

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 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

JANUARY 8, 2020

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1-1
1.1	Background	1-1
1.1.1	Certified EIR	1-1
1.1.2	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan.....	1-2
1.1.3	CEQA Findings and Facts.....	1-2
1.1.4	Statement of Overriding Considerations	1-2
1.2	Purpose of Addendum	1-4
1.3	CEQA Requirements.....	1-4
1.4	Adopted Mitigation Measures	1-5
1.4.1	Project Design Features	1-5
1.4.2	Mitigation Measures.....	1-10
2.0	Description of Approved 2012 Master Plan and Proposed 2018 Master Plan Revision.....	2-1
2.1	Project Location	2-1
2.2	2012 Master Plan	2-1
2.3	Implementation of the 2012 Master Plan To Date	2-7
2.4	Proposed Master Plan Revision	2-8
3.0	Environmental Impact Analysis	3-1
3.1	Aesthetics.....	3-1
3.1.1	Scenic Vistas.....	3-1
3.1.2	Scenic Resources within State Scenic Highway	3-3
3.1.3	Visual Character and Quality	3-5
3.1.4	Light and Glare.....	3-9
3.2	Agricultural and Forestry resources.....	3-13
3.2.1	Farmland Conversion	3-13
3.2.2	Agricultural Zoning and Williamson Act Contracts	3-15
3.2.3	Forest Land Zoning.....	3-17
3.2.4	Conversion of Forest Land	3-19
3.2.5	Other Impacts on Farmland and Forest Land	3-21
3.3	Air Quality	3-23
3.3.1	Consistency with Air Quality Management Plan	3-23
3.3.2	Non-Attainment Pollutants.....	3-27
3.3.3	Substantial Pollutant Concentrations	3-30
3.3.4	Odors.....	3-36
3.4	Biological Resources	3-38

3.4.1	Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species.....	3-38
3.4.2	Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Community.....	3-41
3.4.3	Wetlands.....	3-43
3.4.4	Wildlife Movement.....	3-45
3.4.5	Local Biological Resources Policies.....	3-48
3.4.6	Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans.....	3-50
3.5	Cultural Resources.....	3-52
3.5.1	Historical Resources.....	3-52
3.5.2	Archaeological Resources.....	3-55
3.5.3	Human Remains.....	3-58
3.6	Energy.....	3-60
3.6.1	Energy Consumption.....	3-60
3.6.2	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.....	3-63
3.7	Geology and Soils.....	3-65
3.7.1	Fault Rupture.....	3-65
3.7.2	Seismic Ground Shaking.....	3-68
3.7.3	Seismic-Related Ground Failure.....	3-70
3.7.4	Landslides.....	3-72
3.7.5	Soil Erosion.....	3-74
3.7.6	Unstable Geology or Soil.....	3-77
3.7.7	Expansive and Corrosive Soils.....	3-80
3.7.8	Septic Tanks and Waste Water Disposal.....	3-83
3.7.9	Paleontological Resources and Unique Geological Features.....	3-85
3.8	Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	3-87
3.8.1	Generating Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	3-87
3.8.2	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plans.....	3-90
3.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	3-92
3.9.1	Hazardous Materials Management.....	3-92
3.9.2	Upsets and Accidents.....	3-96
3.9.3	Hazardous Materials Near Schools.....	3-98
3.9.4	Hazardous Materials Sites.....	3-100
3.9.5	Airport Safety.....	3-102
3.9.6	Emergency Response Plans.....	3-104
3.9.7	Wildland Fires.....	3-107
3.10	Hydrology and Water Quality.....	3-108
3.10.1	Water Quality and Waste Discharge.....	3-108
3.10.2	Groundwater.....	3-112

3.10.3	Erosion and Siltation	3-115
3.10.4	Runoff and Flooding	3-118
3.10.5	Stormwater Capacity and Quality	3-120
3.10.6	Flood Hazard, Tsunami, Seiche Zones	3-122
3.11	Land Use and Planning	3-124
3.11.1	Division of Communities	3-124
3.11.2	Consistency with Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, and Regulations.....	3-126
3.12	Mineral Resources	3-128
3.12.1	State Mineral Resources	3-128
3.12.2	Local Mineral Resources.....	3-130
3.13	Noise	3-132
3.13.1	Ambient Noise Levels	3-132
3.13.2	Groundborne Vibration or Noise.....	3-139
3.13.3	Airport Noise	3-142
3.14	Population and Housing.....	3-144
3.14.1	Population Growth	3-144
3.14.2	Displacement of People or Housing	3-146
3.15	Public Services.....	3-148
3.15.1	Fire and Emergency Services.....	3-148
3.15.2	Police Protection	3-152
3.15.3	Schools.....	3-156
3.15.4	Parks	3-158
3.15.5	Other Public Facilities.....	3-160
3.16	Recreation.....	3-162
3.16.1	Use of Recreational Facilities	3-162
3.16.2	New or Expanded Recreational Facilities.....	3-165
3.17	Transportation	3-167
3.17.1	Conflict with Transportation Plans.....	3-167
3.17.2	Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts	3-169
3.17.3	Traffic Hazards.....	3-175
3.17.4	Emergency Access	3-177
3.18	Tribal Cultural Resources	3-178
3.18.1	Listed and Eligible Tribal Cultural Resources.....	3-178
3.18.2	Lead Agency-Determined Tribal Cultural Resources.....	3-179
3.19	Utilities and Service Systems	3-180
3.19.1	Relocation or Construction of Utility Facilities.....	3-180
3.19.2	Water Supply	3-182

3.19.3	Wastewater Treatment	3-184
3.19.4	Solid Waste Generation.....	3-186
3.19.5	Solid Waste Regulation	3-188
3.20	Wildfire	3-190
3.20.1	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Emergency Plans	3-190
3.20.2	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Risks	3-192
3.20.3	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Infrastructure	3-194
3.20.4	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Indirect Risks	3-196
4.0	Cumulative Impacts	4-1
4.1	Aesthetics.....	4-1
4.1.1	2012 Master Plan	4-1
4.1.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-1
4.2	Agricultural and Forestry Resources.....	4-1
4.2.1	2012 Master Plan	4-1
4.2.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-1
4.3	Air Quality	4-2
4.3.1	2012 Master Plan	4-2
4.3.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-2
4.4	Biological Resources	4-2
4.4.1	2012 Master Plan	4-2
4.4.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-3
4.5	Cultural Resources	4-3
4.5.1	2012 Master Plan	4-3
4.5.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-3
4.6	Energy	4-4
4.6.1	2012 Master Plan	4-4
4.6.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-4
4.7	Geology and Soils.....	4-4
4.7.1	2012 Master Plan	4-4
4.7.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-4
4.8	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	4-5
4.8.1	2012 Master Plan	4-5
4.8.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-5
4.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	4-5
4.9.1	2012 Master Plan	4-5
4.9.2	Proposed Revision.....	4-5
4.10	Hydrology and Water Quality	4-6

