

Appendix A
NOP/Comments

Appendix A1

NOP



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**



**NOTICE OF PREPARATION
OLIVE VIEW-UCLA MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS MASTER
PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

To: State Clearinghouse, Responsible and Trustee Agencies, and Interested Individuals

Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report, Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan

Project Title: Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan

Lead Agency: County of Los Angeles

The County of Los Angeles, as the lead agency, has prepared an Initial Study and will be preparing an Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project described below. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW), on behalf of the County, is soliciting input from members of the public, organizations, and government agencies on the scope and content of the information to be included and analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report. Agencies should comment on the elements of the environmental information that are relevant to their statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.

The project description, location, and potential environmental effects of the proposed project are described in this Notice of Preparation and attached Initial Study. This notice and attached Initial Study meet the requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Scoping comments on the Environmental Impact Report should be sent to DPW in writing, no later than **Monday, May 2, 2016**. Please send all written comments, including e-mailed comments, to Clarice Nash at the address below. Comments should include the name of a contact person.

Copies of the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study are available for public review at the following Public Library and County office locations:

Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Health Science Library 14445 Olive View Dr Sylmar, CA 91342 (818) 364-4240	Sylmar Branch Library 14561 Polk Street Sylmar, CA 91342 (818) 367-6102
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Project Management Division I 900 S. Fremont Ave. Alhambra, CA 91803-1331	San Fernando Library 217 N. Maclay Ave. San Fernando, CA 91340 (818) 365-6928

The Notice of Preparation/Initial Study is also available for public review at the following website:
<http://dpw.lacounty.gov/pmd/CampusMasterPlans/>.

Interested parties may submit their comments to:

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Project Management Division I
900 S. Fremont Ave.
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331
E-mail: cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov

Questions regarding this notice should be directed to Clarice Nash at (626) 300-2363 or at the e-mail shown above, Monday through Thursday, between 7:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

A public scoping meeting will be held on Thursday, April 14th, 2016 from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., at the location identified below, to solicit input from interested parties on the scope and content of the Environmental Impact Report in conformance with Section 21083.9 of the Public Resources Code.

Location: Olive View-UCLA Medical Center
14445 Olive View Dr
Sylmar, CA 91342

Project Location:

The Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus is located at 14445 Olive View Drive on several parcels of land owned by the County of Los Angeles in the Sylmar community of the City of Los Angeles, California. Specifically, the site is generally bounded by the Angeles National Forest on the north, Olive View Drive on the south, Wilson Canyon Park on the east, and Bucher Avenue to the west. Kennedy Road and Cobalt Street intersect the project site. The site is located east of the I-5 freeway and north of the I-210 freeway.

Project Description:

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be prepared for the proposed Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project (proposed project). The Master Plan will guide future development of the campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs. For the purposes of the EIR, two tiers of development will be analyzed. Tier I entails near-term projects constructed before 2035, including an Ambulatory Care Center, research and development buildings, a Community Center, improvements to the existing hospital, appurtenant parking facilities, and other medical center campus improvements that would be located predominantly in the eastern third of the current campus. Tier II development would occur beyond 2035, and would include the construction of a new inpatient hospital, support services building, mental health outpatient care facility, long-term care and recuperative housing, retail space, County department buildings, and the reuse and renovation of the existing inpatient hospital for other purposes. Full build-out of the Master Plan could result in a total of approximately 1,382,000 square feet of development throughout the campus.

Potential Environmental Effects:

The Initial Study contains a preliminary analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed project in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines that identify 16 areas where impacts could occur. These impacts, which will be analyzed in detail in the Environmental Impact Report, include: aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, greenhouse gas emissions, cultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, geology and soils, recreation, population and housing, public services, utilities and service systems, land use and planning, noise, transportation and traffic, and impacts under mandatory findings of significance.

Si desea obtener más información o necesita que la notificación sea traducido a otro idioma, por favor llame al (626) 300-2363.



Upon 72 hours' notice, Public Works can provide program information and publications in alternate formats or make other accommodations for people with disabilities. In addition, program documents are available at our main office in Alhambra (900 S. Fremont Ave.), which is accessible to individuals with disabilities. To request accommodations ONLY or for more Americans with Disabilities Act information, please contact our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081 or by TDD (626) 282-7829, Monday through Thursday, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

INITIAL STUDY – CHECKLIST

FOR THE PROPOSED
OLIVE VIEW-UCLA MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS MASTER PLAN PROJECT
SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA

Prepared at the Direction of

County of Los Angeles
By the Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803

Lead Agency Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act

Prepared by



March 2016

Environmental Checklist

- 1. Project Title:** Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project
- 2. Lead Agency Name and Address:** County of Los Angeles
by the Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803
- 3. Contact Person and Phone Number:** Clarice Nash
(626) 300-2363

- 4. Project Location:**
The Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus is located at 14445 Olive View Drive on several parcels of land owned by the County of Los Angeles in the Sylmar community of the City of Los Angeles, California. Specifically, the site is generally bounded by the Angeles National Forest on the north, Olive View Drive on the south, Wilson Canyon Park on the east, and Bucher Avenue to the west. Kennedy Road and Cobalt Street intersect the project site. The site is located east of Interstate 5 and north of Interstate 210. See Figures 1 and 2 for the project location.

- 5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** County of Los Angeles
by the Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803

- 6. General Plan Designation:**
Public Facilities (P)

- 7. Zoning:**
Public Facilities (PF)

- 8. Description of Project:**
An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be prepared for the proposed Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project (proposed project). The Master Plan will guide future development of the campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs. For the purposes of the EIR, two tiers of development will be analyzed. Tier I entails near-term projects constructed before 2035, including an Ambulatory Care Center, research and development buildings, a Community Center, improvements to the existing hospital, appurtenant parking facilities, and other medical center campus improvements that would be located predominantly in the eastern third of the current campus. Tier II development would occur beyond 2035, and would include the construction of a new inpatient hospital, support services building, mental health outpatient care facility, long-term care and recuperative housing, retail space, County department buildings, and the reuse and renovation of the existing inpatient hospital for other purposes. Full build-out of the Master Plan could result in a total of approximately 1,382,000 square feet of development throughout the campus.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below could be affected by this project (i.e., the project would involve at least one impact that is a “potentially significant impact”), as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have an impact on the environment that is “potentially significant” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.

Signature



Printed Name: Lee Lisecki, Consultant – ICF International

Date: 3/25/2016

For: County of Los Angeles

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained if it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational, impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an environmental impact report (EIR) is required.
4. “Negative Declaration: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” applies when the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less-than-Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. (Mitigation measures from the “Earlier Analyses” section may be cross-referenced.)
5. Earlier analyses may be used if, pursuant to tiering, program EIR, or other California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) processes, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration [Section 15063(c)(3)(D)]. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. *Earlier Analysis Used.* Identify and state where earlier analyses are available for review.
 - b. *Impacts Adequately Addressed.* Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c. *Mitigation Measures.* For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, when appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. *Supporting Information Sources:* A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project’s environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

I. AESTHETICS – Would the project:

- a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The project site is located at the base of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and is visible from the surrounding area. The proposed project would involve the construction of new medical center buildings and facilities and related campus improvements including new landscaping, pedestrian pathways, and open space. New buildings and structures would require the demolition of a number of existing buildings on the campus to accommodate future development. The proposed project would also include wellness trails to increase access to gardens, riparian areas, and the surrounding mountains and canyons. The proposed project is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on scenic vistas including any existing scenic views of the San Gabriel Mountains from off-campus locations in the surrounding community. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

- b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State Scenic Highway?

The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a designated State Scenic Highway (California Scenic Highways Mapping System). The proposed project, however, would include the demolition of a number of buildings on the campus, some of which may be considered historical and/or visual resources, and the removal of some existing trees and landscaping. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

The proposed project would include the implementation of a master plan that would guide future development of the campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs. The proposed project would include demolition of existing and construction of new buildings, potential renovation and reuse of existing buildings, and the development of public outdoor areas. Campus improvements would include new landscaping, signage, and pedestrian pathways and open space, which could improve the aesthetic appearance of the campus. Therefore, it's not expected that implementation of the proposed master plan would substantially degrade the existing visual quality of the site and surroundings. However, since implementation of the master plan would result in temporary as well as long-term changes to the visual appearance of the campus and may include the demolition of buildings or structures or removal of trees and landscaping that are considered significant visual resources, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to aesthetics, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts on agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts on forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forestland, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and the forest carbon measures methodology provided in the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Would the project:

- a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?

The project site is largely developed with existing medical center facilities and is located in a developed portion of the Sylmar community in the City of Los Angeles. The project site is not located on Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Therefore, the proposed project would not convert such farmland to nonagricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

- b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

The site is not under Williamson Act contract (California Department of Conservation, 2008), nor is it zoned, designated, or used for agricultural purposes. The project site is an existing medical center that includes a hospital and other medical related buildings, surface parking lots, as well as some open space areas. There is no nearby agricultural land. The proposed project would, therefore, have no potential to conflict with agricultural zoning, or lead to other changes in the existing environment that could lead to farmland conversion. No further analysis is warranted.

- c) Conflict with existing zoning for or cause rezoning of forestland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by U.S. Government Code Section 51104(g))?

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

The project site is not zoned as forestland, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The project site does not contain forestland or timberland. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for or cause rezoning of forest or timberland. No impact is anticipated, and thus no further analysis is warranted.

- d) Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?

The project site is bordered by the Angeles National Forest to the north. However, the project would not include development on current forestland. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss or conversion of forestland. No impact is anticipated, and thus no further analysis is warranted.

- e) Involve other changes in the existing environment that, because of their location or nature, could result in the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use or the conversion of forestland to non-forest use?

The project site is largely developed with existing medical center facilities and is located in a developed portion of the Sylmar community in the City of Los Angeles. The proposed project would not convert farmland or forestland to nonagricultural or non-forest use, respectively. No impact is anticipated, and thus no further analysis is warranted.

III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

- a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The project site is within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), in which air quality is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Potential emissions associated with construction and operation of the project will be evaluated in the EIR for compliance with all applicable air quality plans.

- b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

The proposed project would involve construction and redevelopment of the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus. The potential exists for construction and net operational emissions to exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance. Therefore, the project could violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment status under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (this includes the release emissions the exceed quantitative thresholds for zone precursors)?</p> <p>Los Angeles County is currently designated a nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standards and a nonattainment area for the state 8-hour ozone, PM2.5, and coarse particulate matter (PM10) standards. Net operational emissions may contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase of these pollutants. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?</p> <p>Sensitive receptors are located within the site (patients) and in the surrounding area (residences south of Olive View Drive and further to the east and west of the campus). The potential exists for exposure of these sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations during construction and operation of the project. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>e) Create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people?</p> <p>Odor emissions could be produced during project construction, although these emissions would be temporary and would cease once construction is complete. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to air quality, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.</p>				

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

<p>a) 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 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</p> <p>Due to the medical center campus' proximity to open space and recreational areas, as well as its location at the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains on the edge of the Angeles National Forest, development of new campus facilities or infrastructure has the potential to affect on- and off-site biological resources. Special-status plant and wildlife species that may occur within the project vicinity, include the California gnatcatcher and least Bell's vireo. Additionally, proposed development under the master plan may disturb or remove some mature trees located on the site. These trees may include oak trees protected by the Los Angeles</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

County's Oak Tree Ordinance. The trees also have the potential to serve as habitat for nesting birds. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Given the medical center campus' proximity to open space, canyon drainages, and recreational areas within the adjacent national forest, there is a potential for impacts to riparian or other sensitive natural communities. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including marshes, vernal pools, coastal areas, etc.), through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Given the campus' proximity to canyon drainages, there is the possibility that federally protected wetlands could be located in the immediate vicinity of and adversely affected by proposed campus development. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Due to the medical center campus' proximity to open space, including the San Gabriel Mountains and Angeles National Forest, development of new campus facilities or infrastructure has the potential to affect on-and off-site biological resources. Proposed development under the master plan may disturb or remove some mature trees located on the site that may have the potential to serve as habitat for nesting birds. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances to protect biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The proposed project would include the demolition of campus buildings and the construction of new buildings at the project site. As a consequence, tree removal is likely to occur due to proposed development under the master plan. However, any tree removal would follow applicable local policies and ordinances aimed at tree preservation, including Los Angeles County's Oak Tree Ordinance. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project site is developed with the current Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus. The project site is not located within an area covered under a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, and no impacts are anticipated. Therefore, further analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to biological resources, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?

