration impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.*

Construction activities can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and the construction equipment used. The operation of construction equipment generates

[13] *Engineering Noise Control, Bies & Hansen, 1988.*

vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of the construction site often varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and construction characteristics of the receptor buildings. Impacts from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibration at moderate levels, to slight damage at the highest levels. Ground-borne vibration from construction activities rarely reach levels that damage structures. The FTA has published standard vibration velocities for construction equipment operations. The PPV for construction equipment pieces anticipated to be used during Project construction are listed in **Table 4.I-21**, *Typical Vibration Velocities for Potential Project Construction Equipment.*

Table 4.I-21

Typical Vibration Velocities for the Project Construction Equipment

	Reference Vibration Velocity Levels at 25 ft, inch/second	Vibration Velocity Levels at 55 ft, inch/second
Equipment	**PPV[a,b]**	**PPV[a,b]**
Large bulldozer	0.089	0.027
Loaded trucks	0.076	0.023

[a] *PPV=Peak particle velocity.*
[b] *FTA's "Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment", Table 12-2.*

Source: USDOT Federal Transit Administration, 2005.

The construction of the Project would generate ground-borne construction vibration during demolition, shoring and excavation, and large bulldozer operation. Based on the vibration data provided in Table 4.I-21, vibration velocities from operation of construction equipment would range from approximately 0.076 to 0.089 inches per second PPV at 25 feet from the source of activity. As shown previously in Table 4.I-12, the nearest off-site residential structures are the single- and multi-family residential buildings, R3, located approximately 55 feet south of the construction site during Phase 5.

As shown in Table 4.I-21, the maximum vibration velocities to which receptors could be exposed ranges from 0.01 to 0.027 inches per second PPV. As this value is considerably lower than the 0.5 inches per second PPV significance threshold regarding potential building damage for older residential buildings, vibration impacts associated with construction would be less than significant at the nearest residential building.

Due to the sensitivity of on-site receptors, the potential for noise to affect on-site receptors is presented in this Draft EIR. On-site hospital uses, such as surgical suites, are vibration-sensitive. At various times throughout the construction of the Master Plan, use of heavy duty construction equipment could be as close as 100 feet to occupied on-site operating rooms. The vibration velocity of a large bulldozer generates 0.89 inches per second PPV at 25 feet from the equipment. If a large bulldozer operates within 125 feet of an operating room, the operating room would be exposed to vibration levels of 0.008 inches per second PPV (the level established for the protection of operating rooms and other uses with sensitive equipment and systems). With implementation of PDF Noise-6, which would ensure appropriate site-specific studies are

conducted and additional noise reduction practices implemented as necessary, impacts would be less than significant even when construction is planned within 125 feet of on-site vibration-sensitive uses.

Threshold NOISE-7: Would Project construction and operational activities cause ground-borne vibration levels to exceed 0.04 inch per second PPV at nearby residential uses?

Impact Statement NOISE-7*: Project implementation would not generate excessive vibration levels to nearby sensitive receptors. Thus, construction and long-term vibration impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.*

As discussed above, the nearest residential uses, R3 would be exposed to maximum vibration velocities during construction of approximately 0.027 inches per second PPV. As this value is lower than the 0.04 inches per second PPV significance threshold for human perception, vibration impacts associated with construction would be less than significant at the nearest residential building.

Operation of the Project would include typical commercial-grade stationary mechanical and electrical equipment such as air handling units, condenser units, and exhaust fans, which would produce vibration. In addition, the primary sources of transient vibration would include passenger vehicle circulation within the parking area activity. Ground-borne vibration generated by each of the above-mentioned activities would be similar to existing sources (i.e., traffic on adjacent roadways) adjacent to the Medical Center Campus. Maximum potential vibration levels from all Project operational sources at the closest off-site buildings would be up to 0.01 inches per second PPV[14] and would be less than the significance threshold of 0.04 inches per second PPV for perceptibility. As such, vibration impacts associated with operation of the Project would be below the significance threshold and impacts would be less than significant.

e. Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative noise impacts depends on the impact being analyzed. Noise is by definition a localized phenomenon, and significantly reduces in magnitude as the distance from the source increases. As such, only projects and growth due to occur in the immediate project area would be likely to contribute to cumulative noise impacts.

As discussed in Section 3.0, General Description of Environmental Setting, of this EIR, there are 26 related projects in the surrounding areas. The closet related projects situated approximately 1,300 feet from the Medical Center Campus, including Related Project No. 2 – 1028 W 223rd Street, Condos. All other related projects are 2,600 feet or more from the proposed Project.

(1) Construction Noise

Noise from construction of the proposed Project and related projects would be localized, thereby potentially affecting areas within 500 feet from each of the construction sites. Due to distance attenuation of projects more than 1,000 feet from each other and intervening structures, construction noise from one site would not result in a noticeable increase in noise at sensitive receptors near the other site, which would preclude a

[14] *Transportation Related Earthborne Vibrations, California Department of Transportation, February 2002.*

cumulative noise impact. As such, cumulative impacts associated with construction noise would be less than significant.

(2) Operation

Cumulative operational noise impacts would occur primarily as a result of increased traffic on local roadways due to the Project and other projects within the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, cumulative traffic-generated noise impacts have been assessed based on the contribution of the Project to the future cumulative base traffic volumes in the project vicinity. The noise levels associated with cumulative base traffic volumes without the project, and cumulative base traffic volumes with the project are identified in **Table 4.I-22**, *Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 with Area-Wide Growth*. Noise level increases in the Project area would reach a maximum of 1.5 dBA CNEL along Carson Street, between Budlong Avenue and Medical Center Drive, which would not exceed the Project's 3 dBA significance threshold. As such, roadway noise impacts due to cumulative traffic volumes would be less than significant.

Table 4.I-22

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 with Area-Wide Growth

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Cumulative Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Existing (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
Carson Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	70.6	71.8	1.2	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Budlong Avenue	70.6	71.9	1.3	No
Between Budlong Avenue and Berendo Avenue	70.5	72.0	1.5	No
Between Berendo Avenue and Medical Center Drive	70.6	72.1	1.5	No
Between Medical Center Drive and Vermont Avenue	70.9	72.1	1.2	No
220th Street				
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	60.6	61.4	0.8	No
Between Normandie and Myler Street	62.7	63.6	0.9	No
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	63.7	64.8	1.1	No
East of Figueroa Street	67.5	68.6	1.1	No
Figueroa Street				
South of 220th Street	69.3	70.1	0.8	No

Table 4.I-22 (Continued)

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 with Area-Wide Growth

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Cumulative Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Existing (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
223rd Street				No
Between Western Avenue and Normandie Avenue	69.6	70.2	0.6	No
Between Normandie Avenue and Myler Street	69.8	70.5	0.7	No
Between Myler Street and Vermont Avenue	69.7	70.4	0.7	No
Between Vermont Avenue and I-110 SB Ramps	70.6	71.5	0.9	No
Between I-110 SB Ramps and Figueroa Street	70.5	71.3	0.8	No
Western Avenue				
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	70.5	71.1	0.6	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	70.6	71.2	0.6	No
Between 223rd Street and Sepulveda Boulevard	70.7	71.3	0.6	No
Myler Street				
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	60.6	61.6	1.0	No
Normandie Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	69.0	69.7	0.7	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	68.8	69.6	0.8	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	68.5	69.2	0.7	No
Budlong Avenue				
North of Carson Street	56.2	56.7	0.5	No

Table 4.I-22 (Continued)

Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels – Future 2030 with Area-Wide Growth

Roadway Segment	Calculated Traffic Noise Levels at 25 feet from Roadway, CNEL (dBA)		Cumulative Increment (B-A)	Exceed Threshold?
	Existing (A)	Future with Project (2030 Area Wide Growth)[a] (B)		
Berendo Avenue				
North of Carson Street	57.3	57.8	0.5	No
Vermont Avenue				
Between Torrance Boulevard and Carson Street	70.1	70.8	0.7	No
Between Carson Street and 220th Street	70.4	71.1	0.7	No
Between 220th Street and 223rd Street	70.0	70.8	0.8	No
Medical Center Drive				
North of Carson Street	56.1	56.6	0.5	No

[a] *Include future growth plus related (cumulative) projects and proposed project traffic.*

Source: ESA PCR, 2016.

LACC provisions that limit stationary-source noise from items such as roof-top mechanical equipment, noise levels would be less than significant at the property line for each related project. For this reason, on-site noise produced by any related project would not be additive to project-related noise levels. As the project's composite stationary-source impacts would be less than significant, composite stationary-source noise impacts attributable to cumulative development would also be less than significant.

(3) Ground-Borne Vibration

Due to the rapid attenuation characteristics of ground-borne vibration and distance of the related projects to the Project, there is no potential for a cumulative construction- or operational-period impact with respect to ground-borne vibration.

(4) Helicopter Noise

In addition to cumulative operational noise impacts from increased vehicle traffic (discussed under (b) above), potential cumulative operational noise impacts could occur as a result of increased air traffic in the local air space due to the Project and other air traffic in proximity to the Medical Center Campus. However,

there are no facilities similar to the project (i.e., with helicopter traffic) proposed in proximity to the Medical Center Campus. As such, noise impacts due to cumulative helicopter air traffic would be less than significant.

4. MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures address the potential significant noise impacts from the proposed Project.

a. Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction-related activities on the Medical Center Campus have the potential to result in significant impacts at nearby sensitive receptors. Thus, the following mitigation measures are required to minimize construction-related noise and vibration impacts:

(1) Noise **Mitigation Measure NOISE-1:** Temporary noise barriers shall be used to block the line-of-site between the construction equipment and noise-sensitive receptors during project construction, as follows:

- Provide a temporary 15-foot tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the southern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single- and multi-family residential uses across 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 5, Phase 6, and Phase LA Biomed.
- Provide a temporary 15-foot tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the northern boundaries of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the multi-family residential uses across Carson Street during Phase 4.
- Provide a temporary 15-foot tall noise barrier capable of achieving a 15 dB reduction along the northern boundary of the Project construction site to reduce construction noise at the single-family residential uses across Vermont Avenue during Phase 2, Phase 4, and Phase 5.

(2) Vibration

No mitigation measures are necessary.

b. Operational Noise and Vibration

(1) Noise

No mitigation measures are necessary.

(2) Vibration

No mitigation measures are necessary.