4.10.1	2012 Master Plan	4-6
4.10.2	Proposed Revision	4-6
4.11	Land use	4-7
4.11.1	2012 Master Plan	4-7
4.11.2	Proposed Revision	4-7
4.12	Mineral Resources	4-7
4.12.1	2012 Master Plan	4-7
4.12.2	Proposed Revision	4-7
4.13	Noise	4-8
4.13.1	2012 Master Plan	4-8
4.13.2	Proposed Revision	4-8
4.14	Population and Housing	4-9
4.14.1	2012 Master Plan	4-9
4.14.2	Proposed Revision	4-9
4.15	Public Services.....	4-9
4.15.1	2012 Master Plan	4-9
4.15.2	Proposed Revision	4-10
4.16	Recreation.....	4-10
4.16.1	2012 Master Plan	4-10
4.16.2	Proposed Revision	4-11
4.17	Transportation	4-11
4.17.1	2012 Master Plan	4-11
4.17.2	Proposed Revision	4-12
4.18	Tribal Cultural Resources	4-12
4.19	Utilities	4-12
4.19.1	2012 Master Plan	4-12
4.19.2	Proposed Revision	4-13
4.20	Wildfire	4-13
4.20.1	2012 Master Plan	4-13
4.20.2	Proposed Revision	4-13
4.21	Conclusion.....	4-13
5.0	Mandatory Findings of Significance	5-1
5.1	Degradation of the Quality of the Environment.....	5-1
5.1.1	2012 Master Plan	5-1
5.1.2	Proposed Revision.....	5-2
5.1.3	Conclusion.....	5-2
5.2	Cumulative Impacts	5-3

- 5.2.1 2012 Master Plan5-3
- 5.2.2 Proposed Revision.....5-4
- 5.2.3 Conclusion.....5-4
- 5.3 Adverse Effects on Human Beings5-5
 - 5.3.1 2012 Master Plan5-5
 - 5.3.2 Proposed Revision.....5-6
 - 5.3.3 Conclusion.....5-6
- 6.0 Conclusion6-1**

TABLES

Table	Page
2-1 Approved Harbor-UCLA 2012 Master Plan Existing and Proposed Land Use Summary.....	2-5
2-2 Harbor-UCLA Proposed Master Plan Revision Existing and Proposed Land Use Summary.....	2-13

FIGURES

Figure	Page
2-1 2012 Master Plan	2-3
2-2 Proposed Revision.....	2-11

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
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

This page was intentionally left blank.

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 Proposed Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Revision (Proposed Revision) 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 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).

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

MM-GEO-1: 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 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 properly implemented and any contaminated soils encountered are properly identified, removed and disposed of offsite. The plan shall include the following:

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

- 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-1²: 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~~ throughout the project construction site to reduce construction noise at noise-sensitive receptors during all phases of construction ~~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 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.

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.

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

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.

currently in place at the Campus under the Security Management Plan will be carried forward under the project.

MM TRAF-1: I-110 Southbound Ramps & 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 & 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 2018 MASTER PLAN REVISION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The 2012 Master Plan, as well as the Proposed Master Plan Revision, are located on a County-owned 72-acre property at 1000 West 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 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 Carson Street on the north, 220th Street on the south, Vermont Avenue on the east, and 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 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 Carson Street and Vermont Avenue. A central plant and emergency generator would be located along 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 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 Carson Street west of the main entrance would provide access to tenant facilities. There would be three entrances from 220th Street, accessing tenant facilities, staff parking, and the central plant. The existing entrances from Normandie Avenue and Vermont Avenue would remain.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the 2012 Master Plan. Table 2-1 provides a land use summary for the 2012 Master Plan.

This page was intentionally left blank.



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.



2012 Master Plan

This page was intentionally left blank.

**Table 2-1
Approved Harbor-UCLA 2012 Master Plan Existing and Proposed Land Use Summary**

Land Use ^a	Existing		To Be Demolished		Proposed New Construction			Master Plan Project at Interim Year 2023 (Existing - Demolition + New)			Master Plan Project at Buildout 2030 (Existing - Demolition + New)		
	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park
Administrative Office	23,435 sf	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,635 sf	-	-	130,635 sf	-	-
Day-Care Center	4,360 sf	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,360 sf	-	-	4,360 sf	-	-
Central Utilities/Industrial/Infrastructure	112,719 sf	-	102,434 sf	-	118,920 sf	-	-	118,920 sf	-	-	129,205 sf	-	-
Hospital/Inpatient	648,810 sf	-	167,255 sf	-	955,100 sf	-	-	648,810 sf	-	-	1,202,655 sf	-	-
Beds	453	-	453	-	446	-	-	453	-	-	446	-	-
Library	22,500 sf	-	22,500 sf	-	-	-	-	22,500 sf	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Office/Outpatient	327,304 sf	-	327,304 sf	-	324,500 sf	-	-	338,700 sf ^c	-	-	480,500 sf ^d	-	-
Biomedical Research & Development	-	94,754 sf	-	94,754 sf	-	225,000 sf	250,000 sf	-	112,500 sf	125,000 sf	-	225,000 sf	250,000 sf
Warehouse/Storage	45,402 sf	-	45,402 sf	-	-	-	-	45,402 sf	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	35,000 sf	-	-	-	-	-	35,000 sf	-	-
TOTAL:	1,279,284 sf		759,649 sf		1,908,520 sf			1,400,425 sf			2,457,355 sf		
NET NEW:					190,520 sf			121,141 sf			1,178,071 sf		

^a Square footages do not include parking structures or surface parking areas.

^b The total development for LA BioMed Campus represents net new square footage anticipated on the 11.4-acre LA BioMed Campus leasehold within the Medical Center Campus within the timeframe of the Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Buildout. In addition, the development of 70,700 net new square feet of floor area on the LA BioMed Campus, intended to consolidate existing LA BioMed facilities elsewhere on the Medical Center Campus, was approved in September 2014 through separate County environmental review.

^c Total Medical Office Uses at Interim Year 2023 include 227,500 square feet of medical office uses for the Outpatient Mental Health Building and Outpatient Building A, as well as 111,200 square feet of modular medical office space (constructed in Phase M) that would be removed from the Medical Center Campus during Phase 6 and therefore are not included in the Medical Office totals at project buildout.

^d Medical Office space at project buildout would include 227,500 square feet of medical office uses for the Outpatient Mental Health Building and Outpatient Building A, 97,000 square feet for Outpatient Building B, and 156,000 square feet of medical office, Campus support, and other "back of house" uses within the renovated Existing Hospital Tower, less 111,200 square feet of modular medical office space placed on site during Phase M.

sf = square feet

Source: Certified EIR

This page was intentionally left blank.