The project site contains buildings older than 50 years that have not been evaluated for historical significance. These buildings would need to be evaluated to determine historical significance prior to any proposed demolition and construction proposed under the proposed project. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?

Given that the project site is largely developed with existing medical center facilities and structures, there is a low probability of unearthing archeological resources during project construction. Nonetheless, since it's still possible for archaeological resources to be encountered, especially in areas that haven't been disturbed by prior construction, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Given the extent of previous ground disturbances due to development of the medical center campus, there is a low probability of unearthing significant paleontological resources during project construction. Nonetheless, the potential for unearthing paleontological resources still exists, especially in areas that haven't been disturbed by prior construction. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Potentially Significant
Impact
Less-than-Significant
Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant
Impact
No Impact

The project site is not located in an area that contains formal or known informal cemeteries. No impacts are anticipated, however, the issue will be further analyzed in the EIR.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to cultural resources, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving:

i) 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

The project site is located within a State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (formerly Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone), and there is a possibility for seismic surface rupture to occur at the site. The project site was previously subjected to substantial ground shaking, surface rupture and earthquake-related damages resulting from the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake (also known as the Sylmar Earthquake). The M 6.5 earthquake included roughly 12 miles of surface rupture in the site vicinity. Damage to the site included the collapse of stair towers adjacent to buildings, the partial collapse of medical buildings, and the collapse of parking structures. Some structures damaged in the earthquake were later demolished. Geologic evaluations for detailed design of the project would include fault investigations and review by the California Geological Survey. In addition, the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable provisions of the most recently adopted version of the California Building Code (CBC) and County building regulations. The impacts related to surface rupture are potentially significant, but can be reduced with methods such as detailed fault trenching investigations, development of structural setback zones and structural design. Where, feasible, mitigation will be incorporated. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

The project site is mapped as being underlain by the active Santa Susana fault and is located in a seismically active region of Southern California. Accordingly, the site is susceptible to strong seismic ground shaking conditions, which are a common hazard in most of Southern California. Future large earthquakes along active faults in the Southern California

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

region could cause sustained ground shaking in the vicinity of the proposed project. The proposed project would involve the construction and operation of medical, office, and community facilities. Newly constructed facilities would comply with applicable provisions of the most recently adopted version of the CBC and County building regulations. Therefore, a substantial risk to life or property from strong seismic ground shaking would not occur. Nonetheless, this issue will be further analyzed in the EIR.

iii) Seismically related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction is a condition that occurs when unconsolidated, saturated soils change to a near-liquid state during ground shaking. The northeastern portion of the project site is located within a potential liquefaction zone as identified on the State of California Seismic Hazards Zone Map, San Fernando Quadrangle (California Department of Conservation, March 1999). This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

iv) Landslides?

Landslides typically occur on steep slopes and can be exacerbated where slopes have been subjected to fire and/or lack vegetation. The northern portion of the project site contains steep, natural slopes that have been subjected to fires. In addition, portions of the slopes on the northern part of the site have been designated as a zone of required investigation for earthquake-induced landslides on the State Seismic Hazard Zones Map (California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology 1999). Therefore, there is a potential for landslides to affect or be affected by the project, which will be analyzed further in the EIR.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Construction of the proposed project could result in ground surface disruption, including disruptions from grading and excavation activities. Such activities could result in erosion at the project site during construction. Additionally, portions of the campus are currently undeveloped and subject to potential water- and wind-related soil erosion. Soil erosion and soil runoff from natural drainages and non-vegetated areas on the adjacent slopes has the potential to affect the site. However, construction projects that result in ground disturbance of 1 acre or more must apply for a Stormwater General Permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). All construction would follow best management practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion that might move off-site, as required under the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for compliance with State Water Resources Control Board NPDES Construction General Permit 2009-0009. In accordance with

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

existing regulations, the SWPPP would be prepared to identify BMPs that would be implemented to prevent construction area runoff and sediment from entering the storm drain system. The SWPPP would be implemented during construction. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

An area in the northeast portion of the project site is located within a potential liquefaction zone as identified on the State of California Seismic Hazards Zone Map, San Fernando Quadrangle (California Department of Conservation, March 1999). Other areas of the site not indicated on the state map could also be subject to liquefaction. Liquefaction and its associated manifestations could cause damage to future project improvements if not mitigated during detailed project design, and could have potential impacts on the project. Newly constructed facilities would comply with applicable provisions of the most recently adopted version of the CBC and County building regulations. Therefore, a substantial risk to life or property from strong seismic ground shaking would not occur. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Expansive soils contain minerals that absorb water when wet. This causes the soil to expand. Based on geologic maps, the soil units underlying the project site are composed of coarse-grained bedrock and fine to coarse-grained surficial alluvial soils. Such materials may have the potential to include expansive soils. Geotechnical investigations during the detailed design stage of the project will evaluate the potential for expansive soils, and recommendations would be developed to mitigate the impacts of expansive soils to less than significant levels. This issue will be further analyzed in the EIR.

- e) Have soils that are incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The project would not propose the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems; therefore, further analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to geology and soils, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:

- a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during development. Development of the project would result in a long-term net source of GHG emissions, which may exceed thresholds of significance recommended and adopted by expert agencies. Accordingly, direct and indirect emissions may have a cumulatively considerable GHG impact. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases?

The State adopted Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) in 2006, which identifies a statewide GHG reduction goal of achieving 1990 emissions levels by 2020. The County has also enacted a variety of policies and plans to reduce GHG emissions, including *Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan*. Based on the sustainability strategies that would be incorporated into the project design, near-term (2020) emissions are not likely to impede implementation of County or State GHG reduction plans. GHG reduction goals for 2030 and 2050 have been articulated in executive orders, and there are proposals before the State legislature to adopt such goals. However, long-term GHG reduction plans have not yet been developed by the State or County, and recent legal challenges brought under CEQA have successfully raised consistency with the executive order goals as an issue for CEQA review. AB 32 and the *Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan* currently only include strategies to reach 2020 targets. While the State is currently updating the AB 32 Scoping Plan, without statewide policies and a framework in place to share the burden of GHG reduction, the project may result in long-term GHG emissions that conflict with the trajectory of statewide plans, policies, or regulations. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to greenhouse gas emissions, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:

- a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

The proposed project would involve the demolition of structures as well as the construction of new structures on the campus. Given the prevalence of asbestos as a prevalent building material and lead paint in the past, it is reasonable to assume that asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and lead-based paint (LBP) would be encountered during demolition activities. All demolition activities would be performed in a manner consistent with Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards, AQMD Rule 1403, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

Further analysis will determine risks related to hazardous materials on or near the project site. If any contaminated soil is encountered, it would be removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations governing hazardous waste.

During project operation, medical wastes, standard janitorial, and paint chemicals, as well as minor amounts of pesticides and/or herbicides for landscaped areas would be used. These chemicals would be secured and safely stored and disposed of, and are not anticipated to pose risks to the public or the environment. With the exception of these chemicals, no other chemicals would be routinely used, transported, or disposed of during project operation. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) 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?

Given the prevalence of asbestos as a building material and lead-based paint in the past, it is likely that ACMs and LBP would be encountered during demolition activities on the project site. Compliance with asbestos and LBP removal and demolition regulations would minimize the risk of release into the environment. There is also potential that excavation activities would uncover contaminated soil, but standard construction practices would be observed so that any released hazardous materials would be appropriately contained and remediated as required by local, state, and federal law.

No reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions are expected during project operation, as the few chemicals used for building and grounds maintenance would be securely stored. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Emit hazardous emissions or require the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

The project boundary is not located within a quarter-mile an existing school. A new child-care facility has been constructed on the campus but is not yet open. It is possible that ACM, LBP, and contaminated soils would be encountered during the construction period. These materials would need to be transported from the project site, although it is unlikely that haul routes would be located near schools. During project operation, hazardous wastes associated with the medical uses on the campus would be routinely transported, as is the case under existing conditions. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to U.S. Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

According to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database, there are several off-site locations within one mile of the project site listed as potentially contaminated. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. Further analysis is not warranted.

- f) For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

The project site is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip. The campus hospital, however, does have its own heliport (CA64). The environmental impacts of any changes to heliport operations will be discussed further in the EIR.

- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The proposed project would not impair or physically interfere with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. During construction, temporary lane closures may be required, but vehicular access to existing medical facilities would be maintained at all times. The proposed project includes a direct route for emergency vehicles to the emergency department, which would likely enhance emergency response and access. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

- h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

The project site is bordered by the San Gabriel Mountains and the Angeles National Forest, as well as the Wilson Debris Basin. Implementation of the master plan would increase overall building square footage on the campus and the number of employees and/or visitors to the campus. Thus, the proposed project could expose more people to local hazards. It's not expected, however, that the master plan would exacerbate these hazards.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:

- a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The proposed project could alter site drainage patterns and increase impermeable areas or runoff. There is evidence of areas where substantial erosion has occurred on the project site. Implementation of standard BMPs would decrease the potential for any erosion or sedimentation from the soil disturbing activities during the construction period. Standard construction practices related to erosion control, such as the use of tarps to cover stockpiled soil, would apply. During project operation, a campus-wide stormwater management system would be implemented, which would treat runoff before it leaves the site. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

Groundwater accounts for approximately 13 percent of water supply for the City of Los Angeles, but has accounted for as much as 30 percent of the total water supply in drought years (LADWP 2013). During the construction period, water would be used for activities including controlling fugitive dust emissions and mixing of concrete. Project operation would require water for cleaning, irrigation of landscaping, and the operation of sinks and restroom facilities within the buildings. The proposed project would result in an increase in the amount of impermeable surface area (i.e., buildings, pavement, etc.), but may also result in an increase in stormwater infiltration (Low Impact Development [LID]) features such as bioretention, vegetated swales, and permeable pavement on the site and may contribute to groundwater recharge.

Additionally, the proposed project would increase the number of patients and staff on the campus, further increasing potable water supply needs. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The Olive View site sits between the Schoolhouse and Wilson Canyon Debris Basins. Minor alterations of the existing drainage patterns on the project site may occur related to the implementation of the campus-wide stormwater management system and due to construction of new facilities and improvements, but no change to the course of a stream or river would occur. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Due to the increase in impervious cover there is a potential for the increase of surface runoff on site. This could alter drainage patterns and lead to flooding. Implementation of LID or other stormwater features would be required to control the rate of runoff. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- e) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

The proposed project would potentially increase runoff in the area. Although, the project site is primarily impermeable, occupied by buildings and parking facilities, there are sizeable tracts of undeveloped, permeable land in and around the campus. The proposed project would increase impervious cover on the campus. Implementation of a campus-wide stormwater management system and LID and stormwater features would handle and control stormwater runoff during project operation. Sedimentation and siltation of runoff during the construction period would be addressed through the implementation of standards BMPs. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

As discussed above, the proposed project would include improvements to stormwater quality through the implementation of a campus-wide stormwater management system. Furthermore, construction-phase Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented in accordance with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works *Construction Site BMPs Manual* (2007) and the SWPPP that would be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES Stormwater General Permit. Construction-phase BMPs for the proposed project may involve scheduling, silt fencing, street sweeping and vacuuming, storm drain protection, stabilized construction entrances/exits, water conservation practices, paving and grinding operations, as well as procedures and practices pertaining to vehicle equipment cleaning, vehicle equipment fueling, and vehicle equipment maintenance. Post-construction BMPs may include source control BMPs as well as LID features as required by the City and County of Los Angeles. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

The project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. While there is a 100-year flood plain associated with the Wilson Canyon Drain through the project vicinity, the 100-year flood plain is contained within this channel. No further analysis is warranted.

- h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?