(3) Helicopter

The noise impacts associated with the proposed interim helistops would result in a significant temporary and periodic impact. No mitigation measures are feasible to reduce the temporary and periodic helicopter

noise associated with operation of the interim helistops. The proposed permanent helistop that would be located on the roof top of the proposed future hospital building would result in a less than significant permanent impact. Therefore, once the permanent helistop is operational, the significant temporary and periodic impact associated with the interim helistop would no longer occur.

5. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

a. Construction

The temporary sound barriers prescribed in Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 can achieve a noise reduction of 15 dBA or more in areas where the line-of-sight between construction-period noise sources and off-site receptor locations is obstructed. Therefore, the construction-period L_{eq} would be reduced to below the 60 dBA significance threshold at the south of the Medical Center Campus, Location R3 and the east of the Medical Center Campus, Location R5 and the 65 dBA significance threshold at north of the Medical Center Campus, Location R4. However, even with implementation of the mitigation measure, construction-related noise could reach up to approximately 85 dBA at the multi-family residential uses across 220th Street during Phase C, Phase 5, and Phase 6. As this will exceed the significance threshold of 60 dBA, construction noise impacts would be significant and unavoidable at the single- and multi-family residential uses across 220th Street, during Phase C, Phase 5, and Phase 6.b. Operation

Temporary helicopter operations associated with use of the Interim 1 Helistop and Interim 2 Helistop would result in significant and unavoidable, albeit temporary and periodic, impacts at receptor R3. There are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the noise increases caused by the use of these interim helistops below the level of significance at receptor R3. Therefore, the impacts of temporary use of the Interim 1 Helistop and Interim 2 Helistop would be significant and unavoidable. However, impacts would last only until completion of the permanent Helistop location on the rooftop of the proposed New Hospital Tower. Noise impacts associated with use of the permanent Helistop would be less than significant.

Operation of the Project would result in less than significant traffic-related noise and vibration impacts on off-site noise sensitive receptors and no mitigation is required.

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Appendix B

Noise Survey Sheets and Photos

FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor - UCLA Med. Center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: ST OBSERVER(S): JCK
ADDRESS: Near 1302 W 220th St
START DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 - 11:56 Am END DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 - 12:16

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:
TEMP: 85 °F HUMIDITY: 35 %R.H. WIND: CALM (LIGHT) MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: 0-1 MPH DIR: N NE E SE S SW (W) NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: (SUNNY) (CLEAR) OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

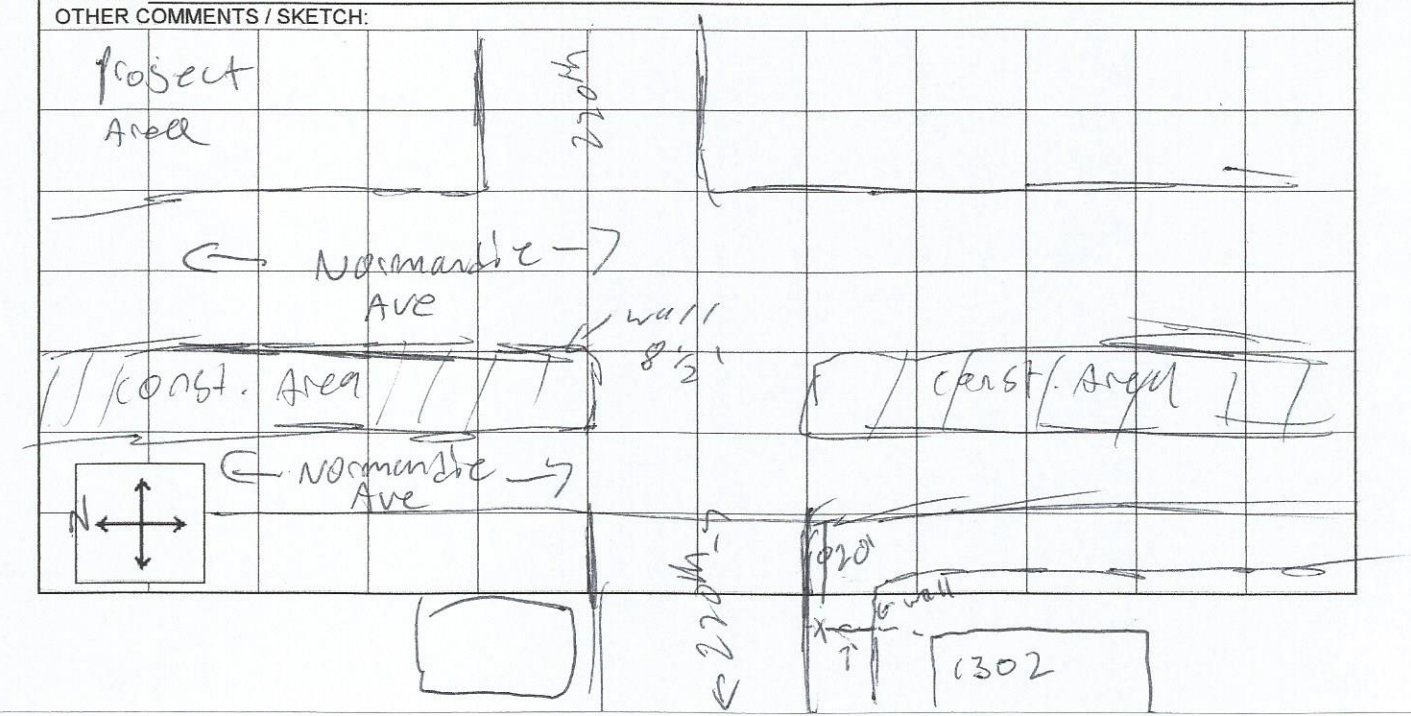
ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:
INSTRUMENT: LD LXT TYPE: (1) 2 SERIAL #: 4005
CALIBRATOR: LD CAL 200 SERIAL #: 2916
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 114 AFTER 114.07 WINDSCREEN ✓
SETTINGS: (A-WEIGHTED) (SLOW) FAST FRONTAL (RANDOM) (ANSI) OTHER:

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min
					L						
844	11:56	12:16	56.2	68.1	63.8	60.1	57.0	53.9	47.5	45.3	44.9

COMMENTS: - paused out passing Bobcat

NOISE SOURCE INFO:
PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: (TRAFFIC) AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL AMBIENT OTHER:
ROADWAY TYPE:
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / (BIRDS) / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER: Dist. Const.
- Dominant noise source: Traffic on Normandie

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:
TERRAIN: (HARD) SOFT MIXED FLAT OTHER:
PHOTOS:
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor-UCLA Med. center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: ST OBSERVER(S): JCR
ADDRESS: Harbor-UCLA Med. Center Professional Bldg.
START DATE / TIME: 6/10/20 - 12:03 pm END DATE / TIME: 6/10/20 - 12: pm

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:
TEMP: 91 °F HUMIDITY: 16 %R.H. WIND: CALM LIGHT MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: 2-3 MPH DIR: N NE E SE S SW W NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: SUNNY CLEAR OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

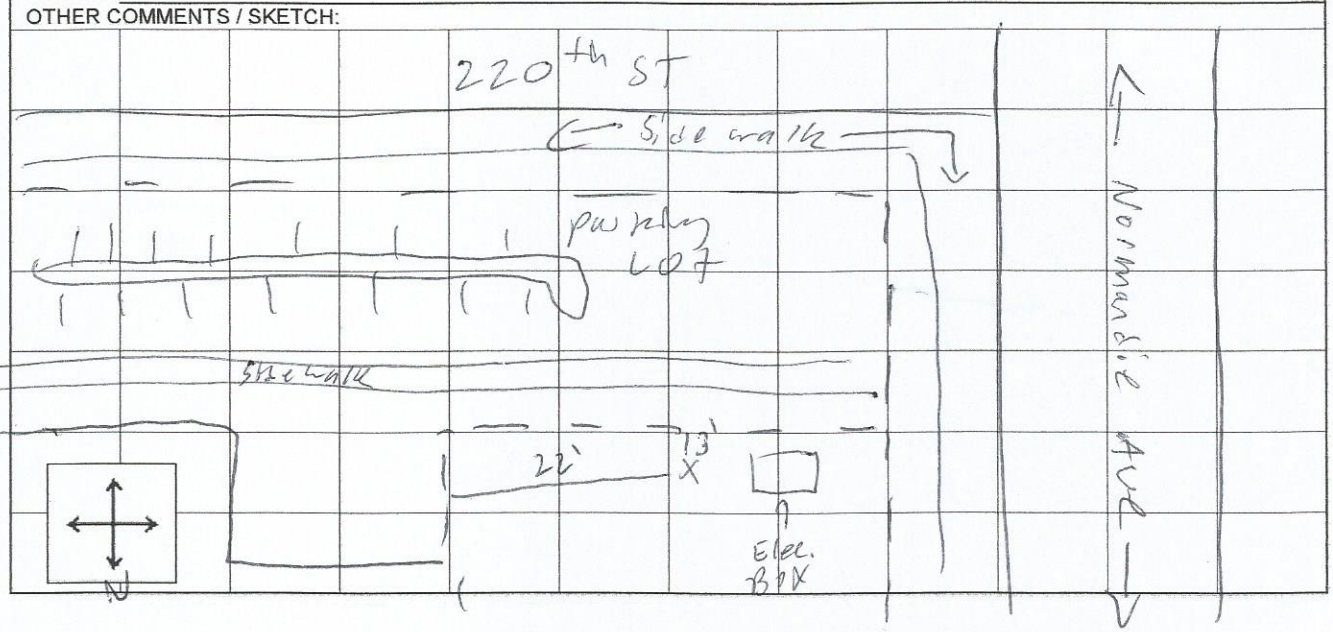
ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:
INSTRUMENT: LD LXT TYPE: 1 2 SERIAL #: 4005
CALIBRATOR: CAL 200 SERIAL #: 2916
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 114.0 AFTER 114.0 WINDSCREEN X
SETTINGS: A-WEIGHTED SLOW FAST FRONTAL RANDOM ANSI OTHER:

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	L 1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min
.8411	12:03pm	12:23	66.5	78.7	69.0	64.9	62.2	57.7	53.5	50.9	50.2

COMMENTS:- Heavy traffic on Normandie
- traffic on 220th is light.
- Active const. along wall on Normandie.
- Paused out passing emergency vehicles

NOISE SOURCE INFO:
PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: TRAFFIC AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL AMBIENT OTHER:
ROADWAY TYPE:
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / BIRDS / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER:
Dist. construction

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:
TERRAIN: HARD SOFT MIXED FLAT OTHER:
PHOTOS:
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor - UCLA Med. Center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: ST OBSERVER(S): JCR
ADDRESS:
START DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 - 1:05 END DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 -