The 2012 Master Plan included a Landscape 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 Carson Street. The plan calls for 35- to 45-foot-tall evergreen or semi-evergreen trees along the perimeter of the Campus, with large groupings identifying entrances. It also includes landscaped courtyard gardens and plazas.

Along with the Landscape Master Plan, the 2012 Master Plan included a public art program in accordance with the County's art policy that provides for civic art in capital improvement projects.

The 2012 Master Plan was a phased plan, with construction starting in 2017 and continuing to approximately 2030, although the actual timing and phasing of construction were not precisely determined. The anticipated buildout would occur in eight main phases, Phases M, C, and 1 through 6, described below. Specific components to be constructed in each phase were subject to change over time as circumstances dictated, with the EIR evaluating the maximum possible disturbed areas and maximum areas that would be constructed at one given time to allow flexibility in the construction of specific facilities over time while ensuring that all associated impacts were adequately evaluated pursuant to CEQA. All construction staging and materials would be located on the site. Construction parking would be provided either on site or off site, with a shuttle service used for construction workers if necessary. No on-street construction worker parking, material storage, or equipment staging would occur.

- Phase M (2017–2018): demolition and temporary relocation of uses. (This phase has not occurred and is now anticipated to start in late 2019 or early 2020.)
- Phase C (late 2018–early 2023): demolition and construction. (This phase has not occurred; demolition is now anticipated to start in late 2019 or early 2020 and construction is anticipated to start in 2021.)
- Phase 1 (2018–2021): demolition, temporary relocation of uses, and construction. (This phase has not occurred; demolition is now anticipated to start in late 2019 or early 2020 and construction is anticipated to start in 2021.)
- Phase 2 (2021–2023): construction.
- Phase 3 (early 2021–2023): demolition, temporary and permanent relocation of uses, and construction (including a temporary helistop).
- Phase 4 (2023–2027): reconfiguration, construction (including the permanent helistop), and removal of the temporary helistop.
- Phase 5 (2026 - 2027): demolition, construction, remodeling of existing buildings, and infrastructure reconfiguration.
- Phase 6 (2027 - 2030): demolition, permanent relocations, removal of temporary modular building, and construction.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2012 MASTER PLAN TO DATE

Prior to the 2016 Board approval of the 2012 Master Plan and the certification of the EIR, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) was approved by the Board in September 2014 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 master plan are 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.

No demolition or construction has been completed on the Medical Center Campus, with the exception of one building on the LA BioMed portion of the Campus, as covered by the 2014 LA BioMed MND. Demolition is now scheduled to begin in early 2020, based on portions of the 2012 Master Plan that are compatible with the Proposed Revision.

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

2.4 PROPOSED MASTER PLAN REVISION¹

The Proposed Master Plan Revision would be located on the same 72-acre Medical Center Campus as the 2012 Master Plan. The new hospital building would be in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. It would also be eight floors, but would be reconfigured and include 379 beds. The existing hospital tower would be renovated, with a new connector between the new and existing hospital buildings. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Revision has a cohesive site design that would enhance the experience of staff, patients, and visitors. The Proposed Revision would increase the Campus-wide floor area from approximately 1,279,284 square feet of existing space by approximately 851,166 square feet, to 2,130,450 square feet.

Figure 2-2 illustrates the Proposed Revision. Table 2-2 provides statistical information about the Proposed Revision.

The Proposed Revision would consolidate outpatient facilities into one building, in approximately the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, in the north-central portion of the Medical Center Campus, near the new hospital building. This building would be six stories tall (plus a below-ground level), with 261,000 square feet and 247 exam rooms. A six-story, 215,000-square-foot support building for the hospital and outpatient facilities would also be provided in this area. The retail building at the corner of Carson Street and Vermont Avenue would not be included in the Proposed Revision. The Proposed Revision would orient hospital-related services used by the community along Carson Street. Courtyards, landscaped areas, and paths and sidewalks for pedestrian circulation would form the core of the Medical Center Campus, slightly reconfigured to connect the new hospital tower and outpatient facilities with the other major tenants on the Medical Center Campus. The new hospital tower would be eight stories tall (with a below-ground level) and 501,000 square feet, with 379 beds. The southeast side of the Campus has been refined to house the power plant (20,000 square feet), information technology equipment and shops in one building (22,000 square feet), and a warehouse (11,000 square feet) in a separate building. The emergency generator (6,700 square feet) would also be in this area.

¹ This Addendum covers only the Harbor-UCLA facilities, not the tenant facilities (except as noted). See the discussion of LA BioMed above. The Bioscience Development Area is still in the conceptual design phase, with no changes proposed in the Proposed Revision.

The Proposed Revision would include parking structures and lots throughout the Campus. The Proposed Revision assumes a total of approximately 2,130,450 square feet of developed area on the Harbor-UCLA Campus, an increase of approximately 851,166 square over the existing 1,279,284 square feet. This increase is due largely to the development of a new hospital tower, a new outpatient building, and outpatient support building, as well as the Bioscience Tech Park. The number of licensed in-patient hospital beds would decrease slightly from 453 to 379. Campus-wide parking would increase from 3,186 spaces (including 281 spaces in an off-site parking lot) to 4,457 spaces (including Bioscience Tech Park and the off-site parking lot), due largely to the replacement of several on-site surface parking lots with three- to six-level parking structures.

This page was intentionally left blank.



Revised Master Plan

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Campus Plan EIR 15/Addendum
Source: RBB Architects Inc

This page was intentionally left blank.

**Table 2-2
Harbor-UCLA Proposed Master Plan Revision Existing and Proposed Land Use Summary**

Land Use ^a	Existing		To Be Demolished		Proposed New Construction			Master Plan Project at Interim Year 2023 (Existing - Demolition + New)			Master Plan Project at Buildout 2030 (Existing - Demolition + New)		
	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park	Harbor-UCLA	LA BioMed ^b	Bioscience Tech Park
Administrative Office	23,435 sf	-	-	-	210,000 sf	-	-	237,035 sf ^c	-	-	468,000 sf ^e	-	-
Day-Care Center	4,360 sf	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,360 sf	-	-	4,360 sf	-	-
Central Utilities/Industrial/Infrastructure	112,719 sf	-	102,434 sf	-	56,000 sf	-	-	41,785 sf	-	-	62,535 sf	-	-
Hospital/Inpatient	648,810 sf	-	167,255 sf	-	541,000 sf	-	-	698,000 sf	-	-	771,000 sf	-	-
Beds	453	-	453	-	379	-	-	453	-	-	379	-	-
Library	22,500 sf	-	22,500 sf	-	-	-	-	22,500 sf	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Office/Outpatient	327,304 sf	-	327,304 sf	-	281,000 sf	-	-	362,805 sf ^d	-	-	338,555 sf ^f	-	-
Biomedical Research & Development	-	94,754 sf	-	94,754 sf	-	225,000 sf	250,000 sf	-	112,500 sf	125,000 sf	-	225,000 sf	250,000 sf
Warehouse/Storage	45,402 sf	-	45,402 sf	-	11,000 sf	-	-	45,402 sf	-	-	11,000 sf	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1,279,284 sf		759,649 sf		1,574,000 sf			1,649,387 sf			2,130,450 sf		
NET NEW:								370,103 sf			851,166 sf		

^a Square footages do not include parking structures or surface parking areas.