The project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. While there is a 100-year flood plain associated with the Wilson Canyon Drain in the project vicinity, the 100-year flood plain is contained within this channel. No further analysis is warranted.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?</p> <p>Given that the area in which the proposed project would be located is outside the 100-year flood plain, the proposed project would not result in increased exposure to loss, injury, or death involving flooding. Potential for flooding due to dam failure of the debris dams will be investigated further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?</p> <p>The project site is located approximately 28 miles from the Pacific Ocean, so there is negligible risk to the site from tsunamis. The Pacoima Reservoir, located 4.5 miles east of campus, is unlikely to produce seiches that would affect the project site. Mudflows could pose a potential risk to the project as the site borders the Angeles National Forest, the entire northern border of campus being wildland area. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to hydrology and water quality, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:

<p>a) Physically divide an established community?</p> <p>The proposed Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan proposes the development of new buildings and facilities within the boundaries of the existing campus. No structures would be constructed that would divide an established community. Additionally, existing communities to the south of the campus, across Oliver View Drive, would continue to have access to the hiking and equestrian trails to the north of the campus. No impacts would occur. No further analysis is warranted.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?</p> <p>The project site is designated Public Facilities, with the Wilson Canyon Debris Basin and Channel that runs through the site designated as Open Space. The Public Facilities land use designation allows for public facilities such as fire stations, libraries, schools, parks, and police stations. The project site has a zoning designation of Public Facilities – PF. The master plan proposes uses that would be consistent with these</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

designations. Nonetheless, a consistency analysis with applicable land use plans and specific environmental protection policies in those plans will be included in the EIR.

- c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

The project site does not contain any areas within the boundaries of any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, no further analysis is warranted.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to land use and planning, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

- a) 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?

The project is not within a mineral resource zone. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

- b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The project site is not located in a locally important mineral resource discovery site, and thus would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, no further analysis is warranted.

XII. NOISE – Would the project result in:

- a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?

Increased noise levels are anticipated to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project during the construction phase. The project site is located in close proximity to sensitive receptors both on the site and in the immediate vicinity. The nearest noise-sensitive land uses consist of medical uses on the site itself. The nearest off-site noise-sensitive receptors are residences to the west, to the south (across Olive View Drive), and to the east. Undeveloped open space to the north of the project site may include habitat for endangered bird species that would be

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

considered noise-sensitive during the nesting season. Construction and/or operational noise could exceed the exterior or interior noise standards contained in the County noise ordinance during construction. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Increased groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels are anticipated to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project during the construction phase. Operation of the proposed project would not have the potential to expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Given the proximity of the nearby residences and the on-campus medical facilities, the potential exists for construction of the proposed project to expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Therefore, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

On-site project-related operational noise would mostly be interior to buildings, but some activities would occur outdoors. These outdoor activities may be carried out in close proximity to the medical center and other sensitive receptors including residents in the immediate vicinity of the project site. In addition project-related traffic noise could affect the surrounding community. Therefore, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would involve the use of noise-generating construction equipment, resulting in a temporary and periodic increase in noise levels at specific locations. The increased noise levels, including noise from trucks hauling material and debris during construction, could occur in close proximity to sensitive uses. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport; therefore, no impacts would occur. No further analysis is warranted.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

- f) For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No private airstrips are located in the project vicinity. However, both the existing Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus and the proposed Master Plan include an on-site helipad for air ambulance operations, Therefore, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to noise, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through the extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The proposed project consists of a master plan that would guide future development of the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs. Proposed development and improved services that could occur with implementation of the master plan may result in indirect growth. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Implementation of the master plan would not displace existing housing. No impacts would occur. No further analysis is warranted.

- c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The proposed project would not displace existing housing nor would it require the construction of replacement housing. No further analysis is warranted.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

- a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- i) Fire protection?

Potentially Significant
Impact
Less-than-Significant
Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant
Impact
No Impact

Fire protection services in the project area would be provided by the Los Angeles Fire Department. Los Angeles Fire Station #91, located at 14430 Polk St is located approximately 1.2 miles from the project site. The proposed project may result in intermittent access restrictions for emergency responders during construction. The County would implement traffic control plans in construction areas to accommodate first responders and emergency vehicles and ensure that access would not be obstructed. Operation of proposed new master plan facilities could increase the demand for fire protection services, especially in light of the campus' proximity to wildland fire hazards. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

ii) Police protection?

Police protection services on-site are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Streets and areas surrounding the campus are policed by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). The Mission Community Police Station is located at 11121 N. Sepulveda Blvd in Mission Hills, California, and is located about 4 miles from the project site. Proposed new development under the master plan would increase the number of employees and visitors to the campus, which could increase the demand for police protection services. Impacts to police services will be analyzed further in the EIR.

iii) Schools?

The proposed project would not include new housing that could directly increase enrollment at local schools. However, indirect impacts on student enrollment could occur due to potential increase in the number of employees on the campus. This issue will be evaluated further in the EIR.

iv) Parks?

Increases in the number of medical center campus employees and visitors that could occur due to proposed development under the master plan are not expected to substantially increase the demand for and use of offsite recreational and park facilities. However, implementation of the proposed project could improve connectivity to hillside recreational areas north of the campus and result in increased use of those areas. Although impacts are not expected to be significant, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

v) Other public facilities?

The project would not direct result in significant population growth that would substantially increase the demand for other public facilities or services. No other public facilities are expected to be significantly affected by the project. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

XV. RECREATION

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?

Increases in the number of medical center campus employees and visitors that could occur due to the proposed development under the master plan are not expected to substantially increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. However, the proposed project could improve connectivity to hillside recreational areas north of the campus and result in increased use of those areas. Although impacts are not expected to be significant, this issue will be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The proposed project would include the development of recreation areas and courtyard gardens. Additionally, the proposed project would develop outdoor public areas on the project site for community engagement and recreation. The impacts due development of these facilities will be analyzed further in the EIR.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC – Would the project:

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel, and relevant components of the circulation system, including intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Construction and operation of the proposed project would result in increased vehicle trips to the site and may alter access to the existing Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus. A detailed traffic impact analysis will be prepared for the proposed project. Conclusions of the traffic impact analysis will be included in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including LOS and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county Congestion Management Agency for designated roads or highways?</p> <p>The proposed project would result in increased vehicle trips to the site and may alter access to the existing Olive View-UCLA Medical Center campus. A detailed traffic impact analysis will be prepared for the proposed project. This issue will be analyzed in the EIR.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that would result in substantial safety risks?</p> <p>The proposed project is not expected to result in changes to how the heliport on the campus operates. Nonetheless, this issue will be addressed further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?</p> <p>There are no significant changes associated with the proposed project that are anticipated to substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>e) Result in inadequate emergency access?</p> <p>The proposed project may result in intermittent access restrictions during construction. However, the construction phase of the project would be temporary and would cease once construction activities have been completed. The county would implement traffic control plans in areas where construction is occurring to accommodate first responders and emergency vehicles, and ensure that emergency access is not obstructed. Under operation, the proposed project would provide emergency vehicles a direct route to the emergency department at the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center. This issue will be analyzed further the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle facilities, or pedestrian facilities or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?</p> <p>The proposed project would improve pedestrian mobility and vehicular circulation within the project site. The proposed project would not result in changes to the public transportation system that would conflict with adopted policies plans or programs. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

Mitigation: Should the Draft EIR identify significant impacts to traffic, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant to the extent practicable.

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) | Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Implementation of the master plan would result in the construction and operation of new medical center buildings and facilities, which would generate wastewater. It's not expected that the wastewater generated by new facilities would exceed the wastewater treatment requirements. Additionally, the project site is located in an urban area that is currently served by wastewater infrastructure. | | | | |
| b) | Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Proposed new medical center buildings and facilities would increase the demand for water and would generate wastewater. However, it's not expected that this increased demand would require the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR. | | | | |
| c) | Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | The project site is located in a developed area that is served by existing stormwater drainage facilities. Proposed new medical center buildings and facilities, however, may require new or modified storm drains on the campus to accommodate the new development. This issue will be analyzed further in the EIR. | | | | |
| d) | Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | The proposed project would require the use of water during both construction and operation. Proposed water consumption will be analyzed further in the EIR. | | | | |
| e) | Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to existing commitments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Potentially Significant Impact
Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant Impact
No Impact

The project would include uses or activities that would generate wastewater and require treatment. Therefore, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Solid waste would be generated during both construction and operation of proposed new master plan buildings and facilities. It is anticipated that adequate landfill capacity exists to accommodate the potential increases in solid waste generated by the new development that could occur under the master plan. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

- g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Disposal of all solid waste generated by the proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Nonetheless, this issue will be analyzed further in the EIR.

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- a) Does the project have the potential to 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, 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?

As stated in response to V Cultural Resources, the proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts to historic resources. As stated in response to IV Biological Resources, the proposed project may also result in potentially significant impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species including the California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and oak trees. These issues will be analyzed further in the EIR.

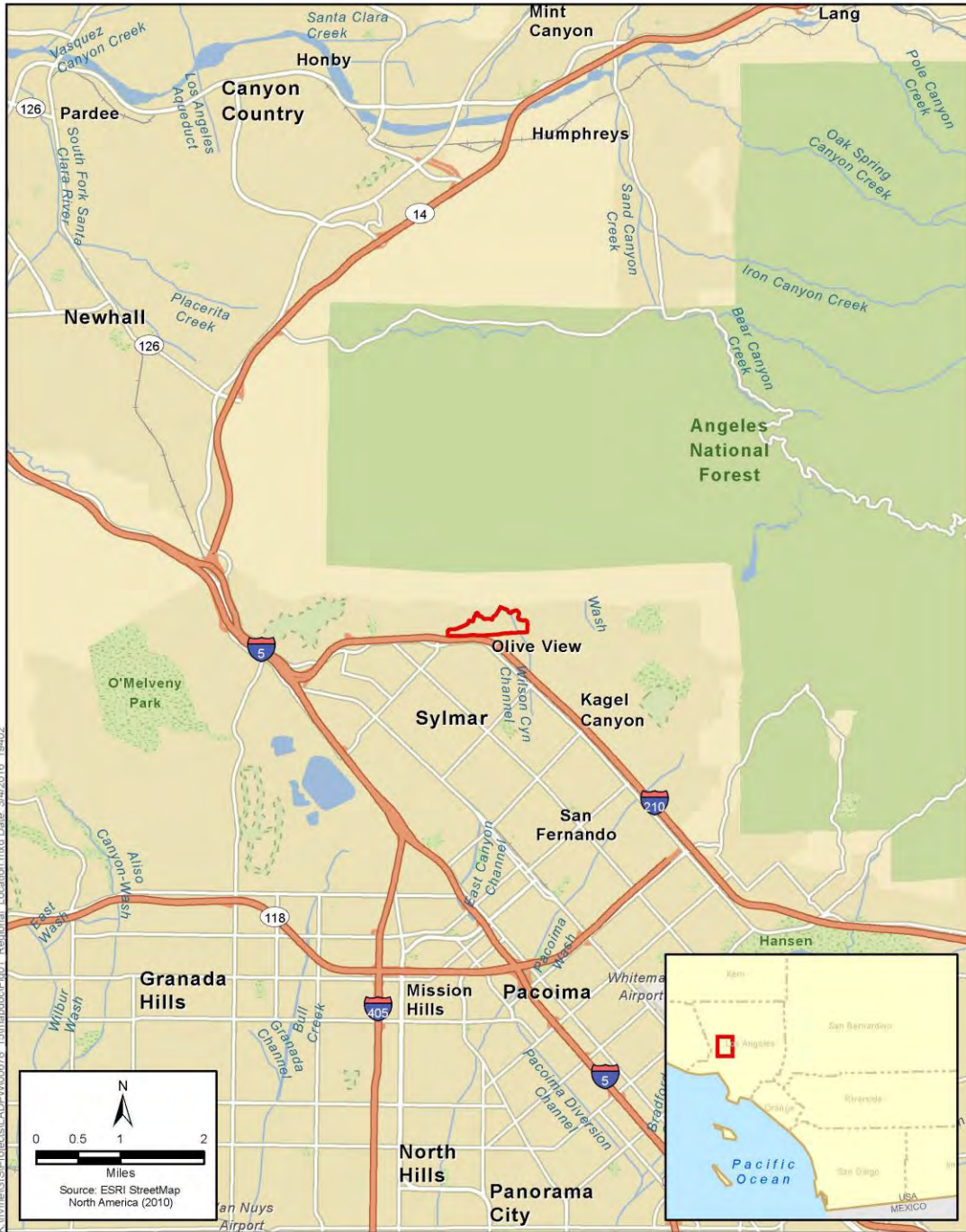
- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

The EIR will analyze the proposed project's potential to result in cumulative impacts in conjunction with other past, present and future projects. This topic will be analyzed further in the EIR.