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:
TEMP: 85 °F HUMIDITY: 36 %R.H. WIND: CALM LIGHT MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: 2-4 MPH DIR: N NE E SE S SW W NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: SUNNY CLEAR OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:
INSTRUMENT: LD LXT TYPE: 1 2 SERIAL #: 4005
CALIBRATOR: LD CAL 200 SERIAL #: 2416
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 114.0 AFTER 113.82 WINDSCREEN X

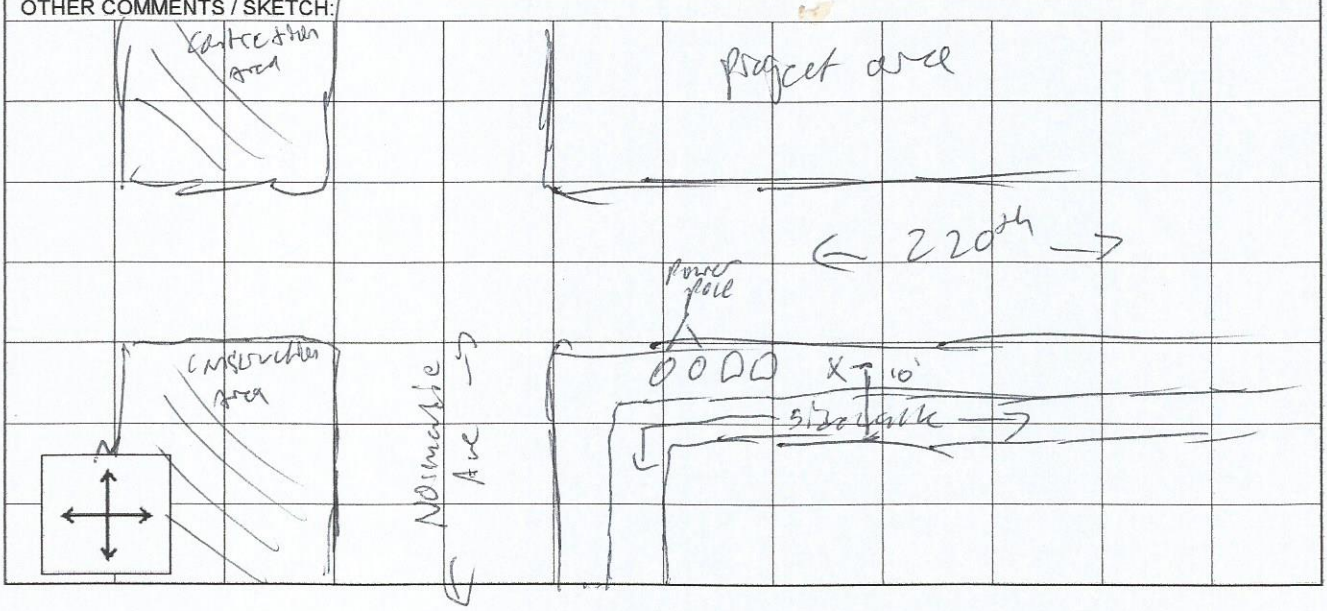
SETTINGS: A-WEIGHTED SLOW FAST FRONTAL RANDOM ANSI OTHER:

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min
845	1:05	1:25	63.1	78.1	71.1	67.0	63.6	60.0	52.7	50.3	49.6

COMMENTS: paused out passing Bobcat.

NOISE SOURCE INFO:
PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: TRAFFIC AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL AMBIENT OTHER:
ROADWAY TYPE:
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / BIRDS / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER: Dist. const.
Dominant noise source: traffic on Normandie

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:
TERRAIN: HARD SOFT MIXED FLAT OTHER:
PHOTOS:
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor - UCLA Med. Center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: ST OBSERVER(S): JCR
ADDRESS: Near 22003 Mariposa Ave
START DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 - 11:17AM END DATE / TIME: 6/11/20-

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:
TEMP: 84 °F HUMIDITY: 34 %R.H. WIND: CALM (LIGHT) MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: 2-3 MPH DIR: N NE E SE S (SW) W NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: (SUNNY) (CLEAR) OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:
INSTRUMENT: LD LXT TYPE: (1) 2 SERIAL #: 4005
CALIBRATOR: LD CAL200 SERIAL #: 2916
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 114.0 AFTER 114.03 WINDSCREEN X

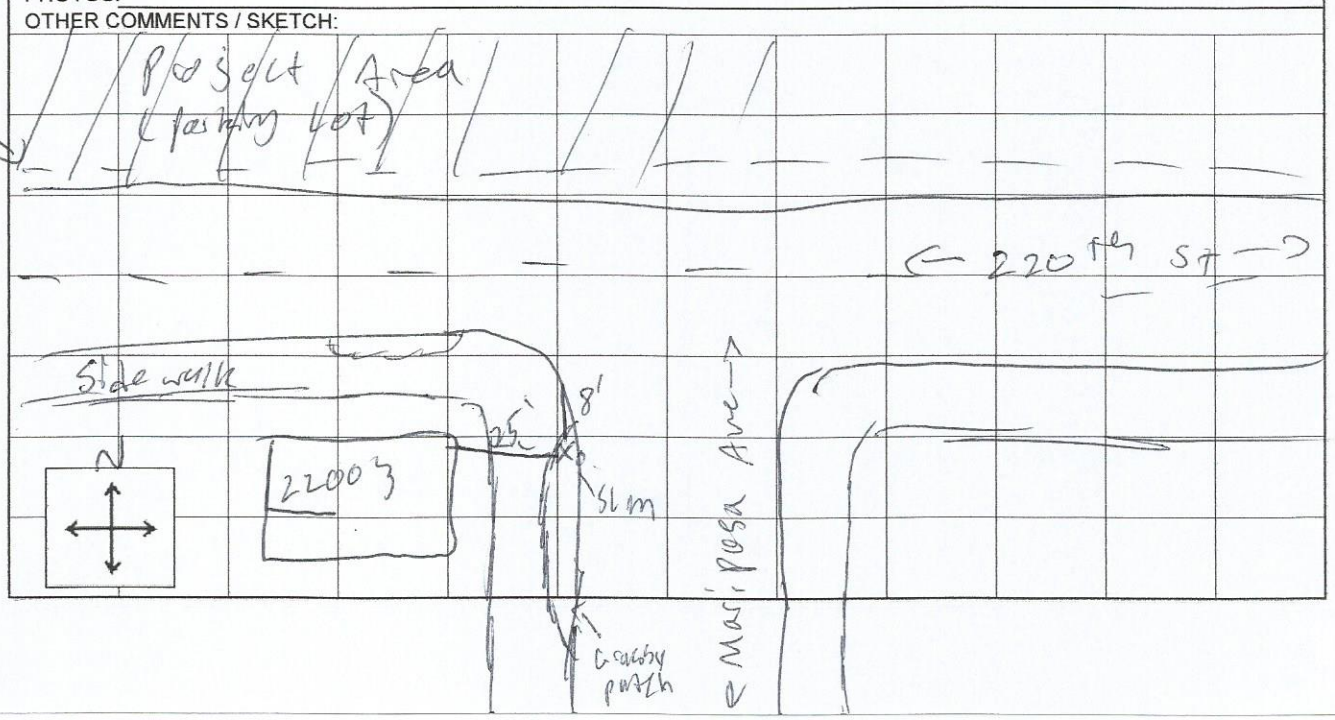
SETTINGS: (A-WEIGHTED) (SLOW) FAST FRONTAL (RANDOM) (ANSI) OTHER:

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min
.843	11:17AM	11:37	56.3	78.3	64.6	60.0	52.5	49.6	46.9	46.0	45.1

COMMENTS: paused out traffic on Mariposa Ave.

NOISE SOURCE INFO:
PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: (TRAFFIC) AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL (AMBIENT) OTHER:
ROADWAY TYPE:
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / (BIRDS) / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER: DIST. const

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:
TERRAIN: HARD SOFT (MIXED) FLAT OTHER:
PHOTOS:
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor - UCLA Med. Center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: ST OBSERVER(S): JCK
ADDRESS: cardiovascular Research center
START DATE / TIME: 6/10/20 - 12:50 pm END DATE / TIME:

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:
TEMP: 92 °F HUMIDITY: 17 %R.H. WIND: CALM LIGHT MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: 3-4 MPH DIR: N NE E SE S SW W NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: SUNNY CLEAR OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

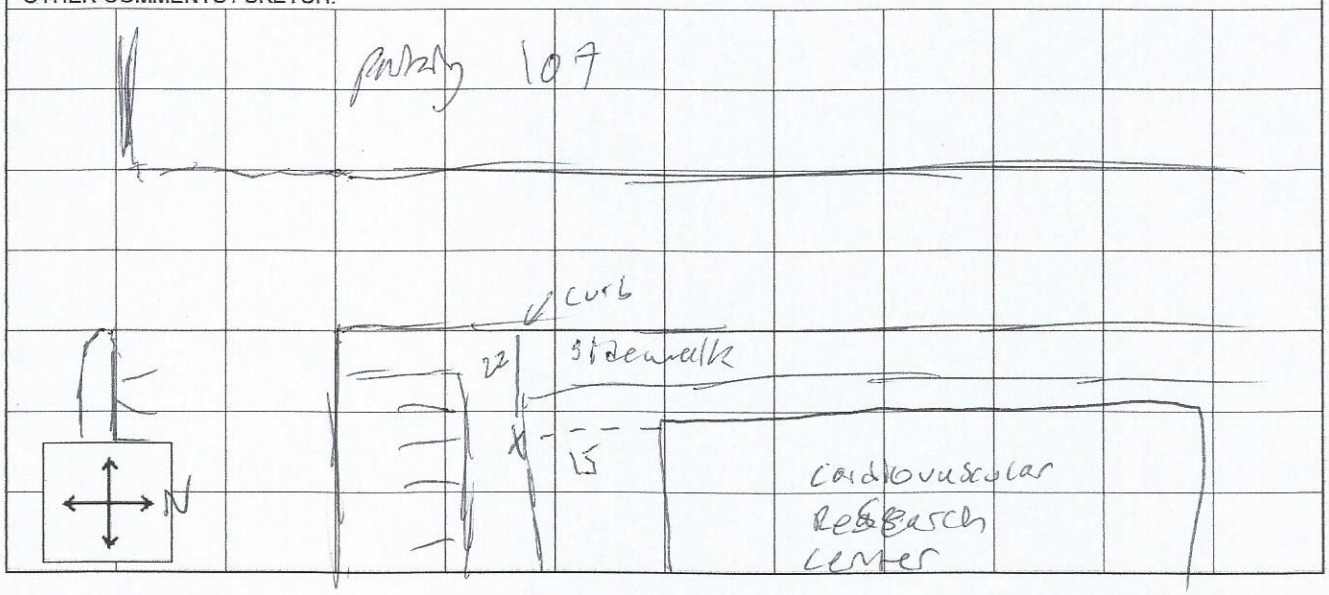
ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:
INSTRUMENT: LD LXT TYPE: 1 2 SERIAL #: 4005
CALIBRATOR: CAL 200 SERIAL #: 2416
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 114.0 AFTER 113.87 WINDSCREEN X
SETTINGS: A-WEIGHTED SLOW FAST FRONTAL RANDOM ANSI OTHER:

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min
					L						
842	12:50p	1:10	54.1	73.8	60.1	55.2	53.3	52.2	51.0	50.3	49.9

COMMENTS:

NOISE SOURCE INFO:
PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: TRAFFIC AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL AMBIENT OTHER:
ROADWAY TYPE:
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / BIRDS / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER: Dist. Rail Dist. Const.