^b The total development for LA BioMed Campus represents net new square footage anticipated on the 11.4-acre LA BioMed Campus leasehold within the Medical Center Campus within the timeframe of the Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Buildout. In addition, the development of 70,700 net new square feet of floor area on the LA BioMed Campus, intended to consolidate existing LA BioMed facilities elsewhere on the Medical Center Campus, was approved in September 2014 through separate County environmental review.

^c Total Administrative Office Uses at Interim Year 2023 include 195,000 square feet within the Support Building, 12,000 square feet of administrative office uses within the IT/Shops Building, 3,000 square feet of administrative office within Parking Structure A, as well as 23,435 square feet of administrative office space within the existing Children's Institute Building and 3,600 square feet of administrative office space within the existing N-32 Building that would be removed from the Medical Center Campus during subsequent phases and are therefore not included in the Administrative Office totals at project buildout.

^d Total Medical Office Uses at Interim Year 2023 include the 261,000-square-foot Outpatient Building, 20,000 square feet of medical office uses for the Support Building, 57,555 square feet of medical office space within the Primary Care and Diagnostic Center, as well as 9,850 square feet of medical office uses within the existing 1 South Building and 14,400 square feet of medical office space within the existing Imaging Center that would be removed from the Medical Center Campus during subsequent phases and is therefore not included in the Medical Office totals at project buildout.

^e Total Administrative Office Uses at project buildout include 195,000 square feet within the Support Building, 12,000 square feet of administrative office uses within the IT/Shops Building, 3,000 square feet of administrative office within Parking Structure A, as well as 258,000 square feet of administrative office space within the existing Inpatient Tower to remain at project buildout.

^f Total Medical Office Uses at project buildout include the 261,000 square foot Outpatient Building, 20,000 square feet of medical office uses for the Support Building, as well as 57,555 square feet of medical office space within the Primary Care and Diagnostic Center.

sf = square feet

Source: RBB Architects Inc

This page was intentionally left blank.

The main Campus entrance for the Proposed Revision would be from Carson Street, at the same location as the existing entrance and included in the 2012 Master Plan. This entrance drive has been reconfigured in the Proposed Revision, providing a landscaped, divided, curvilinear entrance drive, terminating in a larger landscaped oval traffic loop with drop-off lanes for the new hospital building and the existing surgery/emergency department building. With the Proposed Revision, there would be three other entrances along Carson Street: one at the existing location east of the main entrance, one west of the main entrance (same as the 2012 Master Plan), and one farther west in the Bioscience Tech Park. The existing Normandie Avenue entrance would remain and would connect to an east/west vehicular corridor, providing a more direct connection between the Harbor-UCLA facilities and the tenant facilities. Access from 220th Street would be provided at four locations (rather than three with the 2012 Master Plan but similar to the existing entrances), allowing alternative access to the tenant facilities, as well as direct access to the power plant and shops, staff parking, and the warehouse. The Vermont Avenue entrance would remain at the same location as the existing and 2012 Master Plan design.

This page was intentionally left blank.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS¹

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 Carson Street overcrossing over the Harbor Freeway and adjacent streets (Carson Street, Normandie and Vermont Avenues, and 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 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 Revision would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or obstruct a scenic vista. Compared to the 2012 Master Plan, the tallest building, the new hospital building, would have a different layout, but would be in approximately the same location and of the same height (eight floors).

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 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 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 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)	
<p>Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a scenic highway?</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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? 	<p>No</p>

* 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 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 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 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 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)	
<p>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?</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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? 	<p>No</p>

* State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

2012 Master Plan

Public views of the Medical Center Campus are from Carson Street, Normandie and Vermont Avenues, and 220th Street, and the 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 Carson Street, Vermont Avenue, Normandie Avenue, and 220th Street would be improved by landscaping and streetscape, including the installation of canopy trees, provision of a landscaped parkway between the sidewalk and Carson Street, the removal of chain link fencing and walls along Vermont and Normandie Avenues and 220th Street, and other improvements in visual character and safety along 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 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 improvement 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 General Plan related to aesthetic values. Impacts with respect to visual character and quality would be less than significant.

Proposed Revision

Public views of the Medical Center Campus would be the same as described for the 2012 Master Plan, that is, from adjacent streets and land uses, from a nearby highway overcrossing, 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 Revision 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. However, under the Proposed Revision, the widened main entrance, the consolidation of the outpatient services into one building with a support building, the reorientation of the new hospital tower, and the overall reduction in development and increase in open spaces would slightly lessen density of the Campus compared to the 2012 Master Plan. Under the Proposed Revision, the new buildings would also comply with the 2012 Harbor-UCLA Master Plan Design Guidelines. Landscaping and streetscape improvements would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan (revised slightly to accommodate the reorientation of buildings and internal circulation, the altered entrances, and the larger amount of open space). The high-quality tree specimens on site would be relocated on the Campus.

Construction

Construction of the Proposed Revision would involve the same construction activities as the 2012 Master Plan. Phasing of construction would be similar in that the amount of construction going on at the same time would be phased so that the views of the entire Campus would not be affected at the same time. 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 Revision would create a more aesthetic public environment than under existing conditions. Because it would introduce the same 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 Proposed 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 Revision would be substantially consistent with the goals of the General Plan related to aesthetic values. Impacts of the Proposed Revision with respect to visual character and quality would be less than significant, the same as those of 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 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 Normandie Avenue, to the east of Vermont Avenue, and to the south of 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 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 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 220th Street. The lighting would not significantly intensify ambient or point source lighting that currently occurs during the evening hours along 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 Revision