Potentially Significant
Impact
Less-than-Significant
Impact with Mitigation
Less-than-Significant
Impact
No Impact

- c) Does the project have environmental effects that could cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The EIR will analyze the proposed project's potential to result in significant air quality and noise impacts on individuals in the project area or expose construction workers or other individuals on the site to contaminated soils and groundwater or hazardous materials and wastes during construction and demolition activities.



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Figure 1
Regional Location
Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

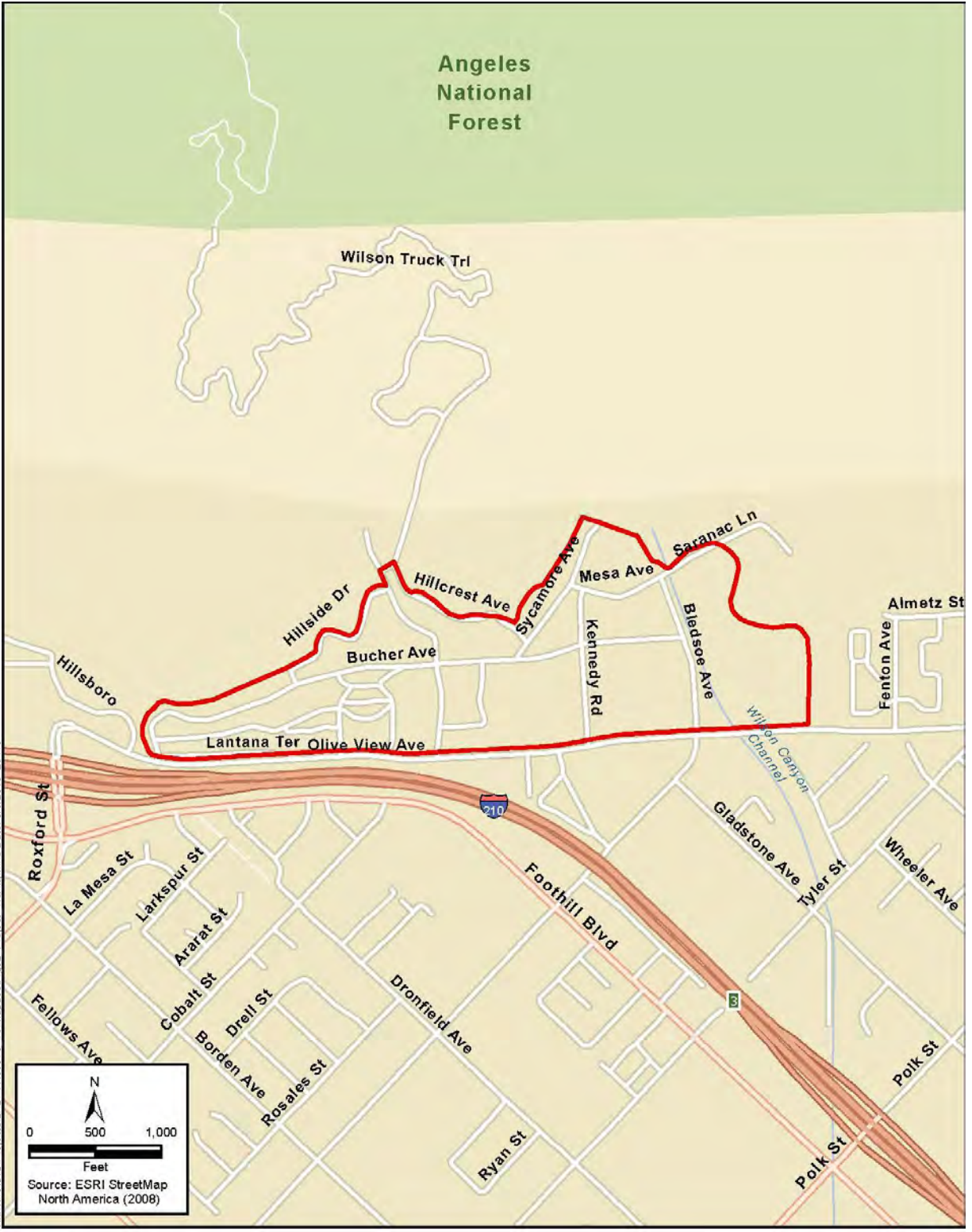


Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Master Plan

Appendix A3
Scoping Comments and Responses

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Phone (916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
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March 30, 2016

Clarice Nash
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 91803

sent via e-mail:
cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov
Number of pages: 4

RE: SCH# 2016031090 Olive View- UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report, Community of Sylmar, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Nash:

The Native American Heritage Commission has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code section 21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources with the area of project effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code § 21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. § 800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments. **Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.**

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

- 1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project:** Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
 - a. A brief description of the project.
 - b. The lead agency contact information.
 - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (d)).
 - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21073).
- 2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report:** A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1(b)).
 - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code § 65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)).
- 3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe:** The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
 - a. Alternatives to the project.
 - b. Recommended mitigation measures.

- c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
 - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
 - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
 - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
 - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).
 5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (c)(1)).
 6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
 - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
 - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (b)).
 7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
 - a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
 - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (b)).
 8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (a)).
 9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (e)).
 10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
 - a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
 - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code § 21084.3 (b)).
 - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code § 815.3 (c)).
 - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code § 5097.991).
 11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An environmental impact report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
 - a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.
 - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
 - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (d)). *This process should be documented in the Cultural Resources section of your environmental document.*

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code § 65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code section 65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
 - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
 - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

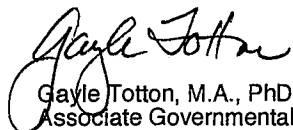
To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
 - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - b. If any known cultural resources have been already recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.
3. Contact the NAHC for:
 - a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
 - b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.
4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, Public Resources Code section 5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5,

subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Please contact me if you need any additional information at gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region IX
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA. 94607-4052



FEMA

April 12, 2016

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
Project Management Division
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803-1331

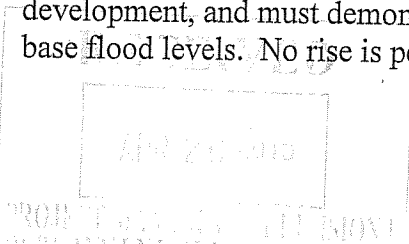
Dear Ms. Nash:

This is in response to your request for comments regarding the Notice of Preparation of the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Environmental Impact Report project.

Please review the current effective countywide Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the County of Los Angeles (Community Number 065043), Maps revised January 6, 2016. Please note that the County of Los Angeles, California is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The minimum, basic NFIP floodplain management building requirements are described in Vol. 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR), Sections 59 through 65.

A summary of these NFIP floodplain management building requirements are as follows:

- All buildings constructed within a riverine floodplain, (i.e., Flood Zones A, AO, AH, AE, and A1 through A30 as delineated on the FIRM), must be elevated so that the lowest floor is at or above the Base Flood Elevation level in accordance with the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map.
- If the area of construction is located within a Regulatory Floodway as delineated on the FIRM, any *development* must not increase base flood elevation levels. **The term *development* means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings, other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, and storage of equipment or materials.** A hydrologic and hydraulic analysis must be performed *prior* to the start of development, and must demonstrate that the development would not cause any rise in base flood levels. No rise is permitted within regulatory floodways.



Clarice Nash, Project Manager

Page 2

April 12, 2016

- All buildings constructed within a coastal high hazard area, (any of the "V" Flood Zones as delineated on the FIRM), must be elevated on pilings and columns, so that the lowest horizontal structural member, (excluding the pilings and columns), is elevated to or above the base flood elevation level. In addition, the posts and pilings foundation and the structure attached thereto, is anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components.
- Upon completion of any development that changes existing Special Flood Hazard Areas, the NFIP directs all participating communities to submit the appropriate hydrologic and hydraulic data to FEMA for a FIRM revision. In accordance with 44 CFR, Section 65.3, as soon as practicable, but not later than six months after such data becomes available, a community shall notify FEMA of the changes by submitting technical data for a flood map revision. To obtain copies of FEMA's Flood Map Revision Application Packages, please refer to the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/forms.shtm>.

Please Note:

Many NFIP participating communities have adopted floodplain management building requirements which are more restrictive than the minimum federal standards described in 44 CFR. Please contact the local community's floodplain manager for more information on local floodplain management building requirements. The Los Angeles County floodplain manager can be reached by calling George De La O, Senior Civil Engineer, at (626) 458-7155.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call Michael Hornick of the Mitigation staff at (510) 627-7260.

Sincerely,



Gregor Blackburn, CFM, Branch Chief
Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch

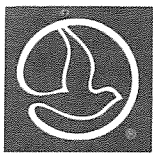
cc:

George De La O, Senior Civil Engineer, County of Los Angeles

Garret Tam Sing/Salomon Miranda, State of California, Department of Water Resources,
Southern Region Office

Michael Hornick, NFIP Planner, DHS/FEMA Region IX

Alessandro Amaglio, Environmental Officer, DHS/FEMA Region IX



South Coast

Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

South Coast
AQMD

April 14, 2016

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
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Project Management Division I
900 S. Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

**Notice of Preparation of a CEQA Document for the
Olive View - UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project**

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The SCAQMD staff's comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the Draft EIR. Please send the SCAQMD a copy of the CEQA document upon its completion. Note that copies of the Draft EIR that are submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded to the SCAQMD. Please forward a copy of the Draft EIR directly to SCAQMD at the address in our letterhead. **In addition, please send with the Draft EIR all appendices or technical documents related to the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses and electronic versions of all air quality modeling and health risk assessment files. These include original emission calculation spreadsheets and modeling files (not Adobe PDF files). Without all files and supporting air quality documentation, the SCAQMD will be unable to complete its review of the air quality analysis in a timely manner. Any delays in providing all supporting air quality documentation will require additional time for review beyond the end of the comment period.**

Air Quality Analysis

The SCAQMD adopted its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook in 1993 to assist other public agencies with the preparation of air quality analyses. The SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the SCAQMD's Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720. More recent guidance developed since this Handbook was published is also available on SCAQMD's website here: [http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/ceqa-air-quality-handbook-\(1993\)](http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/ceqa-air-quality-handbook-(1993)). SCAQMD staff also recommends that the Lead Agency use the CalEEMod land use emissions software. This software has recently been updated to incorporate up-to-date state and locally approved emission factors and methodologies for estimating pollutant emissions from typical land use development. CalEEMod is the only software model maintained by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and replaces the now outdated URBEMIS. This model is available free of charge at: www.caleemod.com.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the project and all air pollutant sources related to the project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, that is, sources that generate or attract vehicular trips should be included in the analysis.

The SCAQMD has also developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. The SCAQMD staff requests that the Lead Agency quantify criteria pollutant emissions and compare the results to the recommended regional significance thresholds found here: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf>. In addition to analyzing regional air quality impacts, the SCAQMD staff recommends calculating localized air quality impacts and comparing the results to localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LSTs can be used in addition to the recommended regional significance thresholds as a second indication of air quality impacts when preparing a Draft EIR. Therefore, when preparing the air quality analysis for the proposed project, it is recommended that the Lead

Agency perform a localized analysis by either using the LSTs developed by the SCAQMD or performing dispersion modeling as necessary. Guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds>.

In the event that the proposed project generates or attracts vehicular trips, especially heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicles, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a mobile source health risk assessment. Guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment (“*Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis*”) can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mobile-source-toxics-analysis>. An analysis of all toxic air contaminant impacts due to the use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

In addition, guidance on siting incompatible land uses (such as placing homes near freeways) can be found in the California Air Resources Board’s *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective*, which can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>. CARB’s Land Use Handbook is a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate these impacts. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed. Several resources are available to assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, including:

- Chapter 11 of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*
- SCAQMD’s CEQA web pages at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-measures-and-control-efficiencies>.
- CAPCOA’s *Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures* available here: <http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf>.
- SCAQMD’s Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook for controlling construction-related emissions
- Other measures to reduce air quality impacts from land use projects can be found in the SCAQMD’s Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning. This document can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/air-quality-guidance/complete-guidance-document.pdf>.

Data Sources

SCAQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the SCAQMD’s Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the SCAQMD’s webpage (<http://www.aqmd.gov>).

The SCAQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project emissions are accurately evaluated and mitigated where feasible. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Gordon Mize, Air Quality Specialist by e-mail at gmize@aqmd.gov or by phone at (909) 396-3302.

Sincerely,

Jillian Wong

Jillian Wong, Ph.D.

Program Supervisor

Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

Los Angeles Unified School District

Office of Environmental Health and Safety

MICHELE KING
Superintendent of Schools

THELMA MELÉNDEZ, PH.D.
Chief Executive Officer, Office of Educational Services

ROBERT LAUGHTON
Director, Environmental Health and Safety

CARLOS A. TORRES
Deputy Director, Environmental Health and Safety

April 15, 2016

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Project Management Division I
900 S. Fremont Ave.
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Submitted via electronic mail

SUBJECT: Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan

Presented in this email are comments submitted on behalf of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) relating to the proposed Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project (proposed project). The proposed project would entail development of the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus and the ongoing delivery of health care services and programs. LAUSD appreciates the opportunity to be a part of the County of Los Angeles' (County's) environmental planning process and looks forward to working with the County to identify and mitigate potential environmental impacts on schools located within the impact zone of the proposed project.


Specific environmental impact categories that are of particular concern to LAUSD include, but are not limited to:

- Air Quality (Construction - cumulative net increases in criteria air pollutants in the region)
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials (Construction & Operation - hazards/hazardous materials transport)
- Traffic & Transportation (Construction & Operation - traffic and pedestrian safety)

LAUSD's charge is to protect the health and safety of students and staff, and the integrity of the learning environment. If additional issues are identified by LAUSD, we will bring them to the attention of the County.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please include LAUSD on all future notices related to the proposed project. If you need additional information regarding our schools, you may contact me at (213) 241-3417.

Sincerely,



Eimon Smith
CEQA Project Manager/Contract Professional
LAUSD, Office of Environmental Health & Safety



Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation

Rudy Ortega Jr.
Tribal President

*Tribal Historic & Cultural
Preservation Committee*
Steve Ortega
Chairman
Arturo Paredes Jr.
David Ortega

April 21, 2016

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Project Management Division I
P.O Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

RE: Formal Request for Tribal Consultation Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, subdivision (b), (d) and (e) for Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan

Dear Mr. Moey,

This letter constitutes a formal request for tribal consultation under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)) for the mitigation of potential impacts to tribal cultural resources for the above referenced project (Project).

The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians requests that the lead agency forward to the contact below the estimated cubic yards of soil disturbance for the Project. Additional data may be requested from your agency. Please contact Caitlin Gulley with any questions or for additional information:

Caitlin Gulley, Director
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department
1019 Second St.
San Fernando, CA 91340

Sincerely,

Sedna Villavicencio
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

DARYL L. OSBY
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

April 25, 2016

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
Department of Public Works
Project Management Division I
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

Dear Ms. Nash:

NOTICE OF PREPARATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, "OLIVE VIEW-UCLA MEDICAL CAMPUS MASTER PLAN", GUIDES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS AND THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND HEALTH RELATED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, 14445 OLIVE VIEW DRIVE, SYLMAR (FFER 201600049)

The Notice of Preparation Environmental Impact Report has been reviewed by the Planning Division, Land Development Unit, Forestry Division, and Health Hazardous Materials Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING DIVISION:

1. The subject property is entirely within the City of Los Angeles, which is not a part of the emergency response area of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (also known as the Consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County). Therefore, this project does not appear to have any impact on the emergency responsibilities of this Department.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS
ARTESIA
AZUSA
BALDWIN PARK
BELL
BELL GARDENS
BELLFLOWER
BRADBURY

CALABASAS
CARSON
CERRITOS
CLAREMONT
COMMERCE
COVINA
CUDAHY

DIAMOND BAR
DUARTE
EL MONTE
GARDENA
GLENDDORA
HAWAIIAN GARDENS
HAWTHORNE

HIDDEN HILLS
HUNTINGTON PARK
INDUSTRY
INGLEWOOD
IRWINDALE
LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE
LA HABRA

LA MIRADA
LA PUENTE
LAKEWOOD
LANCASTER
LAWNDALE
LOMITA
LYNWOOD

MALIBU
MAYWOOD
NORWALK
PALMDALE
PALOS VERDES ESTATES
PARAMOUNT
PICO RIVERA

POMONA
RANCHO PALOS VERDES
ROLLING HILLS
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
ROSEMEAD
SAN DIMAS
SANTA CLARITA

SIGNAL HILL
SOUTH EL MONTE
SOUTH GATE
TEMPLE CITY
WALNUT
WEST HOLLYWOOD
WESTLAKE VILLAGE
WHITTIER

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:

The Land Development Unit is reviewing the proposed "Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan" for access and water system requirements, along with Fuel Modification. The Land Development Unit comments are only general requirements. Specific fire and life safety requirements will be addressed during the review for building and fire plan check phases. There may be additional requirements during this time.

The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and fire hydrants.

Access Requirements

1. The proposed development will require multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic and emergency response issues.
2. All on-site Fire Department's vehicular access roads shall be labeled as "Private Driveway and Fire Lane" on the site plan along with the widths clearly depicted on the plan. Labeling is necessary to assure the access availability for Fire Department use. The designation allows for appropriate signage prohibiting parking.
 - a. The Fire Apparatus Access Road shall be cross-hatch on the site plan with the width clearly noted on the plan.
3. Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department's apparatus by way of access roadways with an all-weather surface of not less than the prescribed width. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.
4. Fire Apparatus Access Roads must be installed and maintained in a serviceable manner prior to and during the time of construction.
5. The edge of the Fire Apparatus Access Road shall be located a minimum of 5 feet from the building or any projections there from.
6. The Fire Apparatus Access Roads and designated fire lanes shall be measured from flow line to flow line.

Clarice Nash, Project Manager

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7. The dimensions of the approved Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be maintained as originally approved by the fire code official.
8. Provide a minimum unobstructed width of 28 feet, exclusive of shoulders and an unobstructed vertical clearance "clear to sky" Fire Department's vehicular access to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building when the height of the building above the lowest level of the Fire Department's vehicular access road is more than 30 feet high or the building is more than three stories. The access roadway shall be located a minimum of 15 feet and a maximum of 30 feet from the building and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building. The side of the building on which the aerial fire apparatus access road is positioned shall be approved by the fire code official.
9. If the Fire Apparatus Access Road is separated by island, provide a minimum unobstructed width of 20 feet, exclusive of shoulders and an unobstructed vertical clearance "clear to sky" Fire Department's vehicular access to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building.
10. Dead-end Fire Apparatus Access Roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved Fire Department turnaround. Include the dimensions of the turnaround, with the orientation of the turnaround shall be properly placed in the direction of travel of the access roadway.
11. Fire Department Access Roads shall be provided with a 32 foot centerline turning radius. Indicate the centerline, inside, and outside turning radii for each change in direction on the site plan
12. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing 75,000 lbs., and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. Fire apparatus access roads having a grade of 10 percent or greater shall have a paved or concrete surface.
13. Provide approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE". Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches wide by 18 inches high and have red letters on a white reflective background. Signs shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads, to clearly indicate the entrance to such road, or prohibit the obstruction thereof and at intervals, as required by the Fire Inspector.

Clarice Nash, Project Manager

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14. A minimum 5 foot wide approved firefighter access walkway leading from the fire department access road to all required openings in the building's exterior walls shall be provided for firefighting and rescue purposes. Clearly identify firefighter walkway access routes on the site plan. Indicate the slope and walking surface material. Clearly show the required width on the site plan.
15. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall not be obstructed in any manner including by the parking of vehicles or the use of traffic calming devices including but not limited to, speed bumps, or speed humps. The minimum widths and clearances established in Fire Code Section 503.2.1 shall be maintained at all times.
16. Traffic Calming Devices including but not limited to, speed bumps, and speed humps shall be prohibited unless approved by the fire code official.
17. Security barriers, visual screen barriers, or other obstructions shall not be installed on the roof of any building in such a manner as to obstruct firefighter access or egress in the event of fire or other emergency. Parapets shall not exceed 48 inches from the top of the parapet to the roof surface on more than two sides. Clearly indicate the height of all parapets in a section view.
18. 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 numbers shall contrast with their background, be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters, and be a minimum of 4 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch.
19. Multiple residential and commercial buildings having entrances to individual units not visible from the street or road shall have unit numbers displayed in groups for all units within each structure. Such numbers may be grouped on the wall of the structure or mounted on a post independent of the structure and shall be positioned to be plainly visible from the street or road as required by Fire Code 505.3 and in accordance with Fire Code 505.1.
20. Gate Requirements: The method of gate control shall be subject to review by the Fire Department prior to approval. All gates, to control vehicular access, shall be in compliance with the following:
 - a. Any single gated opening used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 28 feet in-width, clear-to-sky.

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- b. Any divided gate opening (when each gate is used for a single direction of travel i.e., ingress or egress) shall be a minimum width of 20 feet clear-to-sky.
- c. Gates and/or control devices shall be positioned a minimum of 50 feet from a public right-of-way and shall be provided with a turnaround having a minimum of 32 feet of turning radius. If an intercom system is used, the 50 feet shall be measured from the right-of-way to the intercom control device.
- d. The security gate shall be provided with an approved means of emergency operation and shall be maintained operational at all times and replaced or repaired when defective. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F220. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
- e. Gate plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department prior to installation. These plans shall show all locations, widths, and details of the proposed gates.

Water System Requirements

- 1. All fire hydrants shall measure 6"x 4"x 2-1/2" brass or bronze, conforming to current AWWA standard C503 or approved equal and shall be installed in accordance with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Regulation 8.
- 2. The development may require fire flows up to 8,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch 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.
- 3. The fire hydrant spacing shall be every 300 feet for both the public and the on-site hydrants. The fire hydrants shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. No portion of lot frontage shall be more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public fire hydrant.

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
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- b. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant.
- c. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
4. All required PUBLIC fire hydrants shall be installed, tested, and accepted prior to beginning construction.
5. All private on-site fire hydrants shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to building occupancy.
 - a. Plans showing underground piping for private on-site fire hydrants shall be submitted to the Sprinkler Plan Check Unit for review and approval prior to installation.
6. An approved automatic fire sprinkler system is required for the proposed buildings within this development. Submit design plans to the Fire Department Sprinkler Plan Check Unit for review and approval prior to installation.

Fuel Modification

1. This property is located within the area described by the Fire Department as the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. A "Preliminary Fuel Modification Plan" shall be submitted and approved prior to public hearing. For details, please contact the Department's Fuel Modification Unit which is located at Fire Station 32, 605 North Angeleno Avenue in the City of Azusa CA 91702-2904. They may be reached at (626) 969-5205.

For any questions regarding the report, please contact FPEA Wally Collins at (323) 890-4243, or at Wally.Collins@fire.lacounty.gov.

FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

1. The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources, and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. Potential impacts in these areas should be addressed.

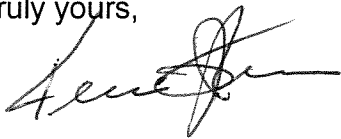
Clarice Nash, Project Manager
April 25, 2016
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HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION:

1. The Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD) of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has no comment regarding the project at this time.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



KEVIN T. JOHNSON, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION SERVICES BUREAU

KTJ:ad

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7-OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-9140
FAX (213) 897-1337
www.dot.ca.gov



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

April 27, 2016

Ms. Clarice Nash
Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 91803

RE: Olive View-UCLA Medical Center
Campus Master Plan
Vic. LA-210/PM R1.945
SCH # 2016031090
IGR/CEQA No. 160402AL-NOP

Dear Ms. Nash:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced project. The project, Master Plan, will guide future development of the campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs. Full build-out of the Master Plan could result in a total of approximately 1,382,000 square feet of development throughout the campus.

To assist in evaluating the impacts of this project on State transportation facilities, a traffic study should be prepared prior to preparing the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). Please refer the project's traffic consultant to Caltrans' traffic study guide Website:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ocp/igr_ceqa_files/tisguide.pdf

Listed below are some elements of what is generally expected in the traffic study:

1. Presentations of assumptions and methods used to develop trip generation, trip distribution, choice of travel mode, and assignments of trips to I-210 and all off ramps at Roxford St. The traffic consultant should work with Caltrans to identify and confirm the final off-ramp study locations prior to the preparation of the traffic study. The traffic study should also analyze the storage for left-turn pocket at Roxford St. to WB I-210 on-ramps.