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:
TERRAIN: HARD SOFT MIXED FLAT OTHER:
PHOTOS:
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



FIELD NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

PROJECT: Harbor - UCLA Med. Center PROJ. # 00043.20

SITE IDENTIFICATION: LT1 OBSERVER(S): JCR
ADDRESS: SW corner of H-UCLA Med. campus
START DATE / TIME: 6/10/20 - 11:46 END DATE / TIME: 6/11/20 - 1:40pm

METEROLOGICAL CONDITIONS:

TEMP: _____ °F HUMIDITY: _____ %R.H. WIND: CALM LIGHT MODERATE VARIABLE
WINDSPEED: _____ MPH DIR: N NE E SE S SW W NW STEADY GUSTY
SKY: SUNNY CLEAR OVRCST PRTLY CLOUDY FOG RAIN OTHER:

ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS:

INSTRUMENT: Piccolo G TYPE: 1 2 SERIAL #: 0902
CALIBRATOR: LD CAL 200 SERIAL #: 2916
CALIBRATION CHECK, BEFORE: 94.0 AFTER 93.8 WINDSCREEN X

SETTINGS: A-WEIGHTED SLOW FAST FRONTAL RANDOM ANSI OTHER: _____

FILE / MEAS #	START TIME	END TIME	L_{eq}	max	1.67	8.33	25	50	90	99	min

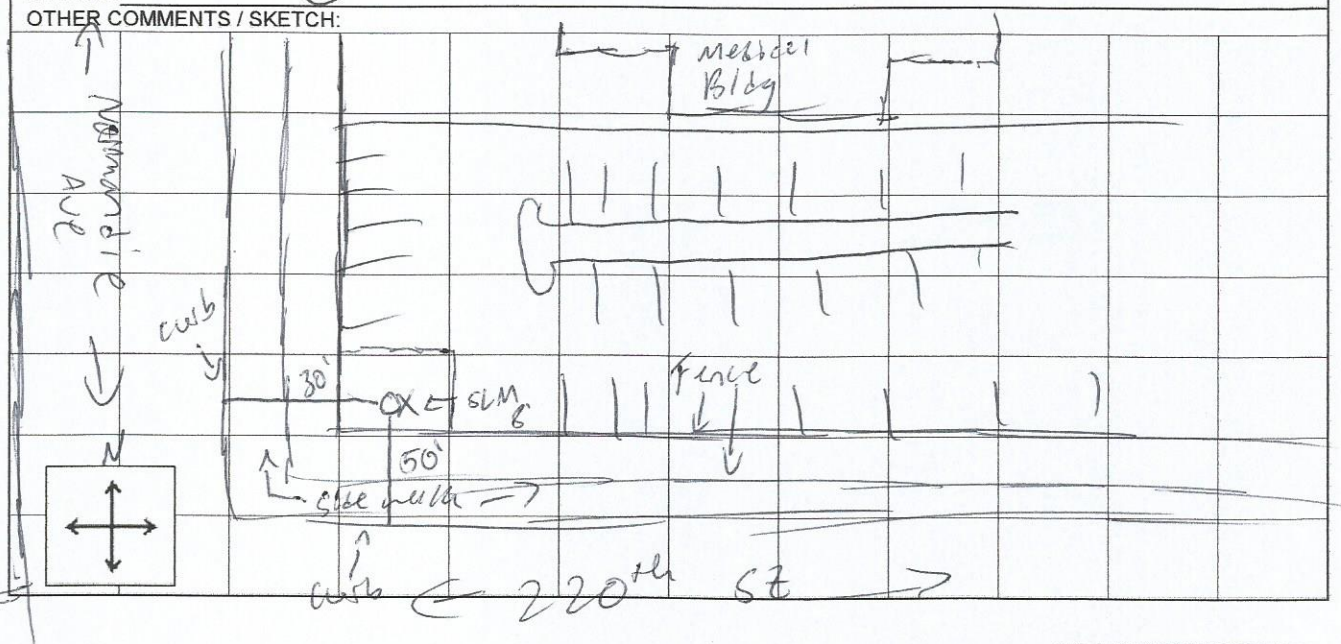
COMMENTS: Mounted & cleared site @ 11:55 Am
Arrived @ site: 1:38 - stopped @ 1:40pm

NOISE SOURCE INFO:

PRIMARY NOISE SOURCE: TRAFFIC AIRCRAFT RAIL INDUSTRIAL AMBIENT OTHER: _____
ROADWAY TYPE: _____
OTHER SOURCES: DIST. AIRCRAFT / RUSTLING LEAVES / DIST. BARKING DOGS / BIRDS / DIST. INDUSTRIAL
DIST. CHILDREN PLAYING / DIST. TRAFFIC / DIST. LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES / OTHER:

DESCRIPTION / SKETCH:

TERRAIN: HARD SOFT MIXED FLAT OTHER: _____
PHOTOS: _____
OTHER COMMENTS / SKETCH:



Long-Term Noise Measurement Photos

LT1 looking North

LT1 looking East

LT1 looking South

LT1 looking West

Short-Term Noise Measurement Photos

ST1 looking Northeast

ST1 looking Northwest

ST1 looking Southeast

ST1 looking Southwest

ST2 looking North

ST2 looking East

ST2 looking South

ST2 looking West

ST3 looking North

ST3 looking East

ST3 looking South

ST3 looking West

ST4 looking North

ST4 looking East

ST4 looking South

ST4 looking West

ST5 looking North

ST5 looking East

ST5 looking South

ST5 looking West

Appendix C

Harbor UCLA Medical Center—
Medicine Substation 66/12 kV Substation Environmental Document

See Appendix A of the *Proposed Medicine Substation Revision Addendum to the Environmental Impact Report for Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan.*