The Proposed Revision's daytime and nighttime lighting on the Medical Center Campus would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. New light sources for the Proposed Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, 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. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 still 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 large expanses of reflective glass and metals, so there would not be adverse glare impacts. As such, the Proposed 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 Revision would generate the same amount of minor light spillover in the vicinity of the Medical Center Campus as the 2012 Master Plan, including residential uses to the south, east, and west. Any construction-related nighttime

illumination would be used for safety and security purposes only, would be in specific locations within the site, and would not be experienced by any sensitive, off-site receptors for a long duration. Construction lighting would be limited and directed onto specific locations within construction sites to avoid affecting on-site medical patients. Off-site construction activities that may be necessary to address infrastructure improvements would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan, would be temporary, would only occur in one given location for a limited time, and would occur during daylight hours. Construction lighting would not adversely affect off-site sensitive receptors. Therefore, artificial light impacts associated with construction of the Proposed Revision would be less than significant. As with the 2012 Master Plan, construction activities for the Proposed 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 Revision 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, just like the 2012 Master Plan. Emergency service locations would be interior to the Medical Center Campus and shielded from adjacent residential neighborhoods. Illuminated identification or wayfinding signs would be located on Carson Street near the main entry areas and not visible from the residential neighborhoods. The same type of security lighting and landscape lighting would be used for the Proposed Revision as the 2012 Master Plan and would be similar to the existing lighting. As with the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Revision 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 220th Street. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision would also comply with the Master Plan Design Guidelines for the 2012 Master Plan. Buildings using expanses of metals and reflective glass would not meet these criteria of these guidelines and, as such, the Proposed Revision would not generate glare from reflected sunlight, and glare 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

The zoning and general plan designations have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Campus is not located on designated Farmland. The Proposed 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 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 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 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 Revision

The land uses have not changed on the Campus or in the vicinity since the Certified EIR. The Proposed 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 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 Revision

The land uses on or near the Campus have not changed since the Certified EIR. The Proposed 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 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-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 Revision

Construction

Construction of the Proposed 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 the 2012 Master Plan, the number of construction jobs potentially would be slightly fewer due to the reduced construction needed for the Proposed Revision. Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision would generate marginally less growth than the 2012 Master Plan due to the reduced floor-area ratio.

The Proposed 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 Revision in the same way as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Because the Proposed 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 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 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 (PM₁₀), 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 Revision

Construction

The maximum daily emissions from construction of the Proposed 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 the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 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 Revision would not exceed the SCAQMD daily regional numeric indicators. Therefore, construction and operations of the Proposed 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 Revision would not result in the emission of criteria pollutants for which the region is in nonattainment. Again, a “worst day” approach is used in the analysis for the 2012 Master Plan, so

the maximum daily emissions from operation of the Proposed Revision would be the same as (or incrementally smaller) those of the 2012 Master Plan, and would not exceed the thresholds 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 Proposed Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, because the amount of overlap would be the same or less and would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Carson Street just west of the intersection with Vermont Avenue.

- The area north of Carson Street, which is a predominantly single-family residential neighborhood.
- Vermont Avenue, the southern half of the block facing the Medical Center Campus, at 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 220th Street, as well as to the west, across 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 Normandie Avenue and north of 216th Street.
- White Middle School located to the southeast of the Medical Center Campus east of I-110 and Figueroa Street and south of 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 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, PM₁₀, 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 Revision

Construction

Localized Impacts

The construction activities for the Proposed Revision would be the same and in essentially the same locations as for the 2012 Master Plan. Maximum localized emission concentrations during construction activities would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan or minimally reduced due to the slight reduction of the project. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision would be the same and in essentially 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, and building construction activities. In addition, incidental amounts of toxic substances such as oils, solvents, and paints would be used, just as with the 2012 Master Plan construction. These products would comply with all applicable SCAQMD rules for their manufacture and use and the Proposed 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 2012 Master Plan would also comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1403 if asbestos is found during the renovation and construction activities. The Proposed Revision would also voluntarily implement PDF AQ-2, described above.

Because construction methods and amounts for the Proposed Revision would be generally the same as 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 2012 Master Plan would be well below the hazard index. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision, the same intersections would be affected by the combined construction and operational impacts related to CO hotspot emissions as under the 2012 Master Plan. The traffic

generated would also be generally the same, or incrementally reduced due to the reduced size of the Proposed Revision. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision would result in operational emissions for some pollutants being less than existing operational emissions, and incrementally less than the 2012 Master Plan emissions, due to the slightly smaller size of the Proposed Revision. Maximum localized operational emissions for sensitive receptors would not exceed the localized thresholds for NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Therefore, with respect to localized operational emissions, impacts of the Proposed Revision would be less than significant, the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan.

Toxic Air Contaminants

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

The Proposed Master Plan would have the same uses and activities 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 Revision. Potential long-term operational impacts associated with the release of TACs from the Proposed Revision uses would be the same as from the 2012 Master Plan uses 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would include the same construction activities as the 2012 Master Plan 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 Revision would include the same operational uses as the 2012 Master Plan 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 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)	
<p>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?</p>	<p>Less than significant with Mitigation</p>	<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <p>(a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR?</p> <p>(b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR?</p> <p>(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?</p> <p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>

* 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 raptors 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision is on 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 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 Revision would have similar impacts on migratory birds due to the removal of on-site trees. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, described above, would also apply to the Proposed 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 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

Since the Certified EIR, no wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, have developed on the site. The Proposed 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 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 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 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, the same 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. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, as discussed in Section 3.4.1, Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species, would also be implemented for the Proposed 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 the Certified EIR.

Operation

The Proposed 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 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 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 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 Revision would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would remove the same buildings as the 2012 Master Plan, which the NOP/IS found would result in a less-than-significant impact on historic resources. Therefore, the Proposed Revision would have the same less-than-significant impact.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed 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 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 Resources 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 evaluate 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 appropriately 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would include the same type of ground-disturbing activities as the 2012 Master Plan, although the exact location and extent may vary. However, because of the possible presence of unknown archaeological resources, construction of the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision**Construction**

The Proposed Revision would include the same type of ground-disturbing activities as the 2012 Master Plan, although the exact location and extent may vary. 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 Revision would result in the same less-than-significant impacts as the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed 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 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 utilize 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 utilize 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use the same construction method as the 2012 Master Plan, though the energy usage would be slightly lower due to the smaller size of the project. As with the 2012 Master Plan, the amount of energy used for the Proposed Revision construction would not represent a substantial fraction of the available energy supply in terms of equipment and transportation fuels. The Proposed 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 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 Revision would also utilize even newer equipment

that meets more and more stringent emissions standards year by year and 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 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 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 Revision would utilize energy in the same way as the 2012 Master Plan, for necessary on-site activities and off-site transportation associated with Medical Center Campus employees, patients, and visitors traveling to and from the site. 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 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. Overall, the Proposed Revision would replace the same aging facilities and infrastructure with new ones providing considerably higher efficiency in terms of energy and water demands. The Proposed Revision would increase the overall intensity of land uses on the Medical Center Campus (to a slightly lesser extent than the 2012 Master Plan), but would use less energy per square foot of development compared to existing conditions. In fact, with the consolidation of buildings, such as one single outpatient building and one support building for both the hospital tower and outpatient facilities, the Proposed Revision would be even more energy efficient than the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would also provide opportunities for future energy efficiency by promoting solar power and electric or alternatively fueled vehicles. Therefore, operation of the Proposed 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 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 effect at the time of building permit issuance.