For this project, the City should conduct an off-ramp queuing analysis utilizing the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) queuing analysis methodology. The capacity of the off-ramp should be calculated by the actual length of the off-ramp between the terminuses to the gore point with some safety factor or referenced to Highway Design Manual at 23' point (Figure 504.2A Single Lane Freeway Entrance) or any other justified methods. The queue length should be calculated from the traffic counts and the percent of truck assignments (data from Caltrans) to the ramp with a passenger car equivalent factor of 3.0 (worst case scenario preferred). The analyzed result may need to be calibrated with actual signal timing, not optimal (default) signal timing when necessary. It is also recommended that the City determine whether the existing, existing plus project, and project-related plus cumulative traffic are expected to cause long queues on the on and off-ramps.

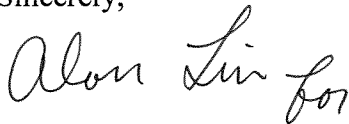
2. Project travel modeling should be consistent with other regional and local modeling forecasts and travel data. Caltrans uses the indices to verify the results and any differences or inconsistencies must be thoroughly explained. Please submit modeling assumptions for Caltrans review and comment.
3. Trip generation rates for the project should be based on the nationally recognized recommendations contained in "Trip Generation" manual, 9th edition, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE).
4. Analysis of ADT, AM and PM peak-hour volumes for both the existing and future conditions in the affected area with and without project. Utilization of transit lines and vehicles, and of all facilities, should be realistically estimated. Future conditions should include build-out of all projects and any plan-horizon years.
5. Include all appropriate traffic volumes. The analysis should include existing traffic, traffic generated by the project, cumulative traffic generated from all specific approved developments in the area, and traffic growth other than from the project and developments.
6. A discussion of mitigation measures appropriate to alleviate anticipated traffic impacts should also be included. Any mitigation involving transit or Transportation Demand Management (TDM) should be justified and the results conservatively estimated.
7. A fair share contribution toward pre-established or future improvements on the State Highway System is considered acceptable mitigation. (Please see Appendix "B" of the Guide for more information).

Ms. Clarice Nash
April 27, 2016
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We look forward to reviewing the traffic study and expect to receive a copy from the State Clearinghouse when the DEIR is completed. Should you wish to expedite the review process or receive early feedback from Caltrans please feel free to send a copy of the DEIR directly to our office.

Caltrans is committed in working with the City to solve traffic congestion on the State facilities. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Alan Lin the project coordinator at (213) 897-8391 and refer to IGR/CEQA No. 160402AL.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alan Lin" followed by a stylized flourish.

DIANNA WATSON
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse



May 2, 2016

Ms. Clarice Nash, Project Manager
County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803-1331
E-mail: cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov

RE: SCAG Comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan [SCAG NO. IGR8822]

Main Office
818 West 7th Street
12th Floor
Los Angeles, California
90017-3435
t (213) 236-1800
f (213) 236-1825
www.scag.ca.gov

Dear Ms. Clarice Nash

Thank you for submitting the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan ("proposed project") to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for review and comment. SCAG is the authorized regional agency for Inter-Governmental Review (IGR) of programs proposed for federal financial assistance and direct development activities, pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372. Additionally, SCAG reviews the Environmental Impact Reports of projects of regional significance for consistency with regional plans pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.

Officers

President
Cheryl Viegas-Walker, El Centro

First Vice President
Michele Martinez, Santa Ana

Second Vice President
Margaret Finlay, Duarte

Immediate Past President
Carl Morehouse, San Buenaventura

SCAG is also the designated Regional Transportation Planning Agency under state law, and is responsible for preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) including the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 375. As the clearinghouse for regionally significant projects per Executive Order 12372, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects, and programs with regional plans.¹ Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies such as local jurisdictions and project proponents to take actions that help contribute to the attainment of the regional goals and policies in the RTP/SCS.

Executive/Administration Committee Chair

Cheryl Viegas-Walker, El Centro

SCAG staff has reviewed the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan in unincorporated Los Angeles County. The proposed project includes a master plan that will guide future development of the campus and the delivery of health care services and health related community programs on the 31.7 acre project site.

Policy Committee Chairs

Community, Economic and Human Development
Bill Jahn, Big Bear Lake

Energy & Environment
Deborah Robertson, Rialto

Transportation
Alan Wapner, San Bernardino Associated Governments

When available, please send environmental documentation to SCAG's office in Los Angeles or by email to sunl@scag.ca.gov providing, at a minimum, the full public comment period for review. If you have any questions regarding the attached comments, please contact the Inter-Governmental Review (IGR) Program, attn.: Lijin Sun, Senior Regional Planner, at (213) 236-1882 or sunl@scag.ca.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ping Chang
Acting Manager, Compliance and Performance Monitoring

¹ Lead agencies such as local jurisdictions have the sole discretion in determining a local project's consistency with the 2016 RTP/SCS for the purpose of determining consistency for CEQA. Any "consistency" finding by SCAG pursuant to the IGR process should not be construed as a determination of consistency with the 2016 RTP/SCS for CEQA.

**COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR
THE OLIVE VIEW-UCLA MEDICAL CENTER
CAMPUS MASTER PLAN [SCAG NO. IGR8822]**

CONSISTENCY WITH RTP/SCS

SCAG reviews environmental documents for regionally significant projects for their consistency with the adopted RTP/SCS. For the purpose of determining consistency with CEQA, lead agencies such as local jurisdictions have the sole discretion in determining a local project's consistency with the RTP/SCS.

2016 RTP/SCS GOALS

The SCAG Regional Council adopted the 2016 RTP/SCS in April 2016. The 2016 RTP/SCS seeks to improve mobility, promote sustainability, facilitate economic development and preserve the quality of life for the residents in the region. The long-range visioning plan balances future mobility and housing needs with goals for the environment, the regional economy, social equity and environmental justice, and public health (see <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016RTPSCS.aspx>). The goals included in the 2016 RTP/SCS may be pertinent to the proposed project. These goals are meant to provide guidance for considering the proposed project within the context of regional goals and policies. Among the relevant goals of the 2016 RTP/SCS are the following:

SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS GOALS	
RTP/SCS G1:	<i>Align the plan investments and policies with improving regional economic development and competitiveness</i>
RTP/SCS G2:	<i>Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region</i>
RTP/SCS G3:	<i>Ensure travel safety and reliability for all people and goods in the region</i>
RTP/SCS G4:	<i>Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system</i>
RTP/SCS G5:	<i>Maximize the productivity of our transportation system</i>
RTP/SCS G6:	<i>Protect the environment and health for our residents by improving air quality and encouraging active transportation (e.g., bicycling and walking)</i>
RTP/SCS G7:	<i>Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible</i>
RTP/SCS G8:	<i>Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and active transportation</i>
RTP/SCS G9:	<i>Maximize the security of the regional transportation system through improved system monitoring, rapid recovery planning, and coordination with other security agencies*</i>
<i>*SCAG does not yet have an agreed-upon security performance measure.</i>	

For ease of review, we encourage the use of a side-by-side comparison of SCAG goals with discussions of the consistency, non-consistency or non-applicability of the goals and supportive analysis in a table format. Suggested format is as follows:

SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS GOALS	
Goal	Analysis
RTP/SCS G1: <i>Align the plan investments and policies with improving regional economic development and competitiveness</i>	Consistent: Statement as to why; Not-Consistent: Statement as to why; Or Not Applicable: Statement as to why; DEIR page number reference
RTP/SCS G2: <i>Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region</i>	Consistent: Statement as to why; Not-Consistent: Statement as to why; Or Not Applicable: Statement as to why; DEIR page number reference
etc.	etc.

2016 RTP/SCS STRATEGIES

To achieve the goals of the 2016 RTP/SCS, a wide range of land use and transportation strategies are included in the 2016 RTP/SCS. Technical appendances of the 2016 RTP/SCS provide additional supporting information in detail. To view the 2016 RTP/SCS, please visit: <http://scagrtpscscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016RTPSCS.aspx>. The 2016 RTP/SCS builds upon the progress from the 2012 RTP/SCS and continues to focus on integrated, coordinated, and balanced planning for land use and transportation that the SCAG region strives toward a more sustainable region, while the region meets and exceeds in meeting all of applicable statutory requirements pertinent to the 2016 RTP/SCS. These strategies within the regional context are provided as guidance for lead agencies such as local jurisdictions when the proposed project is under consideration.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND GROWTH FORECASTS

Local input plays an important role in developing a reasonable growth forecast for the 2016 RTP/SCS. SCAG used a bottom-up local review and input process and engaged local jurisdictions in establishing the base geographic and socioeconomic projections including population, household and employment. At the time of this letter, the most recently adopted SCAG jurisdictional-level growth forecasts that were developed in accordance with the bottom-up local review and input process consist of the 2020, 2035, and 2040 population, households and employment forecasts. To view them, please visit <http://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/2016GrowthForecastByJurisdiction.pdf>. The growth forecasts for the region and applicable jurisdictions are below.

	Adopted SCAG Region Wide Forecasts			Adopted Unincorporated Los Angeles County Forecasts		
	Year 2020	Year 2035	Year 2040	Year 2020	Year 2035	Year 2040
Population	19,663,000	22,091,000	22,138,800	1,106,600	1,216,100	1,273,700
Households	6,458,000	7,325,000	7,412,300	332,700	371,800	392,400
Employment	8,414,000	9,441,000	9,871,500	237,500	272,400	288,400

MITIGATION MEASURES

SCAG staff recommends that you review the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Final PEIR) for the 2016 RTP/SCS for guidance, as appropriate. SCAG's Regional Council certified the Final PEIR and adopted the associated Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations (FOF/SOC) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) on April 7, 2016 (please see: <http://scagrtpscscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016PEIR.aspx>). The Final PEIR includes a list of project-level performance standards-based mitigation measures that may be considered for adoption and implementation by lead, responsible, or trustee agencies in the region, as applicable and feasible. Project-level mitigation measures are within responsibility, authority, and/or jurisdiction of project-implementing agency or other public agency serving as lead agency under CEQA in subsequent project- and site- specific design, CEQA review, and decision-making processes, to meet the performance standards for each of the CEQA resource categories.

Los Angeles  Department of Water & Power

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

Commission
MEL LEVINE, *President*
WILLIAM W. FUNDERBURK JR., *Vice President*
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MICHAEL F. FLEMING
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BARBARA E. MOSCHOS, *Secretary*

MARCIE L. EDWARDS
General Manager

June 15, 2016

Ms. Clarice Nash
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Project Management Division I
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Dear Ms. Nash:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Report for Olive View – UCLA Medical Center
Campus Master Plan

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) appreciates the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project. The mission of LADWP is to provide clean, reliable water and power to the City of Los Angeles. The following comments reflect our review for matters related to water resources for the project; you may receive additional comments from other divisions at LADWP separately referring to other respective areas in the DEIR.

The following comments reflect our review:

Water Resources Comments:

1. The project's water demand should be estimated in the DEIR.

For estimating a project's indoor water demand, we use applicable sewer generation factors (sgf). Please refer to the current factors at the following link: <http://www.lacitysan.org/fmd/pdf/sfcfeerates.pdf>

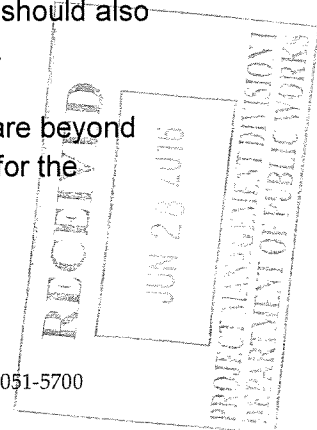
For outdoor (landscape) water demand, we use California Code of Regulations Title 23. Division 2. Chapter 2.7. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Please refer to the following link: <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/>

If the proposed project scope includes cooling tower(s), then water demand should also be estimated. A mechanical engineer might be one source for this estimate.

Applicants are encouraged to commit to water conservation measures that are beyond the current codes and ordinances to lower the net additional water demand for the proposed project.