Appendix D

Noise Modeling Results

Figure 1. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

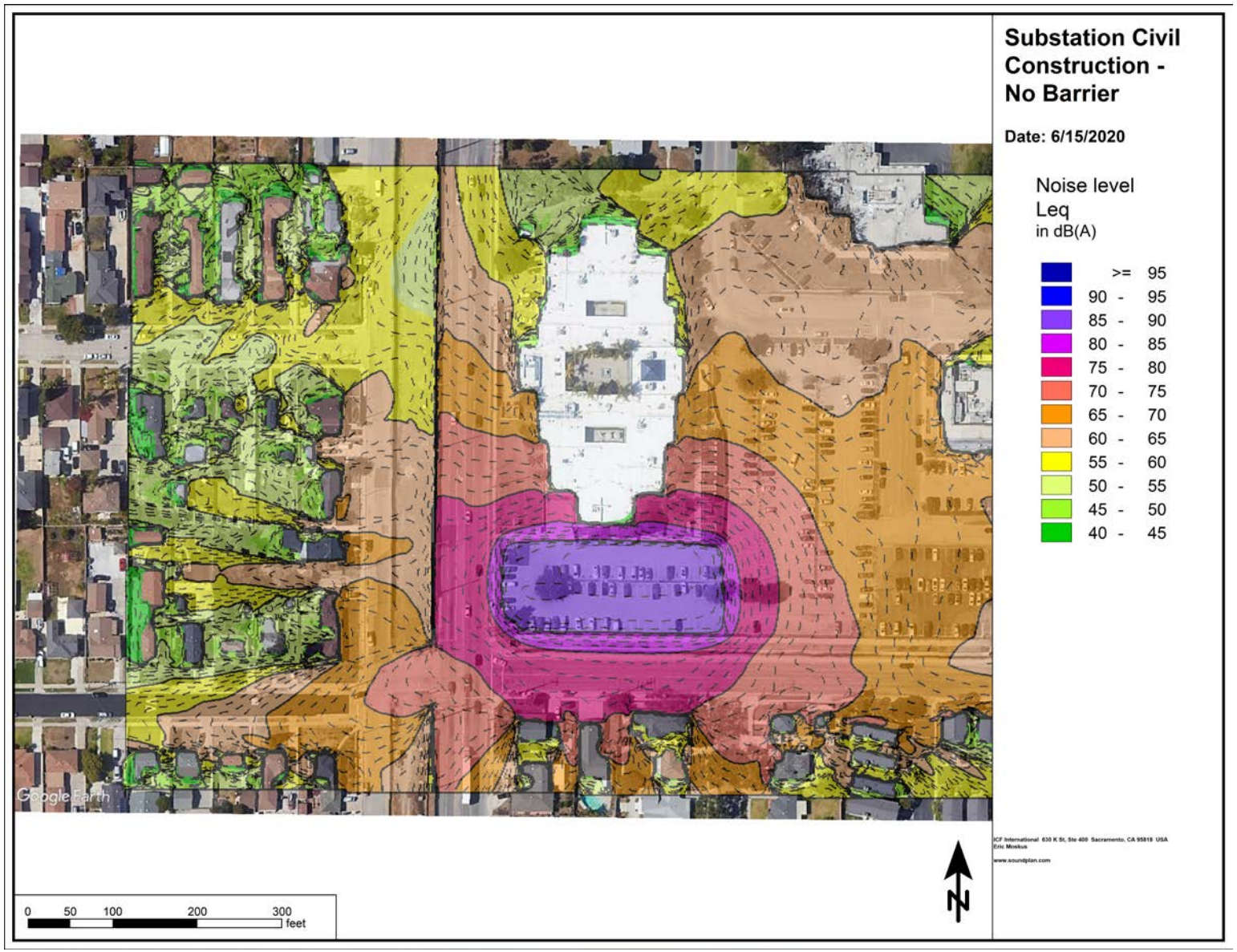


Figure 2. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

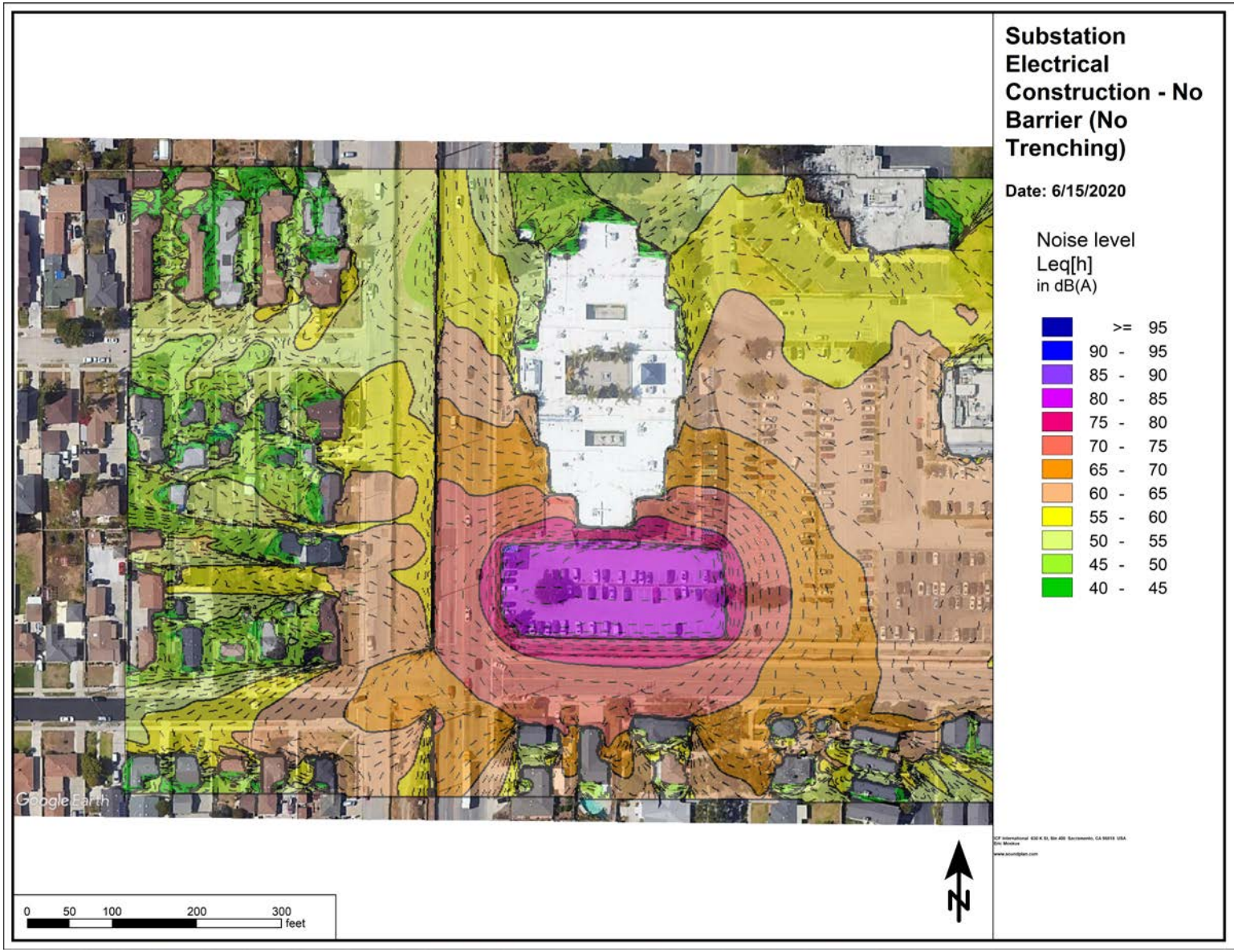


Figure 3. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