Proposed Revision

Construction

The Proposed 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 Revision would also meet or exceed the required level of waste recycling and reuse rate for construction and demolition debris.

Operation

The Proposed Revision would also comply with the mandatory measures for new non-residential buildings. The Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is at 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 Revision. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 included in the Certified EIR (specifically the *Seismicity* bullet) would also be required for the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is at 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 Revision. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 included in the Certified EIR (specifically the *Liquefaction* bullet) would also be required for the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is at 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is at the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would also include 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 Proposed 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 Revision. The design of the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods. 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods. 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would also connect to the existing off-site infrastructure. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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-4³ 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 Revision

Construction of the Proposed Revision could result in similar potentially significant impacts on paleontological resources and would be subject to the same mitigation measures, which would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, construction may result in a potentially significant impact on paleontological resources, just as the NOP/IS identified for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would also implement Mitigation Measure CULT-4, reducing impacts to less-than-significant levels, just as the 2012 Master Plan mitigation would.

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be in the same location and use the same construction methods as the 2012 Master Plan, including grading, excavation, and trenching into native soils that could contain undiscovered paleontological resources.

Operation

There would be no impact on paleontological resources during operation of the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction

Proposed Revision construction GHG emissions would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan (or slightly reduced due to the smaller size of the Proposed Revision) and would be consistent with all of the CCAP GHG reduction strategies applicable to the project. As a result, the Proposed 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 Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan or slightly less due to the decreased size of the project. Conservatively, the Proposed Revision would result in a net increase in GHG emissions from 2010 levels, though the Proposed Revision would not increase the GHG emissions by as much as the 2012 Master Plan, due to the reduced amount of development. The potential increase would be extremely small compared

to the County's total inventory (and incrementally smaller than the 2012 Master Plan due to the decreased size of the Proposed Revision). Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operations

The Proposed 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 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 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 properly 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods. Therefore, demolition, grading, and excavation would result in the same potential impacts related to release of hazardous materials into the environment. For the Proposed Revision, these impacts would be significant, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 2012 Master Plan, operation of the Proposed Revision would require the storage, use, and disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials and waste routinely used in hospitals and related facilities. 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use the same construction methods. 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 Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 Revision would require the storage, use, and disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials and waste routinely used in hospitals and related facilities. 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 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan, and would use similar construction methods. Construction activities would have a limited potential to result in the incidental release of existing sources of contamination and thus could affect children; impacts on the existing child care facility would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan and would be considered potentially significant. The Proposed Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, which would reduce 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Construction and operation would use similar 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 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan; the nearest airports are 4 and 11 miles away. The Proposed Revision's temporary helistop and permanent helistop location would be very similar to the 2012 Master Plan locations. Both plans would use the southwestern corner of the Campus for a temporary helistop and the permanent helistop would be at essentially the same location on top of the new hospital tower, both within a few feet from the existing helistop and both at the same approximate height: eight stories up. 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use the same construction methods on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. The same regulations would be applicable to the Proposed Revision. The Proposed Revision 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, the same as the 2012 Master Plan. During construction, adjacent streets may be temporarily affected due to construction activity, such as temporary lane closures, as with the 2012 Master Plan. Such occurrences would be implemented in accordance with a construction traffic management plan, as discussed in Section 3.17.

Because the Proposed 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 Revision would avoid adverse impacts regarding the implementation of existing evacuation plans.

Operation

Operation of the Proposed 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 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 Revision would not adversely affect existing emergency access routes, just like the 2012 Master Plan. Although Campus ingress and egress would be modified, with slightly improved vehicular access and circulation than the 2012 Master Plan, it would avoid conflicts with traffic movements on local roadways and would facilitate the provision of on-site emergency services. Therefore, the Revised Master Plan design 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use the same construction methods as the 2012 Master Plan and 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 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 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 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 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 Revision. Therefore, the potential soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction of the Proposed Revision would be less than significant, just like the Certified EIR found for the 2012 Master Plan.

The Proposed Project 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

Excavation for the Proposed 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 Revision would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Operation

The Proposed 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 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

Revision. As such, the Proposed Revision would increase groundwater recharge on the site and reduce off-site discharge of stormwater to an even greater extent. The Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed 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 Revision, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The amount of landscaped area would increase following the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in the same location and would use the same construction methods as 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 Master Plan 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 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 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 220th Street and discharges to the underground network at 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Revision would increase the pervious area (slightly more than the 2012 Master Plan), 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 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 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 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 Revision

The Proposed Project is located on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would use the same site and would also redevelop the site with uses similar to the existing and within the existing Medical Center Campus boundaries. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, with no known mineral resource on the Campus or in the surrounding areas. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

The Proposed Revision is in 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 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 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 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.

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

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 Carson Street, 220th Street, Vermont Street, and 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 Carson Street, 62.8 dBA along 220th Street, 61.5 dBA along Vermont Street, and 61.9 dBA along 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 220th Street between Myler Street and 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 Revision

Construction

Off-Site Receivers

Construction of the Proposed Revision would require the use of the same type of mobile heavy equipment and methods in the same general locations, although phasing would be different. Increased noise levels at sensitive receivers is expected to be generally the same and would exceed established thresholds. Therefore, impacts during construction of the 2012 Master Plan would be significant without implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1, as shown below, would be incorporated into the Proposed Revision, but would be slightly modified to be more comprehensive and apply to all phases of the Proposed Revision. Because this mitigation measure would be expanded to all phases, the change does not represent a considerable difference from the mitigation measure in the Certified 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:
 - 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~~ all phases of the Project.

- 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~~ all phases of the Project.
- 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~~ all phases of the Project.

Even with implementation of this mitigation measure, on-site construction noise associated with the Proposed Revision would still be above established thresholds in some locations, the same ones as under the 2012 Master Plan. As discussed for the 2012 Master Plan, no other feasible mitigation is available. Therefore, impacts related to on-site construction noise would be significant and unavoidable for the Proposed Revision.