Los Angeles Aqueduct Centennial Celebrating 100 Years of Water 1913-2013

111 N. Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90012-2607 Mailing address: Box 51111, Los Angeles, CA 90051-5700
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2. The City's water supply and demand projections should be discussed, including the multiple dry years scenario. The most current Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) can be used for this discussion. The current document is 2010 UWMP, but 2015 UWMP is expected to be approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners in June 2016.

Link to 2010 UWMP: <http://www.ladwp.com/docs/QOELLADWP005416>.

Link to **DRAFT** 2015 WUMP: https://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/wcnav_externalId/a-w-sos-uwmp?_adf.ctrl-state=yhgfnqtd_4&_afLoop=92064751715759

3. The DEIR should state that the proposed project will comply with the latest water conservation codes and ordinances. The latest water conservation codes and ordinances can be obtained from https://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/aboutus/a-water/a-w-conservation/a-w-c-ordinanceandcodes?_adf.ctrl-state=3tyeqnxor_4&_afLoop=490627735098901, or by visiting www.ladwp.com and selecting "About Us", "Water", "Water Conservation", and "Ordinance and Codes", and from http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2015/15-0458_ORD_184248_6-6-16.pdf.

Additionally, applicants are encouraged to implement voluntary water conservation measures beyond those required by codes and ordinances to further reduce water use. DEIR should list the project's voluntary water conservation measures. A few examples of voluntary water conservation measures are waterless urinals and a high percentage of drought tolerant plants of the total landscape area, etc.

4. Discuss whether the project is consistent with the most current Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) demographic projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).
5. Discuss the basis for concluding the City has sufficient water supplies to serve the project.

The LADWP works closely with the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning to develop and update our UWMP every five years. The UWMP is the planning document for future water demands for the City. The UWMP identifies short-term and long-term water resources management measures to meet growing water demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years over a 20-year horizon. The City's water demand projection in the UWMP was developed based on the RTP demographic projection by SCAG.

In general, projects that conform to the demographic projection from RTP by SCAG and are currently located in the City's service area are considered to have been included in LADWP's water supply planning efforts in the UWMP; therefore, projected water supplies would meet projected demands.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

August 16, 2016

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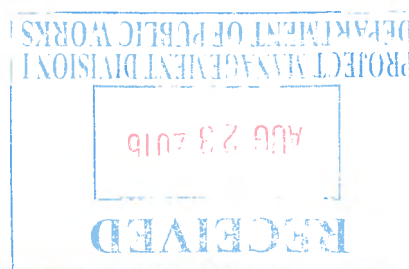
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ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

WASTEWATER ENGINEERING SERVICES DIVISION
2714 MEDIA CENTER DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90065
FAX: (323) 342-6210
WWW.LACITYSAN.ORG

Clarice Nash, Project Manager
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
900 S. Fremont Ave.
Alhambra, CA 91803



Dear Clarice Nash:

OLIVE VIEW – UCLA MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS MASTER PLAN – NOTICE OF PREPERATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

This is in response to your April 13, 2016 letter requesting a review of your proposed medical project located at 14445 Olive View Drive, Sylmar, CA 91342. LA Sanitation has conducted a preliminary evaluation of the potential impacts to the wastewater and stormwater systems for the proposed project.

WASTEWATER REQUIREMENT

LA Sanitation, Wastewater Engineering Services Division (WESD) is charged with the task of evaluating the local sewer conditions and to determine if available wastewater capacity exists for future developments. The evaluation will determine cumulative sewer impacts and guide the planning process for any future sewer improvement projects needed to provide future capacity as the City grows and develops.

Projected Wastewater Discharges for the Proposed Project:

Type Description	Average Daily Flow per Type Description (GPD/UNIT)	Proposed No. of Units	Average Daily Flow (GPD)
<i>Proposed</i>			
Hospital - Beds	70 GPD/BED	239 BEDS	16,730
Ambulatory Care Center	250 GPD/1000 SQ.FT	296,000 SQ.FT	74,000
Community Center	250 GPD/1000 SQ.FT	20,000 SQ.FT	5,000
Administration	120 GPD/1000 SQ.FT	96,000 SQ.FT	11,520
Materials Management	250 GPD/1000 SQ.FT	30,500 SQ.FT	7,625
Central Utility Plant	50 GPD/1000 SQ.FT	77,000 SQ.FT	3,850
Total			118,725

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SEWER AVAILABILITY

The sewer infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposed project includes an existing 15-inch line on Olive View Drive. The sewage from the existing 15-inch line splits on an 18-inch on Herrick Avenue then joins on a 30-inch line on Hubbard Street before discharging into a 30-inch sewer line on Arleta Avenue. Figure 1 shows the details of the sewer system within the vicinity of the project. The current flow level (d/D) in the 15-inch line cannot be determined at this time without additional gauging.

The current approximate flow level (d/D) and the design capacities at d/D of 50% in the sewer system are as follows:

Pipe Diameter (in)	Pipe Location	Current Gauging d/D (%)	50% Design Capacity
15	Olive View Dr.	*	1.55 MGD
18	Herrick Ave.	47	2.09 MGD
15	Herrick Ave.	20	2.50 MGD
18	Sayre St.	40	3.89 MGD
21	Hubbard St	53	5.03 MGD
30	Hubbard St.	53	8.70 MGD
18	San Fernando Rd	18	2.67 MGD
12	San Fernando Rd.	48	1.80 MGD
15	San Fernando Rd.	53	1.64 MGD
30	Arleta Ave.	35	9.53 MGD
30	Arleta Ave.	37	7.78 MGD

* No gauging available

Based on the estimated flows, it appears the sewer system might be able to accommodate the total flow for your proposed project. Further detailed gauging and evaluation will be needed as part of the permit process to identify a specific sewer connection point. If the public sewer has insufficient capacity then the developer will be required to build sewer lines to a point in the sewer system with sufficient capacity. A final approval for sewer capacity and connection permit will be made at that time. Ultimately, this sewage flow will be conveyed to the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant, which has sufficient capacity for the project.

If you have any questions, please call Eduardo Perez of my staff at (323) 342-6207.

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

LA Sanitation, Watershed Protection Division (WPD) is charged with the task of ensuring the implementation of the Municipal Stormwater Permit requirements within the City of Los Angeles. We anticipate the following requirements would apply for this project.

POST-CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

The project requires implementation of stormwater mitigation measures. These requirements are based on Stormwater Low Impact Development (LID) requirements. The projects that are subject to LID are required to incorporate measures to mitigate the impact of stormwater runoff. The requirements are outlined in the guidance manual titled “*Development Best Management Practices Handbook – Part B: Planning Activities*”. Current regulations prioritize infiltration, capture/use, and then biofiltration as the preferred stormwater control measures. The relevant documents can be found at: www.lastormwater.org. It is advised that input regarding LID requirements be received in the early phases of the project from WPD’s plan-checking staff.

GREEN STREETS

The City is developing a Green Street Initiative that will require projects to implement Green Street elements in the parkway areas between the roadway and sidewalk of the public right-of-way to capture and retain stormwater and urban runoff to mitigate the impact of stormwater runoff and other environmental concerns. The goals of the Green Street elements are to improve the water quality of stormwater runoff, recharge local ground water basins, improve air quality, reduce the heat island effect of street pavement, enhance pedestrian use of sidewalks, and encourage alternate means of transportation. The Green Street elements may include infiltration systems, biofiltration swales, and permeable pavements where stormwater can be easily directed from the streets into the parkways and can be implemented in conjunction with the LID requirements.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The project is required to implement stormwater control measures during its construction phase. All projects are subject to a set of minimum control measures to lessen the impact of stormwater pollution. In addition for projects that involve construction during the rainy season that is between October 1 and April 15, a Wet Weather Erosion Control Plan is required to be prepared. Also projects that disturb more than one-acre of land are subject to the California General Construction Stormwater Permit. As part of this requirement a Notice of Intent (NOI) needs to be filed with the State of California and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) needs to be prepared. The SWPPP must be maintained on-site during the duration of construction.

If there are questions regarding the stormwater requirements, please call Kosta Kaporis at (213) 485-0586, or WPD's plan-checking counter at (213) 482-7066. WPD's plan-checking counter can also be visited at 201 N. Figueroa, 3rd Floor, Station 18.

GROUNDWATER DEWATERING REUSE OPTIONS

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is charged with the task of supplying water and power to the residents and businesses in the City of Los Angeles. One of the sources of water includes groundwater. The majority of groundwater in the City of Los Angeles is adjudicated, and the rights of which are owned and managed by various parties. Extraction of groundwater within the City from any depth by law requires metering and regular reporting to the appropriate Court-appointed Watermaster. LADWP facilitates this reporting process, and may assess and collect associated fees for the usage of the City's water rights. The party performing the dewatering should inform the property owners about the reporting requirement and associated usage fees.

On April 22, 2016 the City of Los Angeles Council passed Ordinance 184248 amending the City of Los Angeles Building Code, requiring developers to consider beneficial reuse of groundwater as a conservation measure and alternative to the common practice of discharging groundwater to the storm drain (SEC. 99.04.305.4). It reads as follows: "Where groundwater is being extracted and discharged, a system for onsite reuse of the groundwater, shall be developed and constructed. Alternatively, the groundwater may be discharged to the sewer."

Groundwater may be beneficially used as landscape irrigation, cooling tower make-up, and construction (dust control, concrete mixing, soil compaction, etc.). Different applications may require various levels of treatment ranging from chemical additives to filtration systems. When onsite reuse is not available the groundwater may be discharged to the sewer system. This allows the water to be potentially reused as recycled water once it has been treated at a water reclamation plant. If groundwater is discharged into the storm drain it offers no potential for

reuse. The onsite beneficial reuse of groundwater can reduce or eliminate costs associated with sewer and storm drain permitting and monitoring. Opting for onsite reuse or discharge to the sewer system are the preferred methods for disposing of groundwater.

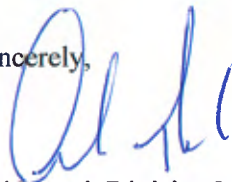
To help offset costs of water conservation and reuse systems, LADWP offers the Technical Assistance Program (TAP), which provides engineering and technical assistance for qualified projects. Financial incentives are also available. Currently, LADWP provides an incentive of \$1 75 for every 1,000 gallons of water saved during the first two years of a five-year conservation project. Conservation projects that last 10 years are eligible to receive the incentive during the first four years. Other water conservation assistance programs may be available from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. To learn more about available water conservation assistance programs, please contact LADWP Rebate Programs 1-888-376-3314 and LADWP TAP 1-800-544-4498, selection "3".

For more information related to beneficial reuse of groundwater, please contact Greg Reed, Manager of Water Rights and Groundwater Management, at (213)367-2117 or greg.reed@ladwp.com

SOLID RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The City has a standard requirement that applies to all proposed residential developments of four or more units or where the addition of floor areas is 25 percent or more, and all other development projects where the addition of floor area is 30 percent or more. Such developments must set aside a recycling area or room for onsite recycling activities. For more details of this requirement, please contact Daniel Hackney of the Special Project Division at (213)485-3684.