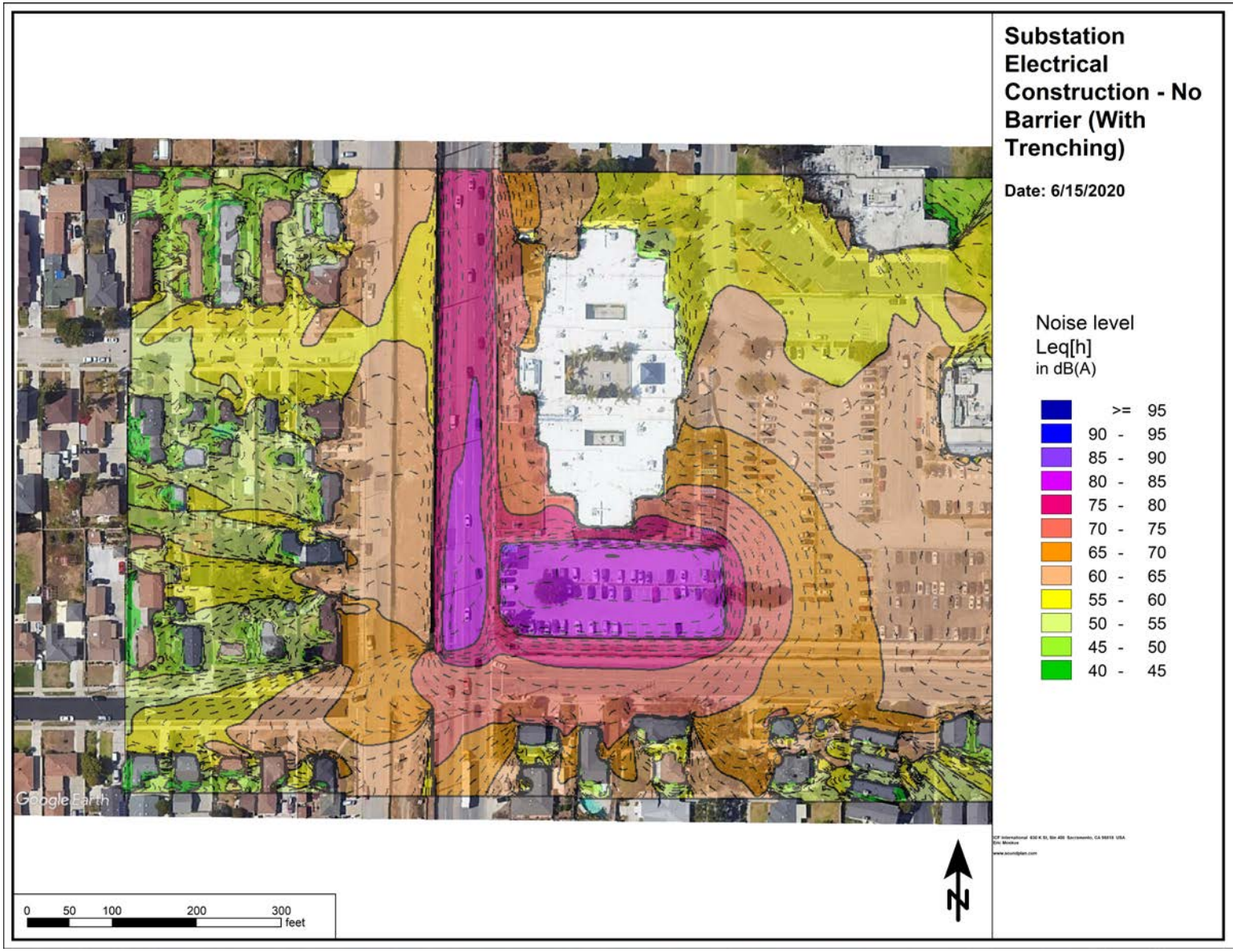


Figure 4. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

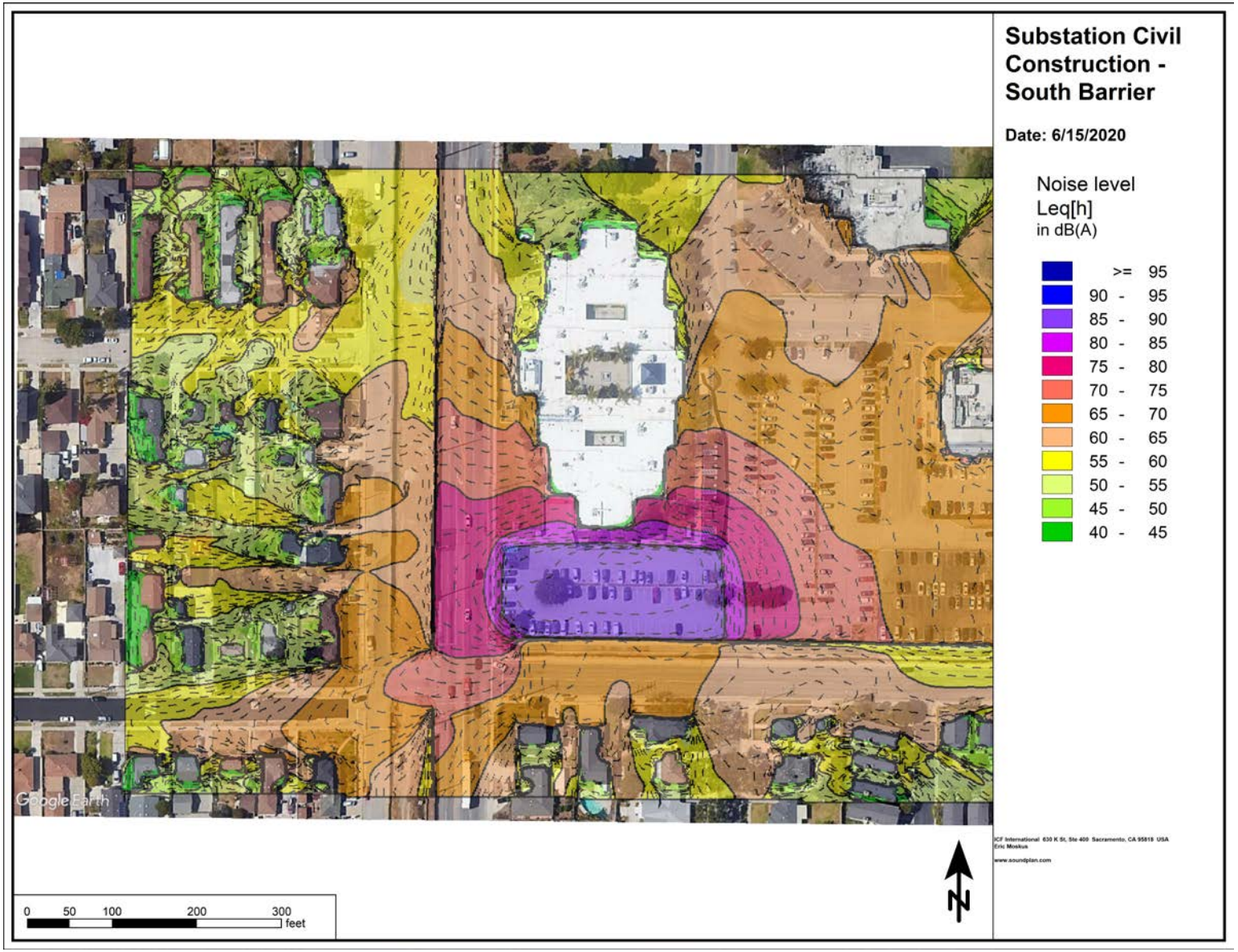


Figure 5. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

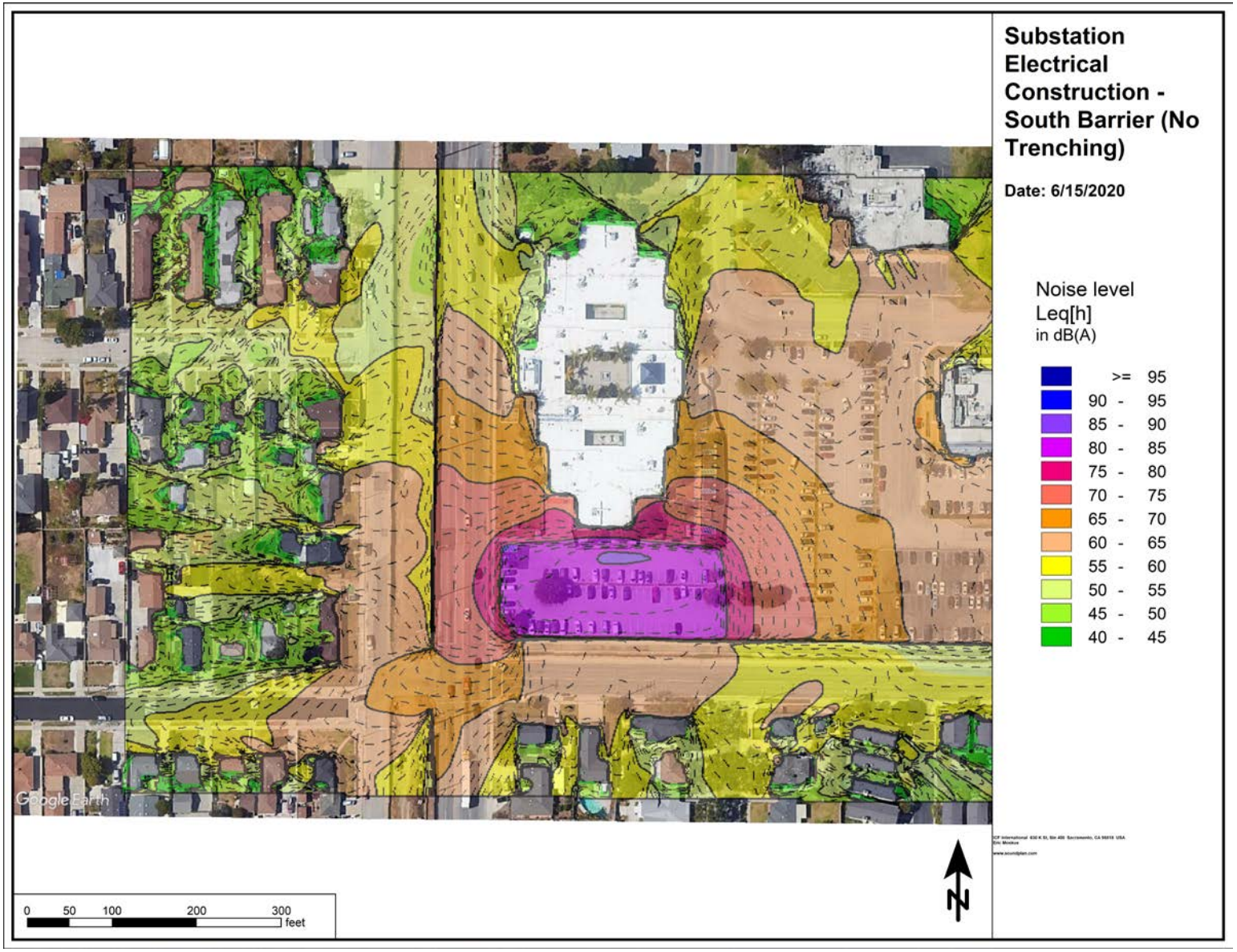


Figure 6. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