On-Site Receivers

Construction of the Proposed Revision near the existing on-site hospital users would use the same equipment and methods and be in the same location as under the 2012 Master Plan. The building styles and configuration would be different, but would be roughly the same size and require the same amount of time to construct. 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 Revision, but would not shield the upper floors of the existing hospital building from line-of-sight noise levels, as with the 2012 Master Plan. Because there are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce these upper-story noise impacts to less-than-significant levels, impacts on on-site sensitive land uses resulting from the Proposed Revision would be significant and unavoidable, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Off-Site Construction Traffic

The Proposed Revision would use 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 Revision truck trips would be less than significant, the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operational Traffic

Operational traffic for the Proposed Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan, or marginally lower due to the reduced size of the Proposed Revision. 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), which would be the same for the Proposed Revision. Therefore, Proposed Revision operational traffic noise impacts would be less than significant, the same as those for the 2012 Master Plan.

Permanent Helistop

The Proposed Revision also include a new permanent helistop on the roof of the new hospital building, within feet of the existing helistop and the helistop location for the 2012 Master Plan. The noise levels would be approximately the same for off-site sensitive receivers, which would be well below the applicable thresholds. The flight paths would also be the same as the existing flight paths and the 2012 Master Plan, with no increase in noise levels. Therefore, like the finding in the Certified EIR, noise impacts for the Proposed Revision permanent helistop would be less than significant.

Interim Helistops

The Proposed Revision would use the same locations for temporary helistops during construction as the 2012 Master Plan, Interim 1 Helistop and Interim 2 Helistop. Therefore, noise impacts for these helistops would be the same, resulting in significant impacts for each for at least one sensitive receiver. Because the Certified EIR found that there was no feasible mitigation measures to reduce the increase, impacts for either the 2012 Master Plan or the Proposed Revision would be significant and unavoidable.

Fixed Mechanical Equipment

The operation of mechanical equipment such as air conditioners, fans, and related equipment for the Proposed Revision would be the same as for the 2012 Master Plan, which may generate audible noise levels at the same levels as found in the Certified EIR. The Proposed Revision would also incorporate PDF-NOISE-7, described for the 2012 Master Plan. With this PDF and the shielding of the equipment due to location, noise levels for fixed mechanical equipment for the Proposed 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

Because of the new configuration of the new Hospital Tower under the Proposed Revision, the loading dock and waste management facilities would be even farther from the adjacent land uses and more shielded from off-site sensitive receivers by multi-level parking structures and the new hospital and old hospital building. The Proposed Revision location would be nearly 300 feet from the closest noise-sensitive receiver, compared to 200 feet for the 2012 Master Plan. The noise levels generated from the Proposed Revision loading dock and waste management facilities at this nearest receiver would be approximately 41 dBA and 36 dBA, well below the 66 dBA threshold. Therefore, the noise impacts from the Proposed Revision's loading dock and waste management facilities would be less than significant, 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use 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 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 Revision's groundborne vibration impacts on off-site sensitive receivers would be less than significant.

In the same way as the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Revision could include the use of heavy duty construction equipment as close as 100 feet to occupied on-site operating rooms, exposing them 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 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 Revision would be less than significant even when construction is planned within 125 feet of on-site vibration-sensitive uses, the same as found in the Certified EIR for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Stationary mechanical and electrical equipment and passenger vehicle circulation would be the same for the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be similar to the 2012 Master Plan, with less-than-significant impacts related to the construction worker population. Therefore, the Proposed Revision would have the same less-than-significant impacts related to population growth during construction as found in the Certified EIR.

Operation

The Proposed Revision would have similar operational population growth and employment and economic opportunities as the 2012 Master Plan. The slightly smaller size of the Proposed Revision would lead to marginally lower population growth and marginally fewer employment and economic opportunities than the 2012 Master Plan, but the 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

As found in the NOP/IS, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

The Proposed Revision has the same uses as the 2012 Master Plan, and is relatively the same size (slightly reduced). The Proposed 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

As found in the Certified EIR, the Proposed Revision's impacts on emergency access and response times may be significant. The Proposed Revision would implement Mitigation Measure FIRE-1, described for the 2012 Master Plan, to reduce this impact. Therefore, the construction-related impacts on fire and emergency services would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The Proposed Revision would increase the net floor area, employee population, and annual patient visits to the Medical Center Campus, though to a marginally lower extent than the 2012 Master Plan, due to its reduced size. Impacts on emergency services would be the same as described for the 2012 Master Plan, and may also be significant. The Proposed Revision would implement Mitigation Measure FIRE-2, described for the 2012 Master Plan, to reduce this impact. Therefore, the operations-related impacts on fire and emergency services would be reduced to a less-than-significant level 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 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 (CPTED) 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 be 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be the same as the 2012 Master Plan with regard to police protection. The slightly smaller size of the Proposed Revision construction would not result in a change in the level of impact. Construction activities could temporarily increase demand for police protection, which would be a potentially significant impact, the same as for the 2012 Master Plan. Police access and response times could be affected, which the Certified EIR found would be a significant impact for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would also be required to implement Mitigation Measures SHER-1, SHER-2, and SHER-3. These measures would reduce these impacts on police protection during construction to less-than-significant levels, just like the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

Operational impacts on police protection would be the same for the Proposed Revision as they would be for the 2012 Master Plan, with only a slightly smaller net increase in building square footage, floor area, Campus-wide employees, and annual patient visits than the 2012 Master Plan. These impacts would result in an increase in demand for additional officers and an increase in on-site crimes, as described for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would also incorporate into the project PDF-SHER-1, described above for the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would adhere to CPTED principles, but like the 2012 Master Plan, potentially significant impacts related to crime levels would also result from the Proposed Revision. Therefore, the Revised Revision would also implement Mitigation Measure SHER-4. 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 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 Revision

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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)	
<p>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</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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? 	<p>No</p>

* 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.

Construction and Operation

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operations

Similar to the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision's impacts related to physical deterioration or accelerated deterioration to recreational facilities in the region would be similar to those of the 2012 Master Plan, with a minor reduction due to the smaller project size. Construction workers would be present intermittently over the multiple phases of the project and drawn primarily from the Los Angeles area, thereby resulting in less-than significant impacts, the same as under the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The Proposed Revision would include similar on-site recreational opportunities to the 2012 Master Plan, with even more open space than the previous plan. The required workforce at buildout would be incrementally smaller due to the reduced project size. Therefore, impacts related to physical deterioration or accelerated deterioration of recreational facilities in the region would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, if not minimally reduced.

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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The impacts related to new recreational facilities would be the same for the Proposed Revision as for the 2012 Master Plan. This new construction of landscaped open space on site 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 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, like 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

With its reduced size, the Proposed 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 Revision would have the same or slightly reduced impacts compared to the 2012 Master Plan. The ridership generated by the Proposed Revision would not exceed the residual capacity of the public transit system, and the Proposed Revision would be supportive of and 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 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 & 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.
- **Mitigation Measure TRAF-2:** 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 & 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.