Sincerely,

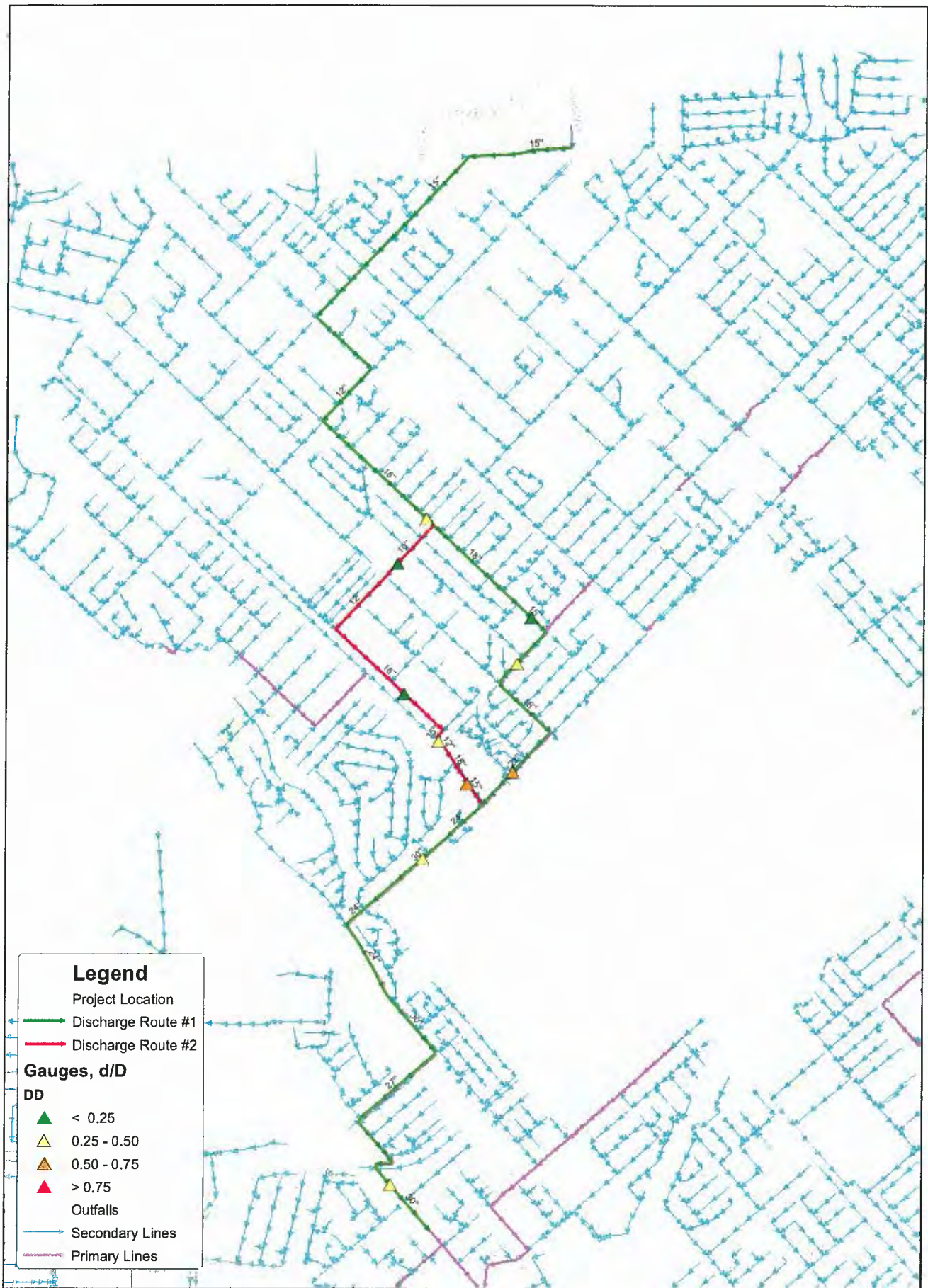


Ali Poosti, Division Manager
Wastewater Engineering Services Division
LA Sanitation

EP/AP:as

Attachment Figure 1 – Sewer Map

c: Kosta Kaporis, LASAN
Daniel Hackney, LASAN
Eduardo Perez, LASAN



Wastewater Engineering Services Division
 LA Sanitation
 City of Los Angeles



Figure 1
Olive View - UCLA Medical Center
Campus Master Plan
Sewer Map



0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000

Feet

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Scoping Meeting



Comment Sheet/Oja de Comentarios

April 14, 2016

Name/Nombre:

DONNA GOOLEY

Affiliation/ Afiliación :

Address/Dirección:

Phone Number / Teléfono:

Email Address/ Correo electrónico:

NEED SIGNALS OLIVE VIEW / KENNEDY & OLIVE VIEW / BLEDSOE

Please return this comment sheet at the sign-in table or mail your comments by May 2, 2016 to:
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Attention: Clarice Nash
Project Management Division I
900 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, California 91803-1331
Or by email to cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Scoping Meeting



Comment Sheet/Oja de Comentarios

April 14, 2016

Name/Nombre:

William Payne

Affiliation/ Afiliación :

Address/Dirección:

13780 Gladstone Ave. Sylmar CA. 91342

Phone Number / Teléfono:

818-362-5033

Email Address/ Correo electrónico:

billwpayne@gmail.com

2035 Improvements needed to accommodate raised solar paneling,
and electrical car charging station.

Provision for fire station coverage; no increases since 1956.
strosed to the limit. Contact Mr. Holmes.
3rd Thurs.

Please return this comment sheet at the sign-in table or mail your comments by May 2, 2016 to:
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Attention: Clarice Nash
Project Management Division I
900 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, California 91803-1331
Or by email to cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan
Environmental Impact Report Scoping Meeting



Comment Sheet/Oja de Comentarios

April 14, 2016

Name/Nombre:

Anthony Castro

Affiliation/ Afiliación:

13769 Berg street Sylmar, CA 91342

Address/Dirección:

Phone Number / Teléfono:

(818) 9638-5759

Email Address/ Correo electrónico:

AnthonyE.Aguilar@yahoo.com

APR. 25, 2016

Parental & Religious Freedom National Security /

Foreign Policy Opportunities For Middle Class

Families Expand Veterans Services Welfare Reform

Safety Net & Opportunity Expanding Opportunities

For Seniors Student Loan Optional Repayment

Opportunities Fair & Balanced Immigration Reform

Protect & Support 2nd Amendment Expanding Proven

Youth Intervention Programs

Life changing Homeless Solutions

My name is Tony Castro

Please return this comment sheet at the sign-in table or mail your comments by May 2, 2016 to:

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

Attention: Clarice Nash

Project Management Division I

900 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, California 91803-1331

Or by email to cnash@dpw.lacounty.gov

Scoping Responses to Comments

No.	Date	Agency, Organization, Individual	Topic (Air Quality, Noise, Traffic, etc.)	Comment	Response to Comment
Public Agencies/Organizations					
1	3/30/2016	Native American Heritage Commission	Tribal cultural resources and tribal consultation under AB 52 and SB 18	The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project as early as possible and provides a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments to adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources, and planning for their avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project -related impacts to tribal cultural resources.	Consultation with tribes that have requested consultation has been initiated and is underway, and this letter has been forwarded to the project archaeologists to ensure compliance with recommendations by NAHC.
2	4/12/2016	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Floodplain management	<p>Please review the current effective countywide Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the County of Los Angeles (Community Number 065043), Maps revised January 6, 2016.</p> <p>Please note that the County of Los Angeles, California is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The minimum, basic NFIP floodplain management building requirements are described</p>	<p>The most current FIRMs will be used for the EIR.</p> <p>Development under the proposed Master Plan will comply with NFIP floodplain management building requirements as described in Vol. 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR), Sections 59 through 65.</p> <p>Development under the proposed Master Plan will adhere to Local floodplain management building requirements, and coordination with the County's floodplain manager will</p>

No.	Date	Agency, Organization, Individual	Topic (Air Quality, Noise, Traffic, etc.)	Comment	Response to Comment
				<p>in Vol. 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR), Sections 59 through 65. Many NFIP participating communities have adopted floodplain management building requirements which are more restrictive than the minimum federal standards described in 44 CFR. Please contact the local community's floodplain manager for more information on local floodplain management building requirements. The Los Angeles County floodplain manager can be reached by calling George De La O, Senior Civil Engineer, at (626) 458-7155.</p>	<p>occur as needed during development of the Master Plan projects.</p>
3	4/14/2016	South Coast Air Quality Management District	Recommendations regarding analysis of potential air quality impacts	Recommendations for air quality analysis, mitigation measures, and data sources to be used in the EIR.	The air quality analysis as part of this EIR will be prepared per these guidelines and recommendations
4	4/15/2016	Los Angeles Unified School District, Office of Environmental Health and Safety	Air Quality; Hazards & Hazardous Materials; Traffic & Transportation	<p>Concerned with construction-cumulative net increases in criteria air pollutants in the region</p> <p>Concerned with hazards/hazardous materials transport during construction and operation</p> <p>Concerned with traffic and pedestrian safety during construction and operation</p>	<p>An analysis of criteria air pollutants during construction and their cumulative effects will be included in the Air Quality section of this EIR, along with any identified mitigation measures, as required.</p> <p>This issue will be analyzed in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section of the EIR, along with any identified mitigation measures, as required.</p> <p>Any special considerations for traffic and pedestrian safety during construction and operation of the project, as required, along with any</p>

No.	Date	Agency, Organization, Individual	Topic (Air Quality, Noise, Traffic, etc.)	Comment	Response to Comment
					identified mitigation measures, will be included in the Transportation section of this EIR.
5	4/21/2016	Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation Committee	Tribal cultural resources	Formal request to for tribal consultation under the provisions of CEQA PRC section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d), and (e)) and request for the estimated cubic yards of soil disturbance for the Project.	Response letter has been sent, including the estimated cubic yards of soil disturbance for the Project.
6	4/25/2016	County of Los Angeles Fire Department	Comments regarding fire/life/safety design requirements and various CEQA issues	Response jurisdiction; Access requirements; water system requirements; Preliminary Fuel Modification Plan; erosion control; watershed management; rare & endangered species; archaeological and cultural resources; County Oak Tree Ordinance	All of these topics will be addressed in the EIR, with the exception of specific building access and water system requirements that will be submitted for fire department approval during the individual building permitting process.
7	4/27/2016	California Department of Transportation, District 7 – Office of Transportation Planning	Traffic study	Guidance for what Caltrans would like included in the traffic study, and a request to review the traffic study when it is completed as part of the DEIR.	Fehr & Peers has been in coordination with Caltrans, and Caltrans input/recommendations are included in the traffic analysis, as appropriate.
8	5/2/2016	Southern California Association of Governments	Request to review Draft EIR	When available, please send environmental documentation to SCAG’s office in Los Angeles or by email to sunl@scag.ca.gov	The Draft EIR will be submitted to SCAG as requested.
9	6/15/2016	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power	Water Resources	The Project’s water demand should be estimated in the DEIR; the most current Urban Water Management Plan should be used (expected approval June 2016); DEIR should include discussion of water conservation codes and ordinances;	These concerns raised in the comment letter will be addressed in the Draft EIR (DEIR) as well as in the project’s water supply assessment, in coordination with LADWP.

No.	Date	Agency, Organization, Individual	Topic (Air Quality, Noise, Traffic, etc.)	Comment	Response to Comment
				water supply should be assessed; discuss whether the Project is consistent with the most current Regional Transportation Plan demographic projections from SCAG.	
10	6/27/2016	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Wastewater Engineering Services Division – LA Sanitation	Potential sewer system impacts	<p>In order to properly analyze the potential impacts to the sewer system we will need the following information about the proposed facility:</p> <p><u>Number of beds</u> Hospital Surgical Psychiatric</p> <p><u>Square footage of</u> Medical building Labs in the hospital Medical offices/clinics Office building Office building w/ cooling tower Retail space Restaurant space (take out/cafeteria/full service)</p> <p>Please reply with this information at your earliest convenience. Once it is received the analysis of the system will begin.</p>	These numbers, if available, or an estimate for input will be sent as requested.
Private Citizens					
1	4/14/2016	Donna Gooley	Need for new traffic signals	Need signals at Olive View/Kennedy and Olive View/Bledsoe	As part of the MOU being prepared between Fehr & Peers and County Traffic & Lighting, along with input from LADOT, the need for these signals

No.	Date	Agency, Organization, Individual	Topic (Air Quality, Noise, Traffic, etc.)	Comment	Response to Comment
					will be considered and recommended, if warranted.
2	4/14/2016	William Payne	Solar panels, electric car charging, and fire department service demands	2035 Improvements need to accommodate raised solar paneling and electric car charging station. Also provision for fire station coverage; no increases since 1956, and current fire department coverage is stretched to the limit.	To the extent that solar panels and electric vehicle charging stations can be incorporated as part of master plan development, where it coincides with the project objectives, it shall be done. Fire department service levels will also be considered in the Public Services section of the EIR.
3	4/25/2016	Anthony Castro	Variety of federal domestic policy and foreign policy concerns.	Parental & religious freedom; foreign policy/national security; Expansion of services for the middle class, veterans, seniors, students; immigration reform; 2 nd amendment; Youth intervention and homeless solution programs	Thank you for your comments. This project would not address those issues raised that are of a federal scope, nor are the social and economic policy concerns considered environmental impacts under CEQA. This is an environmental impact report, pursuant to CEQA, for a master plan of an existing hospital campus.