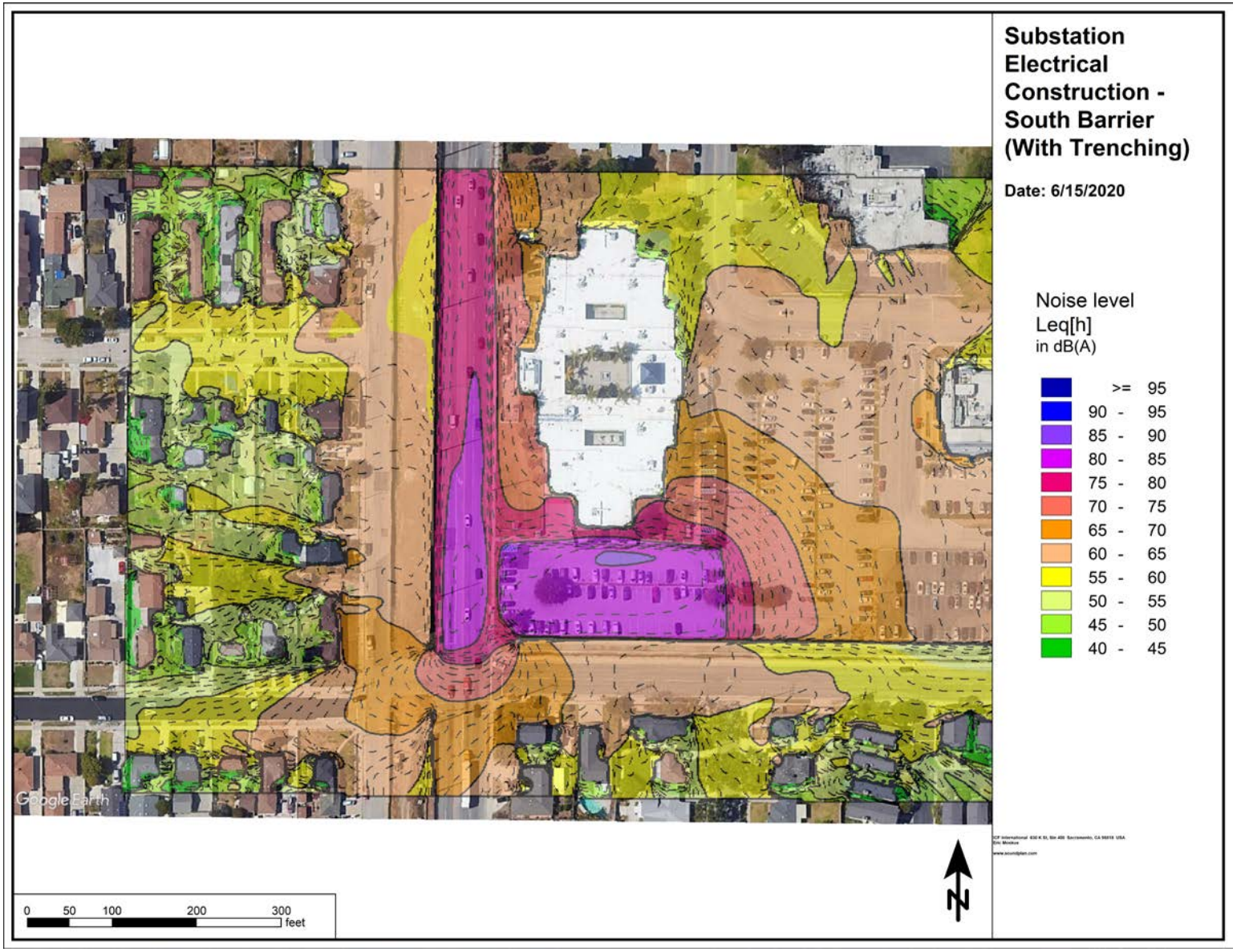


Figure 7. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

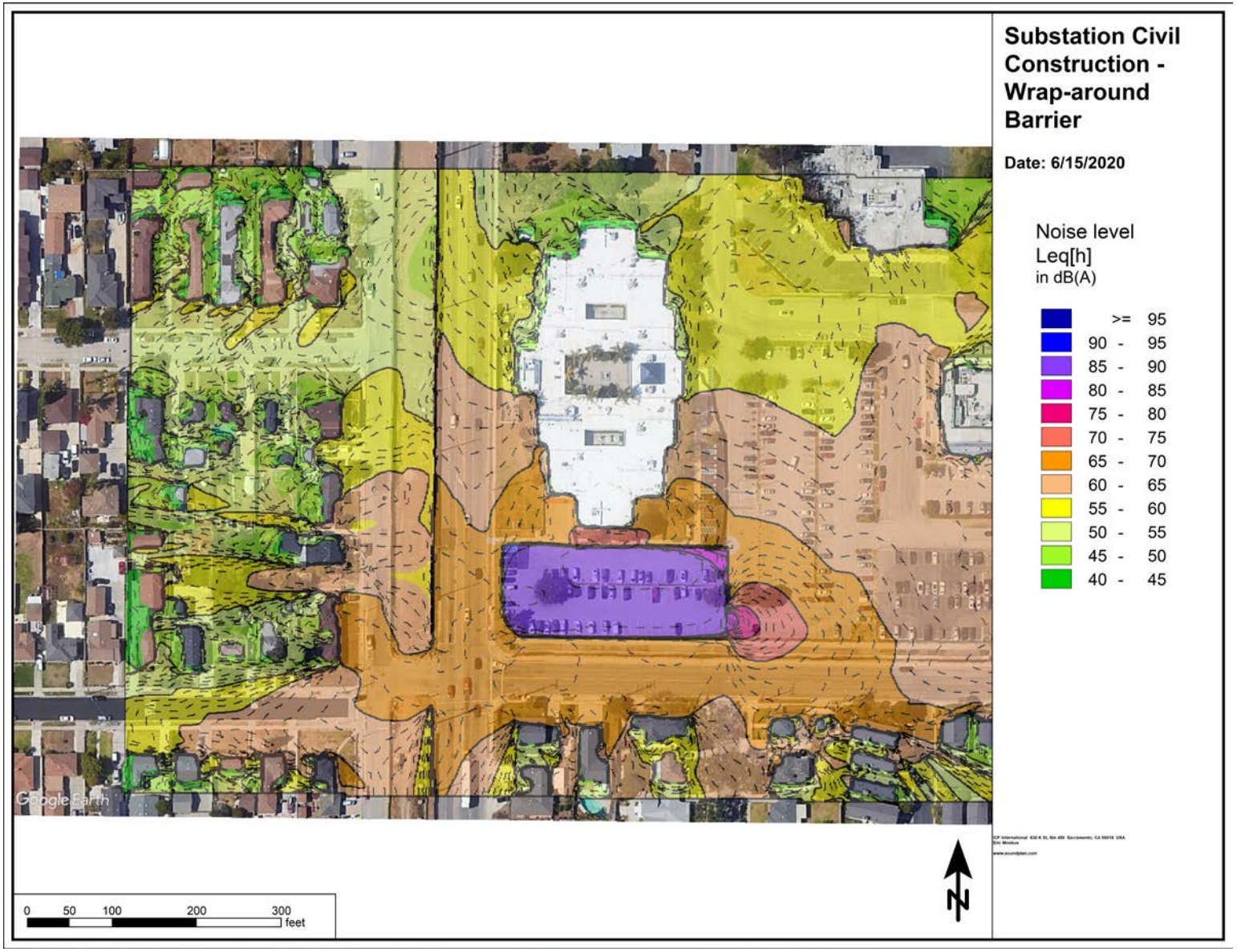


Figure 8. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

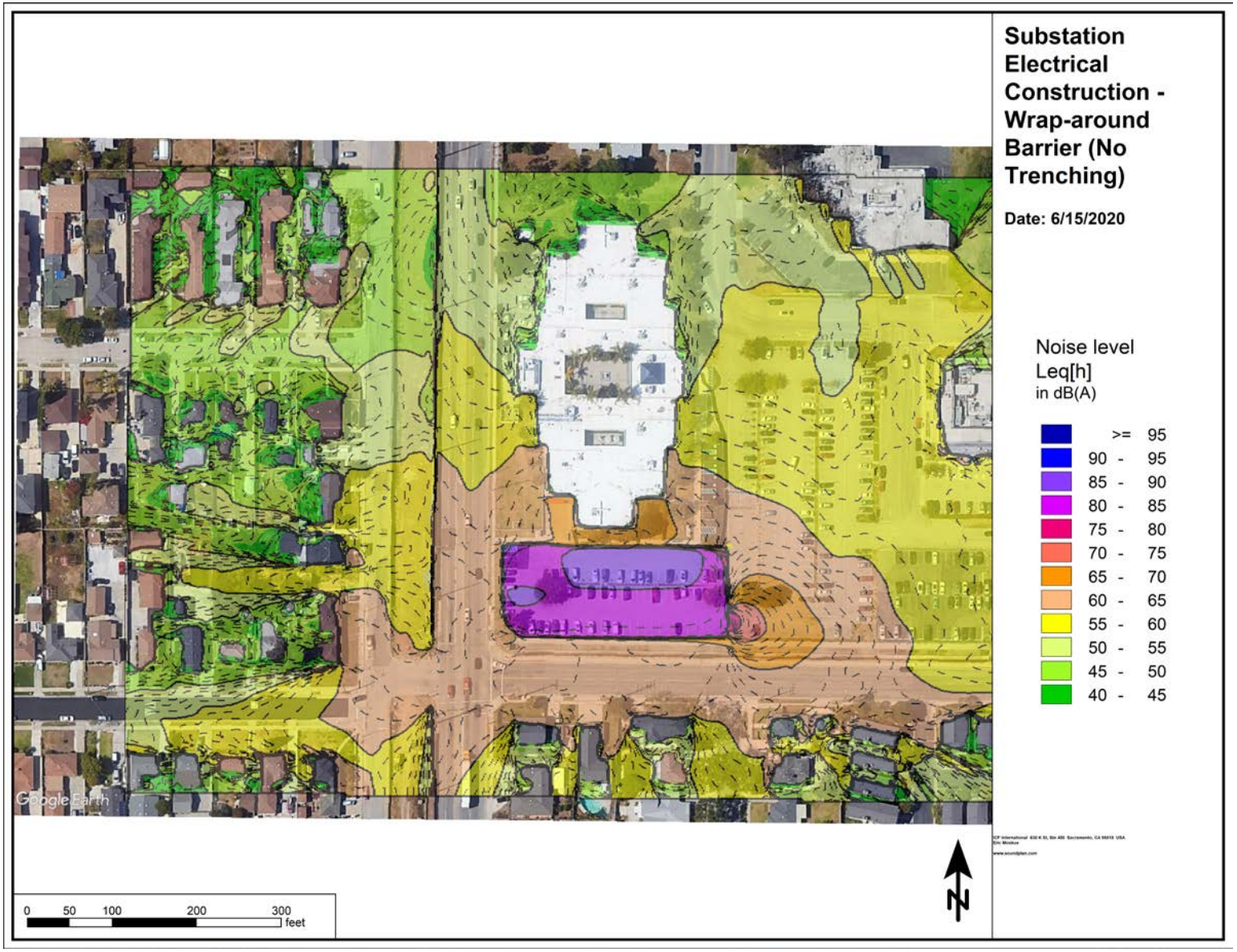


Figure 9. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