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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision is slightly smaller in size than the 2012 Master Plan, but not smaller enough to make consequential reductions in construction traffic. The Proposed Revision would use the same construction methods as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would incorporate PDFs TRAF-1 and TRAF-2, described above for the 2012 Master Plan. These PDFs would reduce potential construction traffic impacts, but not to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, there would be no change in the impacts related to construction traffic; impacts would be significant and unavoidable. No feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce this impact.

Operation

Intersection Service Levels

The Proposed Revision is slightly smaller in size than the 2012 Master Plan, but not smaller enough to make consequential reductions in operational traffic. Traffic entering and exiting the Medical Center Campus with the Proposed Revision would differ slightly from that of the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed Revision would include the main entrance from Carson Street, at the existing location, and three more secondary entrances, one to the east near the existing entrance and two farther east. Access on the west would be at the existing Normandie Avenue entrance. On the south side of the Campus, there would be four entrances from 220th Street, rather than the three for the 2012 Master

Plan, but these are secondary entrances that would not carry substantial traffic. There would be no changes to access on the east side of the Campus, from Vermont Avenue. Both the 2012 Master Plan and the Proposed Revision would use the existing entrances from the east.

The changes in the entrances would result in minimal changes to the impacts at the study intersections. Mitigation Measures TRAF-1, TRAF-2, and TRAF-3, described for the 2012 Master Plan, would still be included in the project. Although these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels, the implementation of these measures is not entirely within the control of the County. Therefore, as with the 2012 Master Plan, impacts of the Proposed Revision would be considered significant and unavoidable. No additional feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce this impact

Regional Transportation System

See Section 3.17.1, Conflict with Transportation Plans.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Mainlines and Intersections

The Proposed Revision would be essentially the same as the 2012 Master Plan regarding impacts on Caltrans facilities. The traffic on Caltrans mainlines and intersections would be generally the same. Therefore, impacts on the surrounding freeways, which are already operating at or near capacity during the peak periods, and at Caltrans intersections would be significant. The Proposed Revision would also require Mitigation Measure TRAF-4, described above. However, because Caltrans does not currently have planned projects to address the affected mainline segments and intersections, the impacts under the Proposed Revision would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan and would be considered significant and unavoidable.

Caltrans Facilities: Freeway Off-Ramps

The Proposed Revision would affect Caltrans off-ramps in substantially the same way as the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 Revision 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed 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 Revision 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 Proposed Revision would also include a Campus-wide circulation system would eliminate traffic hazards, as identified for the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be on the same location as the 2012 Master Plan and would also include relocation or replacement of on-site utility infrastructure. Therefore, impacts on utility infrastructure would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, less than significant.

Operation

After construction of the Proposed 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 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

Because the Proposed Revision would be slightly smaller than the 2012 Master Plan, its water supply demand would also be slightly reduced. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

Because the Proposed Revision would be slightly smaller than the 2012 Master Plan, its increase in wastewater generation would also be slightly reduced. Therefore, the Proposed Revision's 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would be slightly smaller than the 2012 Master Plan, but the same amount of demolition would be required. Therefore, its generation of solid waste as the result of operation would be the same as that of the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 those of the 2012 Master Plan.

Operation

The slightly reduced size of the Proposed Revision would result in a marginally reduced impact on waste disposal facilities from operations compared to the 2012 Master Plan. Waste disposal for the Proposed Revision would be the same as under the 2012 Master Plan's design features and compliance with 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 Revision on waste disposal would be less than significant, the same as those of 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision impacts related to solid waste regulations would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan. The Proposed 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 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)	
<p>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?</p>	<p>No impact</p>	<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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?</p>	<p>No</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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? 	<p>No</p>

* 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

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

Construction and Operation

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

Construction and Operation

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

The Proposed Revision is in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts for the Proposed 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 Revision as they relate to high fire hazard zone indirect risks.

This page was intentionally left blank.

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 Revision

Construction and Operation

No additional projects are known that would be visible from the Medical Center Campus. Therefore, the Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would comply with the same rules, mandates, and requirements related to construction air quality as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision would not exceed the SCAQMD regional numeric indicators. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, would use the same construction methods, and would also incorporate the same mitigation. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is in the same location as the 2012 Master Plan, would use the same construction methods, and would also incorporate the same mitigation. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is on the same site as the 2012 Master Plan and would use 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed 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 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use 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 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 would 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be on the same site and have the same 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed 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 site, 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision would use the same construction methods in the same approximate locations as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision would have the same land uses in approximately the same places and use the same equipment as the 2012 Master Plan. As the Proposed Revision's composite stationary-source noise impacts, groundborne vibration impacts, and helicopter air traffic noise impacts would be the same as those of the 2012 Master Plan, they 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would have the same land uses and approximately the same number of employees as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would have the same land uses and approximately the same number of employees as the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would have the same land uses and approximately the same number of employees as the 2012 Master Plan, and it would provide even more usable open space. Therefore, the Proposed 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 Revision

Construction

The Proposed Revision's assumed significant construction traffic impact would be the same as that of the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Revision could also contribute to a cumulatively significant construction impact.

Operation

The Proposed Revision operations would be essentially the same as under the 2012 Master Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Revision would also contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to intersections and Caltrans facilities. Like the 2012 Master Plan, however, it 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision would be marginally smaller than the 2012 Master Plan, but not smaller enough to affect 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 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 Revision

Construction and Operation

The Proposed Revision is located on 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 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

The Proposed 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 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

Like the 2012 Master Plan, the Proposed Revision 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.

5.2.3 Conclusion

Related to cumulative impacts:

- (1) No substantial changes in the Proposed 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 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 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 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 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 Revision

The Proposed Revision 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, as described for the 2012 Master Plan.

5.3.3 Conclusion

Related to adverse effects on human beings:

- (1) No substantial changes in the Proposed 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 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 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 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 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 Revision is essentially the same as the 2012 Master Plan as it relates to environmental impacts. The Proposed Revision represents a slightly smaller project, with marginal reductions to building area (in square feet), resulting in minor reductions in employees, patients, and visitors. The Proposed Revision would have the same uses proposed in the 2012 Master Plan. Some of the buildings have been reconfigured to allow for more efficiencies and to provide additional open space opportunities.

These minor changes in the Proposed Revision are not substantial changes proposed that require major revisions of the previous EIR due to a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

With the Proposed 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.

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 previous EIR was certified as complete, that shows that the Proposed Revision would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous 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 previous EIR was certified as complete, that shows that significant effects previously examined in the previous 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 previous 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 previous 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. One mitigation measure, Mitigation Measure NOISE-1, was revised, but only to make it more comprehensive to apply to the entire project rather than specific phases of the project. This change in mitigation was proposed and agreed to by the project proponent, the County of Los Angeles.

Based on these findings, conditions requiring a supplemental EIR are not met, and this Addendum is allowed.

This page was intentionally left blank.