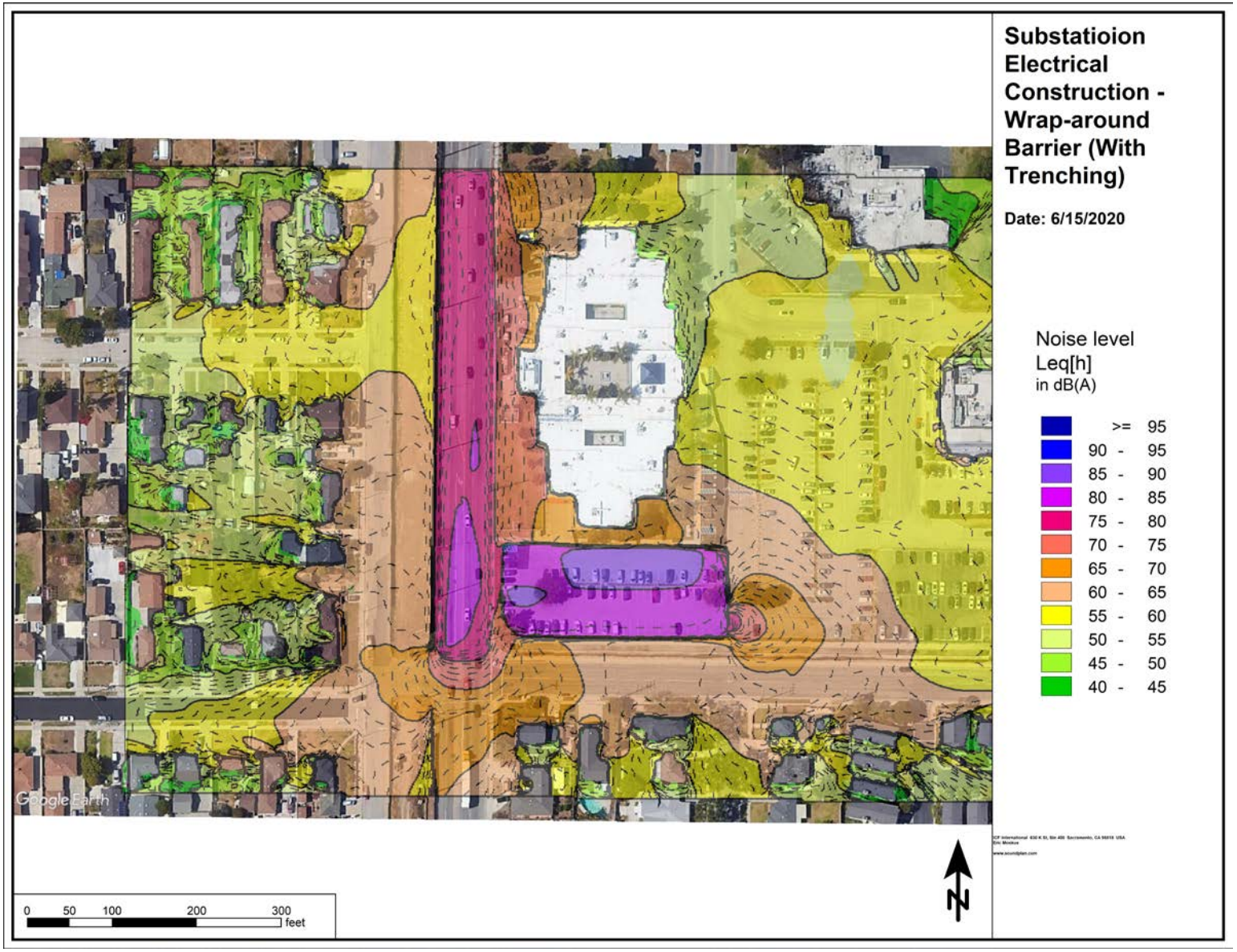


Figure 10. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

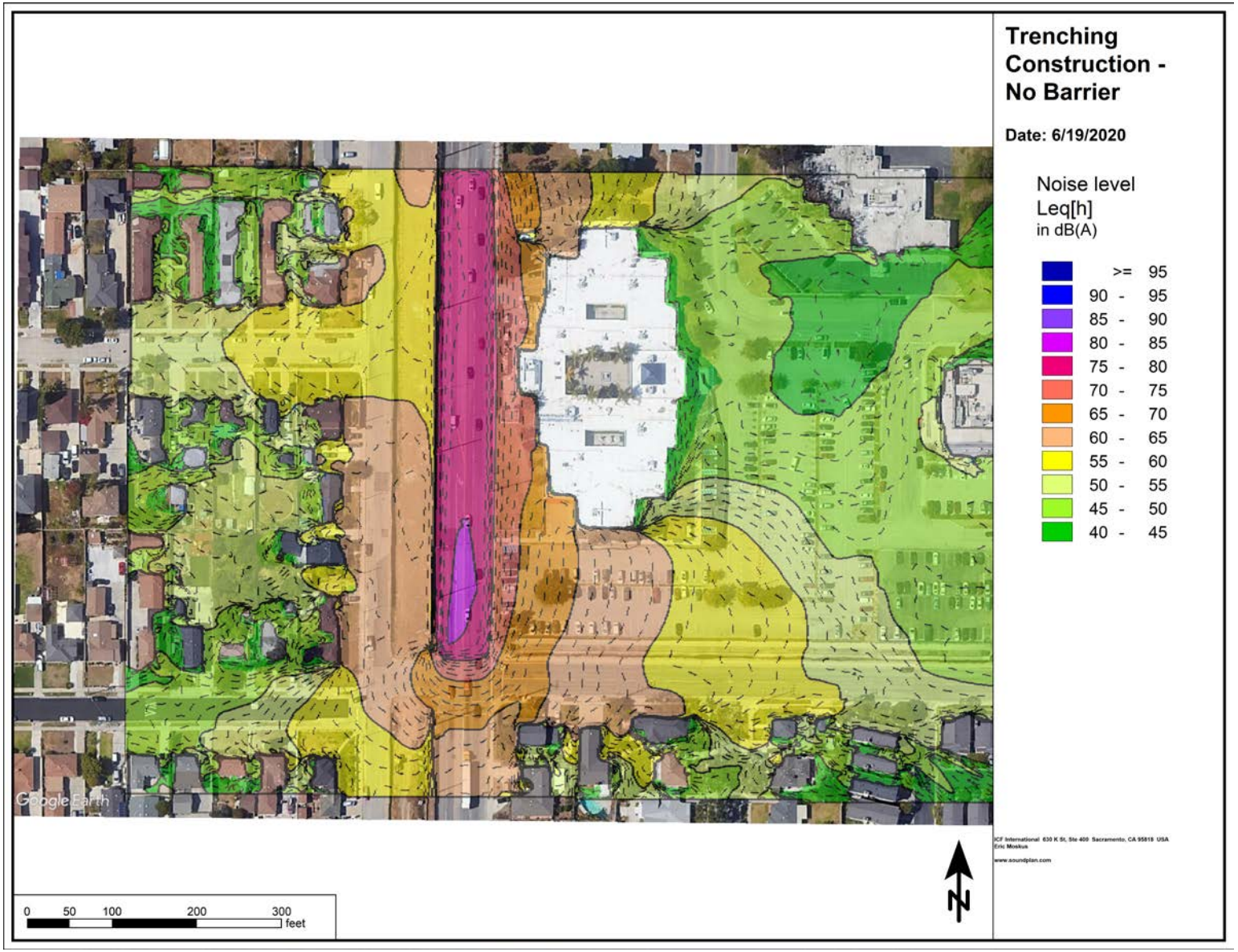


Figure 11. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps

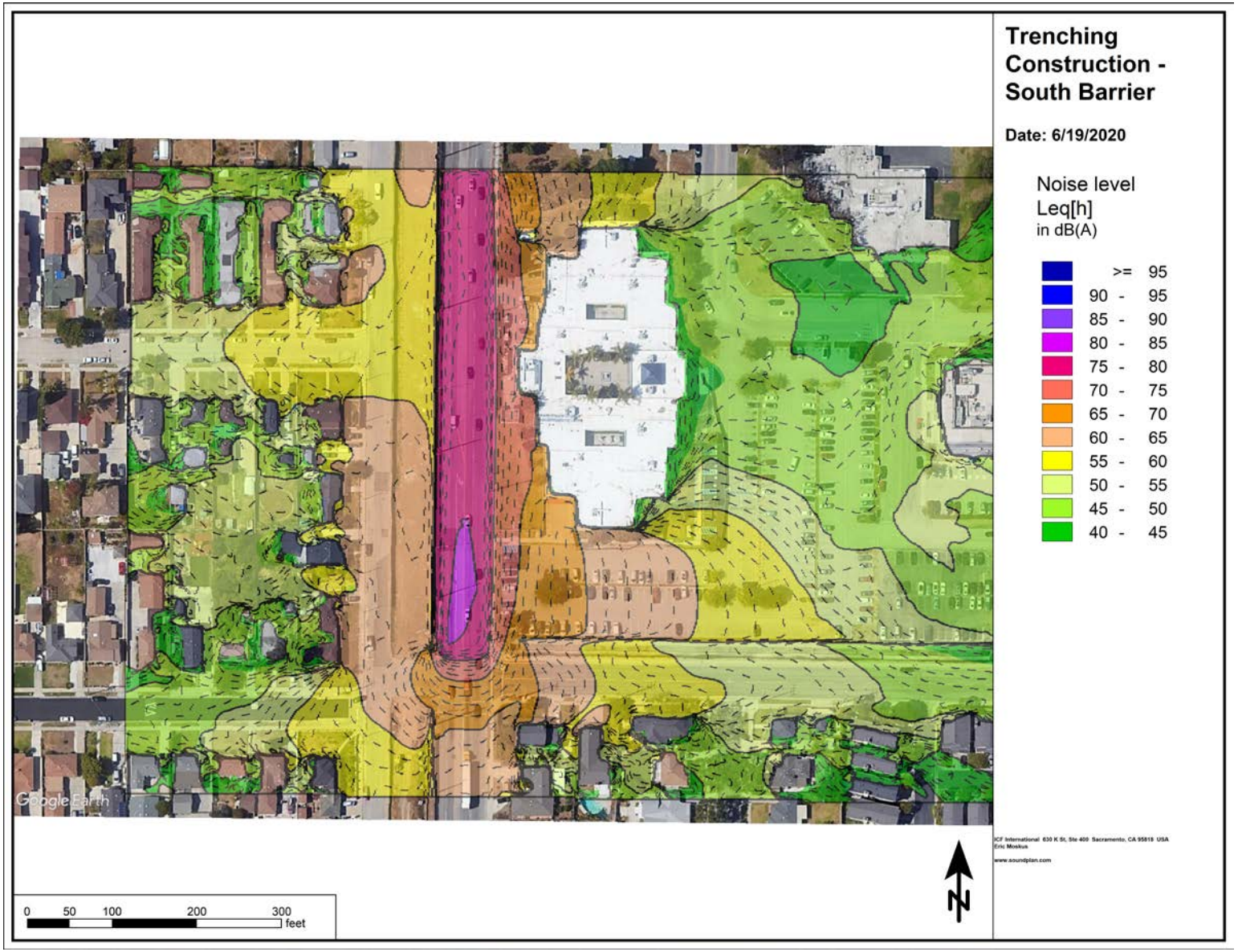
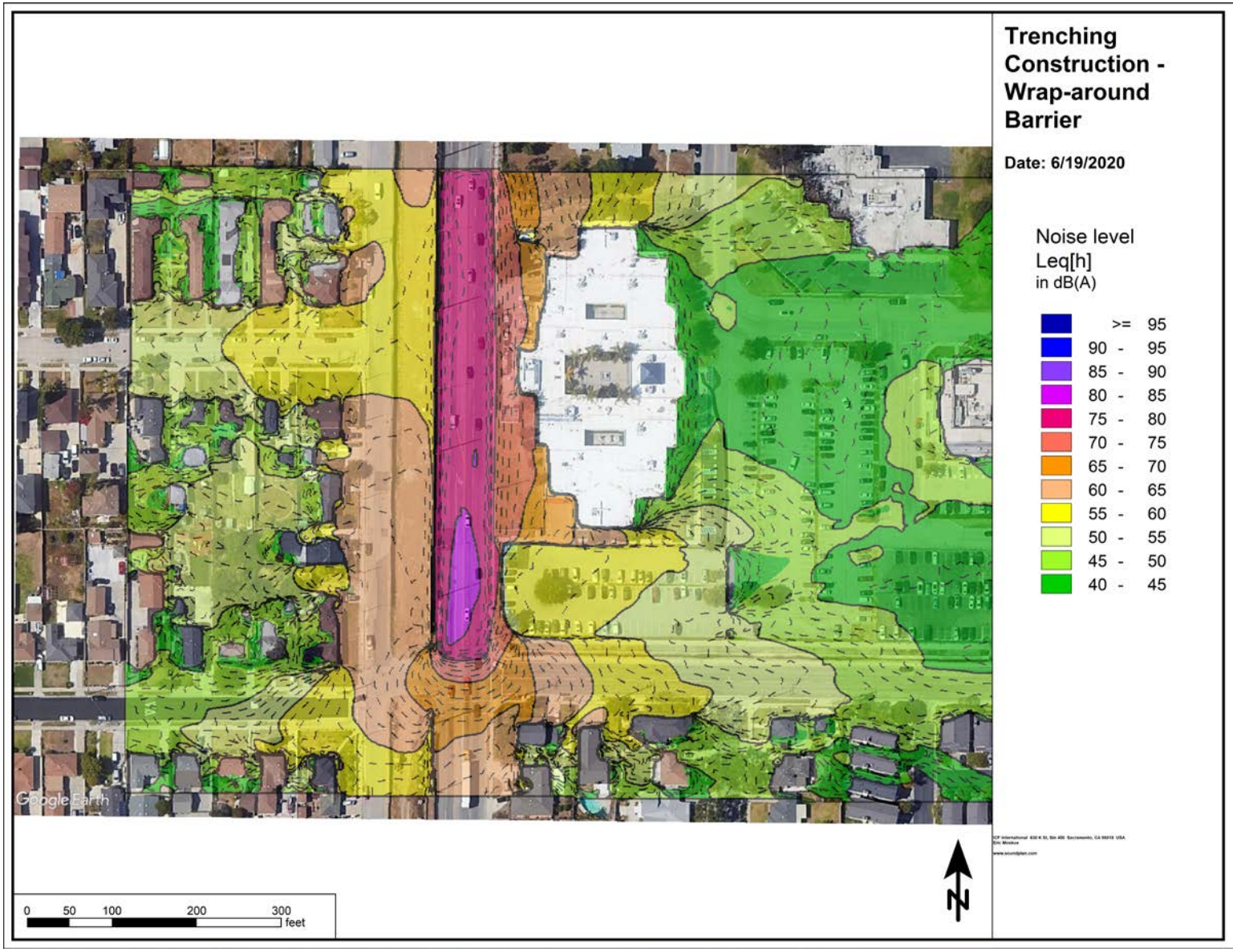



Figure 12. SoundPLAN Noise Contour Maps